

NOTES FROM THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH

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NOTES ON SOME PLANTS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA CHIEFLY FROM NATAL: XV

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ABSTRACT. Twenty-eight new items are annotated, 10 being new species: *Aspidoglossum* (2), *Schizoglossum* (2), *Berkheya* (1), *Cineraria* (2), *Hypoxis* (1), *Ornithogalum* (1) and *Gnidia* (1). New specific combinations are proposed in *Centella* (1), *Glia* (1) and *Peucedanum* (1), and new infraspecific names in *Hypoxis* (1) and *Juncus* (1). Other annotations refer to *Fuirena*, *Clusia*, *Hypoxis*, *Eriospermum* and *Ornithogalum*. The Addenda to the series comprise updates on 68 items published previously. The part ends with a complete index to the series, which is now closed.

This series of papers, which started in 1970, has dealt with nearly 600 items, and many more plant names: an index is clearly needed and is now supplied, together with a number of Addenda that bring earlier items up to date. It has seemed to us useful to broaden the index so that it covers, at the generic level, our relevant publications that have appeared separately, outside this series, and a list of these is given under References. Our future work on the flora of southern Africa is likely to be less miscellaneous in nature and will be published under individual titles. The part presented now is the final one of the present series.

The Rev. F. A. Rogers collected extensively in southern Africa (see Gunn & Codd, *Bot. Expl. S. Africa* 298. 1981). Many of his specimens from Natal are labelled 'Culvers, Weenen County'. It may be useful to put on record that Culvers is at 29°18'30"S, 29°42'12"E (i.e. in 2929 BC); it lies at the E end of the ridge running on the N side of the upper valley of the Little Mooi River and ending in Mt Lebanon. The houses at Culvers are at 5200ft, the point above the ridge-end is at 6300ft and Mt Lebanon itself has peaks at 6970 and 7097ft.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

(O. M. Hilliard)

566. *Aspidoglossum difficile* Hilliard, *species nova* prope *A. delagoense* (Schltr.) Kupicha dubitanter posita et corollae lobis 9mm longis facie ventrali villosis (nec 4-5mm longis facie ventrali glabris vel puberulentis).

bus), corone lobis lanceolatis 3.5mm longis (nec rotundato-triangularibus a dorso visis, 1.5–2mm longis) tantum carinis duabus angustis intus praeditis (nec appendice cucullata) statim distinguenda.

Stem c.450mm tall, 1mm diam., either simple or forking once, glabrous except for a narrow band of small curved hairs, sparsely leafy. *Leaves* opposite and decussate, lamina 30–40 × 1mm, but appearing to be only half the width because of the sharply revolute margins, apex acute, callous-tipped, base sessile, both surfaces glabrous except for a few marginal hairs on young leaves. *Flowers* 4–5 at each node, pendent. *Pedicels* 5–7mm long, pubescent on one side. *Calyx* segments 2 × 1mm, lanceolate, sparsely pubescent outside, glabrous inside. *Corolla* lobed nearly to the base, lobes 9 × 2mm, oblong, flat, apex obtuse, dorsal surface very sparsely hairy, ventral surface villous, the hairs up to 1mm long. *Corona* composed of 5 main lobes alternating with 5 minute ones; main lobes 3.5 × 1.25mm, much overtopping the gynostegium, lanceolate, thin-textured, almost papery when dry and then red-brown, without an appendage but with 2 narrow fleshy keels running up the inner face; subsidiary lobes c.0.3mm long, suborbicular. *Anther* appendage c.0.4mm long, erect, just reaching the rim of the gynostegium; corpusculum c.0.3mm long, pollinium attachment subterminal; pollinium c.0.6mm long, narrowly pear-shaped, much flattened. *Gynostegium* 1.5mm tall, the head c.0.8mm in diam., 5-lobed, truncate. *Fruit* unknown. Type: Natal, Hlabisa distr., St Lucia Estuary Game Park, 9 xi 1977, Pooley 1921 (E hol.).

Mrs Pooley described her plant as having flowers hanging like bells, with brown sepals and the 'petals deep purple inside'. The combination of pendent flowers, narrowly oblong corolla lobes that are villous on the inner face, and thin, lanceolate corona lobes having only two narrow keels on the inner face, render this an altogether distinctive plant.

Dr Kupicha, during the course of her revision of *Schizoglossum sensu lato* (in *Kew Bull.* 38: 599–672, 1984), examined the specimen and annotated it as being neither *Schizoglossum* nor *Aspidoglossum*. But in the keys to the African genera of Asclepiadaceae that are currently available (e.g. N. E. Brown in *Flora Capensis* 4(1), 1907; F. Thonner, *The flowering plants of Africa*, 1915; R. A. Dyer, *The genera of southern African flowering plants* 1, 1975) the plant runs straight down to *Schizoglossum* (including *Aspidoglossum*) and as that is where it will be sought, it is considered expedient to describe it there.

It has the sessile, fasciculate inflorescences and sausage-shaped, subapically attached pollinia that distinguish *Aspidoglossum* from *Schizoglossum*, and we have diagnosed it against *A. delagoense*; the pollinia of the two species are similar (see *Kew Bull.* 38(4), plate 27F). Dr Kupicha remarked (*loc. cit.*, p. 663) of *A. delagoense* 'it is clearly related to *A. rhodesicum*, these two species uniquely sharing a corona, with alternating large and small lobes'. *Aspidoglossum difficile* too has alternating large and small lobes, but in *A. difficile*, the small lobes are exterior to the large ones, while in *A. delagoense* and *A. rhodesicum* they are interior to them. Although the main corona lobes of *A. difficile* differ markedly from those of both *A. delagoense* and *A. rhodesicum*, they are not unlike those of *Schizoglossum flavum* Schltr.; several other species of *Schizoglossum* also have thin, unappendaged corona lobes, so the

thin unappendaged corona lobes of *Aspidoglossum difficile* are possibly not so odd as they might at first seem.

567. *Aspidoglossum xanthosphaerum* Hilliard, species nova *A. lamellato* (Schltr.) Kupicha affinis sed coronae lobis facie interiore appendicem lineari-lanceolatam (nec duas lamellas longitudinales) gerentibus, et corolla et corona vivide canarinis (nec corolla pallide brunnea viridi purpurea, corona alba) distinguenda.

Tuber pyriform, c. 20×10 mm. Stem 55–125 mm tall, simple, erect, pilose with coarse white somewhat curled hairs. Leaves in 4 or 5 pairs, sharply ascending, lowermost up to 25×6 mm, lanceolate, longer than the internodes, becoming linear upwards and diminishing slightly in length, apex acute, base more or less truncate and subhastate, almost sessile, upper surface sparsely pilose, lower surface glabrous except on the midrib and principal veins, margins somewhat revolute. Flowers crowded in a terminal capitate umbel. Pedicels 2–4 mm long, pilose. Calyx segments c. 2.5×1.5 mm, lanceolate, glabrous inside, pilose outside. Corolla tube c. 0.5 mm long, lobes c. 2.75×1.75 mm, ovate, erect, glabrous inside, pilose on the upper half outside, canary-yellow. Corona lobes c. 2×1.5 mm, about equalling the gynostegium, roughly rhomboid-triangular in outline, apex obtuse or somewhat emarginate, with a linear-lanceolate appendage on the inner face, tip of appendage entire or emarginate, slightly overtopping the corona lobe, but inflexed towards the gynostegium then sharply reflexed at the level of the gynostegial head and almost touching the tip of the corona lobe, both canary-yellow. Anther appendage c. 0.5×0.75 mm, suborbicular, inflexed over the rim of the gynostegial head; corpusculum c. 0.2 mm long; pollinia 0.5 mm long, bean-shaped, attachment subterminal. Gynostegium 1.5 mm tall, the head depressed-truncate, c. 1 mm in diam. Fruit unknown.

Type: Natal, Utrecht distr., 2730 AC, Groenvlei, 2 xi 1985, Hilliard & Burt 18528 (E holo., NU iso.).

We know *A. xanthosphaerum* only from the type collection made in northernmost Natal, not far from the Transvaal border. Many plants were dotted about in somewhat marshy grassland, the bright yellow capitate inflorescences making them conspicuous despite their short stature. The species is allied to *A. lamellatum* and their pollinia are similar (see *Kew Bull.* 38, plate 27E). *Aspidoglossum lamellatum* usually has the flowers in fascicles at the nodes, but they may also be borne in a terminal, many-flowered head as in *A. xanthosphaerum*. Dr Kupicha (in *Kew Bull.* 38: 664, 1984), in discussing variation within *A. lamellatum*, noted that plants with capitate inflorescences occur only at the eastern margin of the range of the species, and that four of the six collections she saw had an appendage on the inner face of the corona lobes, in contrast to the two longitudinal flaps of tissue characteristic of the species. From the distribution map provided (*Kew Bull.* 38: 665, fig. 12) it is clear that *A. xanthosphaerum* grows in the same area as these atypical plants. We have not seen the specimens examined by Dr Kupicha, but the corona lobes (*Kew Bull.* 38: 665, fig. 12) are elliptic-lanceolate (not rhomboid-triangular as in *A. xanthosphaerum*), the appendage is shorter than the lobe (not longer) and the tips are not reflexed. Dr Kupicha makes no mention of the flowers of these specimens differing in colour from those of typical *A. lamellatum*; only field work in northern Natal

and south-eastern Transvaal can confirm whether or not these plants are conspecific with *A. xanthosphaerum* and so justify Dr Kupicha's caveat that two entities might be included within her concept of *A. lamellatum*.

568. *Schizoglossum amatolicum* Hilliard, species nova *S. hamato* E. Mey. affinis sed corollae lobis replicatis (nec paulo cucullatis) et coronae lobis appendice ventrali minuta (nec appendice 2.5–3mm longa) statim distinguenda.

Stem 250mm tall, 2mm diam., simple, erect, pubescent in two broad bands alternating at the nodes. *Leaves* opposite and decussate, lamina 18–34 × 8–14mm, oblong-deltoid, base more or less truncate, apex subacute, margins repand-revolute, hispidulous near margins and on midrib below, petiole 2mm long. *Inflorescences* in the upper leaf axils, c.6-flowered, lowermost peduncle 36mm long, puberulous. *Pedicels* c.10mm long, puberulous. *Calyx*: sepals 4 × 1.5mm lanceolate, glabrous inside, pubescent outside. *Corolla* lobed almost to the base, lobes 9 × 5mm, replicate, glabrous except for a few small hairs on the margins and at the base inside, blackish-green. *Corona* lobes 2 × 1.5mm, much shorter than the gynostegium, green, very fleshy, subquadrate in outline, truncate, margin somewhat crenate, appendage a minute vertical tooth about 0.5mm from the outer margin. *Anthers* with appendages c.1 × 1mm, ovate, white, inflexed over the rim of the gynostegial head; corpusculum c.0.3mm long, very conspicuously flanged; pollinium attachment subterminal; pollinium c.0.8mm long, compressed obtriangular. *Gynostegium* 4mm high, the head 2mm diam. excavated under the anther appendages, green. *Fruit* not known.

Type: E Cape, 3226 DB, Amatole Mts, Elandsberg, above farm Coolin, c.5500ft, 15 xii 1985, Hilliard & Burt 18876 (E holo.).

S. amatolicum is clearly allied to *S. hamatum*, which it resembles in foliage and in the size and disposition of the flowers; also, the pollinia are similar (see the illustration of the pollinium of *S. hamatum* in *Kew Bull.* 38, plate 20A) and are made distinctive by the broad flanges on the corpusculum. But the two species differ markedly in the form and colouring of the corolla lobes (lobes replicate, blackish-green in *S. amatolicum*, slightly cucullate, greenish striped reddish-brown in *S. hamatum*), and in their corona lobes, only minutely appendaged in *S. amatolicum*, in contrast to the 2–3mm long teeth in *S. hamatum*.

Schizoglossum hamatum is widely distributed from south central Natal to the eastern Cape; *S. amatolicum* is known only from the Elandsberg near Hogsback in the Amatole Mountains, where we found it growing in grass on a rough scrubby slope.

569. *Schizoglossum rubiginosum* Hilliard, species nova *S. hamato* E. Mey. affinis sed foliis c.2mm latis in petiolo 1–2mm longo attenuatis (nec 8–25mm latis basi truncatis vel hastatis, petiolo 2–10mm longo); corolla omnino brunneo-rubra (nec striata), coronae lobis gynostegio multo brevioribus, appendicibus minus quam 1mm longis (nec lobis gynostegio paulo longioribus, appendicibus 2.5–3mm longis) differt.

Rootstock carrot-shaped, c.20 × 8mm. *Stem* 60cm tall, 2.5mm diam., pubescent in two broad bands, nude below, closely leafy in upper part. *Leaves* opposite and decussate, lamina c.25–48 × 2(–3)mm, linear, apex

subacute, base narrowing to the 1–2mm long petiole, margins revolute, upper surface hispidulous, the hairs eventually confined to the marginal area, on the lower surface hairs confined to the prominent midrib. *Inflorescences* in the upper leaf axils, c.6-flowered, peduncles 10–12mm long, pubescent. *Pedicels* c.7–10mm long, pubescent. *Calyx*: sepals 4–5×1.5–2mm, lanceolate, glabrous inside, pubescent outside. *Corolla* lobed nearly to the base, lobes 10×6mm, broadly elliptic, very obtuse, slightly cucullate, glabrous, maroon-red. *Corona* lobes 1×1mm, much shorter than the gynostegium, transversely oblong when viewed from the back, with 2 marginal lobes, the whole forming a hollow box lacking a wall on the inner face; appendage composed of 2 subulate points arising directly from the dorsal face of the corona lobe, slightly less than 1mm long, erect and reaching just to the base of the anther appendage, both lobe and appendage cream-coloured. *Anther* appendages 0.6×1mm, transversely elliptic, scarcely inflexed over the rim of the gynostegium head; corpusculum c.0.4mm long, conspicuously flanged, pollinium attachment subterminal; pollinium c.0.8mm long, compressed obtriangular. *Gynostegium* 3mm high, the head 2mm diam., excavated under the anther appendages, cream-coloured. *Fruit* not known.

Type: Natal. Alfred distr., 3029 DB, Harding, farm Rooivaal, 2500–3000ft, 1 iii 1983, Hilliard & Burt 16723 (E hol.).

Initially we mistook this plant for *S. hamatum*, which it resembles in the size and shape of the flowers, in the general form of the coronal appendages and in the pollinia. But it differs markedly from that species in its narrow, tapering leaves and its wholly maroon-red corolla. The similarity of the corona lobes is superficial and lies in the pair of subulate appendages; in *S. rubiginosum* these are less than 1mm long, (2.5–3mm in *S. hamatum*). The lobe itself in *S. rubiginosum* resembles an open rectangular box, lacking a wall on the inner face while that of *S. hamatum* is suborbicular in outline when viewed from the back, fleshy and solid though dorsoventrally compressed.

Schizoglossum rubiginosum is known only from the type collection and was found in tall coarse grass.

COMPOSITAE

(O. M. Hilliard)

570. *Berkheya leucaugeta* Hilliard, species nova a *B. purpurea* (DC.) Masters lobis foliorum rotundatis minime profundis spinulos ad 5mm longos gerentibus (nec deltoideis nec duplo deltoideis spinulis plerumque 7–10mm longis), capitulis paniculatis (nec racemosis), bracteis involucri latoribus (plerumque 6–8mm latis, nec ad 5mm tantum), ligulis 5-nervosis (nec 9–10-nervosis), floribus radii albis disci luteis (nec omnibus roseo-lilacinis vel raro lusu albis) distinguenda. Cum *B. cirsiifolia* (DC.) Roessler ligulis albis congruit sed foliis multo minus profunde incisis (minus quam ad quartam partem ad costam lobatis, nec ad dimidium vel ultra), lobis rotundatis (nec oblongis iterum in dentes magnos deltoideos incisis), spinulis bractearum apicalibus 3–4mm longis (nec 5–10mm) differt.

Herba perennis, robusta, c.1–1.5mm alta; caulis inferne simplex, superne in paniculam magnam patentem corymbosam ramosus, molliter pilosus pilis glandulosis ad 2mm longis. *Folia* tempore florendi omnia caulina; infima usque ad 400×135mm, sursum decrescentia, elliptica, apice obtusa vel subacuta, ad basin angustata et in caulem decurrentia, alas ad c.15mm latas spinulis inclusis formantia, marginibus leviter et regulariter lobata, lobis rotundatis, spinulis terminalibus 2.5–4(–5)mm longis, pagina superiore tenuiter pilis glandulosis longis et brevibus induta, inferiore glanduloso-pubescente pilis tomento albo arachnoideo occultis. *Capitula* c.80mm trans ligulas expansas diametro, numerosa in panicula corymbosa patente. *Bractee* involucri oblongo-lanceolatae, ad 25×8mm spinulis exclusis, spinula terminali 3–4mm longa, marginalibus principalibus similibus sed saepe binatis cum altera minore, utrinque glanduloso-puberulae. *Flores* radii ligula c.25×7mm alba, nervis primariis 5; flores disci c.8.5mm longi, lutei. *Pappi* squamae c.0.5–0.75mm longae, oblongae vel oblongo-ellipticae, obtusae, apice dentato.

Type: Natal, Bergville distr., 2828 DB, Royal Natal National Park, near Basuto Gate, c.7100ft, 19 ii 1984, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17696 (E holo.; NU, PRE iso.).

NATAL. Bergville distr., 2828 DB, Royal Natal National Park, Tugela Gorge above chain ladder, c.6100ft, 6 ii 1982, *Hilliard & Burtt* 15443 (E).

The specific epithet of *Berkheya leucaugeta* means white-rayed, calling attention to a feature that, though not restricted to this species, is uncommon in *Berkheya*, where yellow rays are more usual.

Initially, when we saw a single specimen of this plant just coming into flower in February 1982, we mistook it for a white form of *Berkheya purpurea*, but two years later, seeing it in full flower with the panicle expanded, we realized our mistake. The most striking difference between the two species lies in the inflorescence, a wide-spreading corymbose-panicle in *B. leucaugeta*, a raceme in *B. purpurea*. Also, the leaves are differently cut: shallowly rounded lobes in *B. leucaugeta*, the principal spines 2.5–4(–5)mm long, sharply pointed triangular lobes in *B. purpurea* with spines (5–)7–10mm long. The heads of *B. leucaugeta* have white rays and yellow disc flowers, whereas the heads of *B. purpurea* are concolorous, usually mauve, occasionally white, and there are only five main veins in the rays of *B. leucaugeta* whereas there are 9–10 in *B. purpurea* (counted at the base of the limb; the veins may branch in the upper part).

Berkheya leucaugeta most resembles *B. cirsiiifolia* and *B. onopordifolia* (DC.) Burtt Davy in habit and in its broad involucre bracts; both these species may have white rays and yellow disc. But their deeply and sharply cut leaves will at once distinguish them, as well as other morphological detail in both leaves and involucre bracts.

A plant collected by us in the southern Natal Drakensberg should be mentioned here (*Hilliard & Burtt* 7818 (E) from the valley of the Umlambonja river above Drakensberg Garden Hotel, growing in the boulder bed of the river and in coarse vegetation on its banks, in flower on 29 i 1975). At the time, we determined it as *B. purpurea*, but it is closer to *B. leucaugeta* than to *B. purpurea*, sharing with *B. leucaugeta* a corymbose-paniculate inflorescence and rays with 5 main veins; the rays were pale dirty mauve, the disc yellow. It differs slightly from *B.*

leucaugeta in the lobing of the leaves (often triple-deltoid) with slightly longer terminal spines (5–6.5mm). This plant should be sought again to determine its status.

