

Botanical bounty of the Pondoland Centre of Endemism

Kate Grieve, Graham Grieve
and Dirk Bellstedt





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TRELITZIA

This series has replaced *Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa* and *Annals of the Kirstenbosch Botanic Gardens* which the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) inherited from its predecessor organisations.

The plant genus *Strelitzia* occurs naturally in the eastern parts of southern Africa. It comprises three arborescent species, known as wild bananas, and two acaulescent species, known as crane flowers or bird-of-paradise flowers. The logo of SANBI is partly based on the striking inflorescence of *Strelitzia reginae*, indigenous to the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal that has become a garden favourite worldwide. It symbolises the commitment of SANBI to champion the exploration, conservation, sustainable use, appreciation and enjoyment of South Africa's exceptionally rich biodiversity for all people.

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Contents

Foreword	v
Preface.....	viii
Acknowledgements	x
Abbreviations.....	xi
Introduction.....	1
The Pondoland Centre (PC) – an overview.....	1
Vegetation types.....	6
Forests.....	7
Grassland.....	8
Speciation and endemism in the Pondoland Centre.....	11
Conservation and nature reserves	12
Mkambati Nature Reserve	14
Umtamvuna Nature Reserve.....	17
Red Desert Nature Reserve	20
Mbumbazi Nature Reserve	23
Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve.....	24
Botanical exploration in the region.....	26
Vernacular plant names and traditional uses.....	29
Scope of the book	31
How to use this book	33
Species descriptions	35
Agapanthaceae.....	36
Aizoaceae.....	37
Amaryllidaceae.....	41
Anacardiaceae	44
Apiaceae.....	45
Apocynaceae	46
Araliaceae.....	55
Arecaceae	57
Asphodelaceae.....	58
Asteraceae	66
Balsaminaceae	78
Begoniaceae.....	79
Bignoniaceae	81
Bruniaceae	82
Celastraceae	83
Convolvulaceae	92
Crassulaceae	94

Ericaceae	97
Erythroxylaceae	98
Euphorbiaceae	99
Fabaceae	101
Gentianaceae	122
Gesneriaceae	124
Hyacinthaceae	130
Icacinaeae	131
Iridaceae	132
Lamiaceae	140
Lauraceae	154
Lentibulariaceae	157
Linderniaceae	158
Malvaceae	159
Meliaceae	160
Memecylaceae	162
Moraceae	163
Myrtaceae	164
Orchidaceae	170
Polygalaceae	177
Polygonaceae	178
Proteaceae	179
Ranunculaceae	184
Rhamnaceae	185
Rhynchocalycaceae	187
Rubiaceae	188
Salicaceae	193
Sapindaceae	194
Sapotaceae	195
Scrophulariaceae	196
Thymelaeaceae	197
Violaceae	199
Vitaceae	200
Zamiaceae	201
Glossary	203
References and further reading	205
APPENDIX: List of flowering plants for the Pondoland Centre	211
Index	268

Foreword

Given that the Pondoland region of South Africa has received attention from plant collectors for nearly 200 years, it is remarkable that no books that focus on its unique flora have previously been produced. It is long overdue that this volume should appear, and its timing is pertinent, for at much the same time as we become sensitised to the uniqueness and the splendour and the fragility of the Pondoland flora, the landscape that hosts these plants is threatened by what could well be termed inappropriate development. Most notably, the redirecting of a national road (the N2) in close proximity to the coast of the former Transkei region of the Eastern Cape has the potential to lead to significant disruption of ecosystems right along its length. The arrival of this book is accordingly most welcome, for it will allow not only for the identification of the unique flowering plants of Pondoland, but also support their management for the benefit of current and future generations of South Africans. Not to mention for the plants' sake...

Botanical books almost invariably stimulate and enthuse someone, sometime, somehow. They can prime one to be adventurous, to shift beyond one's desk, and to engage with nature. And so it was for me when some 20 years ago I opened the chapter on the Pondoland Centre in that outstanding book by Braam van Wyk and Gideon Smith titled *Regions of Floristic Endemism in southern Africa*. There, on the 100th page, was a photograph of the head of a waterfall on the Lukhabeni Stream shown plummeting into a narrow and densely wooded kloof far below. The figure caption was tantalising: 'The Lukhabeni Stream drops over a spectacular waterfall at the head of a steep side-gorge of the Mtentu River, Mkambati Nature Reserve. The splashes of white in the forest are profusely flowering trees of *Trichocladus grandiflorus*. Most of the forested gorges of the Mtentu River remain botanically unexplored'. It was the 'botanically unexplored' bit that caught my attention and I made it my mission to reach the very base of that waterfall and to botanise each step of the forested way, a rewarding experience that I have since repeated several times over the years. Even though one canoes some 4 km upstream from the Mtentu mouth to its confluence with the Lukhabeni, and boulder hops a further kilometre from there, it is more than worth the effort, for aside from the splendid witchhazel trees (*Trichocladus grandiflorus*) one



Trichocladus grandiflorus, photographed alongside the Lukhabeni Stream. Photo: NC.

meets with the near-extinct Pondo weeping-thorn (*Colubrina nicholsonii*) and such special forest succulents as *Crassula streyi* and *Gasteria croucheri* subsp. *pondoensis*.

I have every expectation that this fine book on the *Botanical bounty of the Pondoland Centre of Endemism* by Kate Grieve, Graham Grieve and Dirk Bellstedt will similarly inspire its readers to explore the deeply incised landscape of that region and its remarkable plants. Each of these three authors has invested many months (in some cases years!) of their lives in Pondoland and its flora: plant hunting, discovering, photographing, collecting, researching and writing. It comes as no surprise that Kate and Graham Grieve would write on such a subject, as they have been extensively involved with the CREW (Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers) Programme of SANBI for many years. Their regular focus has been on the 'special' Pondoland elements on which they write. It has been my pleasure to have spent time in the field with all three authors at one time or another, and witnessed their enthusiasm for, and extensive knowledge of, their botanical subjects. In view of their taxonomic and floristic endeavours they are well qualified to write this important work. This volume in the *Strelitzia* series reveals to the broader public their combined research insights into the flowering plants of Pondoland and intimate understanding of them. They first set the scene by providing an overview of the history and character of the Pondoland Centre of Endemism, a region well-defined by its unique floristic composition with its multitude of range-restricted species. Clearly much remains to be learnt of the plants of this region as they are incompletely known and under-researched; many new and often localised novelties will doubtless be described in the years ahead. Accordingly, this book will usefully frame both the context and the circumscriptions of flowering plant species that are yet to be discovered. Of the known endemics, some have evolved relatively recently whilst others are deemed more ancient species (palaeoendemics), and together these taxa form the emphasis of this book. The reader is effectively introduced here to all the botanical 'specials' of Pondoland: the endemics, the near-endemics and the rare species, many of which are of conservation concern. Arranged alphabetically by family, the species accounts follow, providing the origin of the names (etymology), succinct but useful descriptions of both plants and their habitats, distribution ranges (maps) and information on the primary threats to their existence. A charming touch to the work is the inclusion of watercolours executed expertly by the first author, Kate Grieve, which artistically counterbalance the extensive photographs provided of the various plant subjects. At the end of the book the reader will find a comprehensive list of flowering plants of the Pondoland Centre, which, as one might expect, includes the names of those that are neither endemic or nearly so, nor those threatened with extinction; this appendix represents a most welcome and useful reference point for all who engage with this flora, both currently and prospectively.

It is my great pleasure to recommend this authoritative and well-illustrated account of the remarkable plants of Pondoland; a bounty indeed.

Neil R. Crouch
SANBI, Durban
July 2024



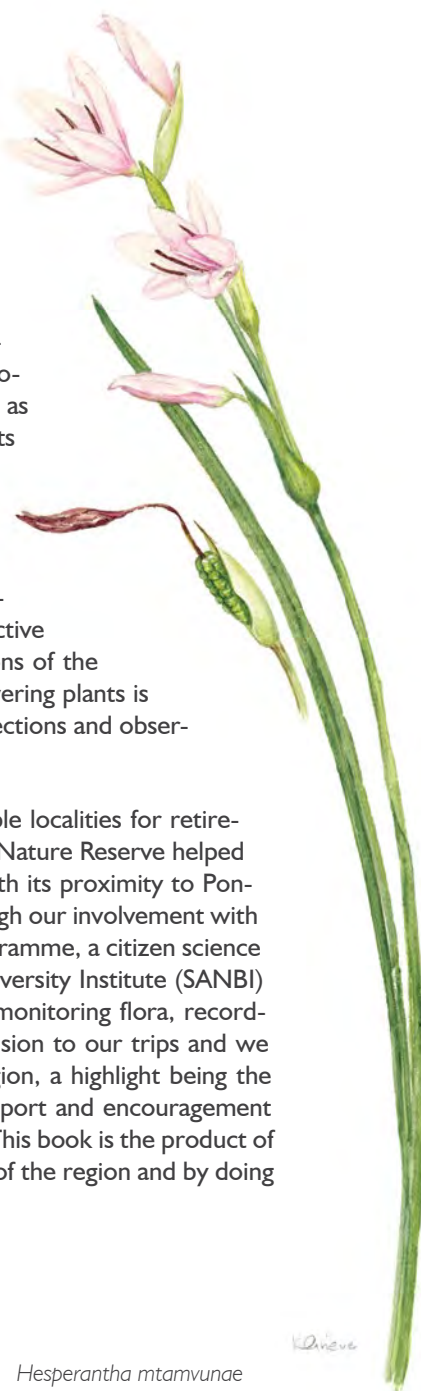
Waterfall along the Lukhabeni Stream about a kilometre upstream of its confluence with the Mtentu River. Photo: NC.

Preface

The Pondoland Centre (PC) of plant endemism is a geographic area defined by geology and vegetation type, namely, the Pondoland-Ugu Coastal Sandstone Sourveld (Mucina & Rutherford 2006), that hosts particular floristic elements. First identified by White (1983) as part of the Tongaland-Pondoland mosaic, it was later identified as a separate centre by Van Wyk and Smith (2001). Whereas information is readily available on endemic species in each province, the PC straddles two provinces, the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Rich in species abundance and diversity, the region hosts a variety of habitats, including some of the country's most threatened biomes: the coastal grasslands and the eastern forest patches. This motivated the production of a book with special focus on the endemic species, as well as species of conservation concern in the PC. The book complements existing field guides (e.g., Pooley 1998; Manning et al. 2001; Boon 2010) that have wider coverage of the more common species likely to be encountered by plant enthusiasts, as well as texts on specific groups of plants (such as succulents) or genera (such as *Gladiolus*). The focus in this book is on special and generally lesser-known species in the region. In an attempt to provide a perspective of the variety of plants in the region, in addition to the descriptions of the selected species, a comprehensive (but not exhaustive) list of flowering plants is provided at the end of the book. The list is based on records, collections and observations from reserves and private land throughout the PC.

With our interest in nature in mind, we considered several possible localities for retirement from our busy professional lives and seeing the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve helped us decide to relocate to the KwaZulu-Natal lower south coast with its proximity to Pondoland. Our exploration of the region became more focused through our involvement with the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW) Programme, a citizen science project that is a joint initiative by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and the Botanical Society of South Africa. Collecting specimens, monitoring flora, recording observations and compiling plant lists added a different dimension to our trips and we became aware of the very special nature of the plants in our region, a highlight being the discovery of new species. We are grateful for the mentoring, support and encouragement we received from plant enthusiasts and scientists in diverse fields. This book is the product of our passion for plants, our determination to share our knowledge of the region and by doing so, contributing to its conservation.

