

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *STREPTOCARPUS* FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA

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An account of *Streptocarpus* was written for inclusion in Flora of Southern Africa; now that that publication has been suspended, two new names are validated here. The plants were discussed under *S. rimicola* in Hilliard & Burt, *Streptocarpus. An African plant study*, 240–241 (1971).

***Streptocarpus makabengensis* Hilliard, sp. nov.** *S. rimicolae* Story affinis sed foliis utrinque glanduloso-puberulis (nec eglandulosus nec pilosus), ovario minute glanduloso-puberulo pilis patentibus (nec pilis ascendentibus \pm 0.25mm longis aliis glandulosis aliis eglandulosis) distinguenda.

Type: Transvaal, Pietersburg distr., Makabengberg, cult. RBG Edinburgh, C3864, from seed sent by G. McNeil (holo. E).

This species is known only from the Makabengberg, south of the Blaauwberg in the north-western Transvaal, where Messrs. Clifford Thompson and Gordon McNeil found it in 1961, growing under rock outcrops. It is allied to *S. rimicola*, currently recorded only from the Waterberg. The plant has only one or two leaves, beetroot-red below, the colour being retained in cultivation; the leaves of *S. rimicola* only occasionally develop a red flush. *Streptocarpus makabengensis* is further distinguished by its very short glandular hairs (no eglandular ones are present), which occur even on the upper surface of the leaf, an unusual feature in *Streptocarpus*. The hairs on the ovary are patent, not upward-pointing as in *S. rimicola*. In other respects, the flowers of the two species resemble one another.

***Streptocarpus occultus* Hilliard, sp. nov.**, aff. *S. rimicolae* Story sed habitu perenni (nec monocarpico), corollae tubo extra glanduloso-piloso pilis nonnullis 0.75–1.5mm longis (nec parce glanduloso-pubescente pilis ad 0.5mm longis) intus glabro (nec superne barbato), filamenta ad connectivum dentifero (nec edentifero), antheris dorso pilis longis paucis praeditis (nec glabris), stigmatibus inaequaliter (nec aequaliter) bilabiato differt.

Type: Transvaal, Ermelo-Carolina district boundary, 9 miles from Warburton P.O. on Mbabane road, 5600ft., Hilliard 4774 (holo. E).

Like *S. rimicola* and *S. makabengensis*, *S. occultus* grows in the shelter of rock outcrops, and is known from only one site in the south-eastern Transvaal. Unlike its two allies, it is perennial. It differs further from *S. rimicola* in several floral characters: corolla tube with longer glandular hairs outside, no beard on the roof of the corolla tube, filaments toothed at their junction with the connective, anthers bearded on the back, and an unequally two-lipped stigma. *Streptocarpus makabengensis* may produce a minute rounded projection at the apex of the connective, but the corolla tube is only minutely glandular-puberulous outside, the roof is bearded, and the stigma is equally two-lipped.