Where we saw *B. leucaugeta* growing near Basuto Gate, it was plentiful in a large marshy depression on the hillslope above the path leading down through Royal Natal National Park (*Berkheya cirsifolia* was growing at the pathside close to Basuto Gate). In Tugela Gorge, we saw a solitary plant in scrub above the chain ladder near Tunnel Cave.

571. *Cineraria albomontana* Hilliard, species nova *C. molli* DC. affinis sed foliis maturis glabris (nec subtus albo-tomentosis) lobo apicali ad basin cuneato (nec cordato), radiis 5–6-nervosis (nec 4-nervosis) statim distinguenda.

Herba perennis, radice verticali lignoso usque ad c.40×5mm; caulis brevissimus, rosulas foliorum 1 vel plures apice emittens. *Folia* ad 80mm longa, petiolo basi lata semiamplexicauli; lamina simplex vel obscure lyrato-pinnatisecta, primum lanato-arachnoidea mox glabrescens, lobo terminali elliptico vel ovato, usque ad c.25×15mm, apice rotundato, basi cuneata, marginibus crenatis, coriacea, venis lateralibus 3 vel 4 ascendentibus, lobis lateralibus si adsentibus plerumque unijugis raro solitariis vel bijugis oblongis dentatis parvis. *Pedunculi* c.120–300mm, simplices, bracteati, laxe albo-lanato-arachnoidei, plus minusve apice excepto glabrescentes. *Capitula* solitaria. *Bractee* involucri c.13 (calyculo absente), 6–7mm longae, floribus disci plus minusve aequales, nervis pluribus pilis albis lanato-arachnoideis partim occultis. *Flores* radii 8, limbo c.6×2mm 5(–6)-nervato, vivide lutei; flores disci c.4mm longi, cylindrici, ad basin angustati, vivide lutei. *Achenia* dimorphica; ea radii c.3–4×1mm, dorsoventraliter paulo compressa, facie exteriori paulo convexa, 3-costata, pilis albis duplicibus myxogenis dense induta, facie interiore costa mediana prominente excepta plana pilis duplicibus in costa interdum praesentibus exceptis glabra, testa nigra; achenia disci subcylindrica, 4-costata, omnino pilosa.

Type: E Cape, 3027 CB, Lady Grey distr., Witteberg, Joubert's Pass, c.7500–7700ft, 18 i 1979, *Hilliard & Burt* 12177 (E holo., NU iso.).

LESOTHO. Thaba Ntlenyana, 11000ft, 18 i 1955, scree, *Guillarmod* 2325 (PRE).

The type collection was made above the highest point on the pass across the Witteberg between Lady Grey and New England. The plants were plentiful, growing on gritty bare ground between grass tussocks on a steep slope below basalt cliffs. *Cineraria albomontana* is clearly allied to *C. mollis* and that species was growing on the cliffs and on the damp stony ground immediately below them (*Hilliard & Burt* 12186, E, NU). *C. mollis* forms extensive mats, whereas *C. albomontana* grows in single or multiple tufts: the two species thus differ in habit as well as in the shape of the apical leaf lobe, in indumentum and in the number of nerves in the limb of the ray flowers (see diagnosis). Also, the inner face of the ray achenes of *C. mollis* lacks the strong median rib that is so noticeable a feature in *C. albomontana*, and the achene is hairy all over.

Dr Jacot Guillarmod's collection came from scree on the slopes of

Thaba Ntlenyana, north of Sani Pass, and roughly 250km north-east of Joubert's Pass, the type locality. The species is probably widespread on suitable basalt sites throughout the Witteberg-Drakensberg massif.

572. *Cineraria geraniifolia* DC., Prodr. 6: 308 (1838); Harv. in Fl. Cap. 3: 312 (1865); Hilliard, Compositae in Natal 384 (1977). Lectotype: Cape, Albany, Drège 5902 (G-DC).

Drège 5902 was chosen (1977) as lectotype although it belongs to De Candolle's var. β because the specimen (Burchell 5063, G-DC, K) quoted by De Candolle under var. α has achenes hispid on both faces and margins and thus flatly contradicts his specific description, which says the achenes are glabrous and eciliate. Drège 5902 on the other hand meets this important criterion.

573. *Cineraria vagans* Hilliard, species nova *C. geraniifoliae* DC. affinis sed habitu diffuso, caulibus saepe nodis subtuberosis radicanibus (nec caulibus erectis vel decumbentibus nodis haud radicanibus), et floribus disci linea media inconspicua in quoque lobo notatis (nec linea conspicua rubro-brunnea) differt.

Herba perennis, fere glabra. Caules effusi, nodis saepe subtuberosis radicanibus saepe ramosi, per longitudinem remote foliati. Folia plerumque 30–65mm longa, petiolis basi vix expansis; lamina reniformis, plerumque 15–20 × 17–27mm, margine leviter lobata et dentata. Pedunculi 50–180mm longi, filiformes, remote et minute bracteati, solitarii vel ad apices ramorum bini. Capitula solitaria. Bractee involucri c.13 (bracteis calyculi paucis minimis), 5–6mm longae, floribus disci plus minusve aequales, nervis pluribus pallidis resinosis praeditae. Flores radii plerumque 8, limbo c.7–8 × 2mm 4-nervio vivide luteo; flores disci 4–5mm longi, cylindrici, ad basin gradatim angustati, vivide lutei, linea media inconspicua in quoque lobo praediti. Achenia omnia isomorpha, 2.5–3 × 1mm, paulo compresso, nigra, margine flavo-brunnea, glabra.

Type. E Cape, Stockenstrom div., 3226 BC, Katberg Pass, c.5500ft, 24 i 1979, Hilliard & Burt 12536 (E holo., NU iso.).

E CAPE. Stockenstrom div., 3226 BC, summit of Katberg Pass, 10 xii 1977, Hilliard & Burt 10961 (E, NU); 3226 DB, Amatole Mts, Elandsberg, above farm Coolin, 5300–5700ft, 15 xii 1985, Hilliard & Burt 18873 (E, K, NU).

We know this plant from two different localities in the Amatole mountains (3226 BC/DA) while *Ecklon* 438 from Graaff Reinet (3224 BC), cited by De Candolle as a syntype of *C. geraniifolia* var. *oligocephala*, proves to be the same thing. It is therefore highly probable that the species ranges over the intervening mountains.

It is a diffuse straggling plant (which suggested the specific epithet), with the stems rooting at the nodes and these somewhat tuberos. Habit will distinguish it from *C. geraniifolia*, to which it is allied, but there is another interesting difference: the median line in the lobes of the disc flowers is inconspicuous, being much the same colour as the corolla, while in *C. geraniifolia* this line is bright reddish-brown. Dr Dittrich of the Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève very kindly

checked these and other details on the relevant Ecklon and Drège specimens in De Candolle's herbarium, and this character, as well as the number of veins in the rays, should prove helpful in the taxonomy of this difficult genus.

CYPERACEAE

574. *Fuirena tenuis* P. L. Forbes in S. Afr. J. Bot. 3: 359 (1984).

Type: Cape, SW outskirts of Barkly East, *Acocks* 20146 (K iso.).

LESOTHO. Maseru distr., Rapa-la-Boea, 25 ii 1987, *Backéus* 2169 (E, UPS); *ibidem*, 27 ii 1987, *Backéus* 2178 (E, UPS).

When published this species was known only from the type and a single record (*Schmitz* 4059) from the Roma Valley, Maseru dist., Lesotho. We are indebted to Dr P. L. Forbes (University of Witwatersrand) for this determination.

EUPHORBIACEAE

575. *Clutia alpina* Prain in Kew Bull. 1913: 403 & in Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Cap. 5(2): 443 (1920).

Type. Cape, Barkly East div., Witteberg, Ben McDhui, 9300ft, *Galpin* 6827 (K holo.).

EASTERN CAPE. Barkly East dist., 3027 DB, Witteberg, Ben McDhui, c.8400ft, damp ground around edges of rocks, 3 xii 1981, *Hilliard & Burt* 14698 (E); *ibidem*, c.8900ft, against rocks on hill slope, also on rocky ground in valley, 5 ii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16459 (E, K, NU).

The type specimen of *Clutia alpina* was a male plant; our own collections are female and permit a re-assessment of the affinity of the species. Prain described the rudimentary ovary in the male flower as glabrous, and keyed the species in a group 'Leaves distinctly petioled, ovary glabrous'. However the new material shows that the capsule is densely hairy. This pattern, rudimentary ovary glabrous, functional one hairy, is also found in *C. katharinae* Pax, and it is clearly here, both in floral and in vegetative characters, that the true affinity of *C. alpina* lies. The two species may be distinguished as follows:

Hairs on stem short, c.0.5mm long, curled or bent; leaves hairy only on the midrib and towards the base on the underside; petal of female flower c.1.5 × 1mm *alpina*

Hairs on stem c.1.25–2.5mm long, straight; leaves with hairs scattered all over both surfaces; petal of female flower 2–3.5 × 0.75–1mm *katharinae*

In addition to the above characters the leaves of *C. katharinae* are larger, usually much larger, than in *C. alpina*: (1.5–)2.5–5 × (0.5–) 1cm, against 1–1.5 × 0.3–0.5cm. *C. alpina* is a rather dwarf plant, c.15cm high with spreading branches, and is found in open situations around rocks on hill-slopes or in stream-valley bottoms. *C. katharinae* on the other hand has erect branches up to 1m or more and is usually found on forest margins or in *Leucosidea* scrub.

HYPOXIDACEAE

(B. L. Burtt)

576. *Hypoxis dregei* (Baker) Nel in Bot. Jahrb. 51: 306 (1914).Lectotype: Kaffraria, *Cooper* 1811 (K—effectively chosen by Nel through exclusion of the other syntype, *Drège* 8525).Syn.: *Hypoxis sericea* Baker var. *dregei* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 17: 112 (1878).

The purpose of this and the following item is to correct some of the muddle created by Nel in his treatment of *Hypoxis sericea* var. *dregei*. Nel raised this variety to a full species, but his attribution of it to Baker in that rank was wrong: it must be cited as shown above and dates, as a specific name, only from 1914. Because of this, Nel's use of the name was incorrect (ICBN Art 63.3), for he included in his citations a specimen, *Junod* 157, which is the type of *H. junodii* Baker (1901); it was evidently an oversight that this species was not cited in synonymy, for it appears in the index with a reference to this page. Through the kindness of Prof. C. Cook we have been able to borrow the type of *H. junodii* from Zürich. It is not the same as *H. dregei* and we judge it to be synonymous with *H. gerrardii* Baker.

Nel also included under *Hypoxis dregei* a 'var. *biflora* (De Wild.) Nel'. This is based on *H. biflora* De Wild. (1913), which is a later homonym of *H. biflora* Baker (1876). The varietal name will stand as *H. dregei* Nel var. *biflora* Nel (1914), but neither *H. biflora* De Wild. nor *H. junodii* Baker should replace *H. dregei* (Baker) Nel, which becomes the correct name for the plant typified by *Cooper* 1811. We have accepted Nel's exclusion of the other syntype, *Drège* 8525, as effective lectotypification, but examination of both specimens at Kew showed no significant difference and we judge them to be conspecific. Nel referred *Drège* 8525 to *H. argentea*, to a variety of which Baker had later (in *Fl. Cap.* 6: 182. 1896) reduced *H. sericea* and its var. *dregei*.

The taxonomy of this group containing, at least, *Hypoxis sericea* Baker, *H. argentea* Baker and *H. dregei* (Baker) Nel needs thorough revision, but we are only concerned here with clarifying the use of the name *H. dregei*.

577. *Hypoxis gerrardii* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 17: 110 (1878).Syntypes. Natal, banks of Tugela River, *Gerrard & M'Ken* 1827 (K); sine loc. *Buchanan* (K).Syn.: *Hypoxis junodii* Baker in Bull. Herb. Boiss. sér. 2, 1: 859 (1901).Type: Natal, Pinetown, *Junod* 157 (Z).See discussion under *H. dregei* above.**578. *Hypoxis limicola* B. L. Burtt, species nova** *H. parvulae* Baker proxime affinis sed foliis tenuioribus, pedunculis saepissime bracteatis, floribus minoribus, tepalis 4–6mm longis (nec (7–)8–10mm), antheris minusquam 1mm longis (nec 1.25–1.5mm) distinguenda.Syn.: [*Hypoxis membranacea* auct. non Baker; R. H. Compton, Fl. Swazi. 130 (1976)]

Herba parva. Folia pauca, 6–8, saepe prostrata, anguste oblonda,

majora 6-7 × 1-1.2cm, tenuia, utrinque pilis longis simplicibus vel biramosis (ramo altero brevissimo) parce induta vel (praecipue superne) subglabra, apice acuto, nervis inconspicuis. *Pedunculi* 1-2-flori, 2-4cm longi, subappresse pilosi. *Bractee* subulatae, 5-7mm longae, pilosae, raro absentes. *Pedicelli* 2-4cm longi, pilosi. *Tepala* intense lutea, oblonga, 4-6 × 1.5-2mm, extra parce pilosa. *Filamenta* exteriora 2.5-3mm, interiora 2mm, subulata. *Antherae* 0.5-0.75mm longae. *Stylus* 3.5-3.75mm longus, glaber, stigmatibus globosis 0.25-0.5mm coronatus. *Ovarium* 1.5mm longum, pilosum, mox post anthesin 3.5 × 3mm, fere sphaericum. Fructus seminaeque non visa.

Type. Transvaal, 2530 BB, Mac Mac pools, 23 x 1985, Hilliard & Burtt, 18455 (E hol., NU iso.).

TRANSVAAL. Pietersburg distr., 2330 CC, Woodbush mountains, ix 1927, Moss 15429 (J, K). [Blydepoort Nature Reserve], Belvedere, 10 ix 1970, Kerfoot 6459 (J). Pilgrims Rest distr., 2430 DD, near God's Window, 6 ix 1966, Davidson 792 (J); 2430 DC, Mt Sheba Nature Reserve, c.1950m, x 1975, Getliffe, Hearne & Kerfoot 30 (J); ibidem, c.1980m, xi 1978, Kerfoot s.n. (J).

SWAZILAND. Mbabane distr., Dalriach, c.4500ft, 18 xi 1957, Compton 27243 (NBG); Forbes Reef, c.5000ft, 5 xi 1959, Compton 29335 (NBG); Havelock concession, 4000ft, ix 1890, Saltmarsh in Galpin 1049 (K).

Miss S. Wood first called attention to this plant (unpublished M.Sc. thesis, Natal University, 1976) and suggested that it might be a distinct variety of *Hypoxis parvula* Baker. We have decided to give it full specific rank because differences in habit and habitat reinforce the morphological distinctions. *H. limicola* is a plant of marshy places where it occupies wet ground that is otherwise more or less bare and forms small patches. This is attested by collectors' notes, our own observations and information from Mrs L. E. Davidson, who writes 'I know the plant well and have come across it frequently in patches in the Blyde reserve. It always grows in very damp situations and is usually locally abundant, almost carpeting an area'. The leaves are thinner and weaker than those of *H. parvula*, and the outer ones are usually flat on the ground. *H. parvula* is found on damp grassy slopes; it forms large colonies but the individual plants are spaced in the grassland and the leaves are not prostrate. *H. parvula*, small as it is, is a stronger plant: its peduncles are more robust and, even when forked to bear two flowers, there are no bracts. The delicate peduncles of *H. limicola* normally bear a subulate bract even when 1-flowered; bracts are always present when the peduncle is 2-flowered. *H. parvula* not only has larger flowers as measured by the length of the tepals, it is slightly larger in all parts (short filaments (2.5-)3.5mm, long filaments (3.5-)5mm, anthers 1.25-1.5mm, style 4.5-5mm, stigma 0.5-0.75mm).

Hypoxis limicola is known only from the eastern Transvaal; *H. parvula* has its main centre of distribution in the Natal Drakensberg but there are one or two records from the eastern Transvaal. One of these in particular (2430 DC, Mt Sheba Nature Reserve, c.1980m, xi 1978, Kerfoot s.n., J) has floral measurements at the bottom of the range for *H. parvula*. As *H. limicola* also occurs in the Mt Sheba Reserve a critical field comparison of the two species ought to be undertaken. Only the yellow-flowered *H.*

parvula var. *parvula* is known from the Transvaal, the white-flowered var. *albiflora* (see next entry) is restricted to Natal.

579. *Hypoxis parvula* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 17: 113 (1878)

Type: Natal, sine loc., *Sanderson* s.n. anno 1854 (K).

Syn.: *Hypoxis brevifolia* Baker in Thiselton-Dyer, Fl. Cap. 6: 183 (1896).

Type: Natal, Liddesdale [now Gowan Brae on Merrivale Heights,] *Medley Wood* 3940 (K).

In *Hypoxis parvula* there is a sharp association of flower colour with altitude and exposure. The plant at lower altitudes is white-flowered, that at higher levels has the bright yellow flowers usually associated with *Hypoxis* as a whole. We have now decided to give these colour forms varietal rank: var. *parvula* (yellow) and var. *albiflora* (white).

Hypoxis parvula was described by Baker as having the flowers yellow inside, the outer tepals green on the outside; despite this he later reduced it to the white-flowered *H. membranacea*. At the same time he described *H. brevifolia*, again noting the yellow flowers. *H. parvula* and *H. brevifolia* are synonyms, and both refer to the yellow-flowered variety.

On a slope with uniform exposure the change from white-flowered *Hypoxis parvula* to the yellow-flowered form can take place within a few feet: one passes the last plant with white flowers and a few steps later (perhaps 20ft higher) one meets the first yellow ones. Mr F. B. Wright showed us this very striking changeover on the south-facing slope of Kamberg mountain where it takes place at about 6300ft. Some mountains, for instance Nhluzane (in Lions River distr. of Natal), are just not high enough to carry the yellow form and var. *albiflora* goes up to the summit.

Occasionally they do overlap in altitude, but then the exposure may be different. Both varieties occur in the Gxalingenwa valley, between Sani Pass and the Polela river; at c.7100ft they may both be found only about 10ft above the level of the stream, but the yellow var. *parvula* was in the damp grass of the cooler SE facing slope, while var. *albiflora* was in the thinner drier grassland of the opposite NW facing side.

In only one place has a puzzling colony been found: this was on Mulangane, where, on a south-facing slope at 7000–7300ft in a good population of yellow-flowered plants, we suddenly came upon a patch where there were a few white-flowered plants scattered among the yellow. These, however, had yellow in the throat of the perianth; this is not normal for var. *albiflora*, which is as yet unrecorded from Mulangane. We strongly suspect, therefore, that these plants were a mutant of var. *parvula* and not true var. *albiflora*.

var. *parvula*

Widespread on the slopes of the Drakensberg in western Natal and on the nearby mountains, usually above 6000ft and reaching at least 8200ft.

var. *albiflora* B. L. Burtt, var. nov. a var. *parvula* floribus albis (nec vivide luteis) et plantis altitudine humiliore crescentibus differt.