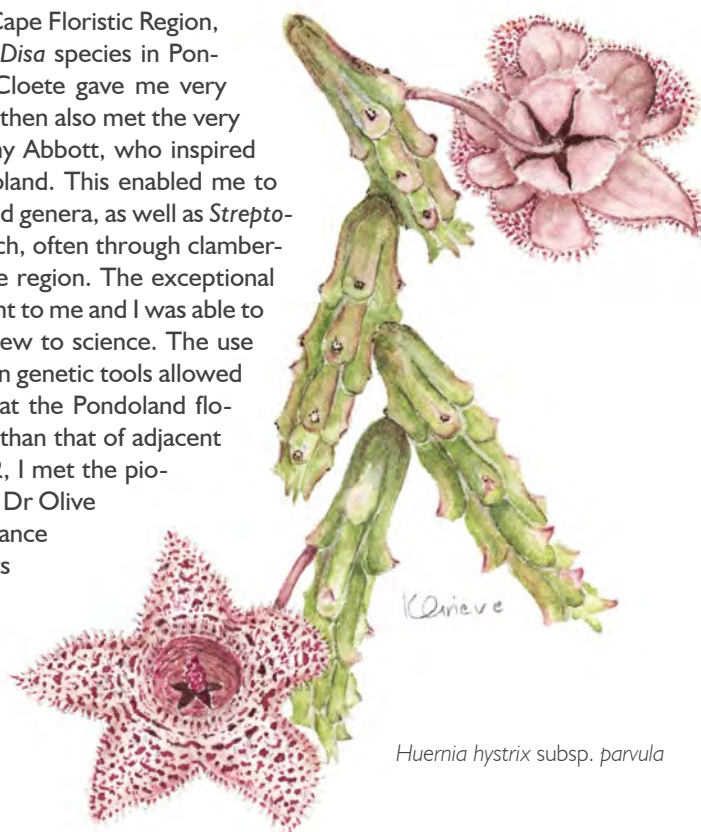
– Kate Grieve & Graham Grieve



Hesperantha umtamvunae

Due to the floristic linkages with the Cape Floristic Region, Peter Linder suggested that I collect *Disa* species in Pondoland in 1999, during which Elize Cloete gave me very much appreciated logistical support. I then also met the very knowledgeable amateur botanist, Tony Abbott, who inspired numerous subsequent visits to Pondoland. This enabled me to collect plant material from other orchid genera, as well as *Streptocarpus* and *Plectranthus* for my research, often through clambering down the numerous gorges of the region. The exceptional forest floor flora soon became apparent to me and I was able to discover and describe plant species new to science. The use of molecular systematic and population genetic tools allowed me and my collaborators to show that the Pondoland flora has much greater genetic diversity than that of adjacent areas. On a visit to Edinburgh in 2002, I met the pioneering South African female botanist, Dr Olive Hilliard, who emphasised the importance of the PC flora. The combined results of research on the PC flora are presented here, especially for the broader public, for the first time. I would like to thank my funders, my many botanical colleagues for their assistance in the field and the laboratory, and my family for holding the fort at home whilst I intermittently visited Pondoland from 1999 to 2012.

– Dirk Bellstedt



Huernia hystrix subsp. *parvula*

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As citizen scientists, several people were instrumental in putting us on the path to collecting plants, culminating in an interest in taxonomy, in particular Pieter Bester (SANBI, Pretoria), Gerrit Germishuizen (formerly SANBI, Pretoria), Elsa Pooley, Benny Bytebier (Bews Herbarium, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg), John and Sandie Burrows (formerly Buffelskloof Nature Reserve, Lydenburg) and Isabel Johnson (SANBI).

Photographs were taken by Graham Grieve, except where otherwise indicated with initials, as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
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| • ATDA: Tony Abbott | • GD: Graham Duncan | • RG: Rafael Govaerts |
| • DUB: Dirk Bellstedt | • GRN: Geoff Nichols | • RP: Ralph Peckover |

Abbreviations

- A: Afrikaans common name.
 CFR: Cape Floristic Region. Smallest of the six recognised floral kingdoms of the world, located at the southern tip of South Africa.
 CREW: Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers. A citizen science programme.
 E: English common name.
 EC: Eastern Cape. A province of South Africa, located along the southeastern seaboard, extending inland to Lesotho.
 KZN: KwaZulu-Natal. A province of South Africa, located along the eastern seaboard (adjacent to the Eastern Cape), extending inland to the Drakensberg in the west and Eswatini and Mozambique in the east.
 MSBP: Millenium Seed Bank Project, Kew.
 P: Mpondo common name.
 PC: Pondoland Centre.
 SANBI: South African National Biodiversity Institute.
 UKZN: University of KwaZulu-Natal.
 X: isiXhosa common name.
 Z: isiZulu common name.



Syzygium pondoense



Mnyameni Falls.

The Pondoland Centre (PC) – an overview

Map of the Pondoland Centre (shown in yellow) on the eastern coast of South Africa. Note that the narrow, developed coastal strip from north of Port Edward to Port Shepstone is excluded (Van Wyk & Smith 2001).



The PC lies in a narrow band, no more than 50 km wide, from the Mzimkhulu River at Oribi Gorge inland of Port Shepstone in KwaZulu-Natal in the north, to the Egossa Fault in the Mbotji/Magwa region, as well as Mount Sullivan and Mount Thesiger at Port St Johns in the Eastern Cape in the south. The narrow, developed coastal strip from north of Port Edward to Port Shepstone is excluded. The PC falls within the boundaries of the Pondoland-Ugu Coastal Sandstone Sourveld vegetation type, a component of the Indian Ocean Coastal Belt Biome, which is one of the smallest in the country (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). Geographical features that characterise the PC are grassland and wooded plateaus incised by deep forested river gorges and streams, as well as wetlands and rocky outcrops. The climate is subtropical and humid, with mild winters and warm, seasonally wet summers.

The region is defined by the geological substrate of Msikaba Formation sandstone, previously thought to be part of the Natal Group sandstones, but now regarded as having a different origin. The sandstones of the Msikaba Formation were formed some 350 million years ago (mya) during the Devonian Period in a shallow marine environment near the shore and subsequently deposited on granite and gneiss, which formed part of the ancient continent of Gondwana. Rifting of this continent started some 190 mya, causing the Falkland Plateau to separate from the southern African continent. On the African continent, the Cape Supergroup sandstone formation was still linked to the Natal Group formation, but as rifting of Gondwana continued, these supergroups became separated and a part of the Falkland Plateau ended up between them to form the Agulhas Plateau. The southern-most end of the Falkland Plateau eventually became the Falkland Islands, much closer to the South American continent than Africa (McCarthy & Rubidge 2005). In turn, the Natal Group split into the Msikaba Formation to the south and the Natal Sandstones. However, the geology and soils of the Msikaba Formation show greater similarity to the Cape Supergroup than to the Natal Supergroup of sandstones (Van Wyk & Smith 2001).

The concentration of endemic species in the PC is attributed mainly to the underlying geology. As the extremely hard sandstones of the Msikaba Formation break down, they release few minerals and no alkalinity (as calcareous rocks do) resulting in a leached to very acidic soil, which creates unique conditions for the evolution of a group of specialised plants that are uncommon or absent from the richer soils of the PC hinterland. Plants that have adapted well to these conditions flourish and outcompete incoming species. Due to their common geological origin, the PC shares these leached acidic soils with the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) and the Durban Sandstone region. This is thought to be one of the factors that contributes to the extremely high number – approximately 7 000 (Linder 2003) – of endemic plant species of the CFR. However, proportionately the PC flora can almost match the CFR on the basis of the number of endemic species by area. As many as 77 CFR genera in plant families such as Asteraceae, Proteaceae, Ericaceae, Iridaceae, Orchidaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Restionaceae, Rhamnaceae, Polygalaceae and Campanulaceae, and even arid-adapted plants such as members of the Aizoaceae, Crassulaceae and the southern Asphodeliaceae (*Bulbine* and *Gasteria*) are also found in the PC (Carbutt & Edwards 2012). Furthermore, members of the Fabaceae, of which many species are endemic to the CFR (*Aspalathus*, *Indigofera*, *Podalyria*, *Psoralea* and *Tephrosia*), are also well represented in the PC, probably related to their ability to fix nitrogen and thereby cope with nutrient-poor soils.

Another important geological feature of the whole PC area is the occurrence of regular, almost parallel, and often extremely deep gorges. Over the millenia, the Msikaba Formation was acutely subjected to the tectonic forces that moulded this part of the southern African continent. The inland of Gondwana rose steadily, starting about 180 mya ago, which then led to the separation of Gondwana around 150 mya into South America in the west and eastern Antarctica in the east (Storey et al. 1995). This was followed by two more recent episodes of uplift of the hinterland at 20 mya and 5 mya (Partridge & Maud 2000; McCarthy & Rubidge 2005), which formed the areas of highest altitude in the South African hinterland,



A, Gobodweni area, overlooking Mtentu River gorge; B, the 'superbowl', a spectacular forested gorge in a tributary of the Msikaba River.

the Drakensberg, and caused the land to angle ever more steeply towards the Indian Ocean. This elevational rise of the African hinterland led to the rifting of the PC coastline, with resultant faults such as the one that separates Mount Thesiger from Mount Sullivan at Port St Johns, the Egossa Fault at Magwa, the Lupatana Fault and many more minor faults that form deep gorges typical of a rising continent. Evidence of this repeated rifting is that the river tributaries do not flow into the main rivers, a very common feature right across the PC. The only exception is the Msimvubu River that flows between Mount Thesiger and Mount Sullivan. It has major tributaries inland but this points to the age of this fault, which is most probably one of the first to have established itself over time. Older rivers such as the Msikaba have deeper gorges and larger drainage areas, while younger ones have shallower gorges and smaller drainage areas. The deeply incised gorges resulted in moist, shaded habitats with steep, extremely well-drained gorge walls, which created unique environments conducive to the survival of plant groups with these specific moisture requirements. Furthermore, the formation of these repeated and almost regular deep gorges led to the establishment of a set of stepping stone habitats, so that plants that preferred such conditions could disperse, but also allowed plant species that were isolated to speciate in total isolation. This has led to the evolution of a unique flora in these gorges, including members of Gesneriaceae (*Streptocarpus*), Lamiaceae (*Plectranthus*), Amaryllidaceae (*Clivia*), Melastomataceae (*Memecylon*) and Balsaminaceae (*Impatiens*).

A further major influence on the flora of the PC is continental drift. The PC was once positioned much further south than it is today as a result of a steady, northerly drift of the African continent over the millenia. This meant that the PC moved closer to the tropics, allowing elements of the tropical flora to disperse into the habitats that the PC presented, which are now much warmer than they were before. The PC flora thus also contains many elements that are representatives of a more tropical flora that could disperse in a southerly direction. This applies to more typical tropical floral groups in the families Gesneriaceae (*Streptocarpus*), Lamiaceae (*Plectranthus*), Amaryllidaceae (*Clivia*), a number of genera in the Apocynaceae, Melastomataceae (*Memecylon*), Balsaminaceae (*Impatiens*), Bignoniaceae (*Bignonia*) and Fabaceae (*Eriosema*).