Type. Natal: Richmond distr., escarpment above Byrne valley, c.5000ft, myriads in short grass among rock sheets, flowers white, 13 xi 1975, *Hilliard* 5589 (E holo, NU iso.).

Hypoxis parvula var. *albiflora* is widespread in southern and western Natal, at least from Kokstad through to the Karkloof range and along the foothills of the Drakensberg.

JUNCACEAE

580. *Juncus exsertus* Buchenau subsp. *lesuticus* B. L. Burt **subspecies nova** a subspecies *exserto* habitu humiliore, culmis c.5cm. altis, inflorescentiis foliis brevioribus distinguenda.

Type. Cape, Barkly East distr., 3027 DB, Witteberg, Ben McDhui, 8600ft, 4 ii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16435 (E holo., NU iso.).

LESOTHO. Indumeni Dome-Cleft Peak, 9800ft, 12 ii 1958, *Killick* 2336 (K); Sehlabathebe, 2300-2500m, 4-14 i 1973, *Guillarmod, Getliffe & Mzamane* 56p.p. (E, mixed with *J. dregeanus* and *J. mollifolius*); Maseru distr., Semongkong road, Thaba Putsoa range, N of Phatla-Khono, 18 ii 1987, *Backéus* 2145 (E, UPS).

This very dwarf rush is evidently well distributed on the summit plateau in Lesotho and on the E Cape Witteberg. Backéus records it from an 'overgrown sedimentation fan in a mire, growing in seepage water with *Haplocarpha nervosa*'; we collected it in mud, half-submerged in water at the side of a runnel, and in adjacent marshy sward, where it was associated with a taller globose-headed rush, *Juncus subglobosus* Adamson (reduced to *J. dregeanus* Kunth by Obermeyer in *Fl. Southern Afr.* 4(2): 84, 1985). The high altitude rushes of the Eastern Mountain Region certainly require intensive study. This dwarf plant is sufficiently distinct from typical *Juncus exsertus*, which is a tufted rush 30-40cm high with the inflorescences overtopping the leaves, to warrant at least subspecific recognition. The seeds of our plant are yellow, whereas those of typical *J. exsertus* are brown, but unfortunately ours had to be extracted from the capsule and one cannot be certain that they are fully ripe; the character is therefore not given in the diagnosis. It needs further investigation.

Juncus exsertus is itself a variable species. A specimen we collected in Lesotho on the Blue Mountain Pass (*Hilliard & Burt* 17706) has decidedly more compact inflorescences than those from the Natal slopes of the Drakensberg (e.g. *Hilliard & Burt* 17549 from Mulangane, *Hilliard & Burt* 18122 from Upper Loteni).

LILIACEAE

(*Eriospermum* by O. M. Hilliard)

581. *Eriospermum cooperi* Bak. in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 15: 265 (1876) & in Fl. Cap. 6: 475 (1896); Trauseld, Wild Fl. Natal Drakensberg, 9, cum ic. (1969).

Lectotype: Basutoland [Lesotho], *Cooper* 3307 (K).

NATAL. Dundee distr., Mpati Mt, 27 xii 1964, *Shirley* s.n. (NU); Hatting Spruit, 4 xi 1949, *Johnstone* 249 (NU). Klip River distr., NE of Van Reenen, farm Boschfontein, c.4700ft, 11 xii 1976 (fruiting only), *Hilliard & Burt* 9472 (E, NU). Bergville distr., Cathedral Park Forest Research Station, 6000ft, 10 xi 1951, *Killick* 1568 (K, NU). Estcourt distr., Giant's

Castle Game Reserve, 5300ft, 9 xii 1967, *Trauseld* 882 (NU); Highmoor, 2012m, 1 xi 1977, *Ruddock* 77 (NU); Kamberg Mountain, c.6200ft, 28 xi 1974, *Wright* 1977 (NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, foot of Bamboo Mountain, N side, near Umzimkulwana river, c.5300ft, 22 xi 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15662 (E, NU); *ibidem*, ix 1973, *Grice* s.n. (NU); Sani Pass, 6800ft, 13 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17931 (E, K, NU, PRE); upper tributaries S of Mkhomazi (feeders of Ka-Ntubu), 7300ft, 1 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15741/A (E).

Eriospermum cooperi and *E. sprengerianum* (= *E. natalense*) (below) are much alike in general facies, both having the flowering stem up to c.1m tall including the long raceme of white or creamy-white flowers in which the backs of the three outer perianth segments are dark red or brown. At its base this stem is embraced by a bract or cataphyll consisting of a long sheathing portion and a small blade: this may look as though it will develop into a mature leaf but does not do so. The foliage leaves are borne singly at each growing point on the tuber, and usually appear at the end of the flowering season. Occasionally they are produced at the same time as the flowering stems.

Baker (in *Fl. Cap.* 6: 369) in his key to the species of *Eriospermum*, described the leaf of *E. cooperi* as glabrous, that of *E. natalense* (that is, *E. sprengerianum*) as hairy. In both species, however, the leaf may be either hairy, with varying degrees of development of hairs, or glabrous. The type sheet of *E. cooperi* comprises two specimens; one has a bract with blade glabrous, the sheath sparsely hairy, while in the other specimen the bract is densely hairy on the back. It is relatively easy to distinguish the two species on the length of the pedicels: up to 8mm long in *E. cooperi*, at least the lowermost c.20–30mm long in *E. sprengerianum*.

582. *Eriospermum haygarthii* Bak. in *Fl. Cap.* 6: 371 (1896).

Type: Natal, E Griqualand, Vaalbank, *Haygarth* in herb. Wood 4221 (K).

This species is an addition to Ross, *Flora of Natal* (1973). It has white flowers, similar to those of *E. hygrophilum* (below) but it is a much more delicate plant with only 5 or 6 flowers in the inflorescence (not many). It is known to us only from the type collection.

583. *Eriospermum hygrophilum* Bak. in *Bull. Herb. Boiss. sér. 2*, 4: 998 (1904).

Type: Transvaal, Modderfontein, *Conrath* 657 (K).

NATAL. Utrecht distr., 2730 AC, farm Retirement, c.5800ft, 3 xi 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18560 (E, NU); farm Rustfontein, c.1600m, 24 xi 1985, *Devenish* 1990 (E, NU). Ngotshe distr., Itala Nature Reserve, Craigadam Farm, 5 i 1978, *McDonald* 401 (E, NU). Vryheid distr., Hlobane, 5 xi 1950, *Johnstone* 533 (E, NU). Bergville distr., Cathedral Peak area, contour path, 7000ft, *Schelp* 1049 (E, NU).

This species is an addition to Ross, *Flora of Natal* (1973). It is not unlike *E. cooperi* Bak. in general aspect, but the perianth is white with green median stripes, not with the 3 outer tepals wholly brown outside as in *E. cooperi*.

Eriospermum hygrophilum seems to be widely distributed on the Transvaal Highveld and in the eastern highlands, entering only the northern districts of Natal. It favours damp or marshy sites, flowering mainly in October and November.

584. *Eriospermum mackenii* (Hook. f.) Bak. in Journ. Linn. Soc. 15: 266 (1876) & in Fl. Cap. 6: 378 (1896).

Type: A plant transmitted from Natal by M'Ken and flowered at Kew (K).

Syn.: *Bulbine mackenii* Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. t. 5955 (1872).

Eriospermum junodii Bak. in Bull. Herb. Boiss. sér. 2, 1: 783 (1901). Type: Pinetown, *Junod* 149 (Z).

NATAL. Pinetown distr., near Pinetown, 1–2000ft, 5 xi 1895 [fruiting], *Wood* 5819 (E); Gillitts, 2000ft, 15 x 1900, *Wood* 7993 (E); Everton, Eskotene, 2000ft, 3 v 1970, *Hilliard* 5025 (E, NU); ibidem, 16 i 1977 [fruiting], *Hilliard & Burt* 9689 (E, NU). Alexandra County, Dumisa, Umgaye, 600m, 18 x 1908, *Rudatis* 448 (E).

585. *Eriospermum platyphyllum* Bak. in Bull. Herb. Boiss. sér. 2, 4: 998 (1904).

Type: Natal, [Durban] Claremont (sphalm. Clairmont), viii 1893, *Schlechter* 3162 (Z holo.(n.v.); GRA, K iso.).

NATAL. Durban, 20ft, 3 x 1898, *Wood* 7300 (E); ibidem, 100ft, x, *Wood* s.n. (E); ibidem, viii 1891, *Wood* in Herb. Austr. Afr. 1559 (K); ibidem, ix 1883, *Wood* 107 (K); ibidem, Umgeni, *Rehmann* 8562 (K). Inanda, *Wood* 256 (K). Isipingo Beach, 5ft, x 1949, *Ward* 973 (E, NU). Mtunzini, farm Twin Streams, 14 x 1973, *Hilliard & Burt* 6855 (E, NU). Alexandra distr., Umtwalumi, 400ft, 9 x 1910, *Rudatis* 1183 (E).

When Baker described *E. platyphyllum* in 1904, he made the observation 'Ad *E. latifolium* Jacq. accedit'. *Eriospermum capense* (L.) Salter (= *E. latifolium* Jacq.) is a plant of the SW cape; Baker did not mention *E. natalense*, which he had described eight years earlier, quoting specimens from Durban and its environs as well as plants from much higher altitudes (see under *E. sprengerianum* below). The name *E. natalense* has been used ever since for specimens from both coastal and montane Natal and the name *E. platyphyllum* has never been taken into use, although it appears in Ross, *Flora of Natal* (1973). It now seems clear that two separate species are involved, similar in facies, but differing in the colour of the flowers, in flowering time, in habitat, and possibly in the time at which they produce leaves. They also appear to be allopatric, one occurring at higher altitudes than the other.

Baker described the perianth segments of *E. platyphyllum* as '*sursum albis, densum [sphalm. demum] viridibus*'. Subsequent collectors have recorded the flowers as white or yellow (the latter possibly meaning creamy-coloured) in contrast to the brown or red-brown and white flowers of *E. natalense*, that is, *E. sprengerianum*. *Eriospermum platyphyllum* grows in open woodland near streams and in damp sandy grassy places, up to c.400m above sea level, flowering between August and October; most herbarium specimens consist of a flowering stem and a separate foliage leaf. *Eriospermum sprengerianum* favours rocky grass-

land above c.1000m, and flowers mainly between November and January; few herbarium specimens include a foliage leaf.

586. *Eriospermum sprengerianum* Schinz in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 4: 416 (June 1896); Baker in Fl. Cap. 6: 535 (Sept. 1896).

Type: Natal, cult. Damman & Co. ex Herr Sprenger (Z).

Syn.: *E. natalense* Bak. in Fl. Cap. 6: 373 (Sept. 1896). Lectotype (chosen here): Transkei, near Clydesdale, Mt Malowe, 3000ft, Nov. 1885, Tyson in MacOwan & Bolus, Herb. Austr. Afr. 1205 (K).

NATAL. Klip River distr., Drakensberg Mts, valley near Van Reenen, 5–6000ft, 4 xii 1895, Wood 5861 (E). Lion's River distr., 2930 AD, Mt Gilboa, c.5800ft, 29 xii 1978, Hilliard & Burt 11860 (E). Pietermaritzburg distr., 13 miles from Pietermaritzburg on Richmond road, c.3000ft, 22 x 1962, Strey 4361 (K). Underberg distr., 2929 CC, Garden Castle Forest Reserve, jeep track to Crystal Waters, 6000–6200ft, 5 xii 1980, Hilliard & Burt 13823 (E, NU); near Underberg, Mr Gold's farm, 5 xii 1935, Dyer 3274 (K, NU, PRE). Polela distr., Mawahqua Mt, Sunset Farm, 6000ft, 1 i 1982, Rennie 1289 (NU).

Schinz published only a short description of *E. sprengerianum* and made no mention of its affinity. However, the type sheet in Zürich, which was kindly sent on loan to Edinburgh, carries a page of detailed description and notes, concluding with the following sentence: 'Diese Art steht in der Nähe der bis jetzt noch unbeschriebenen gebliebenen *E. natalense* Baker, das dessen äussere Perigonzipfel (im trockenen Zustande) tiefdunkelrot gefärbt sind und dessen Staubfäden etwas schmaler sind'.

One deduces that Schinz saw one of Baker's syntypes that bore the manuscript name *E. natalense*, and sought to distinguish from it the living plant he had from Damman's nursery, on the basis of the colour of the flowers and the size of the filaments. Schinz's published description describes the perianth segments as '*exterioribus rubro-maculatis . . . interioribus immaculatis*'. These red-brown flecks are commonplace in many species of *Eriospermum*; Schinz failed to describe the actual colour of the perianth segments, but, even in the dry specimen, a purple-red flush is visible at the tips of the outer segments in the young flowers, and the colour extends throughout the segments in the older ones. This flush is characteristic of the outer segments in *E. natalense* (the colour varies from greenish-brown to chocolate-brown to red-purple), and Baker himself described them as 'outer all brown, inner white with a brown keel'.

So clearly there is no real difference in flower colour between *E. sprengerianum* and *E. natalense*. There is no difference either in the size of the filaments. The outer filaments of seven specimens measured (1.5–)2–2.25 × 1–1.2mm (Schinz gave 2 × 1mm, but in the flower we examined the outer filaments measured 2.25 × 1.5mm, the inner 2 × 1.25mm).

Schinz's name antedates that of Baker by three months. Baker saw no specimen of *E. sprengerianum* and lists it in the Addenda.

We have chosen the specimen collected by Tyson on Mt Malowe as lectotype of the name *E. natalense* because it clearly fits Baker's descrip-

tion of the flowers. Of the other specimens cited by Baker, Tyson 1667 (Fort Donald, 3500ft, Dec. 1885) is also *E. natalense*; Wood 107, Wood 256, Wood in Herb. Austro-Afric. 1559 and Rehmann 8562 all came from the environs of Durban and are *E. platyphyllum* (above).

587. *Ornithogalum capillare* Wood & Evans in J. of Bot. 35: 490 (1897); Leighton in J. S. Afr. Bot. 11: 160 (1945); Obermeyer in Bothalia 12: 355 (1978).

Type: Natal, near Newcastle, Wood 6511 (PRE iso.).

E CAPE. Graaff Reinet div., 3224 AB, hill above St Olives, NW of town, c.5500ft, in shallow soil on and around rock sheets, 29 xi 1977, Hilliard & Burt 10774 (E, NU).

NATAL. Mooi River, valley SE of No. 4 General Hospital, 26 xi 1901, Johnston 717 (E); ibidem, 16 xii 1901, Johnston 736 (E).

Ornithogalum capillare has previously only been recorded from Ermelo in the SE Transvaal and near Newcastle in northern Natal. The additional record from Natal is not particularly noteworthy, but that from near Graaff Reinet provides a very marked extension of range. *O. capillare* is certainly very closely allied to *O. juncifolium* Baker. The small size of the plants could have ecological causes, but there is no obvious reason why this should bring about the more spreading inflorescence and much longer pedicels. The relationship needs to be more thoroughly studied.

588. *Ornithogalum hygrophilum* Hilliard & Burt, species nova *O. diphylo* Baker affinis sed habitu robustiore, bulbis 8–20mm diam. (nec c.3–10mm), foliis planis oblongo-lanceolatis 8–18mm lata (nec linearibus, ad 3mm latis, marginibus plerumque involutis), marginibus ciliatis (nec glabris), pedunculis usque ad 150mm altis (nec c.18–30mm), pedicellis infimis 15–30mm longis plerumque bracteis subtendentibus duplo superantibus (nec ad 10mm longis bracteis brevioribus) distinguenda.

Bulbi 8–20mm diam., tunicis papyraceis extimis griseis induti. *Folia* 2–3, synanthia, plerumque 60–150 × 8–18mm, textura crassiuscula, oblongo-lanceolata, apice acuto, marginibus ciliatis. *Pedunculi* 50–150mm alti, foliis breviores, ad 3mm diam., 1 vel 2 ex quoque bulbo, foliis laterales. *Inflorescentia* 3–13-flora, racemosa, compacta. *Bractee* lanceolatae, attenuatae, infimae 11–22 × 4–8mm, sursum decrescentes. *Pedicelli* ad 15–30mm longi, plerumque bractea subtendente minime duplo longiores, erecti. *Perianthium* campanulatum, niveum; tepala 7–10 × 3–4.5mm, interiora quam exteriora paulo minora, elliptica, obtusa. *Filamenta* 3.75–4.5mm longa, 0.5–1mm diam., ad apicem gradatim attenuata. *Antherae* 2mm longae. *Ovarium* 2.5–3 × 1.25–1.75mm; stylus stigmatibus inclusis 2mm longus. *Capsula* c.8 × 7.5mm, ambitu turbinata, distincte triangularis, apice truncato. *Semina* c.2.25 × 1.25mm, pyriformia, nigra, pilis mollibus tenuibus echinulatis.

Type: South Africa, Transkei, 3128 BC, NW of Umtata, hill above Mhlalane Forest Station, 10 xii 1985, Hilliard & Burt 18768 (E holo.; K, KEI, NU, PRE iso.).

Ornithogalum hygrophilum is closely allied to *O. diphyllum* Baker with which it shares the characters of firm boat-shaped bracts, snow-white

campanulate flowers (the tepals lacking a green or coloured median band), turbinate capsules and black echinulate seeds. Obermeyer, in her revision of the S African species of *Ornithogalum* (in *Bothalia* 12: 323-376, 1978) described *O. diphyllum*, which is restricted to a small area of the Natal Drakensberg as 'an isolated montane relic of the Cape *Ornithogalum* Group, the chinkerichees'. The new species came from the mountain range NW of Umtata, Transkei, and about 250km SSW of the Giant's Castle area where *O. diphyllum* grows, and so provides a geographical link towards the Cape species. *O. sephtonii* Hilliard & Burt (in *Notes RBG Edinb.* 41: 308, 1983) from Ben McDhui in the Cape Drakensberg about 110km NNW of Umtata is in the same affinity as *O. diphyllum* and *O. hygrophilum*. There are thus three northern outliers of the Cape 'chinkerichees' (subgen. *Aspasia*, group *Aspasiae* in Obermeyer's classification) in the Eastern Mountain Region.

O. hygrophilum is a much stouter plant than *O. diphyllum* (see diagnosis), with broad leaves ciliate on the margins and flowers on long pedicels much exceeding the bracts (leaves linear, glabrous and pedicels shorter than the bracts in *O. diphyllum*). We saw thousands of plants growing in marshy ground among flat rocks; they were in full flower, but also with ripe capsules, in early December. The plants varied greatly in stature and in the number of flowers in an inflorescence; it seems that young plants flower readily.

THYMELAEACEAE

589. *Gnidia singularis* Hilliard, species nova fortasse *G. aberranti* C. H. Wright affinis, sed inter alia staminibus exsertis filamentis 1mm longis (nec inclusis antheris subsessilibus) statim distinguenda.

Suffrutex nana ad 10cm alta caudice lignoso c.5mm diam. *Caules* e basi ramosi, ramulis ultimis minus quam 1mm diam., parce pilosi, partibus senioribus basibus foliorum delapsorum asperis. *Folia* opposita et decussata, usque ad 7×3.5mm, anguste obovata, sessilia, ad pulvinum prominentem articulata, crassa, venis immersis, utrinque glabra. *Flores* ut videtur 2-4 in axillis foliorum superiorum (speciminibus pro maxima parte fructiferis), subsessiles. *Calyx* 4-lobus, glaber, luteo-viridis, tubo 3.5mm longo parte basali persistente 2×1mm, parte superiore infundibuliformi 1.5mm longa fauce 1mm diam.; lobi 1.5×1mm, oblongi, apice rotundati. *Petala* 4, in ore tubi inserta, carnosa, plus minusve teretia, ambitu transverse oblonga, 0.3mm alta, 0.5mm lata. *Stamina* 4, in ore tubi inserta lobis opposita; filamenta 1mm longa, filiformia; antherae 0.4mm longae. *Ovarium* 1.3mm longum; stylus 3mm longus, filiformis; stigma capitatum, glandulosum. *Fructus* 3×1.5mm, anguste obovatus. Type: Lesotho. Sani Top, ii 1985, Manning 554 (E holo., NU iso.).

This is a most remarkable plant. Superficially, it bears a strong resemblance to *Gnidia compacta* (C. H. Wr.) J. H. Ross, but it can at once be distinguished by its yellowish-green flowers; those of *G. compacta* are bright canary yellow. In floral detail they are quite different: calyx tube and lobes glabrous in *G. singularis* (versus hirsute outside with a tuft of hairs at the back of the tip of each lobe in *G. compacta*); calyx lobes oblong, 1.5×1mm (versus 1.25×1.25mm, suborbicular); petals 4 (versus

petals wanting); stamens 4 (versus 8) exerted on 1mm long filaments (versus included, sessile).

In its 4 petals and 4 stamens, *G. singularis* resembles *G. aberrans* and *G. propinqua* (Hilliard) Peterson (with both of which, and *G. compacta*, it is sympatric), but it differs from both these species in having the anthers exerted on relatively long filaments; all other species of *Gnidia* known to us also have sessile or nearly sessile anthers. When Wright first described *G. aberrans* (in *Fl. Cap.* 5(2):584, 1925) he remarked on its anomalous possession of only 4 perfect stamens and went on to say 'while the allied genus *Drapetes*, which does not occur in South Africa, differs in having the upper whorl of stamens perfect with the anthers exerted on long filaments.' We examined *Drapetes dieffenbachii* Hook. (= *Kelleria dieffenbachii* (Hook.) Endl.) from New Zealand. There, the 4 fertile stamens alternate with the calyx lobes; in our plant they are opposite the lobes.

Gnidia singularis is known only from the type collection. It was found growing among rocks on a dry slope and was bearing ripe fruits in mid-February.

UMBELLIFERAE

(B. L. Burtt)

590. *Centella macrodus* (Spreng.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Type: ? (see note below).

Syn.: [*Hydrocotyle moschata* auct. non Forst.; Sprengel in Roemer & Schultes, Syst. Veg. 6:351 (1820)]

Hydrocotyle macrodus Sprengel, Neue Entdeck. 2:292 (1821) et Syst. Veg. 1:877 (1825); Cham. & Schlechtd. in Linnaea 1:372 (1826).

Hydrocotyle hederifolia Burch., Trav. S. Afr. 1:46 (1822), reimp. Batchworth Press 1:37 (1953); Sonder in Harvey & Sonder, Fl. Cap. 2:529 (1862).

Centella hederifolia (Burch.) Drude in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8):119 (1898); Adamson in Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 613 (1950) & in J. S. Afr. Bot. 17:11 (1951); Eichler in Feddes Repert. 98:159 (1987).

Adamson (in J. S. Afr. Bot. 17:11.1951) dismissed *Hydrocotyle macrodus* Sprengel as having been a *nomen nudum* when published in 1820, but this was not so. Sprengel, in a review of A. Richard's monograph of *Hydrocotyle* (Neue Entdeck. 2:292, 1821) wrote 'In diesen Abtheilung fehlt ein merkwürdige kapsche Art: *H. moschata* Thunb. Schult. Syst. 6:351 welches aber nicht die Thunbergische Art ist, und kunstig *H. macrodus* heissen mag'. Sprengel himself contributed the account of Umbelliferae to Roemer & Schultes, *Systema Vegetabilium* and gave a description under *H. moschata* Thunberg which owes nothing to Thunberg's own description (which was of *H. moschata* Forst.). The name *H. macrodus* is therefore validated by this description. The specimen is not cited, but a few years later Chamisso & Schlechtendal recorded their own collection of the plant on Table Mountain and said

that it has previously been collected there by Bergius. Writing in 1820 it is very probable that Sprengel was describing one of Bergius's collections.

Centella macrodus must now replace *C. hederifolia* (Burchell) Drude for this species, which is restricted to the Cape Peninsula.

591. *Glia* Sonder in Harv. & Sond., Fl. Cap. 2: 547 (1862); Adamson & Salter, Fl. Cape Penins. 618 (1950); Dyer, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 1: 426 (1975).

Syn.: [*Ruthea* Bolle sec. Drude in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 179 (1898) p.p.; Phillips, Gen. S. Afr. Fl. Pl. 450 (1926), ed. 2, 551 (1951), dubie Bolle (= *Rutheopsis* A. Hansen & Kunkel)]

Lectotype (chosen here): *Oenanthe inebrians* Thunb., Prodr. Pl. Cap. 49 (1794).

Sonder described the genus *Glia* for a single species, to which he gave the name *G. gummifera* (L.) Sond., based on *Bubon gummiferum* L. and including in synonymy *Oenanthe inebrians* Thunb. Wijnands (Bot. Commelin 199, 1983) has shown that the type of *Bubon gummiferum* is a plate published by Commelin (*Hort. Amst.* 2: 115, t. 58, 1701) and that the plant depicted there is not that described by Sonder as *Glia*, but *Peucedanum tenuifolium* Thunb., now to be called *Peucedanum gummiferum* (L.) Wijnands.

At the same time Wijnands accepted Hiroe's reduction of *Glia* to *Annesorhiza* Cham. & Schlechtd. (Hiroe, *Umbell. World* 674, 1979) and made the new combination *Annesorhiza inebrians* (Thunb.) Wijnands, pointing out that the earlier epithet *capensis*, from another synonym *Oenanthe capensis* Hoult., was preoccupied in *Annesorhiza*. Wijnands then added 'If *A. inebrians* is considered to differ from *Annesorhiza* at the generic level, the name *Glia* is not available as it is a synonym of *Seseli* L. [this is clearly a slip for *Peucedanum* L.] according to the Rules as given by the International Botanic Congress in Sydney'. This remark stems from the decision taken at Sydney that a genus shall be deemed to be typified by the species cited (even if a clear misidentification, as here) rather than the plant described (except by conservation).

However if we look at Art. 10 of the Code carefully we find at Art. 10.2 'If in the protologue reference to one or more species names is definitely included, the type must be chosen from among the types of those names'. Nothing is said to exclude species that are placed in synonymy.

Wijnands did not precisely lectotypify *Glia* by *Bubon gummiferum* L.; he simply assumed that it was the type as it provided the basionym of the name Sonder used, *Glia gummifera*. Examination of the whole protologue shows that, in the light of Wijnands' re-determination, *Bubon gummiferum* L. must not be taken as the lectotype: it does not agree with the description. On the other hand *Oenanthe inebrians* Thunb., cited in synonymy, is the plant described.

Accordingly I propose that the name *Glia* Sond. be lectotypified by the type of the name *Oenanthe inebrians* Thunb.

Glia, in my view, should not be included in *Annesorhiza*. Hiroe made

an incredibly wide genus of *Annesorhiza*, including not only *Glia* but *Polemanna* Eckl. & Zeyh. and *Stenosemis* Sond. (see Hilliard & Burtt in *Notes RBG Edinb.* 37: 324, 1979): such an agglomeration is quite undefinable. It is true that at present the limits of *Annesorhiza sensu stricto* cannot easily be set down, but at least it seems certain that all its species are herbs with radical leaves, not always present at flowering time, and with the leaves on the flowering stems reduced to sheaths with or without a rudimentary lamina. *Glia* is a subshrub with several pairs of foliage leaves on the stem: the lower leaves differ somewhat in shape, but they are not strictly radical. The mericarps of the type species of *Annesorhiza*, *A. capensis* Cham. & Schlechtd., are unequal, though other species (e.g. *A. wilmsii* H. Wolff, *A. schlechteri* H. Wolff) have equal mericarps: but where fruit structure is known the endosperm is more or less semicircular in outline, whereas in *Glia* there is a distinct peak under each rib. Until a much more critical study has been made of *Annesorhiza*, the genus *Glia* should be kept distinct.

A word needs to be added about the genus *Ruthea* Bolle to which *Glia* was reduced by Drude (in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.* 3(8): 179, 1898). Both *Ruthea* and *Glia* were published in 1862 and Drude evidently thought that *Ruthea* had priority. This, however, is not so: it seems that *Ruthea* dates from 20 December, *Glia* from 15–31 October. However, this is now of no practical importance, because *Ruthea* Bolle has been found to be a later homonym of a fungal genus *Ruthea* Opatowski (1836), and was replaced by *Rutheopsis* A. Hansen & Kunkel in 1976, (and superfluously by *Gliopsis* Rauschert in 1982); therefore *Glia* has clear priority if it should again be judged congeneric.

As pointed out by Wijnands, the earliest epithet for the one species of *Glia* comes from *Oenanthe capensis* Houtt.; a new combination is required and forms the next item.

592. *Glia capensis* (Houtt.) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Type: Cape, no collector given (n.v.)

Syn.: *Oenanthe capensis* Houtt., *Nat. Hist.* 2(8): 140, t. 45, f.2 (1777); Christm., *Pflanzensyst.* 2(8): 140, t. 45, f.2 (1780); Merrill in J. Arn. Arb. 19: 357 (1938) sub *Ruthea gummifera* (L.) Drude.

Oenanthe inebrians Thunb., *Prodr. Pl. Cap.* 49 (1794). Type: S. Africa, sine loc., Thunberg (UPS, sheet 7095).

Oenanthe tenuifolium Thunb., *Prodr. Pl. Cap.* 49 (1794). Type: S. Africa, sine loc., Thunberg (UPS, sheets 7103, 7104).

Peucedanum caledonicum Eckl. & Zeyh., *Enum. Pl. Afr. Austr. Extratrop.* 349 (1837). Type: Zwarteberg, Caledon, Ecklon & Zeyher 2233 (n.v.).

Lichtensteinia inebrians (Thunb.) Eckl. & Zeyh., *Enum. Pl. Afr. Austr. Extratrop.* 343 (1837).

Peucedanum abbreviatum Meisn. in Hook. *Lond. J. Bot.* 2: 535 (1843)—non Sond. (1862). Type: Cape, Table Mt., Krauss 1179 (NY, n.v.; photo K).

[*Glia gummifera* auct., non (L.) Sond.; Sond. in *Fl. Cap.* 2: 548 (1862) excl. basionym].

[*Ruthea gummifera* auct., non (L.) Drude; Drude in Engl. & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 179 (1898), excl. basionym].

[*Annesorhiza gummifera* auct., non (L.) Hiroe; Hiroe, Umbell. World 675 (1979), excl. basionym].

Annesorhiza inebrians (Thunb.) Wijnands, Bot. Commelins 199 (1983).

See discussion above. No specimen of *Oenanthe capensis* has been found amongst Houttuyn's specimens at Geneva, where some of his types are preserved. I have not attempted to cite all the misuses of the epithet *gummifera*.

593. *Peucedanum sonderi* (Hiroe) B. L. Burtt, comb. nov.

Lectotype: Cape, Dutoitskloof, Drège (S, n.v.; E, K iso).

Syn.: [*Bubon tenuifolium* E. Mey in Drège, Zwei Pflanzengeog. Doc. 79 (1843) nomen nudum—non *B. tenuifolium* (Thunb.) Sond.]

Bubon montanum Sond. in Harv. & Sond., Fl. Cap. 2: 560 (1862).

Type as above.

Peucedanum montanum (Sond.) Drude in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(8): 237 (1898)—non *P. montanum* Koch.

Seseli sonderi (sphalm. *sondorii* in textu, *sonderii* in indice) Hiroe, Umbell. World 1128 (1979).

Hiroe also included under *Seseli sonderi* the following:

Oreoselinum uliginosum Eckl. & Zeyh. var. *glaucum* Eckl. & Zeyh., Enum. Pl. Afr. Austr. Extratrop. 350 (1837). Type: Cape, Duyvels and Voormannsbosch near Swellendam, Ecklon & Zeyher.

Oreoselinum glaucum (Eckl. & Zeyh.) C. Presl, Bot. Bemerk. 75 (1845)—non *Peucedanum glaucum* Link.

Neither the epithet *montanum* nor *glaucum* was available in *Seseli* and Hiroe's new name was therefore nomenclaturally correct. As both epithets are also pre-occupied under *Peucedanum*, Hiroe's epithet *sonderi* has to be transferred. The Drège specimen cited above as lectotype is the holotype of *Bubon montanum* Sonder. Technically the type of *P. sonderi* could have been the type of *Oreoselinum glaucum*: this however was quoted by Sonder (*Flora Capensis* 2: 56 1862) under *B. hypoleucum* Meisn., not under *B. montanum*. Consequently I take the type of *B. montanum* as the lectotype of *P. sonderi*. It is certainly close to *P. hypoleucum* (Meisn.) Drude; of this Sonder himself was very well aware. In view of the much finer cutting of the leaves and the alleged differences in fruit structure (vittae present below the ribs in *P. hypoleucum* absent in *P. sonderi*), I deem it best to clarify the nomenclature without change of rank.

ADDENDA

Previously published entries are brought up to date nomenclaturally. The records cited here are additional to those already published; in general we have given only those records that add appreciably to knowledge of the species. Place of publication of previous entries can be found from the list of papers preceding the Index (p. 211).

14. *Aster quinquenervius* Klatt = *Felicia quinquenervia* (Klatt) Grau in Mitt. Bot. München 9: 473 (1973); Hilliard, Compositae in Natal 71 (1977).

15 & 82. *Athanasia acerosa* (DC.) Harv. = *Phymaspermum acerosum* (DC.) Kallersjö in Nordic J. Bot. 5: 538 (1985).

Sub 16. The species referred to in the discussion as *Cotula sericea* Thunb. is now *C. lineariloba* (DC.) Hilliard (No. 87).

24. *Senecio basutensis* Thell. = *S. subcoriaceus* Schlechter; Hilliard, Compositae in Natal 428 (1977).

26. *Senecio ulopterus* Thell.

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929BC, Highmoor Forest Reserve, 7800ft, 6 i 1983, *Hilliard & Burtt* 16260 (E, NU); Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7000–7300ft, 2 xii 1983, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17024 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929CB, Sani Pass, 6700ft, 13 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17905 (E, NU); Gxalingenwa valley, c.7200ft, 9 xii 1983, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17085 (E, NU); Chameleon Cave area, 6600ft, 2 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17810 (E, NU); Lakes Cave area, c.6800ft, 11 xii 1982, *Manning, Hilliard & Burtt* 15890 (E, NU); 2929CC, vicinity of Tarn Cave, c.7800ft, 21 i 1984, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17433 (E, NU).

29. *Romulea longituba* L. Bolus var. *alticola* B. L. Burtt = *R. macowanii* Baker var. *alticola* (B. L. Burtt) M. de Vos, The genus *Romulea* in S. Afr. (J.S. Afr. Bot. Suppl. 9): 168 (1972), & in O. A. Leistner (ed.), Fl. Southern Afr. 7, pt. 2(2): 48 (1983).

33. *Wahlenbergia pulvillus-gigantis* Hilliard & Burtt

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929BC Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7000–7300ft, 5 ii 1984, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17604 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929CB, Chameleon Cave area, c.5 miles WNW of Castle View Farm, 7700ft, 4 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burtt* 17861 (E, NU); ibidem, headwaters Mlahlangubo river, 7500–8500ft, 23 i 1982, *Hilliard & Burtt* 15347 (E, NU); upper tributaries S of Mkhomazi (feeders of Ka-Ntubu), 8800ft, 30 xi 1982, *Hilliard & Burtt* 15723 (E, NU); Cobham Forest Reserve, Lakes Caves area, c.7800ft, 12 ii 1982, *Manning, Hilliard & Burtt* 15930 (E, NU); Sani Pass, c.9000ft, 19 i 1976, *Hilliard & Burtt* 8883 (E, NU); 2929CA, Garden Castle Forest Reserve, Pillar Cave Valley, c.7000ft, 5 xi 1977, *Hilliard & Burtt* 10435 (E, NU); 2929CB, Bushman's Nek, Thamathu Pass, 8100ft, 23 xi 1973, *Hilliard & Burtt* 7463 (E, NU).

34. *Brachylaena discolor* DC. & **35.** *B. uniflora* Harv.

This group has also been studied by Paiva (in *Bol. Soc. Brot.* 46: 375–381, 1972). He examined some of the material that we list and allocates it as follows:

B. discolor var. *discolor*: Strey 8753, 8789, 8754, 8822.

B. discolor var. *mossambicensis* Paiva: Strey 8804, 8751, 8823, Schweickhardt 1368.

39. *Gnaphalium septentrionale* (Vatke) Hilliard = *Helichrysopsis septentrionalis* (Vatke) Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 207 (1981) & Fl. S. Afr. 33 (7,2): 47 (1983).

45. *Ifloga ambigua* Thell. = *I. thellungiana* Hilliard & Burtt in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 224 (1981); Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 302 (1981).

46. *Ifloga aristulata* Thell = *I. glomerata* (Harv.) Schltr.; Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 300 (1981).

50. *Ifloga polycnemoides* Fenzl: not a synonym of *I. verticillata*; see Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 304 (1981).

53. *Ifloga disticha* (Linn. f.) Druce = *I. ambigua* (L.) Druce; Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 307 (1981).

55. *Ifloga reflexa* (Linn f.) Schlechter = *I. repens* (L.) Hilliard & Burtt in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 264 (1981); Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 309 (1981).

56. *Ifloga woodii* (N.E. Br.) B. L. Burtt = *I. decumbens* (Thunb.) Schlechter; Hilliard in Bot. J. Linn Soc. 82: 311 (1981).

59. *Kalanchoë elizae* Berger

The affinity of this Malawian species, which is so different from other species of the genus on the African mainland, is clearly with the Socotran *Kalanchoe robusta* Balf. fil., illustrated in Bot. Mag. N.S. tab. 657 (1973).

61. *Basutica propinqua* Hilliard = *Gnidia propinqua* (Hilliard) Peterson in Bothalia 14: 82 (1982).

62. *Vellozia elegans* (Balf.) Hook. f. = *Talbotia elegans* Balf.; Smith & Ayensu in Kew Bull. 29: 181 (1974).

68. *Empodium elongatum* (Nel) B. L. Burtt

S E TRANSVAAL. Wakkerstroom distr., 2730AC, farm Oshoek, 2000m, 17 x 1976, *Devenish* 1656 (E); ibidem, 6400ft, 7 xi 1976, *Hilliard & Burtt* 9177 (E).

ORANGE FREE STATE. Harrismith distr., 2829AC, Platberg, escarpment near One Man Pass, 7200ft, 13 xii 1976, *Hilliard & Burtt* 9511 (E).

E CAPE. Barkly East distr., 3027DA, Three Drifts stream below farm Pitlochrie, c.5800ft, 4 xii 1981, *Hilliard & Burtt* 14710 (E).