The endemic woody plants tend to occur in riverine forests, mostly within 15 km of the sea. In the PC, the river valleys exhibiting the most endemic species are, from north to south, the Mzimkulwana, Mtamvuna, Mzamba, Nyameni, Mtentu, Msikaba, Mkwani, Lupatana, Mlambomkulu, Cutweni and Mkosi. Endemic families and genera are associated with forests where there is limited gene flow and seed dispersal. Among the endemics in the PC forests there is one monotypic family (Rhynchocalycaceae) and six monotypic genera (*Dahlgrenodendron*, *Eriosemopsis*, *Jubaeopsis*, *Pseudosalacia*, *Pseudoscolopia*, *Rhynchocalyx*). The region is the major centre of diversity and endemism for the genus *Plectranthus*, mostly found in low light conditions in the forest understorey and deep gorges, with eight endemic species (and two *Equilabium* and one *Coleus* species, all formerly *Plectranthus*) in the PC. Succulents are also well represented and often associated with the extensive sandstone sheets and outcrops. At least six species of *Delosperma* occur in the PC but there is taxonomic uncertainty regarding their identity (Van Wyk & Smith 2001). Although not endemic, the region is regarded as the centre of abundance of *Caputia medley-woodii*, a more widespread species.

There is evidence that some elements of the endemic sandstone flora are extremely old. Several of the endemic species are taxonomically isolated, lacking or being distant from close relatives and these may be relics from an early Cretaceous era. Effectively this means that sufficiently constant environmental conditions must have existed over millenia, enabling these species to survive for millions of years. An example of such an isolated relictual lineage is the palm tree, *Jubaeopsis caffra*, of the Arecaceae.

Unsurprisingly, due to the common geological origins, there is also evidence of strong Cape and Afro-montane links (Carbutt & Edwards 2001, 2012, 2015). Outside the CFR, the PC is the only region where



A, a *Delosperma* species on the cliffs at a crossing of the Mzamba River; B, *Caputia medley-woodii*, an inhabitant of cliffs and rocky outcrops; C, *Disa tripetaloides*, often seen along streams in the PC.



Agathosma ovata, an example of the CFR link.

members of the family *Bruniaceae* and the genus *Leucadendron* can be found. There are several other elements of the CFR that also occur in the PC, such as species of *Agathosma*, *Aspalathus*, *Erica*, *Leucospermum*, *Watsonia* and *Psoralea*. Examples of disjunct distributions are *Disa tripetaloides* and *Helichrysum diffusum* that occur in the Western Cape and then re-appear in the PC.

The Afromontane link is evident in a path of migration of flora between the PC via sandstone outcrops and the KwaZulu-Natal Drakensberg (Hilliard & Burtt 1987; Carbutt & Edwards 2001, 2012, 2015). The continuity or movement of plants between the coast and the Drakensberg is evident in the distribution of, for example, *Delosperma lineare* where the type specimen was collected in Lesotho and the distribution extends to the coast. In addition, there are plants formerly considered PC endemics, such as *Eriosemopsis subanisophylla*, that also occur to the north of the PC in the adjacent Moist Coast Hinterland Grassland (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). This veld type shares similar vegetation and some of the PC endemic species with the Pondoland-Ugu Coastal Sandstone Sourveld.

Vegetation types

The vegetation and landscape of the PC is dominated by forests in the river gorges and extensive flat or undulating grasslands, with occasional bush clumps and rocky outcrops (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

Forests

Pondoland scarp forest is an important vegetation type that includes several endemic trees and shrubs. Scarp forests are a contemporary overlap between Afrotemperate and coastal forests, and this overlap results in greater species diversity than that of coastal belt forests. Scarp forests are found in patches close to the coast and, in terms of biodiversity, they are regarded as the most valuable forest type in South Africa. Apart from being refugia for many tree species, the forests also provide refugia for genera such as *Plectranthus* and *Streptocarpus*, while forest margins provide a specialised habitat for a different suite of plants such as *Tephrosia pondoensis*, *Pseudoscolopia polyantha*, *Rhynchocalyx lawsonoides* and *Cryptocarya wyliei*.

Swamp forests occur in small patches associated with marshy areas in grassland. Of all the



Mtentu River gorge.



Mgwegwe River in the Mkambati Nature Reserve.

forest types in the PC, swamp forest is the rarest (Critically Endangered). This forest type has two layers – a tree canopy and shrubs, including ferns and a few bulbs that have adapted to wet conditions. The soil is fine and waterlogged and some trees have adapted by developing aboveground breathing roots, such as *Barringtonia racemosa*. Swamp forests are usually impoverished in both number of species and endemics.

Grassland

The extensive natural grasslands are rich in species and support a variety of habitats, from well-drained areas to wetlands, scattered bush clumps and rock outcrops, rock sheets and cliff edges. In most of the PC, the grasslands extend to the rocky shoreline. There are a few areas with coastal dunes, for example at Mkambati and Port Edward, where coastal vegetation is shaped by exposure to salt and sand-laden winds. Some plants have adapted to the harsh seashore conditions by developing succulent leaves or hugging the ground.

Grasslands in the PC typically are very dense and growth is vigorous. The term 'grassland' can be misleading as healthy grassland often contains fewer grasses than forbs, bulbs and subshrubs.



Eugenia capensis stunted by wind and salt spray.



Mkambati Nature Reserve grassland.

Many of the plants are geoxylic suffrutices, such as *Eriosemopsis subanisophylla*, their large underground storage organs allowing them to survive fire. Fire is essential for the maintenance of diversity in grasslands. In the absence of fire, grass species become moribund and herbaceous plants are unable to obtain the light and nutrients needed to survive and reproduce. However, the fire regime needs to be well managed. Given the subtropical conditions, grasslands in the PC are able to cope with burning every second year and fire stimulates regrowth and flowering. Even annual burns for fire breaks, if well managed, do not adversely affect plant diversity. However, if fires are too frequent, to stimulate grazing for cattle, or if regular burns are accompanied by excessive livestock trampling and grazing, the pressure on regrowth is too great and plants struggle to reproduce. This also allows certain woody species to take over, resulting in loss of species diversity. Very hot grassland fires can result in habitat loss and destroy plants that typically grow on forest or bush clump margins.



Cyrtanthus breviflorus emerges days after a fire.



A, *Cyrtanthus contractus*, vivid colour in contrast with the burnt veld; B, *Gerbera natalensis*, one of the first to emerge after fire.

The total area of the PC is 1 880 km² (representing only 0.15% of the surface area of South Africa; Van Wyk & Smith 2001) and the relative area covered by grassland and forests has apparently fluctuated over many thousands of years. The current area covered by forest is 251.9 km² (13.4%) and the area covered by grassland, rocky outcrops and open rivers is 1 628.1 km² (86.6%). The forest surface should be viewed as an underestimate as the surface area of the vertical gorge walls, which is considerable, has not been included. During the glacial periods, which started some 4 mya, the 100 000 year cycles of maximum glaciation at the poles resulted in extreme aridification at the tropics, which in turn resulted in forest shrinkage, even in areas beyond the tropics such as the PC. Such forest expansion and shrinkage has been modelled in the adjacent KwaZulu-Natal (Eeley et al. 1999, 2001). This indicates that forests and grasslands in KwaZulu-Natal have co-existed in a dynamic way, and have shrunk and expanded as influenced by global climate change. It was thought that forests dominated the PC prior to human influences and that the grasslands were a more recent development as a result of the southerly migration of herder-gatherers who set fire to the grasslands to improve grazing for their cattle. This, in turn, is thought to have led to the expansion of the grasslands. However, both the grasslands and the forests harbour ancient lineages, which supports the view that both vegetation types occurred in the PC in the past, even before humans had a significant impact on the area.

Speciation and endemism in the Pondoland Centre

The exceptional geological and climatological development of the PC has led to the formation of highly specialised ecological niches for plants throughout the landscape. This applies especially to the forest patches and gorges, which are separated by grasslands by as much as 50 km. Under these conditions only limited gene flow and seed dispersal is possible, especially for forest floor species. As many forests are small and population numbers relatively low, mutations can lead to the formation of unique characters. Such populations are subject to population bottlenecks and genetic drift, which leads to the establishment of unique characteristics within them through what is called allele fixation. The result is that populations of the same species may look very different in adjacent forest patches, even if the distance between them is relatively short. If difference between populations were to become slightly more pronounced, the individual populations could be viewed as separate species. These are typically the processes that lead to the formation of new species known as allopatric speciation. However, these processes are completely random in that the resultant distribution of new species is often limited to a few adjacent gorges or even only a single gorge or forest patch, such as in *Plectranthus brevimentum*, which is limited to the adjacent gorges of the Lupatana and Mkweni rivers.

One of the results of these processes is the appearance of rare colour morphs, e.g., *Clivia robusta* has predominantly orange flowers, but rare yellow-flowered morphs have also been found (see p. 41 [where yellow variant of *C. robusta* is shown]). Although not a PC endemic, the yellow-flowered morphs of *C. miniata* in this predominantly orange-flowered species are mainly from the Pondoland gorges.

In *Stenoglottis macloughlinii*, an albinistic form, completely devoid of mauve flower and leaf colour, has evolved in some PC gorges (see p. 174).

In *Plectranthus*, a particularly large-flowered variant of *P. hilliardiae* has been elevated to subspecies status due to its distinctive morphology. Many more examples of species with unique and distinctive characteristics have been observed, for example in *P. ambiguus*, *P. ciliatus*, *P. praetermissus* and *P. saccatus*. One form of *P. saccatus* with a longer flower tube is recognised as a distinct variety in this species, see *P. saccatus* subsp. *saccatus* var. *longitubus* (see p. 150). While these characteristics are clearly distinguishable, they are not distinctive enough to warrant species status, yet they are extremely valuable in terms of their unique genetic characteristics and, therefore, have a very high conservation value. It is possible that every gorge or forest patch harbours a unique set of genetic diversity in the forest floor species that it contains.

In the gesneriad genus *Streptocarpus*, the same genus to which African violets belong (subgenus *Streptocarpella*, section *Saintpaulia*), the greatest diversity of floral types across the whole genus, which has a tropical African distribution, is found in the PC, i.e., tube-shaped (*S. primulifolius*, *S. formosus*, *S. modestus*, *S. porphyrostachys*), keyhole-shaped (*S. johannis*, *S. haygarthii*, *S. polyanthus*, *S. porphyrostachys*, *S. trabeculatus*) and acanth-type flowers, the last of which is unique to the PC (see *S. lilliputana*).

Further evidence for the genetic differentiation of plant species in the PC comes from population level analyses of morphological characteristics and differences in genetics detected by DNA analyses in some groups of PC plants. *Begonia dregei* and *B. homonyma* have characteristic leaf shapes that differ from one gorge to another (Matolweni et al. 2000; McClellan 2000).

In *Streptocarpus*, population level analyses, based on DNA sequences, have been performed on the *S. primulifolius*, *S. formosus* and *S. rexii* complex (Hughes et al. 2005). *Streptocarpus formosus* was previously recognised as a subspecies of *S. primulifolius*, but it is distinct enough to warrant separate species status. Variation in *S. formosus* is already apparent, as the Oribi form and the Mtamvuna and Mzamba gorge forms look quite different (see p. 125). While *S. primulifolius* is morphologically homogenous between the Msikaba and Msimvubu gorges, each gorge possesses a distinct genetic form. To the north (near Pietermaritzburg) and to the south (from the Mbashe River to East London) this species differs in both morphology and genetics. This shows that, while this species is not a true PC endemic, it is a near endemic, as it has the highest genetic diversity in the PC. This was also found in the sister species, *S. johannis*. This evidence further emphasises the need for conservation of PC forest patches in particular.

Conservation and nature reserves

At present, land transformation and habitat loss are the leading causes of biodiversity loss worldwide. In KwaZulu-Natal alone, in the period between 1994 and 2011, almost 29% of natural areas were lost to land transformation. The main drivers of transformation are agriculture, timber plantations, the built environment (development and infrastructure), mining and dams. Coastal vegetation types are the most threatened and the Indian Ocean Coastal Belt and Grassland biomes are regarded as Critically Endangered. In KwaZulu-Natal they have the smallest amount of remaining natural habitat, the highest rate of habitat loss and the least extent of formal protection (Jewitt 2018). The situation in the Eastern Cape section of the PC is somewhat different. The area is largely undeveloped, being occupied by traditional rural communities and a few small holiday settlements, with relatively little infrastructure. The traditional communities are more dependent on subsistence farming and the natural environment to meet their needs.