The notes on *Empodium* were written in 1973, with very little material available for study. At that time it was thought that *E. monophyllum* (see below) could be distinguished from *E. elongatum* by having only one or two leaves to each corm, and by the leaves being shorter. Consequently a number of specimens were mentioned under *E. elongatum* which seemed to differ from it only in having terminal appendages on the anthers; these are absent in true *elongatum*, but are present in *E. monophyllum*.

However, we have now seen much more ample material of *E. monophyllum* (see below), in particular specimens collected for us on Kamberg Mt by Mr F. B. Wright. He made several collections between 4 October, first flowers, and 31 December, in fruit. At first flowering only a single leaf is visible (justifying Nel's choice of epithet), but by the end of December there may be 6 on a good-sized corm. Thus it seems clear that the presence of anther appendages in *E. monophyllum*, their absence in *E. elongatum*, must be relied upon for the discrimination of these two species.

The collection of *E. elongatum* from the Barkly East district represents a surprising extension of range, but the specimen definitely has the style (4.5mm) shorter than the stigma (6.5mm) and is therefore not *E. gloriosum* (Nel) B. L. Burtt which, uniquely in the genus, has style longer than stigma and reaches north as far as the Stockenström division.

71. *Empodium monophyllum* (Nel) B. L. Burtt

NATAL. Utrecht distr., 2730AC, farm 'Retirement', c.5900ft, 7 xi 1976, *Hilliard & Burtt* 9194 (E); *ibidem*, 3 xi 1985, *Hilliard & Burtt* 18564 (E); farm 'Naauwhoeck' c.7000ft, 6 xi 1976, *Hilliard & Burtt* 9163 (E). Ngotshe distr., 2731CB, Louwsburg, Itala Nature Reserve, E of Potwe house, 11 xii 1975, *Hilliard & Burtt* 8563 (E). Estcourt distr., 2929BC, Kamberg Mt, N facing slope, c.6300ft, 4 x 1973, *Wright* 1550 (E); *ibidem*, 17 xi 1974, *Wright* 1871 (E); *ibidem*, 6600–6750ft, 14 xii 1974, *Wright* 2000 (E); *ibidem*, near summit beacon, 6873ft, 14 xii 1974, *Wright* 2072 (E); *ibidem*, 31 xii 1974, *Wright* 2047 (E). Polela distr., 2929DD, Bulwer, Mawahqua Mt, Sunset farm, 10 xi 1973, *Hilliard & Burtt* 7174 (E).

For discussion see under 68. *E. elongatum* (above).

72. *Empodium* = *E. namaquense* (Baker) M. F. Thompson in Fl. Pl. Afr. 44, t. 1727 (1977).

82–85. See Kallersjö in *Nordic J. Bot.* 5: 527 (1985) for genera segregated from *Athanasia*.

82. *Athanasia acerosa* (DC.) Harv. = *Phymaspermum acerosum* (DC.) Kallersjö in *Nordic J. Bot.* 5: 538 (1985).

83. *Athanasia pinnatifida* (Oliv.) Hilliard = *Phymaspermum pinnatifidum* (Oliv.) Kallersjö in *Nordic J. Bot.* 5: 538 (1985).

84. *Athanasia villosa* Hilliard = *Phymaspermum villosum* (Hilliard) Kallersjö in *Nordic J. Bot.* 5: 538 (1985).

85. *Athanasia woodii* (Thell.) Hilliard = *Phymaspermum woodii* (Thell.) Kallersjö in *Nordic J. Bot.* 5: 538 (1985).

91. *Gnaphalium declinatum* Linn. f. This entry replaced by Hilliard & Burtt in *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 82: 181–193 (1981); Hilliard in *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 82: 283 (1981) & *Fl. S. Afr.* 33 (7,2): 23 (1983).

Amphidoxa gnaphalodes DC.: not a synonym of *Gnaphalium declinatum*; = *G. gnaphalodes* (DC.) Hilliard & Burtt, loc. cit. 193; Hilliard, loc. cit. 280 (1981) & 21 (1983).

Gnaphalium unionis [Sch. Bip. ex] Oliv. & Hiern: not a synonym of *G. declinatum*; Hilliard, loc. cit. 286 (1981).

93. *Gnaphalium polifolium* Thunb. = *Plecostachys polifolia* (Thunb.) Hilliard & Burtt in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 207 (1981); Hilliard, Fl. S. Afr. 33 (7, 2): 49 (1983).

94–124. See Hilliard & Burtt. Some generic concepts in Compositae—Gnaphaliinae in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 181–232 (1981).
(p.342) *Cassinia alba* O. Hoffm. = *Helichrysum platypterum* DC.

97. *Helichrysum cephaloideum* DC.

The synonym *H. araneosum* Klatt (non Baker) is to be excluded. It is a distinct species, *H. auriceps* Hilliard (No. 196).

108. *Helichrysum hyphocephalum* Hilliard

Not known to range throughout the southern Natal Drakensberg; see Hilliard, Compositae in Natal 226 (1977) & Fl. S. Afr. 33 (7,2): 266 (1983).

120. *Helichrysum serpyllifolium* (Berg.) Pers. = *Plecostachys serpyllifolia* (Berg.) Hilliard & Burtt in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 207 (1981); Hilliard in Fl. S. Afr. 33 7(2): 49 (1983).

124. *Helichrysum subglomeratum* var. *imbricatum* DC. = *H. albanense* Hilliard (No. 306).

135. *Rhynea phlycifolia* DC. = *Tenrhynea phlycifolia* (DC.) Hilliard & Burtt in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 232 (1981).

138. *Senecio cissampelinus* (DC.) Sch. Bip. = *Mikaniopsis cissampelina* (DC.) C. Jeffrey in Kew Bull. 41: 879 (1986).

CAPE. Amatole Mts, 3226 DB, Hogsback Forest Reserve, 11 xii 1977, Hilliard & Burtt 10990 (E, NU).

TRANSKEI. Baziya Mt, 3128 BC, 10 ii 1981, Hilliard & Burtt 13871 (NU); 3128 DA, Ngadu, N of Umtata, 30 i 1983, Hilliard & Burtt 16317 (NU).

NATAL. Ngotshe distr., 2731 CB, Ngome, 8 xii 1975, Hilliard & Burtt 8455 (NU).

All the above specimens are sterile.

151. *Vernonia stipulacea* Klatt = *V. subuligera* O. Hoffm. in Engler, Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. C, 403 (1895).

152. *Kalanchoë figuereidoi* Croizat = *K. humilis* Britten, fide R. Fernandes in E. Launert (ed.), Fl. Zambesiaca 7(1): 56 (1983).

188. *Senecio saniensis* Hilliard

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 BC, Highmoor Forest Reserve, headwaters of Elandshoek river south of Giant's Castle, 8300ft, 5 i 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16247 (E). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Cobham Forest Reserve, Lakes Cave area, c.7800ft, 12 xii 1982 (heads spent), *Hilliard & Burt* 15919 (E).

Like the type, these specimens were found at the foot of basalt cliffs. These areas are often rather inaccessible and the species may be more widespread than the records suggest.

193. *Aster ananthocladus* Hilliard & Burt

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 BC, Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7000–7300ft, 2 xii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 17021 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Sani Pass, 6800ft, 13 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17925 (E, NU); Gxalingenwa valley between Sani Pass and Polela valley, c.7000ft, 9 xii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 17102 (E, NU); Upper Polela Cave area, c.6800ft, 14 ii 1979 [sterile] *Hilliard & Burt* 12558 (E, NU); Lakes Cave area, c.7200ft, 11 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15893 (E, NU); Chameleon Cave area, 6500ft, 2 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17804 (E, NU); 5–7 miles NNW Castle View Farm, headwaters of Mlahlangubo river, c.7200ft, 24 xi 1980, *Hilliard & Burt* 13587 (E, NU); 2929 CC, vicinity of Tarn Cave above Bushman's Nek, c.8100ft, 23 xi 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16914 (E, NU).

195. *Gnaphalium oligandrum* (DC.) Hilliard & Burt = *Pseudognaphalium oligandrum* (DC.) Hilliard & Burt in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 82: 204 (1981); *Hilliard*, Fl. S. Afr. 33 (7,2): 54 (1983).

204. *Macowania* sp. = *Macowania deflexa* Hilliard & Burt (No. 405).

215. *Tetraria macowaniana* B. L. Burt

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 BC, Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7000–7300ft, 12 iii 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18350 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Cobham Forest Reserve, Lakes Cave area, c.7100ft, 13 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 16006 (E, NU); Bamboo Mt, summit, c.7200ft, 21 xi 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15589 (E, NU).

The above records confirm that the habitat of this species, a tough harsh plant, is rather bare stony areas.

216. *Dioscorea brownii* Schinz

This species, which is remarkable for its erect habit when mature, was fully described. It has now been grown from seed at RBG Edinburgh. The seedlings have twining stems and cordate suborbicular leaves, which are rather similar to the adult leaves of *D. sylvatica* Eckl. & Zeyh.

217. *Chironia peglerae* Prain

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 AD, upper Loteni valley, vicinity of Ash Cave, 6400–6500ft, 5 ii 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18124 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2928 CB, Cobham Forest Reserve, Sipongweni, 6500–6800ft, 20 ii

1981, *Hilliard & Burt* 14044 (E, NU); Upper Polela cave area, c.7000ft, 13 ii 1979, *Hilliard & Burt* 12467 (E, NU); Lakes Cave area, c.7400ft, 13 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 16038 (E); 5-7 miles NNW Castle View Farm, headwaters Mlahlangubo river, 6400-7400ft, 19 i 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15179 (E, NU); 2929 CC, Bushman's Nek, Thamathu Cave, 7500ft, 6 ii 1976, *Hilliard & Burt* 9005 (E, NU).

225. *Glumicalyx alpestris* (Diels) Hilliard & Burt = *G. nutans* (Rolfe) Hilliard & Burt (No. 289).

228. *Strobilopsis wrightii* Hilliard & Burt

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 BC, farm 'Storm Heights', c.7200ft, 28 i 1978, *Hilliard & Burt* 11260 (E); *ibidem*, c.7000ft, 16 xii 1978, *Hilliard & Burt* 11776 (E); Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7000-7300ft, 2 xii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 17031 (E, NU), 17540 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Cobham Forest Reserve, Upper Polela cave area, c.6800ft, 14 ii 1979, *Hilliard & Burt* 12553 (E, NU); 2929 CA, Garden Castle Nature Reserve, end of ridge above Pillar Cave, c.6700ft, 8 xi 1977, *Hilliard & Burt* 10510 (E, NU).

LESOTHO. 2929 CC, Sehlabathebe National Park, Matšu a Mafikeng, c.2450m, 2 xi 1976, *Hoener* 1688 (E); *ibidem*, xii 1976, *Schmitz* 6987 (Roma).

When *Strobilopsis wrightii* was first described it was known from only two specimens: *Wright* 388 (the type) from the farm 'Whiterocks', Mpendhle distr. (this is at the end of the ridge Ntabanyama, which runs SE from Giant's Castle), and *Guillarmod et al.* 31 from Sehlabathebe National Park in Lesotho. The type had two fertile stamens, the other specimen had four. It is therefore interesting to see whether the additional material shows a geographical pattern for this character. *H&B* 11260 (i 1978) is from the exact type locality (which we have relocated as Storm Heights as it lies slightly to that side of the farm boundary): only two plants were found in a small patch of grass etc on an exposed rock sheet: both plants had two stamens. However when revisiting the area in December 1978 we found the plant again by a stream in a shady gulley about half-a-mile away and this one had four stamens. A population subsequently discovered on the neighbouring ridge of Mulangane had all plants examined with two stamens. All the other additional records cited above are from further south along the Drakensberg and all have four stamens. It seems therefore that in the north of its range, on Ntabanyama and Mulangane, the diandrous form is usual, but tetrandrous plants also occur; in the south of its range all plants found so far have been tetrandrous. The plant is still something of a rarity and, unfortunately, attempts to raise it from seed have so far failed.

sub 249. Genera of Hypoxideae

The species from Seychelles mentioned (p.75, top) as *Molineria rhizophylla* (Baker) Baker has now been placed, together with an allied new species, in a separate genus *Hypoxidea* F. Friedmann (in *Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris*, 4 sér. 6 sect. B, *Adansonia*, 4: 453-460, 1984). The

position of *Curculigo seychellensis* Baker, which is very anomalous in *Curculigo*, remains uncertain.

254. *Tysonia africana* H. Bolus = *Afrotysonia africana* (H. Bolus) Rauschert in Taxon 31: 558 (1982); R. Mill in Notes RBG Edinb. 43: 469 (1986).

255. *Tysonia glochidiata* R. Mill = *Afrotysonia glochidiata* (R. Mill) R. Mill in Notes RBG Edinb. 43: 470 (1986).

292. *Zaluzianskya lychnidea* (D. Don) Walp. = *Z. maritima* (Linn. f.) Walp., fide Hilliard & Burt (1983).

301. *Stenosemis angustifolia* Sond.

NATAL. Umzinto distr., 3030 BC, Vernon Crookes N.R., 420m, 10 ii 1984, *Balkwill & Cadman* 1246 (E, NU). Port Shepstone distr., Umtamvuna N.R., 700ft, 26 ii 1983, *Manning & Balkwill* 399 (E, NU).

TRANSKEI. 3128 CB, Baziya Mt, Mpolompo valley, c.4500ft, 11 ii 1981, *Hilliard & Burt* 13927 (E, NU). 3128 BC, above Mhlahlane Forest Station, 6 iii 1985, *Hutchings* 1600 (E, KEI); ibidem, c.5000ft, 31 i 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16324 (E, NU).

CAPE. Stockenström div., Katberg Pass, c.5800ft, 26 i 1979, *Hilliard & Burt* 12399 (E, NU).

313. *Helichrysum ephelos* Hilliard

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 BC, Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7000-7300ft, 4 ii 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17571 (E, NU); ibidem, 13 iii 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18366 (E, NU).

332. *Petalacte epaleata* Hilliard & Burt

CAPE. 3321 DA, Rooiberg, just east of main peak, 4600ft, 11 xi 1974, *Oliver* 5396 (E, NU, STE); Montagu-Swellendam, Goedgeloof Peak, Langeberg near Swellendam, S slopes, 3500ft, 3 ix 1955, *Esterhuysen* 24503 (BOL, NU).

333. *Senecio austromontanus* Hilliard

NATAL. Underberg distr., 2929 CC, Thamathuwe Pass, 8000ft, 17 i 1969, *Killick & Vahrmeijer* 4004 (PRE).

334. *Senecio basalticus* Hilliard

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 BC, Highmoor Forest Reserve, 8100ft, 5 i 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16191 (NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Cobham Forest Reserve, Lakes Cave area, 7800ft, 12 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15921 (NU); near Wilson's Cave, 7400ft, 20 i 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15250 (NU); 2929 CC, above Bushman's Nek, below The Devil's Knuckles, c.8000ft, 23 xi 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16892 (NU).

All the above specimens consist of sterile rosettes only. The species is a very late flowering one.

336. *Senecio polelensis* Hilliard

NATAL. Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Chameleon Cave area, 6700ft, 1 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17780 (E, NU); near Wilson's Cave, 7100ft, 18 i 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15145 (E, NU).

342. *Heliophila formosa* Hilliard & Burt

NATAL. Underberg distr., 2929 CA, Garden Castle F.R., Mlambonja valley, c.6100ft, 6 i 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 14943 (E, NU); 2929 CB, upper tributaries S of Mkhomazi river (feeders of Ka-Ntubu), c.8000ft, 2 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15774 (E, NU); Chameleon Cave area, 7000–7250ft, 1 xii 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17771 (E, NU); Lakes Cave area, c.7800ft, 12 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15931 (E, NU); Gxalingenwa valley, 7400ft, 11 xii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 17198 (E, NU); 2929 CC, vicinity of Tarn Cave above Bushman's Nek, c.8000ft, 20 xi 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16823 (E, NU).

344. *Hesperantha huttonii* (Baker) Hilliard & Burt

For a full account of this species and others that occur in Natal and nearby, see *Hilliard & Burt* (1986).

353. *Trachyandra smalliana* Hilliard & Burt

NATAL. Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Bamboo Mt, N side, c.6700ft, 21 xi 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15609 (E, NU).

CAPE. 3028 CA–3028 CC, Rhodes to Naude's Nek, 13 ii 1983, sterile, *Hilliard & Burt* 16614 (E).

367. *Peucedanum upingtoniae* (Schinz) Drude

Correction: Type: N.E. Namibia, Grootfontein distr., farm Upingtonia, *Schinz* 1033 (Z).

373. *Chenopodium mucronatum* Thunb.

NATAL. Underberg distr., 2929 CC, vicinity of Tarn Cave above Bushman's Nek, 7800–8000ft, under dripline of sandstone overhangs, smelling of rotten fish, 19 i 1984, *Hilliard & Burt* 17387 (E, NU).

LESOTHO. Masevi distr., Mantsonyane road, beyond the pass between Likalangeng and Marakabei, 2560m, in stand of *Kniphofia caulescens* on moist soil, 13 ii 1987, *Backéus* 2128 (UPS).

375. *Euclea coriacea* A. DC.

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 AD, upper Loteni valley, Ash Cave, 6500ft, 4 ii 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18095 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, Upper Mkhomazi area, Nhlangeni valley, Bird's Nest Cave, 6000ft, 19 ii 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18201 (E, NU); Bamboo Mt, N side, c.6700ft, 21 xi 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15652 (E, NU). Matatiele distr., 2929 BC, farm Glen Almond, 6200ft, 9 i 1986, *Hilliard & Burt* 19002/A (E, NU).

386. *Thesium durum* Hilliard & Burt

NATAL. Mpendhle distr., 2929 AD, path from Loteni Nature Reserve to Redi, c.7500ft, 26 xii 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 16104 (E, NU); 2929 BC, Mulangane ridge above Carter's Nek, 7300ft, 13 iii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt*

18372 (E, NU). Underberg distr., 2929 CB, upper tributaries S of Mkhomazi river, 8600ft, 30 xi 1982, *Hilliard & Burt* 15715 (E, NU); 2929 CC, vicinity of Tarn Cave above Bushman's Nek, c.8000ft, 20 xi 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16817 (E, NU).

CAPE. Barkly East distr., 3028 CC, Rhodes to Naude's Nek, farm Dunley, c.7500ft, 13 ii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16621 (E, NU); 3027 DC, Three Drifts Stream below 'Pitlochrie', c.5800ft, 2 ii 1983, *Hilliard & Burt* 16360 (E, NU).

387-393. See Hilliard & Burt, A revision of *Diascia* section *Racemosae* in J. S. Afr. Bot. 50: 269-340 (1984). *Diascia* sp. (No.9) in this revision = *D. transkeiana* Hilliard & Burt (No. 553).

403. *Berkheya griquana* Hilliard & Burt

NATAL. E. Griqualand, 3029 AC, Swartberg to Matatiele road, turn off D492 just past Umzimvubu R., 8 i 1986, *Hilliard & Burt* 18913 (E, NU).

This specimen adds to the known variability of the species as the leaves are white-cobwebby on the lower surface. Similar variation is known in other species of *Berkheya*.

432. *Australina caffra* (Thunb.) N.E. Br. = *Didymodoxa caffra* (Thunb.) Friis & Wilmot-Dear in Bol. Soc. Brot. 58: 210 (1985).

471a. (renumbered from repeated 471). *Cynoglossum alpinum* (Brand) B. L. Burt (1986) = *C. alpinum* Riedl in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 17(2): 317 (Nov. 1985). Holotype: Ethiopia, *Schimper* 49 (W—n.v.).

Both authors recognize *Cynoglossum montanum* var. *alpinum* Brand as an independent species; Dr Riedl's name, however, was published as a new species and was fully described.

496. *Juncus mollifolius* Hilliard & Burt

LESOTHO: Maseru distr., Matsonyane road, Blue Mt pass, 2550m, 9 ii 1987, *Backéus* 2106 (E, UPS); Semongkong road, N. of Phatla-Khono, 17 ii 1987, *Backéus* 2142 (E, UPS). Butha-Buthe distr., Khalong-la-Lithunya, first valley W. of pass, c.3100m, 18 iii 1987, *Backéus* 2207 (UPS).

In these localities *Juncus mollifolius* was growing in mire. It is likely that this is the main habitat of the species and that its occurrence in a muddy overhang on Mulangane is exceptional. Dr Backéus' specimens were small and heavily grazed.

504. *Alectra thyrsoides* Melchior

TRANSKEI. Ongeluk Nek, 3028 AD, c.7000ft, 7 xii 1985, *Hilliard & Burt* 18720 (E).

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NOTES TO INDEX

All papers in this series were published in *Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh*

- Part I, nos 1–32 in vol. 30:109–128 (1970)
 II, nos 33–63 in vol. 31:1–33 (1971)
 III, nos 64–154 in vol. 32:303–387 (1973)
 IV, nos 155–190 in vol. 34:73–100 (1975)
 V, nos 191–220 in vol. 34:253–286 (1976)
 VI, nos 221–232 in vol. 35:155–177 (1977)
 VII, nos 233–249 in vol. 36:43–76 (1978)
 VIII, nos 250–303 in vol. 37:285–325 (1979)
 IX, nos 304–367 in vol. 40:247–298 (1982)
 X, nos 368–400 in vol. 41:299–319 (1983)
 XI, nos 401–432 in vol. 42:227–260 (1985)
 XII, nos 433–471 in vol. 43:189–228 (1986)
 XIII, nos 471a–531 in vol. 43:345–405 (1986)
 XIV, nos 532–565 in vol. 45:77–94 (1988)
 XV, nos 566–593 in vol. 45:179–200 (1988)

1. Numbers refer to items in this series.
2. Where the number is preceded by *ante* or *post* the entry concerned is mentioned in a discussion preceding or following the number given.
3. Where the number is preceded by *sub* mention of the plant will be found in the notes under that number.
4. Where the name is followed by 'See Addenda' entries will *also* be found under the same number in the Addenda (this part pp.200–209).
5. Where the number is preceded by 'Add.' the name appears *only* in the Addenda.
6. References to H, or H & B, or B & D with date are to papers outside this series and listed under references above: these papers are indexed only as to main genus or subject.

SUBJECT INDEX

Buchanan, Rev. J., collecting localities of	ante 401
Cliffortia, key to species in southern Drakensberg	H & B 1987
Compositae in Natal, geographical distribution of	H 1977
Drakensberg, southern	H & B 1987
Erica, key to species in southern Drakensberg	H & B 1987
Evans, M. S., collecting localities of	ante 401
Fire, effect on flowering time	ante 33
Galpin, E. E., revised list of plants collected on Ben McDhui	H & B 1987
Geel, van, Sertum Botanicum	sub 270
Genera of Campanulaceae in Natal, key to	ante 256
Genera of Haemodoraceae-Haemodoreae, key to	post 60
Genera of Hypoxidaceae	post 249
Genera of Scrophulariaceae-Manuleae, key to	sub 221–227
Genera of Scrophulariaceae-Selagineae	sub 221–227
Generic typification	sub 591
Geographical distributions in Natal	H 1977, ante 250
Nemesia, key to species in Natal	sub 514–527
Ovary beaks	sub 68–76, post 249

Ovary, underground
 Rogers, F. A., collecting locality
 Scrophulariaceae-Manuleae
 Scrophulariaceae-Selagineae
 Selaginaceae, status of
 Southern Drakensberg
 Spring flowers in autumn
 Typification, generic
 Underground ovaries

sub 68-76
 ante 566
 sub 221-227
 sub 221-227
 sub 221-227
 H & B 1987
 ante 33
 sub 591
 sub 68-76

INDEX TO PLANT NAMES

- Achyrocline (Less.) DC., H & B 1981a, H 1983
Acidanthera huttonii Bak., 344
Afrotysonia africana (H. Bol.) Rauschert, Add. 254
 glochidiata (R. Mill) R. Mill, Add. 255
Albica batteniana Hilliard & Burt, 420
 crinifolia Bak., 421
 elliottii Bak., 349
 fastigiata var. *floribunda* Bak., 348
 minima Bak., 349
 rupestris Hilliard & Burt, 422
 shawii Bak., 349
 trichophylla Bak., 349
 xanthocodon Hilliard & Burt, 423
Alchemilla colura Hilliard, 500
Alectra barbata (Hiern) Melchior, 503
 basutica (E. P. Phil.) Melchior, 501
 capensis Thunb., 502
 dunensis Hilliard & Burt, 286
 sessiliflora (Vahl) O. Kuntze, sub 286, 503
 forma sessiliflora, 503
 forma barbata (Hiern) Hilliard & Burt, 503
 thyroidea Melchior (see Addenda), 504
Alepeidea Delaroche, 362-366
 baurii (O. Kuntze) Dümmer, 364
 ?ciliaris Delaroche, sub 365
 ciliaris var. *baurii* O. Kuntze, 364
 cirsifolia Schltr. & Wolff, 362
 cirsifolia Schinz, 362
 gracilis var. *major* Weim., 363
 insculpta Hilliard & Burt, 430
 longifolia Dümmer, 363
 natalensis Wood & Evans, 364
 pilifera Weim., 365
 schlechteri Hiroe, 363
 tysonii Dümmer, 366
 woodii Oliv., 366
Aloë agrophila Reynolds, 424
 boylei Bak. subsp. *boylei*, 424
 subsp. *major* Hilliard & Burt, 424
Amphidoxa DC. (see Addenda), sub 91, H 1983
 gnaphalodes DC. (see Addenda), 91
Anagallis pumila Sw., 281
Anaglypha acicularis Benth., sub 194
 aspera DC., 194
 latifolia S. Moore, sub 194, 264
Anaphalis oligandra DC., 195
Anastrabe E. Mey., H 1969
Anaxeton septentrionalis Vatke, 39
Anginon Raf., 555
 difforme (L.) B. L. Burt, 556
 rugosum (Thunb.) Raf., 557
 swellendamense (Eckl. & Zeyh.) B. L. Burt, 559
Anisopappus Hook. & Arn., sub 194
 latifolius (S. Moore) B. L. Burt, 264
Annesorhiza Cham. & Schlecht., sub 301-302
 subgen. *Stenosemis* (Sond.) Drude, 301-302
 angustifolia (Sond.) Drude, 301
 caffra Eckl. & Zeyh., 302
 caffra (Meisn.) Drude, 296
 flagellifolia Burt Davy, sub 295, 560
 gummifera auct., 592
 inebrians (Thunb.) Wijnands, sub 591, 592
 schlechteri Wolff, 295
 teretifolia Drude, 302
 wilmsii Wolff (sphalm. *wilmsiana*), sub 295, 560
Antherotoma naudinii Hook. f., 277
Antirrhinum capensis Thunb., 516
 fruticans Thunb., 520
Antithrixia auct., 198-208
 abyssinica auct., 207
 abyssinica (Sch. Bip.) Vatke, 208
 angustifolia Oliv. & Hiern, 207
 flavicomma DC., sub 198-208
Apodolirion buchananii (Bak.) Bak., 64
 lanceolatum (Thunb.) Bak., 65
 macowanii Bak., 66
Argyrolobium summomontanum Hilliard & Burt, 381
Arrowsmithia DC., sub 404
Asclepias oreophila A. Nicholas, 435
xysemalobioides Hilliard & Burt, 436
Aspidoglossum difficile Hilliard, 566
 xanthosphaerum Hilliard, 567

- Aster ananthocladus Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 193
ansif Schrank, 207
confertifolius Hilliard & Burtt, 402
ericifolius Forsk., 207
quinquenervius Klatt (see Addenda), 14
Athanasia L. (see Addenda), 82-85
acerosa (DC.) Harv. (see Addenda), 15 & 82
grandiceps Hilliard & Burtt, 160
natalensis Schltr. (see Addenda), 82
pinnatifida (Oliv.) Hilliard (see Addenda), 83
turbinata Burtt Davy, 40
villosa Hilliard (see Addenda), 84
woodii (Thellung) Hilliard (see Addenda), 85
Atrixia ? *ericifolia* (Forsk.) DC., 207
pinifolia N.E. Br., sub 404
Atrichantha Hilliard & Burtt, H & B 1981a
Aulaya coccinea Harv., 505
scarlatina Benth., 510
Australina *cafra* (Thunb.) Fourcade (see Addenda), 432
Baccharis leucanthemifolia Burm., sub 36
pingraea DC., 374
Barbacenia elegans (Balf.) Pax, 62
Barberetta aurea Harv., 60
Basutia propinqua Hilliard (see Addenda), 61
Begonia L., H 1976
Berkheya griquana Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 403
leucaugeta Hilliard, 570
pannosa Hilliard, 161
Bowkeria Harv., H 1969
Brachylaena discolor DC. (see Addenda), 34
transvaalensis Phill. & Schweick., 35
uniflora Harv. (see Addenda), 35
Brachystelma *caffrum* (Schlechter) N.E. Br., 532
Bryomorpha lycopodioides (Sch. Bip.) Levyns, sub 198-208
Bubon gummiferum L., sub 591
montanum Sond., 593
tenuifolium E. Mey., 593
Buchenroedera biflora Bol., 457
Bulbine filifolia Bak., 350
mackenii Hook. f., 584
trichophylla Bak., 350
Bulbostylis oritrephes subsp. *australis* B. L. Burtt, 478
schoenoides Kunth, sub 479
scleropus C.B. Cl., 479
Bupleurum difforme L., 556
Burmanna bicolor Mart., sub 191
capensis Mart., 191
madagascariensis Mart., 192
welwitschii Schlechter, sub 192
Campanulaceae in Natal, genera of, ante 256
Calafia ? *cissampelina* DC., 138
Cardamine flexuosa With., 340
hirsuta var. *subumbellata* Hook., 341
subumbellata (Hook.) Hook. f. & Anders., 341
trichocarpa A. Rich., 341
Cassinia alba O. Hoffm. (see Addenda), sub 94-124
phylicifolia (DC.) Wood (see Addenda), 135
Catalepis gracilis Stapf & Stent, 444
Centella hederifolia (Burch.) Drude, 590
macrodon (Spreng.) B. L. Burtt, 590
Cephalaria foliosa Compton, 268
galpiniana subsp. *simplicior* B. L. Burtt, 495
rigida (Thunb.) Roem. & Schultes, sub 268
Cerastium indicum W. & A., 262
Chaetospora hexandra Boeckeler, 215
Chenopodium mucronatum Thunb. (see Addenda), 373
Chiliocephalum schimperi Benth., 98
Chironia albiflora Hilliard, 376
peglerae Prain (see Addenda), 21
Chrysocoma decurrens DC., 18
pteroaula DC., 18
Cienkowskiia aethiopica Schwth., sub 303
Cineraria albomontana Hilliard, 571
geraniifolia DC., 572
grandibracteata Hilliard, 304
montana Bolus, 57
vagans Hilliard, 573
Cissampelopsis Miq., sub 138
Cliffortia filicauloides Weim., sub 459
nitidula subsp. *pilosa* Weim., 459
Clusia alpina Prain, 575
katharinae Pax, sub 575
Cnidium suffruticosum (Berg.) Cham. & Schlecht., 562
Commelina subulata Roth, 263
Conium L., H & B 1985b
rigens L., 562
rugosum Thunb., 557
suffruticosum Berg., 562
Convolvulus ovalifolius Vahl, 267
Conyza obscura DC., 86
pinnata (Linn. f.) O. Kuntze, 36
pinnatilobata DC., 36
Costularia natalensis C.B. Cl., 533
Cotula lineariloba (DC.) Hilliard, 87
membranifolia Hilliard, 88
paludosa Hilliard, 89
radicalis (Killick & Claassen) Hilliard & Burtt, 16
sericea Thunb., Add. 16
socialis Hilliard, 90
Coryledon insigne N.E. Br., 59

- Crassocephalum crepidioides* (Benth.) S. Moore, sub 265
sarcobasis (DC.) S. Moore, 265
Craterocapsa Hilliard & Burtt, 77-80, ante 256
congesta Hilliard & Burtt, 77
insizwae (Zahlbr.) Hilliard & Burtt, 78
montana (A. DC.) Hilliard & Burtt, 79
tarsodes Hilliard & Burtt, 80
Crepis capillaris (L.) Wallr., 37
Curculigo Gaertn., 68-76, post 249
finlaysoniana (Bak.) Hook. f., post 249
leptostachya (Wight) Alston, post 249
luzulifolia DC., sub 191
namaquensis Bak. (see Addenda), 72
plicata (Thunb.) Dryand., sub 67, 74
var. *barberae* Bak., 69
var. *veratrifolia* (Willd.) Bak., 75
scorzonerifolia (Lam.) Bak., 67
seychellensis Bak. (see Addenda), post 249
Cynoglossum alpinum (Brand) B. L. Burtt (see Addenda), 471a
alpinum Riedl, Add. 471a
alticola Hilliard & Burtt, 472
austroafricanum Hilliard & Burtt, 473
basuticum Guillardmod, 252
geometricum Bak. & Wright, 474
lanceolatum Forsk., sub 473, 474
subsp. *geometricum* (Bak. & Wright) Brand, 474
montanum var. *alpinum* Brand (see Addenda), (471) = 471a
spelaeum Hilliard & Burtt, 252
Cynorhiza montana Eckl. & Zeyh., 565
Cyperus compactus var. *flavissimus* (Schrader) C.B. Cl., sub 480
crinitus Poir., 482
flavissimus Schrader, 480
niveus var. *flavissimus* (Schrader) Lye, 480
obtusiflorus var. *flavissimus* (Schrader) Boeckl., 480
var. *sphaerocephalus* (Vahl) Kükenthal, 480
sphaerocephalus Vahl, 480
var. *sphaerocephalus*, 480
Cyphia Berg., ante 256
Cyrtanthus brachysiphon Hilliard & Burtt, 433
elatus (Jacq.) Traub, 434
purpureus Herb., 434
speciosus (Linn. f.) Traub, 434
Danthonia purpurea (Linn. f.) Roem. & Schultes, 445
Dasispermum Raf., 561
maritimum Raf., 561
suffruticosum (Berg.) B. L. Burtt, 562
Dasispermum Necker, sub 561
Delosperma repens L. Bolus, 278
Detris ericifolia (Forsk.) Hiern, 207
Diascia Link & Otto (see Addenda), 387-393
Diascia sect. *Racemosae* Benth., H & B 1984
anastrepta Hilliard & Burtt, 387
denticulata Benth., sub 517
lilacina Hilliard & Burtt, 388
megathura Hilliard & Burtt, 389
personata Hilliard & Burtt, 390
rotundifolia Hiern, 288
stricta Hilliard & Burtt, 391
transkeiana Hilliard & Burtt, 553
tugelensis Hilliard & Burtt, 392
vigilis Hilliard & Burtt, 393
Diclis reptans Benth., 287, sub 288
var. *serratodentata* O. Kuntze, 287
var. *subdentata* O. Kuntze, 288
rotundifolia (Hiern) Hilliard & Burtt, 288
umbonata Hiern, 526
Didymodoxa caffra (Thunb.) Friis & Wilmot-Dear, Add. 432
Dierama C. Koch, 534-550
adelphicum Hilliard, 534
ambiguum Hilliard, 535
davyi N.E. Br., 542
dissimile Hilliard, 536
dracomontanum Hilliard, 537
erectum Hilliard, 538
floriferum Hilliard, 539
formosum Hilliard, 540
igneum Klatt, 541
insigne N.E. Br., 542
inyangense Hilliard, 543
jucundum Hilliard, 544
medium var. *mossii* N.E. Br., 546
mobile Hilliard, 545
mossii (N.E. Br.) Hilliard, 546
nebrounii Hilliard, 547
pansum N.E. Br., 541
rupestre N.E. Br., 542
tyrium Hilliard, 548
Diodia dasycephala Cham. & Schlecht., 552
natalensis (Hochst.) Garcia, sub 552
Dioscorea L. sect. *Testudinaria* (Salisb.) Burkill, sub 216
subgen. *Testudinaria* (Salisb.) Uline, sub 216
brownii Schinz (see Addenda), 216
tysonii Schönl., 216
Diplophium buchananii subsp. *swynnertonii* (Bak. f.) Cannon, 431
swynnertonii (Bak. f.) Norman, 431
Dolichos angustifolius Eckl. & Zeyh., sub 549
angustissimus E. Mey., 549
junodii (Harms) Verdcourt, 497
linearis E. Mey., 550
Dolichotheix Hilliard & Burtt, H & B 1981a
Dracosciadium Hilliard & Burtt, 468