In the past, when there was less pressure of human population, people lived traditional lives and more in harmony with nature, contributing to a greater awareness of environmental issues. Utilisation of natural resources can have a positive impact. For example, rural communities can help to limit alien bush encroachment by invaders that are a threat to grasslands, such as invasive species like black and silver wattle (*Acacia mearnsii* and *A. dealbata*), by harvesting wood for fuel, in contrast to some commercial farms where alien invasive species encroachment is a major problem. However, in recent years the sustainable use of these areas is being debated. Human population increase (and the need for more livestock), consequences of migrant labour systems of the past, as well as lack of land ownership (according to traditional authority) and rights for women have brought about greater pressure on the environment. The trend of migration to cities has not decreased these pressures. In many instances, rural homes are now second homes and the higher income from cities allows more wealth in terms of cattle, according to culture. There are resultant threats to grasslands from overgrazing and trampling, as well as too frequent fires. Fire is used as a tool to provide year-round grazing for cattle but it is in conflict with fire management practices that recommend less frequent burns which maintain grassland biodiversity.

There is evidence that forest biodiversity is being compromised by unregulated resource use and, apart from widespread commercial scale bark harvesting, there is relatively high timber and firewood extraction from threatened Pondoland scarp forests (Leaver & Cherry 2020). Of all forest types, Pondoland scarp forest has the lowest level of formal protection and the highest number of endemic species, making it the highest conservation priority (Berliner 2009).

Harvesting of medicinal plants is another potential threat (Von Ahlefeldt et al. 2003). Although herbalists collect plant material sustainably for use within their own communities, the collection of medicinal plants has



Loxostylis alata, sought after for traditional use.

become commercialised. As a result, collectors from outside the community are brought in and take plants indiscriminately or pay community members to collect more than they would normally use to supply commercial markets such as in Durban. In addition, the attraction of financial gain from development (including high eco-tourism potential) and the pressures of transformation are ever present. In particular, the Amadiba traditional area on the Pondoland Wild Coast faces threats from proposed mining for titanium ores and other minerals at Xolobeni, a strip of old sand dunes 40 km long and 3 km wide, and the accompanying infrastructure for mining activity. A new highway linking Port Edward and Mthatha, transversing the area, is already under construction.



Mkambati River, lower reaches.

The formally protected nature reserves constitute a very small proportion of the PC and outside the reserves conservation remains in the hands of environmentally aware private landowners. There are four declared nature reserves under provincial management in the PC: Mkambati Nature Reserve in the Eastern Cape, and Umtamvuna, Mbumbazi and Oribi Gorge nature reserves in KwaZulu-Natal. A fifth reserve, the Red Desert Nature Reserve near Port Edward, is a stewardship project managed by a board of trustees. Just outside the borders of the Pondoland–Ugu Coastal Sandstone Sourveld region, the Mpenjati Nature Reserve lies at the estuary of the Mpenjati River, bordered by the villages of Trafalgar in the north and Palm Beach to the south. The substrate of the reserve is alluvial, not sandstone, and it hosts fine examples of mature dune forests.

Mkambati Nature Reserve

The reserve lies along the Pondoland Wild Coast between the Mtentu River in the north and the Msikaba River in the south, a stretch of 12 km of unspoilt coastline and a marine protected area that extends 6 nautical miles out to sea.

Mkambati is the family name of a tribe or village in this region and is also used locally as a reference to leprosy because a leper colony was established on the site by the Anglican Church in 1899. The location was chosen because of its isolation, as there was no medical cure for leprosy at the time. Along with the hospital, the settlement had a church and school, with vegetable and cattle farming to provide for patients and staff in addition to their accommodation. There is an unexpected link between leprosy and the botanical richness of the area, as the presence of the leper colony for more than 30 years protected the grasslands from being depleted by subsistence agriculture practiced in the area. In 1979 the Mkhambati Game Reserve was developed, initially as hunting ranch but that was not viable and consequently, the buildings fell into disrepair. At present the Mkambati Land Trust holds the land on behalf of and for the benefit of the community, with the condition that the site retains its conservation status and operates in collaboration with environmental and conservation authorities to protect and conserve the biological diversity of the land and sea. It is currently managed by the Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency.

In the reserve, the rocky ledges of the deeply incised river gorges and the river banks provide unique habitats for special plants. An amphitheatre of forested cliffs, known locally as the 'superbowl', arises from the river courses forming part of the Kwa-Dlamba Gorge. The rivers spill out into secluded lagoons and estuaries with small patches of mangrove forests and sand dunes covered in forest thicket. Several streams flow from the rock ridges through the grasslands, ending in spectacular waterfalls that drop into the ocean, something seen in very few places in the world.

Inland, there are 7 720 ha of pristine grasslands, from rocky ridges to vast plains with grazing game, forested streambeds as well as wetlands and islands of swamp forests.

In addition to the spectacular scenery, the reserve is a botanical paradise. There are approximately 50 species that are endemic and/or of conservation concern in the reserve, a relatively small area.

Many of the plants in the reserve have very restricted ranges and the importance of the reserve lies in the fact that plants outside the reserve face increasing threats from agriculture, overgrazing, excessive burning of the grassland, commercial forestry and infrastructure development. There is a stark contrast between the abundant flora in the reserve and the paucity in adjoining grassland that is not formally protected.



A, *Jubaeopsis caffra*, the Pondo palm, overlooking the Msikaba River estuary; B, Mkambati Nature Reserve, view from the ridge above the Horseshoe Falls.

A



B



A, Mkambati Falls, the last waterfall before the river reaches the sea; B, Mkambati Nature Reserve grassland.

Umtamvuna Nature Reserve

Lying along approximately 25 km of the northern bank of the Mtamvuna River that forms the border between KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape, the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve covers 3 250 ha and hosts approximately 1 500 indigenous flowering plant species. The significance of the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve is its outstanding natural beauty, natural wetlands, grasslands, species and habitat diversity, as well as rock shelters with San paintings and implements.

The name is derived from the Zulu word *vuna* meaning 'reap', referring to the way the river reaps everything in its path when in flood.

Prior to establishment of the reserve, the Umtamvuna Forest Reserve, demarcated in 1931, was administered from Weza and two game guards lived in the reserve and patrolled the gorge on horseback. There were unofficial efforts to control timber extraction from the area until management was taken over by the Department of Forestry in 1939. The main concerns were controlling illegal poaching



Tephrosia pondoensis, the Pondo pea, which grows on river banks in the PC.



Gwegwe Bay, Mkambati Nature Reserve.

and renting grazing to farmers from the then East Griqualand. Local nature enthusiasts, including Hugh Nicholson and June and John Stannard, actively promoted the transfer of management to the Natal Parks Board, now Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, achieved in 1971. Initially access was almost impossible because the reserve was bordered by private land, but this difficulty was resolved in 1982 with the purchase of the farm Beacon Hill where the office is now located.

The outstanding feature of the reserve is the Mtamvuna River, with spectacular scenery of the main gorge as well as tributaries, the Hlolweni River from the Eastern Cape and the Bulolo River in KwaZulu-Natal.



Mtamvuna River Gorge.



A, *Disa caffra*; B, Winter colour, *Erica cerinthoides*.; C, sparkling colour in the spring grassland, *Helichrysum ecklonis*.



Rock sheets host a variety of dwarf plants, here *Craterostigma nanum* and *Delosperma vinaceum*.

Cool forests line the steep river gorges and in summer waterfalls spill over the sandstone cliff edges. Extensive pristine grasslands host magnificent displays of flowers in spring. Weathered sandstone rock outcrops take on fantastical shapes and provide special habitats for plants. The reserve is known for its botanical richness and diversity.

Originally housed at the offices of Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife at the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve, the Hugh Nicholson – Tony Abbott Herbarium was registered on the international herbaria database under the acronym PCE in 1981. The herbarium incorporated the herbaria previously at Mbumbazi and Oribi Gorge nature reserves, as well as Hugh Nicholson's private herbarium at Skyline. The bulk of the collection consists of specimens from the area stretching from Port St Johns in the Eastern Cape along the Wild Coast and through southern KwaZulu-Natal to Port Shepstone and Oribi, as well as the uMzinto region and inland from Nqanqarhu, Kokstad, Ngele and the Ntsikeni Wildlife Reserve near Creighton. Historically important handwritten correspondence between Tony Abbott and Olive Hilliard and with Braam van Wyk was donated to the Killie Campbell African Library for safekeeping. In 2021, the collection was incorporated into the Bews Herbarium at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Pietermaritzburg.

Red Desert Nature Reserve

The Red Desert Nature Reserve covers 175 ha of rolling hills that are probably old dunes. The exposed red sands within the reserve comprise the smallest desert in the world, called a desertina. Located just outside Port Edward, the Mtamvuna River forms the southerly border with the Zolwane River to the north, including a coastal section between the R102 and the seashore. The reserve is managed by a board of trustees and is part of a Biodiversity Stewardship Programme, an initiative of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment in partnership with key conservation bodies. The programme aims to assist the government to fulfil its mandate to conserve biodiversity beyond state-owned protected areas.



A, Izolwane River estuary, the southern border of the coastal section of the Red Desert Nature Reserve; B, Yardangs in the Red Desert Nature Reserve. Photo: GBW.

Most of the reserve is covered in grassland, encircling the desertina made of exposures of Berea Formation red sand, caused by deep weathering of old dunes, from which the name of the reserve is derived. There are ridges of sand, called yardangs, lying in the direction of the prevailing wind, formed by erosion of the surrounding soils. The distinctive dark red colouring is a result of oxidised iron, forming a rust-like coating on the sand grains. An important feature of the reserve is the early stone age artefacts found on the red sands. The rare Sangoan archeological sites here and on the Pondoland coast indicate that early humans used these areas that were forested and held pools of water. There is no certainty regarding the origin of the desertina. One theory is that during the conflicts between Shaka's army and the Mpondo, the area was used as a campsite and large herds of cattle stripped vegetation from the dunes, exposing them to wind erosion. Others believe that the desert is an entirely natural phenomenon, maintained by wind erosion.

The reserve comprises a variety of habitats, from grassland (Critically Endangered) to forests, wetlands, cliffs, desert, mangroves, streams and river banks. It contains one of the few formally protected coastal grasslands in southern KwaZulu-Natal and provides an important corridor between the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve and the coast. These grasslands constitute a highly threatened biome, largely due to residential, commercial and agricultural transformation. Despite its small size, there are more than 500 recorded plant species, including a healthy population of *Phylica natalensis* (with a conservation status of Vulnerable). Major threats facing the reserve are fires through arson, poaching, illegal harvesting of plants and the invasion of alien plants.



Red Desert Nature Reserve, view of the bridge over the Mtamvuna River and the estuary.



The red sands that gave the Red Desert Nature Reserve its name. Photo: GBW.

Mbumbazi Nature Reserve

The Mbumbazi Nature Reserve lies inland of Port Shepstone, covering over 2 000 ha of the Paddock plateau and the Vungu River valley. The reserve was proclaimed in 1985 with a view to protecting the source of the Vungu River. It was initially called Ntubeni, the Zulu name for the Vungu River gorge, referring to the V-shape of the gorge being similar to the entrance of a typical traditional homestead. It was also known as Rossler's Gorge, named after the Rossler family who owned the farm Excelsior which, together with an adjoining farm called Tiger Hole, was bought by the government in 1982. Prior to proclamation, Excelsior was a favourite collecting site for Olive Hilliard, renowned botanist and author with a particular interest in southern KwaZulu-Natal. While most of the land was untransformed, sections were previously used for cattle grazing, agriculture, and subsistence crop and livestock farming, as well as rural homesteads. The reserve is bordered on the



Indigofera gerrardiana at Mbumbazi Nature Reserve.

south and west by the KwaXolo and Mavundla Traditional Authorities, and on the north and east by privately owned commercial farms. It is managed by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife.

The reserve conserves several ecosystems and vegetation types, from grassland to forests, and the biodiversity they support. Conservation is threatened by inappropriate burning regimes, bush encroachment, alien plant invasion, soil erosion, heavy grazing and illegal activities such as plant harvesting, poaching and fires caused by arson.

Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve

The first recorded evidence that the Oribi Gorge had been discovered was a hand drawn map, dated 1867 and, according to an early resident in the area, the plains and gorge were named for the abundance of oribi. In 1917 a government representative visited Oribi Gorge with a view to the proclamation of a reserve, as the site was regarded as largely inaccessible and unsuitable for agriculture. Until 1937, the state forest in the gorge was under nominal control of the police stationed at Paddock. The police only took action against hunting or removal of forest products if they encountered these events in the course of their normal patrols. In 1947 control of the area was transferred to the province and the nature reserve was proclaimed in 1950, under management of the then Natal Parks Board, in order to protect endemic species in the grassland, forests and on cliff faces. The reserve was enlarged in 1957 and again in 1972 when the rest camp and Baboonspruitkloof were acquired. In 1987 the rest camp was linked to the rest of the nature reserve.

The features of the reserve are its outstanding natural beauty, its rich biodiversity and shelters in and around the gorge. It was established to conserve and maintain the Oribi Gorge, a virtually untouched area due to its inaccessibility, because it is surrounded by transformed land.

The reserve comprises an elevated coastal sandstone plateau deeply incised by the Mzimkhulu River that reaches the sea at Port Shepstone. Fossil records from Mzamba containing remnants of forests from the Upper Cretaceous period suggest that there was forest in Oribi Gorge 70 to 100 mya. Rock paintings can be found in shelters in the reserve.

The beautiful forests, waterfalls, cliff edge scenery and patches of grassland can be explored by hiking trails either in the gorge along the river, or starting from the rest camp on the plateau. The reserve is dominated by Pondoland scarp forest but also contains sections of threatened Pondoland-Ugu Coastal Sandstone Sourveld, as well as valley bushveld and dry ngongoni veld.



Mzimkhulu River Gorge.



A, Mzimkhulwana River Gorge in the Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve; B, waterfalls grace the cliffs in the Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve after rain; C, *Cadaba natalensis* at the cliff forest edge; D, *Kleinia fulgens* enjoys warm rocky sites on the cliffs.

Challenges that face the reserve are land transformation for the provision of service infrastructure, illegal harvesting of medicinal plants, poaching with dogs and fires caused by arson.

Much of the adjacent Oribi Flats, between the Mzimkhulwana and Mzimkhulu rivers, has been transformed by agriculture but remnant grasslands and cliff edges host considerable botanical richness and diversity, including several rare and threatened species.

Botanical exploration in the region

From the 6th century, early Iron Age farmers moved to the river valleys along the eastern seaboard of South Africa. The Mpondo people have lived in the area between Port St Johns and Port Edward for at least 500 years and a strong tradition of utilising plants for traditional medicine and cultural practices has existed for centuries. In a culture of oral tradition, knowledge of plants is passed down through families and there are no written records (S. Zukulu, pers. comm. June 2022). Notes on the vernacular names and traditional uses of Pondoland plants follows in a later section (see p. 29).

Colonial expansion in the 19th century stopped at the Great Kei River in the south and Mtamvuna River in the north and very few people ventured into the intervening region, formerly known as the Transkei. Formal exploration and collection in the second half of the 19th century are documented in the exploits of early botanical explorers. One of the first recorded was of Johann Fran(t)z Drège (1794–1881), horticulturist and botanical collector from Germany. In 1826 he joined his brother Carl, an apothecary in Cape Town, and they became professional collectors, Franz collecting plants and Carl collecting zoological and ethnological material. In 1832 they joined Dr Andrew Smith's expedition to Natal to meet Dingaan, the Zulu chief. They travelled from Port Elizabeth (now Gqeberha) via Grahamstown (now Makhanda) to present day Butterworth and crossed the Mngazana, Mzimvubu, Msikaba, Mtentu, Mtamvuna and Mzimkhulu rivers before reaching the Umgeni River and turning back again. Drège returned to Germany in 1834 and his specimens were housed in major herbaria in Europe. He made valuable notes on the environmental conditions of his collecting sites and was highly regarded as a collector. He collected many undescribed species and more than 100 species have been named after him.

Another prolific collector was Frans Ewald Bachmann (1856–±1916), a German medical practitioner and naturalist. He came to the Cape in 1883 where he practised medicine. In 1887 he sailed to KwaZulu-Natal and spent a year in Pondoland for the Berlinsche Pondo Gesellschaft to investigate the natural resources in the area for the purposes of trading and establishing an agricultural settlement. He made several trips through the region and established stations at Port Grosvenor (known as Lombaas) and Ntsubane (near Port St Johns). Several species are named after him, such as *Lotononis bachmanniana* and *Memecylon bachmannii*.

William Tyson (1851–1920), teacher and plant collector, was born in Jamaica where his father was a missionary. He had to give up his studies in medicine because of arthritis but won a prize for botany, which remained his lifelong interest. In the 1870s his family came to South Africa and during his period, as a teacher in Kokstad and Umzimkhulu, he collected in the then East Griqualand and Pondoland, one of his collections being the type specimen of *Indigofera tysonii*.

The next naturalist to visit the PC was Arnold Penther (1865–1931), an Italian who was educated in the former Czechoslovakia and Austria. Based in Cape Town, some of his specimens came from the then Transkei, although it is not clear whether he or P. Krook collected them (Glen & Germishuizen 2010).



Rocky ridges and grassland above the Lupatana River. Photo: ADH.

The first South African-born explorer of note was Ernest Edward Galpin (1858–1941). He was born in Grahamstown where his father was a jeweller and watchmaker. Galpin's mother encouraged him to collect natural history specimens. After serving in the army he worked as a banker and in 1883 studied botany in his free time and pursued his interest while working in banks in different parts of the country. In 1888 he was appointed bank manager in Grahamstown where he initiated the formation of a herbarium, encouraged by William Tyson. He collected extensively on his many expeditions, including travelling from the south coast of KwaZulu-Natal via Lusikisiki and Port St Johns to the Cape in 1929. He collected with other well-known botanists, Harry Bolus and H.G. Flanagan, on a trip to the Eastern Cape.

At about the same time H.J. Thode (1859–1932), a naturalist at heart, explored various areas of the country, including trips to Pondoland and the KwaZulu-Natal coast, on occasion together with August Rudatis from Dumisa (acknowledged in special plants from that area, such as *Begonia rudatisii* – now a synonym of *B. homonyma* – and *Searsia rudatisii*). He supported himself by tutoring at mission stations and when he had covered the botany of one area, he would move on to others. Thode regularly spent time in the Natal Herbarium and was buried in a communal grave in Durban when he died insolvent.

Despite not being given much recognition, there were some women who ventured into this relatively unknown part of the world. The wives of E.E. Galpin and H.G. Flanagan shared their husbands' interests and regularly accompanied them on excursions, contributing in their own right. Mrs Galpin did botanical paintings of many of the new species described by her husband, and *Impatiens flanaganiae* is named for Mrs Flanagan who discovered it. Missionary work also opened opportunities for exploration. Miss M.C. Owen (1802–1854), together with her brother, a missionary, landed in Algoa Bay in 1837 and travelled much the same route as Drège to KwaZulu-Natal, and then on to Mozambique, collecting en route. It was a hazardous journey, having to deal not only with physical hardship and illness, but also witnessing frontier battles. Marianne Harriet Mason (1845–1932), a social worker and artist, left England for South Africa in 1910 to join her brother who was the principal of a church-run college in Mthatha. She explored the region, including Pondoland, collecting seeds and bulbs, as well as making water colour paintings of



Above Gobodweni Falls, overlooking the Mtentu River.

plants. In addition to collecting, she presented a paper on the flora of the region to the Royal Horticultural Society that was published in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, illustrated with her paintings. She is commemorated in *Indigofera masoniae*, amongst others. Her specimens, notes and paintings are housed at Kew.

Renowned English botanist and author, John Hutchinson (1884–1972) travelled widely throughout South Africa, including a visit to Port St Johns, together with Robert Allen Dyer, later curator of the National Botanical Institute in Pretoria.

From the 1960s, two modern era pioneers, pivotal in raising awareness of the PC were Rudolf Strey, former curator of the then Natal Herbarium, and Hugh Nicholson, a forester and conservationist who retired to Skyline at St Michaels-on-Sea where he developed an arboretum and established a herbarium. Together they explored the relatively unknown natural areas in the region and their dedicated collecting efforts made a vast contribution to knowledge of the plant richness and diversity of the area, as well as the uniqueness of the southern KwaZulu-Natal and Pondoland region. They are acknowledged by several species being named after them (*Manilkara nicholsonii*, *Anthospermum streyi*, *Crassula streyi*, *Indigofera herrstreyi*, *Pseudosalacia streyi*). Strey had a particular interest in the genus *Cussonia* and named one species for Mr Nicholson (*Cussonia nicholsonii*).

Nicholson started a tradition of weekly botanical walks in the Port Edward area, a legacy that continues to the present day. He was usually accompanied by Dick Foster, a retired RAF test pilot and farmer in

the Port Edward area, and subsequently by Tony (A.T.D.) Abbott, a farmer from Zimbabwe, who owned property adjoining the Mtamvuna River Gorge and nature reserve. In the 1980s, staff of the Natal Herbarium and the Durban Botanical Garden joined the outings on a fairly regular basis, as did local plant enthusiasts.

A key botanical figure that had an indirect influence on botanical research in the PC was Olive Hilliard, curator of the Bews Herbarium in Pietermaritzburg. She worked on the alpine flora of the Drakensberg (Hilliard & Burtt 1987), which allowed comparisons to be made with the PC flora. Together with renowned gesneriad botanist from the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, Bill Burtt, she wrote a book on *Streptocarpus*, which documented many PC species of this genus and highlighted the botanical diversity of the region. This led a subsequent curator of the Bews Herbarium, Trevor Edwards, to research the floral linkages between the Drakensberg and the PC (Carbutt & Edwards 2001, 2012, 2015), and to describe several *Streptocarpus* and *Plectranthus* species from the PC (Van Jaarsveld & Edwards 1997; Weigend & Edwards 1999; Bellstedt & Edwards 2004; Edwards 2005; Edwards et al. 2008). He also researched the genetic diversity of *Streptocarpus* (Hughes et al. 2005), as well as the pollinators of *Plectranthus* with Christina Potgieter (Potgieter & Edwards 2005).