- italae Hilliard & Burtt, 469
 saniculifolium Hilliard & Burtt, 470
Drimia modesta (Bak.) Jessop, 425
- Echinosperrum heteracanthum* Ledeb., 253
lappula (L.) Lehm., 253
 Edmondia Cass., H & B 1981a, H 1983
 Elatine triandra Schkuhr, 269
 Empodium Salisb., 68–76, post 249
 elongatum (Nel) B. L. Burtt (see Addenda), 68
 gloriosum (Nel) B. L. Burtt, 70
 monophyllum (Nel) B. L. Burtt (see Addenda), 71
 namaquense (Baker) M. F. Thompson, Add. 72
 occidentale (Nel) B. L. Burtt, 73
 plicatum (Thunb.) Garside, 74
 sp. 76
 veratrifolium (Willd.) M. F. Thompson, 75
- Erica L., 414–418
 albospicata Hilliard & Burtt, 414
 anomala Hilliard & Burtt, 415
 austroverna Hilliard & Burtt, 416
 caespitosa Hilliard & Burtt, 417
 dissimulans Hilliard & Burtt, 418
 woodii subsp. platyura Hilliard & Burtt, 443
- Erinus lychnidea* L.f., sub 293
 Eriospermum cooperi Bak., 581
 haygarthii Bak., 582
 hygrophilum Bak., 583
 junodii Bak., 584
 mackenii (Hook. f.) Bak., 584
 natalense Bak., 586
 platyphyllum Bak., 585
 sprengerianum Schinz, 586
- Eriosphaera* Less., H & B 1981a, H 1983
 Euclea coriacea A. DC. (see Addenda), 375
 Eucomis autumnalis (Mill.) Chitt., sub 551
 bicolor Baker, sub 551
 clavata Baker, sub 551
 comosa (Houtt.) Wehrh., sub 551
 humilis Baker, 551
 schijffei Reyneke, sub 551
- Eumorphia sericea* subsp. robustior Hilliard & Burtt, 305
- Facelis Cass., H 1983
Felicia ericifolia (Forsk.) Mendonça, 207
 linearis N.E. Br., 17
 lingulata Klatt, 17
 quinque nervia (Klatt) Grau, Add. 14
 wrightii Hilliard & Burtt, 38
- Ficinia acuminata* (Nees) Nees, 481
 crinita (Poiret) B. L. Burtt, 482
 dasystachys C.B. Cl., 483
 filiculmea B. L. Burtt, 484
 nana B. L. Burtt, 485
- oligantha* var. *crinita* (Foiret) Raynal, 482
 undosa B. L. Burtt, 486
- Forbesia* Nel, post 249
 elongata Nel, 68
 flexilis Nel, 69
 var. *barberae* (Bak.) Nel, 69
 galpinii L. Bolus, 237
 gloriosa Nel, 70
 monophylla Nel, 71
 namaquensis (Bak.) Nel, 72
 occidentalis Nel, 73
 plicata (Thunb.) Nel, 74
 var. *veratrifolia* (Willd.) Nel, 75
- Fuirena tenuis* P. L. Forbes, 574
- Galeomma Rauschert, H 1983
 Galopina crocylloides Schinz, 153
 Galtonia Decne., H & B 1988
 regalis Hilliard & Burtt, 498
- Geranium L., H & B 1985
 Gethyllis L., 64–66
- Gibbaria bicolor* Cass., 194
 scabra (Thunb.) T. Norlindh, 194
- Gladiolus cruentus* T. Moore, 379
cruentus auct., 380
 dalenii Geel, 270
 flanaganii Bak., 380
 longicollis Bak., sub 271
 loteniensis Hilliard & Burtt, 452
 natalensis Hook., 270
 parvulus Schlechter, sub 271
 psittacinus Hook., 270
 pugioniformis Hilliard & Burtt, 271
 saundersii auct., 379
 woodii Bak., sub 271
- Glia Sond., sub 301–302, 591
 capensis (Houtt.) B. L. Burtt, 592
 gummifera (L.) Sond., sub 591, 592
- Gliopsis* Rauschert, sub 591
- Glumicalyx* Hiern, 221–227
 alpestris (Diels) Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 225, 289
 alpestris x goseloides, 226
 apiculatus (E. Mey.) Hilliard & Burtt, 221
 flanaganii (Hiern) Hilliard & Burtt, 224
 goseloides (Diels) Hilliard & Burtt, 227
 lesuticus Hilliard & Burtt, 223
 montanus Hiern, 222
 nutans (Rolfe) Hilliard & Burtt, 289
- Gnaphaliaceae, H & B 1981a, H 1983
Gnaphalium L. (see Addenda), sub 94–124,
 H 1981a, 1983, H & B 1981a, b
adscendens Thunb., 95
alticolum Compton, 96
ambiguum Pers., 99
auriculatum Lam., 114
capitellatum Thunb., 106
congestum Lam., 103
crassifolium L., 99
crispum L., 100

- crispum* L.f., non L., 111
declinatum L.f. (see Addenda), 91
divaricatum Berg., 114
dodii Levyns, 93
elatum Lam., 111
elongatum Lam., 103
ericoides L., 163
felinum Thunb., 103
gnaphalodes (DC.) Hilliard & Burt, Add. 91
helianthemifolium L., 106
latifolium Thunb., 117
limicola Hilliard, 92
odoratissimum L., 110
oligandrum (DC.) Hilliard & Burt (see Addenda), 195
orbiculare Thunb., 120
patulum L., 114
pedunculare L., 110
petiolatum L., 147
pilosellum Linn. f., 117
polifolium Thunb. (see Addenda), 93
septentrionale (Vatke) Hilliard (see Addenda), 39
serpyllifolium Berg., 120
serratum auct., 103
squamosum (Jacq.) Sch. Bip., 118
stenophyllum Oliv. & Hiern, 39
steudelii (A. Rich.) Oliv. & Hiern, 195
undatum J. F. Gmelin, 111
undulatum auct., 195
undulatum L., sub 195
unionis Sch. Bip. (see Addenda), 91
Gnidia propinqua (Hilliard) Peterson, Add. 61
renniana Hilliard & Burt, 466
singularis Hilliard, 589
Gonioma kamassi E. Mey., 251
Grammatotheca C. Presl, ante 256
bergiana (Cham.) Presl, 256
Gymnopentzia bifurcata Benth., 40
pilifera N.E. Br., 40
Gynura sarcobasis DC., 265

Haplocarpha hirsuta (Less.) Beauverd, 41
nervosa (Thunb.) Beauverd, 41
ovata Lewin, 41
serrata Lewin, 41
Harveya Hooker, 504-511
bolusii Kuntze, sub 504-511
coccinea (Harv.) Schltr., 505
crispula Conrath, 509
huttonii Hiern, 506
leucopharynx Hilliard & Burt, 507
pulchra Hilliard & Burt, 508
pumila auct., 510
purpurea Harv., sub 504-511
randii Hiern, 509
scarlatina (Benth.) Hiern, 510
silvatica Hilliard & Burt, 511

speciosa Bernh., 512
squamosa (Thunb.) Steudel, sub 504-511
Helichrysopsis Kirpichnikov, H & B 1981a, H 1983
septentrionalis (Vatke) Hilliard, Add. 39
Helichrysium Mill. (see Addenda), 94-124, 306-331, H & B 1981a, b, H 1983
adenocarpum DC. subsp. *ammophilum* Hilliard, 94
adscendens auct., 97
adscendens (Thunb.) Less., 95
albanense Hilliard, 306
albilanatum Hilliard, 307
alticolum var. *montanum* Bol., 441
ambiguum (Pers.) Presl, 99
ammitophilum Hilliard, 308
amplectens Hilliard, 162
araneosum Klatt, 97, 196
arenarium (L.) Moench, 95
aretioides Thellung, 121
asperum (Thunb.) Hilliard & Burt, 163
aureolum Hilliard, 309
aureum (Houtt.) Merr., 164
var. argenteum Hilliard, 310
var. candidum Hilliard, 164
var. monocephalum (DC.) Hilliard, 164
var. scopulosum (M. D. Henderson) Hilliard, 164
var. serotinum Hilliard, 164
auriceps Hilliard (see Addenda), 196
basalticum Hilliard, 96
bellum Hilliard, 42
capitellatum (Thunb.) Less., 106
cephaloideum DC. (see Addenda), 97, sub 196
chiliocephalum Hilliard & Burt, 98
citricephalum Hilliard & Burt, 197
crassifolium auct., 100
crassifolium (L.) D. Don, 99
crispum auct., 114
crispum (L.) D. Don, 100
cymosum subsp. *calvum* Hilliard, 101
dasymallum Hilliard, 102
declinatum (L.f.) Less. (see Addenda), 91
difficile Hilliard, 311
edwardsii Wild, 312
epapposum var. *robustum* Bolus, 105
epheles Hilliard (see Addenda), 313
ericifolium Less., 163
evansii Hilliard, 441
felinum Less., 103
fulgidum var. *monocephalum* DC., 164
var. nanum DC., 164
glaciale Hilliard, 104
griseolanatum Hilliard, 105
harveyanum Wild, 314
helianthemifolium (L.) D. Don, 106
herbaceum (Andr.) Sweet, 107
heterolasium Hilliard, 165
humile (Andr.) Less., 118
hyphocephalum Hilliard (see Addenda), 108

- inermis* var. *brachycladum* Moes., 105
infaustum var. *discolor* Moes., 101
ingomense Hilliard, 315
inornatum Hilliard & Burtt, 166
interjacens Hilliard, 316
lamarckii Cambess., 99
lanatum Harv., 102
latifolium (Thunb.) Less., 117
lesliei Hilliard, 317
leucophyllum DC., 100
lingulatum Hilliard, 109
longinquum Hilliard, 318
mariepsopicum Hilliard, 319
milleri Hilliard, 320
molestum Hilliard, 321
mollifolium Hilliard, 322
monocephalum Bak., 107
monticola Hilliard, 43
montis-cati Hilliard, 323
montosicolum Gandoger, 195
nimbicola Hilliard, 324
odoratissimum (L.) Sweet, 110
orbiculare (Thunb.) Druce, 120
oxyphyllum DC., 111
paleatum Hilliard, 112
pallidum DC., 113
palustre Hilliard, 44
patulum (L.) D. Don, 114
pedunculare auct., 115
pedunculare (L.) DC., 110
 var. *pilosellum* (L.f.) Harv., 117
pedunculatum Hilliard & Burtt, 115
petiolare Hilliard & Burtt, 116
petiolatum auct., 116
petraeum Hilliard, 325
pilosellum auct., 115
pilosellum (L.f.) Less., 117
pinifolium (Lam.) Schrank, 118
platypterum DC., Add. 94-124
praecurrens Hilliard, 119
qathlambanum Hilliard, 326
rudemale Hilliard, 167
rudolfii Hilliard, 327
schimperi (A. Rich.) Moes., 98
scitulum Hilliard & Burtt, 328
scopulosum M.D. Henderson, 164
serpyllifolium (Berg.) Pers. (see Addenda), 120
 var. *polifolium* (Thunb.) DC., 93
sessilioides Hilliard, 121
silvaticum Hilliard, 122
splendens Sims, 107
spodiophyllum Hilliard & Burtt, 168
squamosum auct., 107
squamosum (Jacq.) Thunb., 118
steudelii A. Rich., 195
subfalcatum Hilliard, 123
subglomeratum var. *imbricatum* DC. (see Addenda), 124, 306
subulifolium Harv., 314
tenax var. *pallidum* Hilliard & Burtt, 169
 tongense Hilliard, 329
transmontanum Hilliard, 330
tysonii Hilliard, 331
undatum Less., 111
 var. *pallidum* (DC.) Harv., 113
vernum Hilliard, 125
Heliophila formosa Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 342
Heliotropium amplexicaule Vahl, 11
 ciliatum Kaplan, 6
 var. *lanceolatum* Kaplan, 6
 constrictum Kaplan, 13
 cordofanum DC., 13
 curassavicum L., 8
 decipiens van Steenis, 159
 dissimile N.E. Br., 12
 eduardii Martelli, 12
 elongatum (Lehm.) I. M. Johnston, 159
 gibbosum M. Friedr., 6
 indicum L., 10
 nelsonii C.H. Wr., 12
 ovalifolium Forsk., 9
 paniculatum auct., 13
 pustulatum Kaplan, 6
 rogersii Kaplan, 12
 steudneri Vatke, 12
 strigosum Willd., 13
 subulatum (DC.) Vatke, 7
 tuberculosis (Cham.) Gürke, 6
 zeylanicum auct., 7
 zeylanicum (Burm. f.) Lam., 13
Helipterum DC., H & B 1981a, H 1983
Hermannia betonicifolia auct., 528
 cordata (E. Phillips) De Winter, 528
Hesperantha Ker-Gawl., H & B 1986
 crocopsis Hilliard & Burtt, 272, sub 273
 huttonii (Bak.) Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 344
 hygrophila Hilliard & Burtt, 345
 longinuba auct., 344
 schelpeana Hilliard & Burtt, 273
 vernalis Hilliard & Burtt, 346
Heteromma decurrens (DC.) O. Hoffm., 18
 krookii (O. Hoffm. & Muschl.) Hilliard & Burtt, 63, 126
 simplicifolium Wood & Evans, 19, 127
Heteroptilis Meisn., 561
 arenaria Meisn., 562
 suffruticosa (Berg.) Leute, 562
Hibiscus aristivalvis Garcke, 499
 palmaris Forsk., 499
Homochaete Benth., 198-208
 conferta Benth., 202
Homognaphalium Kirpichnikov, H & B 1981a
 Hybanthus parviflorus (L.f.) Baill., 32
 Hyobanche rubra N.E. Br., 513
 sanguinea auct., 513
Hypochoeris brasiliensis (Less.) Griseb., 20
 glabra L., 21

- microcephala* var. *albiflora* (O. Kuntze)
 Cabrera, 170
radicata L., 22
Hypoxidea F. Friedmann, Add. 249
Hypoxideae, genera of, with key (see
 Addenda), post 249
Hypoxis argentea Bak., sub 576
baurii Bak., 233
 var. *platypetala* (Bak.) Bak., 157, 233
brevifolia Bak., 579
colchicifolia Bak., 446
costata Bak., 447
decumbens L., 250
dregei (Bak.) Nel, 576
filiformis Bak., 368
gerrardii Bak., 577
hemerocallidea Fischer & Meyer, 448
iridifolia Bak., 449
junodii Bak., 577
latifolia Hook., 446
limicola B. L. Burtt, 578
ludwigii Bak., 450
luzulifolia DC., 67 & 74
membranacea Bak., 245-248
milloides Bak., 156, 234
nitida Verdoorn, 449
*obtus*a Burchell, 449
*obtus*a Ker-Gawler, 451
oligotricha Bak., 446
parvula Bak., 245-248, 579
 var. *parvula*, 579
 var. *albiflora* B. L. Burtt, 579
parvula x *Rhodohypoxis baurii* var.
baurii, 245
 x *Rhodohypoxis baurii* var. *confecta*,
 246
 x *Rhodohypoxis baurii* var. *platypetala*,
 247
 x *Rhodohypoxis milloides*, 248
platypetala Bak., 157, 233
rigidula Bak., sub 448
rooperi T. Moore, 448
rubella Bak., 237
sagittata Nel, 369
scorzonerifolia Lam., 67
tetramera Hilliard & Burtt, 370
Hyptis mutabilis var. *spicata* (Poit.) Briq.,
 219
Ianthe Salisb., post 249
Ifoga Cass., H & B 1981a, H 1981b
ambigua (L.) Druce, 51
ambigua Thellung (see Addenda), 45
aristulata Thellung (see Addenda), 46
decumbens (Thunb.) Schlechter, 52
disticha (Linn. f.) Druce (see Addenda),
 53
fontanesii Cass., 49
glomerata (Harv.) Schlechter, 47, Add.
 46
laricifolia (Lam.) Schlechter (see
 Addenda), 53
paronychioides (DC.) Fenzl, 48
pilulifera Schlechter, 54
polycnemoides Fenzl (see Addenda), 50
reflexa (Linn. f.) Schlechter (see
 Addenda), 55
repens (L.) Hilliard & Burtt, Add. 55
seriphioides (Berg.) Schlechter, 51
spicata (Forsk.) Sch. Bip., 49
thellungiana Hilliard & Burtt, Add. 45
verticillata (Linn. f.) Fenzl, 50
woodii (N.E. Br.) B. L. Burtt (see
 Addenda), 56
Indigofera alpina Eckl. & Zeyh., 453
evansii Schltr., 454
pseudoevansii Hilliard & Burtt, 455
stipularis Link, sub 453
trifolioides Bak. f., 456
Isolepis angelica B. L. Burtt, 487
costata var. *macra* (Boeck.) B. L. Burtt,
 488
pellocolea B. L. Burtt, 489
Itasina Raf., 563
filifolia (Thunb.) Raf., 564
Jacquemontia ovalifolia (Vahl) Hall. f., 267
Juncus exsertus subsp. *lesuticus* B. L. Burtt,
 580
 mollifolius Hilliard & Burtt (see
 Addenda), 496
 tenuis Willd., 307
Kaempferia ethelae J. M. Wood, 303
Kalanchoë elizae Berger (see Addenda), 59
figuereidoi Croizat (see Addenda), 152
humilis Britten, Add. 152
robusta Balf. f., sub Add. 59
Karroochloa purpurea (L.f.) Conert &
 Turpe, 445
Khadia acutipetala (N.E. Br.) N.E. Br., 279
Klenzea Sch. Bip., 198-208
 abyssinica Sch. Bip., sub 198-208
 lycopodioides Sch. Bip., sub 198-208
 rosmarinifolia Sch. Bip., sub 198-208
Knowltonia transvaalensis Szyszyl., 282
Kruberia caffra Eckl. & Zeyh., 302
Lachnospermum Willd., H & B 1981a
Lappula echinata Gilib., 253
 var. *heteracantha* (Ledeb.) O. Kuntze,
 253
 squarrosa subsp. *heteracantha* (Ledeb.)
 Chater, 253
Lasiopogon Cass., H & B 1981a, H 1983
Laurentia Adans., ante 256
 arabidea (Presl) A. DC., 257
Lefebvria upingtoniae Schinz, 267
Leontonyx Cass., H & B 1981a, H 1983
Lespedeza cuneata (Du Mont) G. Don, 31
Lichtensteinia inebrians (Thunb.) Eckl. &
 Zeyh., 592

- Lightfootia* L'Hérit., ante 256
Limosella L., 460-462
 australis R. Br., sub 460-462
 capensis auct., 460
 diandra L., sub 460-462
 grandiflora Benth., 460
 inflata Hilliard & Burt, 461
 vesiculosa Hilliard & Burt, 462
Linaria capensis Sprengel, 516
 fruticans (Thunb.) Sprengel, 520
Linum bienne Mill., 220
Lithospermum papillosum Thunb., 437
 scabrum Thunb., sub 437
Lobelia L., ante 256
 bergiana Cham., 256
Lopholaena trianthema (O. Hoffm.) B. L. Burt, 171
Lotononis biflora (Bol.) Dümmer, 457
 wyliei Wood, 457
Lucilia acutifolia Cass., sub 67

Macowania Oliv. (see also Addenda, sub 204), 198-208, 404
 abyssinica (Sch. Bip.) B. L. Burt, 208
 conferta (Benth.) Phillips, 23, 202
 corymbosa M. D. Henderson, 199
 deflexa Hilliard & Burt, 405
 ericifolia (Forsk.) Burt & Grau, 207
 glandulosa N.E. Br., 203
 hamata Hilliard & Burt, 200
 pulvinaris N.E. Br., 205
 revoluta Oliver, 198
 sororis Compton, 201
 tenuifolia M.D. Henderson, 206
 sp. (see Addenda), 204
Macrotyloma coddii Verdc., 458
Mahernia cordata E. Phillips, 528
Manuleae and *Manulea* L., sub 221-227
Manulea bellidifolia auct., 357
 buchneroides Hilliard & Burt, 355
 crassifolia Benth., 356
 dregei Hilliard & Burt, 357
 elliottensis Guillarmod, 290
 florifera Hilliard & Burt, 358
 paniculata Benth., 290
 platystigma Hilliard & Burt, 291
 thodeana Diels, 356
Melasma barbatum Hiern, 503
 basutica E. P. Phillips, 501
Mesembryanthemum acutipetalum N.E. Br., 279
 putterillii L. Bolus, 280
Metalasia R. Br., H & B 1981a
Mikaniopsis Milne-Redhead, sub 138
 cissampelina (DC.) C. Jeffrey, Add. 138
Molinieria Colla, post 249
 capitulata (Lour.) Herb., post 249
 finlaysoniana Bak., post 249
 latifolia (Dryand.) Kurz, post 249
 leptostachya (Wight) Abeywickrama, post 249
 rhizophylla (Bak.) Bak. (see Addenda), post 249
Monopsis Salisb., ante 256
Monsonia brevirostrata R. Knuth, 218