Besides officially describing the PC as a centre of plant endemism (Van Wyk & Smith 2001), Braam (A.E.) van Wyk described many new species, while some were named for him (*Canthium vanwykii*, *Gymnosporia vanwykii*). Tony Abbott's subsequent observations and collections of plant material also contributed to the description of many new species from the PC, several of them named after him (*Maytenus abbottii*, *Lydenburgia abbottii*, *Aspalathus abbotti*, *Psoralea abbottii*). Tony Abbott was largely responsible for raising awareness of the flora of the PC. There were several expeditions to document and describe plant species in the PC, including those by Elize Cloete and Sizwe Cawe (Walter Sisulu University, Mthatha), Ernst van Jaarsveld and David Styles who ventured into the steep gorges, and Neil Crouch (SANBI, Durban) who also made a photographic record of the plants (Crouch et al. 2000, 2011). There have been many subsequent explorations in the area by amateur and professional botanists and horticulturists, many of whose names are reflected in the species descriptions in this book, as well as groups from universities, SANBI and the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW). These collecting and research efforts have led to a greater understanding of the botanical richness of the PC and the need for its conservation.

Vernacular plant names and traditional uses

The Mpondo people have a holistic approach to healthcare. Plants are used to treat a wide range of conditions and are also used for cultural customs and spiritual rituals. Some illnesses and misfortune are regarded as the result of contravening customs and traditions, or of supernatural powers, such as witchcraft. It is believed that the effects can be counteracted with the correct use of certain plants for cleansing, to please the ancestors and as protection against evil spirits. The traditional healer or herbalist and *nyanga* (diviner) thus play central roles in the lives of their communities (Zukulu et al. 2012).

Although all plants have vernacular names (S. Zukulu, pers. comm. June 2022), those names of plants that are used for traditional medicine, cultural practices and spiritual rituals are best known. Vernacular names vary within and between different language groups, geographic locations and communities, and generally a plant will be given a name if it affects or plays an important part in people's lives. Common names for plants are not random, but rather contain insightful information as they reflect uses or significant associations (L. Mhlongo, pers. comm. July 2022). As often happens with common names, several species can

have the same common name, usually because they share something. For example *imphepho* (meaning 'incense', referring to the aromatic properties of the plants), is the common name for several species of *Helichrysum*, the choice of species determined by local availability. The plants are used in ritual cleansing during healing ceremonies (for example, to cleanse newborn babies) and to invoke ancestral spirits, as well as for their calming and medicinal (such as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and insecticidal) properties (Van Wyk et al. 2009). Similarly, different *Alepidea* species, collectively known as *ikhathazo*, are valued for their medicinal and spiritual applications. However, this does not apply to all genera and one species within a genus cannot be substituted for or presumed equal in effect to another. For example, the uses of *Berkheya setifera* differ from those of *B. speciosa* (Zukulu et al. 2012).

There are several factors that shape common names given to plants. Names could refer to uses or applications, for example, *ubani* (meaning 'a sudden flash') is the name for *Berkheya bipinnatifida*, which is used as protection against lightning. Morphological features could also be significant, for example, *insikane* (meaning 'to cut' or 'divide') is the name for *Cyperus dives*, describing the sharply serrated leaf blade. Habitat is another factor, for example, *ugebeleweni* (meaning 'what is found on cliffs') is the name for *Rhipsalis baccifera*, a cactus-like plant that typically grows on rocks and cliffs; or *umbambangwe* (meaning 'to scalp') for *Senegalia ataxacantha*, describing how impossible it is for a leopard to penetrate the tangled, spiny branches without getting ripped or scalped (L. Mhlongo, pers. comm. July 2022).

Knowledge of plant names and their applications is passed down through families, reinforced through uses of and interactions with plants. Unfortunately, this knowledge is losing ground amongst children growing up in cities and more westernised communities. In traditional communities, people generally live closer to nature and will notice local changes in weather or plants, but may not know the extent of the changes on a global scale, such as the notion of global warming. They would only get to know about global events through media platforms or discussions at community gatherings (S. Zukulu, pers. comm. June 2022).



Rhipsalis baccifera on a weathered sandstone rock. Photo: GBW.

Disclaimer

The medicinal uses mentioned here have not been scientifically tested and are not guaranteed to be safe. Experimentation is strongly discouraged. The authors cannot accept responsibility for any consequences of such actions.

Scope of the book

Selection of PC species for inclusion in this book was based on three criteria: firstly, endemic species, that is, those having a natural distribution restricted to the PC; secondly, near-endemic species, that is, species that occur mainly in the PC but have outliers elsewhere; and thirdly, rare species and those of conservation concern (according the Red List of South African Plants 2020) with at least 75% of their distribution in PC. This includes flowering plants, excluding grasses and sedges, with a focus on herbs, shrubs, climbers and trees.

The selection was made by consolidating lists of endemic species from smaller areas within the PC, i.e., the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve (Abbott et al. 2000), the Oribi Gorge area (Meter 1998) and of the Port St Johns area (Cloete 2004) and then species names were added to the list from the literature or as indicated by relevant experts and authorities. The list of KwaZulu-Natal endemics from the SANBI database was utilised and EC endemics were identified from the Eastern Cape Flora (Bredenkamp 2019). The current names for species are those accepted by SANBI.

The delineation of endemic species will always vary with time and taxonomic and nomenclature changes. Plants with the species epithet 'pondoensis' may have been discovered in Pondoland but are not necessarily endemics, as with *Searsia pondoensis*, that occurs more frequently in the northern provinces. In addition, there is sometimes uncertainty about the taxonomic differences between species, such as *Cassipourea malosana* and *C. flanaganii* where the latter is regarded as an endangered species from the PC and Eastern Cape whereas the former is not. Taxonomic deficiencies with the genus *Delosperma* are unresolved and there may be more or different endemic species from those included in this book. There are similar problems in the genus *Alepidea*. The most common species in the PC is *A. peduncularis* but the delimitations of the species are ambiguous at present. Furthermore, taxonomic revisions bring about changes in plant names and statuses, so that species previously regarded as near endemics or of conservation concern lose their status. For the sake of continuity, some of these species have been included in the present text where relevant, for example, *Podalyria velutina* (regarded as a synonym of *Podalyria burchelli* according to some authors) and *Tritonia disticha* subsp. *disticha* (*Tritonia disticha*, without subspecific rankings, according to some authors).



Searsia pondoensis, not endemic to the PC as its name would suggest.

There are no known endemic grasses in the PC at present. Some species occur in the PC and sporadically elsewhere in South Africa, extending into Africa, and they are Red-Listed as being of Least Concern. There is one near-threatened species, *Oxyrhachis gracillima* that occurs at Mkambati and Port Edward. The potential threats to its continued survival are mining and changing water courses due to vegetation removal. However, its range extends throughout Africa and it is regarded as a very mobile species, minimising its risk of extinction.



Leucadendron spissifolium subsp. *oribinum*

How to use this book

For ease of reference, entries are arranged alphabetically, firstly by family or major group. The name of the family appears in the heading in the top right- or left-hand corner of each page, together with a brief description of the main characteristics of the family where it first appears. Within each family, genera and species (with authorities) are ordered alphabetically, except infraspecific taxa, for which the autonym is listed first, followed by the other subspecies/variety on the next page, if both are included in this book. Endemism is indicated with a superscripted ^E (e.g., *Delosperma abbottii* Van Jaarsv.^E) after the authority. Synonyms are listed for some taxa, usually in cases where the synonyms are still widely used.

Meanings of scientific names are provided and, where known, common names are listed accordingly: E, English; A, Afrikaans; P, Mpondo; X, Xhosa; Z, Zulu. Plants are generally given common names when they have a particular use or significance. However, common names are problematic because they can vary from one community or language group or part of the country to another. In addition, one common name could refer to several different species, for example, the common name 'everlasting' could apply to several species of the genus *Helichrysum*.

A brief description is provided for each species, providing some detail about the underground structure, stem, leaves, flowers, flowering times and fruits (fruiting time can often be estimated from flowering time). Important characteristics that can be used to identify the plant are highlighted in italics. The meanings of botanical terms used in description are provided in the glossary at the end of the book. Illustrations for some of the terms are provided.

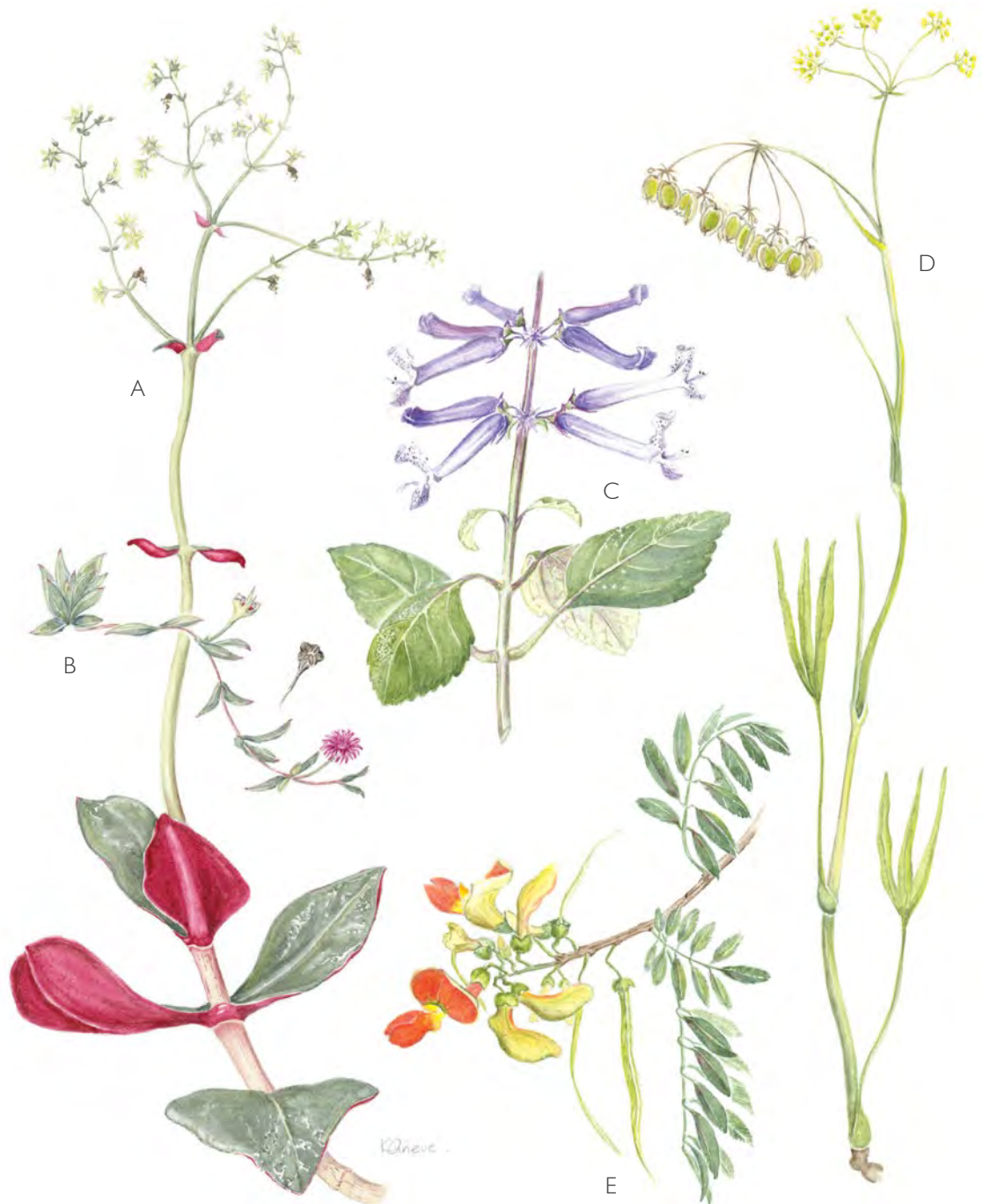
The conservation status of each plant is derived from the South African Red Data List (2020), based on internationally endorsed categories and criteria designed to identify a species' risk of extinction and/or extent of conservation concern. The categories that appear in this book are defined as follows:

- Extinct (EX): exhaustive surveys indicate no reasonable doubt of surviving plants; (EW) plants may be extinct in the wild but survive in cultivation.
- Critically Endangered, Possibly Extinct (CR, PE): the species is likely to be extinct but this cannot be concluded in the absence of exhaustive surveys.
- Critically Endangered (CR): the species faces an extremely high risk of extinction, based on criteria relating to reduction in population size and restricted range.
- Endangered (EN): the species faces a very high risk of extinction, based on criteria relating to reduction in population size and restricted range.
- Vulnerable (VU): the species faces a high risk of extinction, based on criteria relating to reduction in population size and restricted range.
- Near Threatened (NT): the species is likely to be at risk of extinction in the near future.
- Critically Rare: a species occurs at a single site but its survival is not threatened.
- Rare: a species that has a very restricted range, has specialised habitat requirements and the population is small or scattered.
- Data Deficient (DD): insufficient information.
- Least Concern (LC): a species that is widespread and abundant, and there is a low risk of extinction.
- Not evaluated (NE): the status of a species has not been assessed, generally in the case of new species or those in the process of being published.

*Eulophia edwardii*

The area where each plant occurs naturally is indicated on the accompanying map. However, because most of the species are of conservation concern and in order to protect endangered species, these localities are general rather than specific. In instances where collections were made in areas now totally transformed by development or agriculture, the relevant localities have been omitted. The distributions are based on information from several databases, herbarium records, literature references and personal collections and observations.

Species descriptions



A, *Crassula streyi*; B, *Delosperma vinaceum*; C, *Plectranthus hilliardiae*; D, *Afroscidium natalense*; E, *Tephrosia pondoensis*.

AGAPANTHACEAE

Agapanthus family. Flowers blue or white, tubular, in an umbel. Widely used in horticulture.

— *Agapanthus pondoensis* F.M.Leight ex G.D.Duncan^E —



agape = love, *anthos* = flower; *pondoensis* = from Pondoland

Pondoland agapanthus (E)

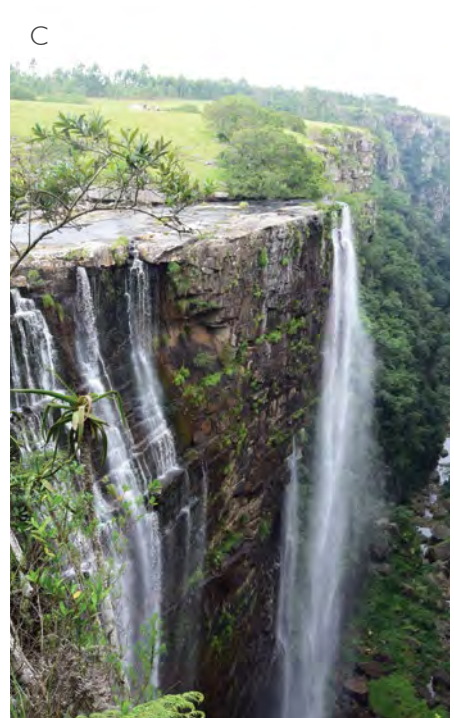
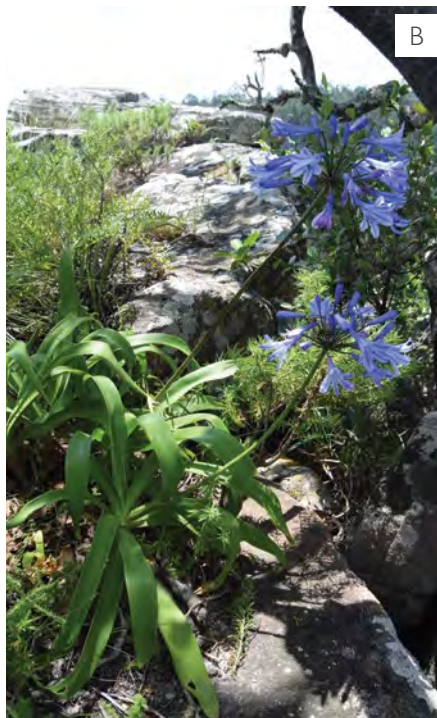
Clumped, *deciduous herb*, 600–850 mm tall; rhizome horizontal; sheathing basal leaves form an erect *pseudostem*, *flushed purple*, base *bulbous*; short dormant period of 4–6 weeks from autumn (May) to winter when leaves turn yellow and die back. Leaves in a fan, strap-shaped, laxly arching, light green. Inflorescence roundish on top of a suberect peduncle. Flowers up to 30, pale blue with a dark blue streak in the middle of each petal, narrowly

funnel-shaped; pollen yellowish brown. Flowering time: Dec. to Jan. (Feb.). Fruit a capsule. Seeds black with papery wings.

In colonies among sandstone boulders, cliff edges amongst grass and small shrubs, or sheer rock faces, $\pm$ 400 m a.s.l. Range: Lusikisiki District, Magwa and Fraser falls. Flowers eaten by blister beetles and green milkweed locust nymphs. Rare but protected by inaccessible habitat.

NE

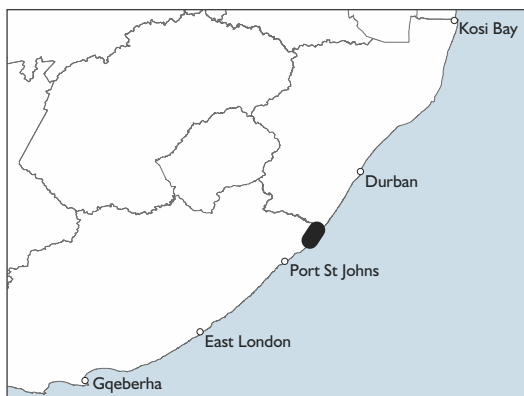
A, inflorescence (photo: GD); B, plant (photo: GD); C, habitat, Fraser Falls (photo: GD).



Vygie family. Dwarf plants with succulent leaves; flowers with many narrow petals in whorls.

AIZOACEAE

— *Delosperma abbottii* Van Jaarsv.^E —



delos = visible, open, *sperma* = seed, refers to visible seeds in the open capsule; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and plant collector mainly in the PC

Succulent mat-forming herb; loosely bunched stems 200–500 mm long; branches initially soft, reddish green becoming straw coloured. Leaves fleshy, flat, ovate, spreading, shiny green, sometimes hairy when young becoming smooth. Flowers single, 20–25 mm diam. on short peduncles; petals pink or yellow, turning black with age. Flowering time: Nov. to May. Fruit a capsule shaped like a top (pointed on one end, base circular), no covering membrane.

Hanging from ledges and shelves on cliffs, rocks and soil banks in coastal sandstone gorges. Range: Sikuba River EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN.

NE

A, plant showing hairs on young leaves (photo: DUB); B, habitat (photo: EvJ); C, pink-flowered plant (photo: EvJ).



AIZOACEAE

— *Delosperma subpetiolatum* L.Bolus^E —

subpetiolatum = almost stalkless

trailing vygie (E)

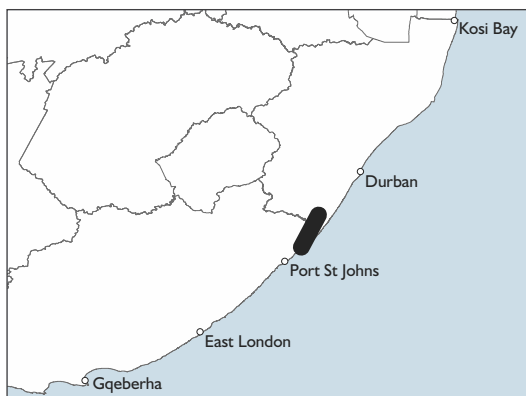
Succulent herb, hairless; *branches trailing*, up to 250 mm long, pinkish red. Leaves semi-erect, blue-green tinged red, upper surface concave and keeled below, narrowed at the base. Inflorescence single small flower heads, *white*. Flowering time: Nov. to May. Fruit a small woody capsule.

Sandstone rock sheets in coastal grassland, 0–300 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation due to farming and invasive alien species.

VU

A, rock sheet habitat; B & C, plant with trailing stems.



— *Delosperma vinaceum* (L.Bolus) L.Bolus^E

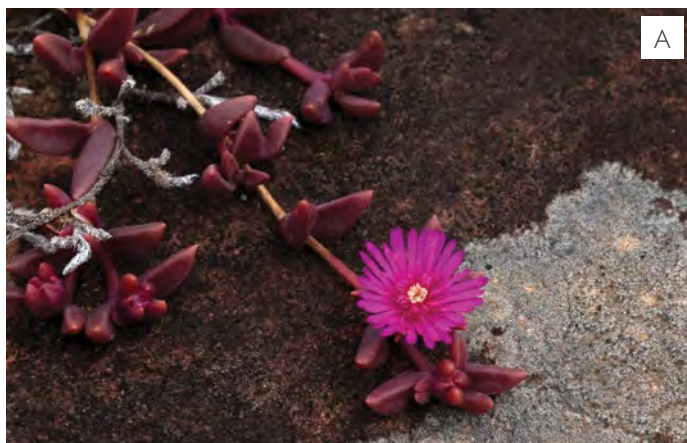
vinaceum = purplish red, referring to flower colour

Succulent mat-forming herb; branches *trailing*, red, up to 250 mm long. Leaves semi-erect, reddish green, narrow; tip tapered. Inflorescence single *small* flower heads, bright *magenta*. Flowering time: Nov. to May. Fruit a small woody capsule.

Sandstone rock sheets in grassland, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN.

LC

A, flower; B & C, rock habitats.



AIZOACEAE

— *Lampranthus fugitans* L.Bolus^E —

lampranthus = shining flowers; *fugitans* = fleeing, referring to sprawling habit

Succulent herb; *stems spreading*, prostrate, from woody rootstock; branches up to 0.5 m long. Leaves in opposite pairs, smooth, elongated, triangular, blueish green. Inflorescence single *large* flower heads, *brilliant magenta*. Flowering time: Nov. to Apr. Fruit a woody capsule with seed chambers partly covered.

Sandstone rock crevices and rock sheets in coastal grassland, 60–350 m a.s.l. Range: Lupatana EC to Port Edward KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation from soil erosion (overgrazing, cattle trampling) and invasive alien species.

VU

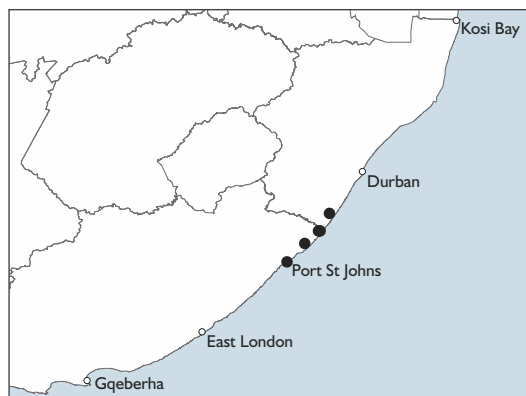
A & B, plant with flowers and fruit; C, habitat.



Clivia family. Flowering stem leafless, topped with flowers opening from the top.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

— *Clivia robusta* B.G.Murray, Ran, De Lange, Hammett, Truter & Swanev.^E —



Clivia = acknowledges Lady Charlotte Clive, granddaughter of the founder of the British Empire in India; *robusta* = robust

Pondo clivia (E); *umayime* (P, Z)

Evergreen, rhizomatous, robust perennial, up to 1.5 m tall, single or clumping; roots spreading horizontally. Leaves strap-shaped, erect to arching, in two ranks overlapping at the base. Inflorescence an umbel. Flowers up to 40, pendulous, tubular, orange-red with green tips, rarely pale yellow with green tips. Flowering time: Mar. to Oct. Fruits round, green turning orange.