Nemesia Vent., 514-527
 albiflora N.E. Br., 514
 caerulea Hiern, 515
 capensis (Sprengel) O. Kuntze, 516
 var. *linearis* (Vent.) Fourcade, 522
 cynanchifolia Benth., sub 514-527
 denticulata (Benth.) Fourcade, 517
 divergens Benth., 518
 flanaganii Hiern, 514
 floribunda Lehm., sub 514-527
 foetens Vent., 519
 fruticans (Thunb.) Benth., 520
 var. *linearis* (Vent.) Norlindh, 522
 glabruscula Hilliard & Burt, 521
 linearis Vent., 522
 var. *latifolia* Benth., 519
 melissifolia Benth., 523
 natalitia Sonder, 517
 rupicola Hilliard, 524
 silvatica Hilliard, 525
 thunbergii G. Don, 516
 umbonata (Hiern) Hilliard & Burt, 526
 sp. A, 527
Nidorella agria Hilliard, 209
 angustifolia O. Hoffm., 128
 anomala Steetz, 128
 depauperata Harv., 128
 crookii O. Hoffm., 129
 resedifolia DC., 129
 solidaginea auct., 128
 solidaginea DC., 129
 tongensis Hilliard, 130
 undulata (Thunb.) Harv., sub 209
Nolletia ruderalis Hilliard, 131
Nycterinia lychnidea D. Don, 293

Oenanthe capensis Houtt., 592
 filiformis Lam., 564
 inebrians Thunb., 592
 tenuifolium Thunb., 592
Oreoselinum glaucum (Eckl. & Zeyh.) C. Presl, sub 593
 uliginosum var. *glaucum* Eckl. & Zeyh., sub 593
Ornithogalum calcaratum Bak., 425
 capillare Wood & Evans, 587
 diphyllum Bak., sub 588
 hygrophilum Hilliard & Burt, 588
 septonii Hilliard & Burt, 382
Osteospermum attenuatum Hilliard & Burt, 406
 scabrum Thunb., 194

Pachycarpus sect. *Trichocodon* D. M. N. Smith, 371
 lebomboensis D. M. N. Smith, 372
Pachyrhynchus DC., sub 67, sub 191

- Paracynoglossum geometricum* (Bak. & Wright) R. Mill, 474
- Parietaria debilis* auct., 529
- micrantha* Ledeb., 529
- Passerina drakensbergensis* Hilliard & Burtt, 554
- filiformis* L., sub 554
- montana* Thoday, sub 554
- Pauridia* Harv., post 249
- Pentheriella* O. Hoffm. & Muschl., 18-19
- crookii* O. Hoffm. & Muschl., 19, 63, 126
- Pentzia pinnatifida* Oliv. (see Addenda), 83
- var. *chenoleoides* Hutch. (see Addenda), 84, 85
- stenocephala* Thellung (see Addenda), 15, 82
- tysonii* Thellung (see Addenda), 85
- woodii* Thellung (see Addenda), 85
- Petalacte epaleata* Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 332
- Petalactella woodii* N.E. Br. (see Addenda), 56
- Peucedanum* L., 296-300
- abbreviatum* Meisn., 592
- angolense* (Fic.) Cannon, sub 367
- buchananii* Bak., sub 367
- caffrum* (Meisn.) Phillips, 296
- caledonicum* Eckl. & Zeyh., 592
- connatum* Sond., 296
- dinteri* Wolff, 367
- grantii* Oliv., sub 367
- gummiferum* (L.) Wijnands, sub 591
- magalismontanum* Sond., 297
- aff. *magalismontanum*, 298
- meisnerianum* Engl., 296
- montanum* (Sond.) Drude, 593
- platycarpum* Sond., 299
- schlechterianum* Wolff, 297
- sonderi* (Hiroe) B. L. Burtt, 593
- tenuifolium* Thunb., sub 591
- upingtoniae* (Schinz) Drude (see Addenda), 367
- venosum* Burtt Davy, 367
- wilmsianum* Wolff, 300
- zeyheri* Sond., 565
- Philippia* Klotzsch, sub 414-418
- Phyllopodium* Benth., sub 221-227
- bracteatum* Benth., sub 221-227
- capitatum* (L.f.) Benth., sub 221-227
- cuneifolium* (L.) Benth., sub 221-227
- diffusum* Benth., sub 221-227
- heterophyllum* (L.f.) Benth., sub 221-227
- Phymaspermum acerosum* (DC.) Kallersjö, Add. 15 & 82
- pinnatifidum* (Oliv.) Kallersjö, Add. 83
- villosum* (Hilliard) Kallersjö, Add. 84
- woodii* (Thell.) Kallersjö, Add. 85
- Physotrichia swynertonii* Bak., 431
- Plecostachys* Hilliard & Burtt, H & B 1981a, H 1983
- polifolia* (Thunb.) Hilliard & Burtt, Add. 93
- serpyllifolia* (Berg.) Hilliard & Burtt, Add. 120
- Polemannia grossulariifolia* Ecklon & Zeyher, sub 471
- montana* Schltr. & Wolff, sub 471
- simplicior* Hilliard & Burtt, 471
- Polycarena* Benth., sub 221-227
- capensis* (L.) Benth., sub 221-227
- capillaris* (Linn. f.) Benth., sub 221-227
- gilioides* Benth., sub 221-227
- namaensis* Thellung, sub 221-227
- parvula* Schlechter, sub 221-227
- pubescens* Benth., sub 221-227
- rariflora* Benth., sub 221-227
- selaginoides* Hiern, sub 221-227
- silenoides* Benth., sub 221-227
- tenella* Hiern, sub 221-227
- transvaalensis* Hiern, sub 221-227
- Printzia* Cass., 132-134
- auriculata* Harv., 132
- laxa* N.E. Br., 133
- pyrifolia* Less., 134
- Pseudognaphalium* Kirpichnikov, H & B 1981a, H 1983
- oligandrum* (DC.) Hilliard & Burtt, Add. 195
- Pycnostachys urticifolia* Hook., 274
- Pyrrhopappus taraxacoides* DC., 190
- Rapuntium arabideum* Presl, 257
- Reseda lutea* L., 283
- Rhodohypoxis* Nel, sub 64-66, sub 68-76, 233-244
- baurii* (Bak.) Nel, 156, 233
- var. *baurii*, 233
- var. *confecta* Hilliard & Burtt, 233
- var. *milloides* (Bak.) Nel, 234
- var. *platypetala* (Bak.) Nel, 157, 233
- forma *platypetala* (Bak.) Milne-Redhead, 157, 233
- var. *baurii* x var. *platypetala*, 239
- var. *confecta* x *R. deflexa*, 240
- var. *confecta* x *R. milloides*, 241
- var. *confecta* x *R. thodiana*, 242
- var. *platypetala* x *R. milloides*, 243
- deflexa* Hilliard & Burtt, 155, 235
- incompta* Hilliard & Burtt, 238
- milloides* (Bak.) Hilliard & Burtt, 156, 234
- palustris* Killick, 156, 234
- platypetala* (Bak.) C. H. Grey, 157, 233
- rubella* (Bak.) Nel, 158, 237
- var. *thodiana* Nel, 158, 236
- rubella* x *thodiana*, 244
- thodiana* (Nel) Hilliard & Burtt, 158, 236
- Rhynaea phycifolia* DC. (see Addenda), 135, H 1983
- Rhyticarpus* Sond., 555
- difformis* (L.) Briq., 556
- ecklonis* Sond., 559
- paniculatus* (Thunb.) Koso-Poljansky, 558
- rugosus* (Thunb.) Sond., 557

- swellendamensis* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Briq., 559
- Richardia L., 284-285
 brasilensis Gomes, 284
 scabra L., 285
- Rocella L., 77, 80, ante 256
 ?insizwae A. Zahlbr., 78
 muscosa Linn. f., 81
- Romulea longituba var. *alticola* B. L. Burtt (see Addenda), 29
 macowanii var. *alticola* (B. L. Burtt) M. de Vos, Add. 29
- Rotala capensis (Harv.) Fernandes & Diniz, 275
 dinteri Koehne, 276
 filiformis auct., 275
- Rumex subsect. *Capenses* Rech. f., 427-429
 cordatus Poir., 427
 cordatus Desf., 427
 dregeanus Meisn., 428
 subsp. *dregeanus*, 428
 subsp. *montanus* B. L. Burtt, 428
 dregei Meisn., 428
 lativalvis Meisn., sub 427-429
 sagittatus Thunb., sub 427-429
 sarcorrhizus Link., 427
 woodii N.E. Br., 429
- Ruschia putterlickii (L. Bolus) L. Bolus, 280
- Ruthea Bolle, sub 591
 filiformis Koso-Poljansky, 564
 gummifera (L.) Drude, 592
- Rutheopsis Kunkel & A. Hansen, sub 591
- Salvia tiliifolia Vahl, 419
- Saniella Hilliard & Burtt, 249
 verna Hilliard & Burtt, 249
- Scabiosa drakensbergensis B. L. Burtt, 28
- Schistostephium radicale Killick & Claassen, 16
- Schizoglossum amatolicum Hilliard, 568
 rubiginosum Hilliard, 569
- Schoenoxiphium Nees, 490-494
 altum Kukkonen, 490
 bracteosum Kukkonen, 491
 burttii Kukkonen, 492
 molle Kukkonen, 493
 strictum Kukkonen, 494
- Scilla dracomontana Hilliard & Burtt, 352
- Scirpus costatus var. *macer* (Boeck.) Cherm., 488
 macer Boeck., 488
- Sclerochiton caeruleus (Lindau) S. Moore, 3
 harveyanus Harv., 2
 ilicifolius Meeuse, 4
 odoratissimus Hilliard, 1
 triacanthus Meeuse, 5
- Scutellaria racemosa Pers., 30
- Sebaea minutissima Hilliard & Burtt, 343
 pleurostigmatosa Hilliard & Burtt, 377
 radiata Hilliard & Burtt, 378
- Seemannaria R. Viguier, B & D 1975
- Selago aggregata Rolfe, 232
 apiculata E. Mey., 221
 cephalophora auct., 225
 cooperi Rolfe, 396
 elongata Hilliard, 394
 flanaganii Rolfe, 395
 galpinii Schltr., 396
 junodii Rolfe, 154
 lepidioides Rolfe, 397
 lithospermoides Rolfe, 395
 longicalyx Hilliard, 398
 longituba Rolfe, 229
 lychnidea L., sub 293
 melliodora Hilliard, 399
 natalensis Rolfe, 230
 nelsonii Rolfe, 231
 nutans Rolfe, 225, 289
 racemosa Bernh., 400
 sandersonii Rolfe, 396
 stewartii S. Moore, 154
 trinervia E. Mey., 400
 tysonii Rolfe, 400
 wilmsii Rolfe, 232
 witbergensis E. Mey., 465
- Senecio albanopsis Hilliard, 172
 anomalo-chrous Hilliard, 173
 austromontanus Hilliard (see Addenda), 333
 basalticus Hilliard (see Addenda), 334
 basutensis Thellung (see Addenda), 24
 breviloris Hilliard, 136
 breyeri S. Moore, 185
 burchellii DC., 174
 byrnensis Hilliard, 266
 caloneotes Hilliard, 175
 caudatus DC., 176
 chrysocoma Meerburgh, 137
 cissampelinus (DC.) Sch. Bip. (see Addenda), 138
 citiceps Hilliard & Burtt, 210
 colensoensis O. Kuntze, 337
 concolor DC., 185 and 189
 var. *subglaber* O. Kuntze, 185
 var. *hispidio-scaber* DC., 189
 var. *hispidus* Harv., 189
 var. *lyratus* Harv., 189
 conrathii N.E. Br., sub 442
 cristimontanus Hilliard, 335
 discodregeanus Hilliard & Burtt, 177
 dissimulans Hilliard, 407
 dregeanus var. *discoideus* DC., 177
 evansii N.E. Br., 18
 flanaganii E. P. Phill., 442
 graminifolius Jacq., 137
 gregatus Hilliard, 477
 gyrophyllus Klatt, 181
 hastatus L., 139
 hastulatus L., 139
 haygarthii Hilliard, 57
 heliopsis Hilliard & Burtt, 178
 helminthioides (Sch. Bip.) Hilliard, 140
 hirsutilobus Hilliard, 179

- ingeliensis Hilliard, 180
 kalingenwae Hilliard & Burtt, 408
 macowanii Hilliard, 409
 macrocephalus DC., 181
 macroglossoides Hilliard, 141
 macroglossus DC., 142
 marginalis Hilliard, 410
 mauricei Hilliard & Burtt, 182
 mbuluzensis Compton, 25
 metallicorum S. Moore, 185
 natalicola Hilliard, 183
 ngoyanus Hilliard, 143
 othonniformis Fourcade, 213
 paludaffinis Hilliard, 184
 pandurifolius Harv., 144
 panduriformis Hilliard, 144
 paniculatus auct., 137
 parascitus Hilliard, 411
 parentalis Hilliard & Burtt, 211
 parentalis x submontanus, 212
 paucifolius DC., 213
 polelensis Hilliard (see Addenda), 336
 polyodon DC., 185
 var. polyodon, 185
 var. subglaber (O. Kuntze) Hilliard & Burtt, 185
 poseideonis Hilliard & Burtt, 58
 purpureus L., 186
 qathlambanus Hilliard, 187
 quinquelobus (Thunb.) DC., 145
 var. *helminthioides* Sch. Bip., 140
 reclinatus Linn. f., 137
 ruwenzoriensis S. Moore, 213
 saniensis Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 188
 scoparius Harv., 337
 serratuloides DC.,
 var. *gracilis* Harv., 477
 var. *rehmannii* Thell., 477
 var. *dieterlenii* Thell., 477
 var. *holubii* Thell., 477
 speciosus auct., 181
 speciosus Willd., 189
 subcoriaceus Schltr., Add. 24
 submontanus Hilliard & Burtt, 214
 tanacetoides Harv., 146
 tanacetopsis Hilliard, 146
 telmateius Hilliard, 338
 thamathuensis Hilliard, 339
 trianthemos O. Hoffm. 171
 ulopterus Thellung (see Addenda), 26
 versicolor Hiern, 185
 villifructus Hilliard, 412
Seseli caffrum Meisn., 296
 filifolium Thunb., 564
 sonderi Hiroe, 593
Sium paniculatum Thunb., 558
 Sphenoclea Gaertn., ante 256
 Spilanthes decumbens (Sm.) A. H. Moore, 27
 Spiloxene Salisb., post 249
 Staehelina petiolata (L.) Hilliard & Burtt, 147
 Stellaria senii Chiov., 401
 Stenosemis Sond., 301-302
 angustifolia Sond. (see Addenda), 301
 caffra (E. & Z.) Sond., 302
 teretifolia E. Mey., 302
 Streptocarpus Lindl., H & B 1971
 Strobilopsis Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), sub 221-227, 228
 wrightii Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 228
 Struthiola angustiloba Peterson & Hilliard, 467
 Suffrenia capensis Harv., 275
 Sutura beverlyana Hilliard & Burtt, 463
 bolusii Hiern, 361
 breviflora N.E. Br. x S. pristisepala Hiern, 359
 elliottensis Hiern, 290
 jurassica Hilliard & Burtt, 360
 luteiflora Hiern, 361
 lychnidea (L.) Hiern, sub 293
 montana (Diels) S. Moore, 361
 silenioides Hilliard, 464
 Talbotia elegans Balf. (see Addenda), 62
Tapeinostelma caffrum Schlechter, 532
Taraxacum bessarabicum (Hornem.) Hand.-Mazz., 190
 fulvipilis Harv., 190
 magellanicum auct., 190
 Tarchonanthes trilobus var. *galpinii* (Hutch. & Phill.) J. Paiva, 148
 Tenrynea Hilliard & Burtt, H & B 1981a, H 1983
 phyllicifolia (DC.) Hilliard & Burtt, Add. 135
Testudinaria Salisb., sub 216
 Tetraria macowaniana B. L. Burtt (see Addenda), 215
 macowanii C.B. Cl., 215
 natalensis (C.B. Cl.) Koyama, 533
 Tetraselago Junell, sub 221-227, 229-232
 longituba (Rolfe) Hilliard & Burtt, 229
 natalensis (Rolfe) Junell, 230
 nelsonii (Rolfe) Hilliard & Burtt, 231
 wilmsii (Rolfe) Hilliard & Burtt, 232
 Thesium alatum Hilliard & Burtt, 383
 crassifolium Sonder, 384
 decipiens Hilliard & Burtt, 385
 durum Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 386
 sedifolium Levyns, 384
 Thunbergiella Wolff, 563
 filiformis (Koso-Poljansky) Wolff, 564
 Trachyandra smalliana Hilliard & Burtt (see Addenda), 353
 Trinia swellendamensis Eckl. & Zeyh., 559

- Troglophyton Hilliard & Burt, H & B
1981a, H 1983
- Tysonia africana Bolus (see Addenda), 254
glochidiata R. Mill (see Addenda), 255
- Urginea calcarata (Bak.) Hilliard & Burt, 425
modesta Bak., 425
saniensis Hilliard & Burt, 426
tenella Bak., 354
- Valeriana capensis Thunb., 530
var. capensis, 530
var. lanceolata N.E. Br., 530
var. nana B. L. Burt, 530
- Vallota elata (Jacq.) M. Roemer, 434
purpurea Herb., 434
speciosa (Linn. f.) Durand & Schinz, 434
- Vellereophyton Hilliard & Burt, H & B
1981a, H 1983
- Vellozia elegans (Balf.) Hook. f. (see Addenda), 62
talbotii Balf., 62
- Vernonia ampla O. Hoffm., 151
corymbosa (Linn. f.) Less., 150
flanagani (E.P. Phill.) Hilliard, 413
galpinii Klatt, 149
hirsuta var. flanagani E.P. Phill., 413
monocephala Harv., 149
neocorymbosa Hilliard, 150
podocoma Oliv. & Hiern, 151
stipulacea Klatt (see Addenda), 151
subuligera O. Hoffm., Add. 151
- Vigna junodii Harms, 497
- Wahlenbergia Roth, ante 256
androsacea A. DC., 258
appressifolia Hilliard & Burt, 475
banksiana A. DC., 259
basutica E.P. Phillips, 79
capillacea (L.f.) A. DC., sub 261
cuspidata Brehm., 438
dentifera Brehm., 438
doleritica Hilliard & Burt, 439
furcata Brehm., 438
galpinii Phillips, 260
lobulata Brehm., 260
monotropa Killick, 260
montana A. DC., 79
montana auct., 80
var. glabrata Sond., 80
var. angustisepala Brehm., 80
ovalis Brehm., 78
pallidiflora Hilliard & Burt, 476
pinnata Compton, 261
polytrichifolia subsp. dracomontana Hilliard & Burt, 440
pulvillus-gigantis Hilliard & Burt (see Addenda), 33
solitaria Brehm., 81
- Walafrida apiculata (E. Mey.) Rolfe, 221
witbergensis (E. Mey.) Rolfe, 465
- Watsonia natalensis Eckl., 270
- Webbia kraussii Sch. Bip., 86
- Xeranthemum L., H & B 1981b, H 1983
herbaceum Andr., 107
leucanthemifolium Burm. f., sub 36
- Xerophyta elegans (Balf.) Baker, 62
longicaulis Hilliard, 531
- Xerothamnus ecklonianus DC., 194
- Zaluzianskya F. W. Schmidt (see Addenda, sub 292) sub 221-227, H & B 1983
alpestris Diels, 225
crocea Schlechter, sub 294
flanagani Hiern, 224
goseloides Diels, 227
lychnidea (D. Don) Walp. (see Addenda), 292
maritima (L.f.) Walp., Add. 292
rubrostellata Hilliard & Burt, 293
turrifolia Hilliard & Burt, 294