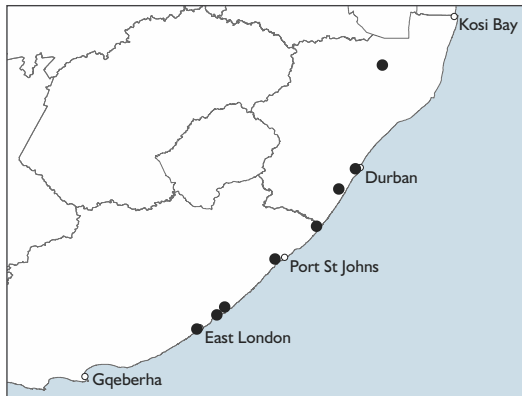
Forested shaded stream banks and watercourses, 0–500 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Mzimkulu River north of Oribi Gorge KZN. Limited distribution, threatened by habitat destruction and harvesting for traditional medicine. Used for protection against lightning, evil spirits and witchcraft. The common name *umayime* is derived from *yima*, meaning to block or stop.

VU

A, plant, growth form, orange-red flowers; B, false stem; C, yellow form (photo: DUB); D, habitat, forest understorey.



AMARYLLIDACEAE

— *Crinum moorei* Hook.f.^E —

krinon = lily; *moorei* = acknowledges Dr David Moore (Kew) who grew the plants on which the description of the species was based

forest crinum (E); *boslelie* (A); *umnduze* (Z)

Deciduous geophyte, leaves clasping to form *stem-like neck*, up to 1.5 m tall. Leaves bright green with *conspicuous midrib* and wavy margins. Inflorescence lax cluster with up to 10 large flowers. Flowers white or washed *pale pink*, strongly scented. Flowering time: Sep. to Jan. Fruit roundish, pale green, lacks a beak.

Coastal and riverine forests, in damp or marshy places along watercourses, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: coast from East London EC to Ngome KZN. Threatened by harvesting for traditional medicine and infestations of the amaryllis borer (*Brithys crini*).

VU

A, flowers; B, plants, growth form; C, habitat.



— *Cyrtanthus pondoensis* Van Jaarsv.^E —

cyrtos (Greek) = curved, referring to the curved flower tube; *pondoensis* = from Pondoland

Bulbous plant, up to 400 mm tall, with spreading stolons forming distant new bulbs; roots white. Leaf solitary, erect, maroon spots at base, v-shaped; tip pointed. Flowers 6–9, orange-red, open during day and closed at night; funnel-shaped tube 45 mm long, straight to slightly curved; pedicels of different lengths. Flowering time: Aug. to Sep. Fruit and seed not recorded.

Riverine sandstone cliffs, $\pm$ 160 m a.s.l. Range: Msi-kaba River Gorge. Protected by inaccessible habitat.

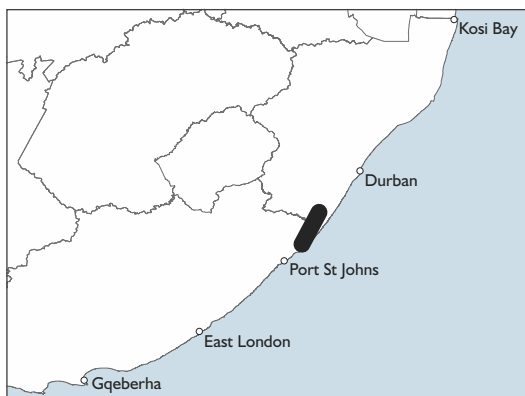
NE

A & B, inflorescence (photo: Evl).



ANACARDIACEAE

Wild currant family. Trees and shrubs; fruits small, single-seeded. Host to butterflies.

— *Searsia acocksii* (Moffett) Moffett^E —

Searsia = acknowledges Paul B. Sears, ecologist, professor of botany and author from USA; *acock-sii* = acknowledges J.P.H. Acocks, botanist, author and prolific plant collector

Pondo climbing currant (E); *pondoranktaaibos* (A)

Slender, straggling tree or climber; stem smooth; branches with *backward-facing spines*. Leaves trifoliate, hairless. Inflorescence branched spray. Flowers small, greenish white. Flowering time: Dec. Fruits round, green becoming dark red.

Forest margins or rocky outcrops above river gorges, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Range restricted, declining due to habitat degradation.

NT

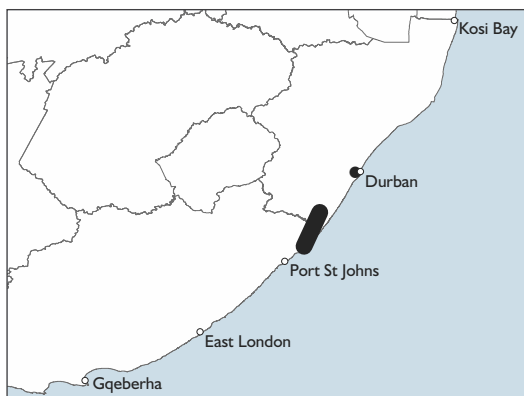
A, new leaves; B, flowers; C, fruits.



(Umbelliferae) Carrot family. Flowers in compound umbel. Culinary and medicinal uses.

APIACEAE

— *Afroscidium natalense* (Sond.) P.J.D.Winter^E —



Synonyms: *Peucedanum natalense* (Sond.) Engl.; *Seseli natalense* Sond.

afro = of Africa, *skiadion* = parasol, referring to umbrella-shaped inflorescence; *natalense* = from KZN

Slender, erect herb, up to 1 m tall; sometimes branched below inflorescence. Leaves few, *trifoliate*. Inflorescence flat-topped umbels at tips of stems. Flowers small, many in clusters on long pedicels, greenish yellow. Flowering time: Oct. to Mar. Fruits oblong to ovate, compressed, ribbed, winged along the margins.

Grassland, on sandstone, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: mainly PC, Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats, also eThekweni District KZN.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant growth form.



APOCYNACEAE

Milkweed family. Watery or milky sap. Poisonous and medicinal uses.

— *Asclepias praemorsa* Schltr.^E —

asclepias = Asklepios, ancient Greek god of medicine; *praemorsa* = seems bitten off, refers to blunt corona lobes

sandstone wire-stem (E)

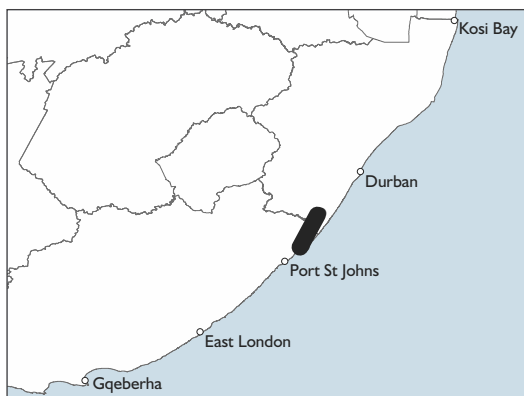
Slender perennial herb, up to 550 mm tall; stem *erect, unbranched*. Leaves in pairs, long and narrow, well-spaced. Inflorescence *semi-pendent umbel*. Flowers up to 10, on long pedicels, white and green with mauve base. Flowering time: mainly Oct. to Mar. (throughout the year). Fruit a paired follicle.

Rocky coastal grassland, up to 450 m a.s.l. Range: Mthatha EC to Port Edward KZN, occasional near eThekweni and Richards Bay KZN.

LC

A & B, inflorescence; C, habitat.



— *Ceropegia australis* (R.A.Dyer) Bruyns^E —

Synonym: *Brachystelma australe* R.A.Dyer

keros = wax, *pege* = fountain, referring to the flowers that look like candles (fountain of wax); *australis* = southern, refers to distribution

Tuberous herb; tuber roundish, partly exposed; stems, several, *trailing*. Leaves small, paired, dark green; tip pointed. Flowers single, star-shaped, creamy yellow with variable dark maroon markings. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit a paired follicle.

In leaf litter on Msikaba sandstone ledges and rock sheets, coast to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN.

LC

A & B, flowers and growth form; C, habitat.



APOCYNACEAE

— *Ceropegia kerzneri* (Peckover) Bruyns^E —

Synonym: *Brachystelma kerzneri* Peckover

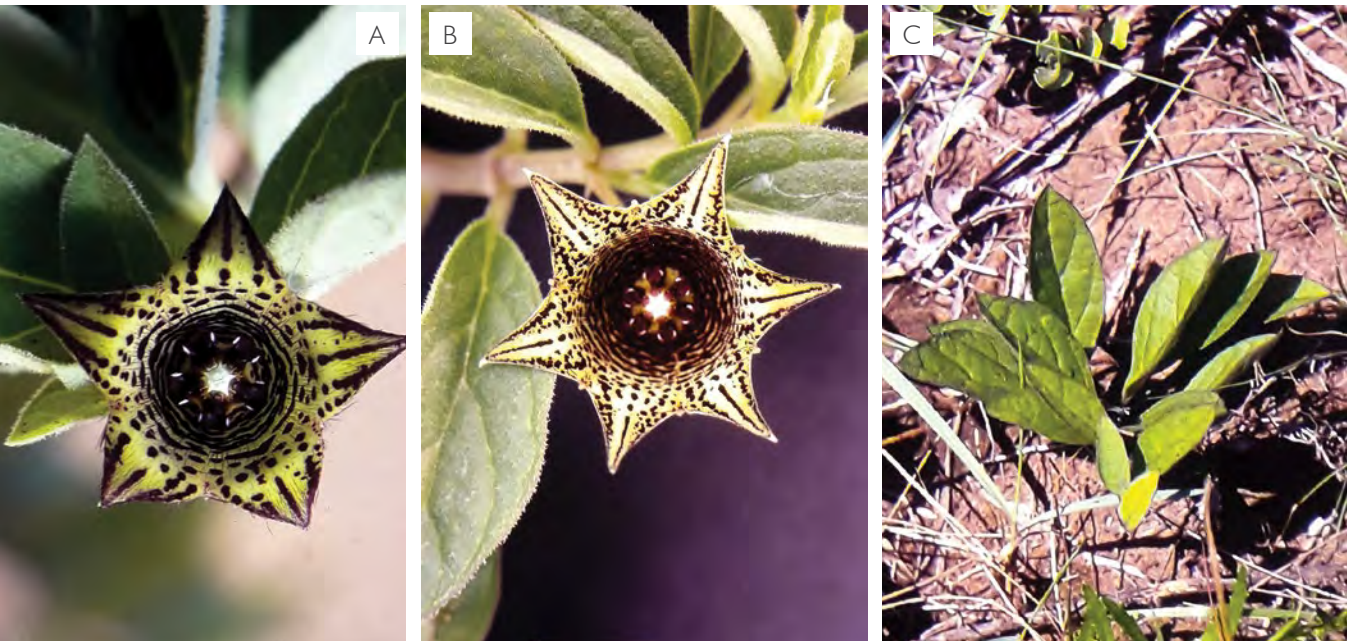
kerzneri = acknowledges S. Kerzner, founder of the resort where the species was found

Perennial tuberous herb; stem *single*, decumbent, purplish, up to 150 mm long. Leaves on opposite sides of stem, obovate, slightly hairy, light green; margins smooth. Flowers single in leaf axils, upward-facing; corolla *greenish yellow with dark red lines and spots*, lobes triangular and spreading, dark red hairs on margins, central crown dark red. Flowering time: Jan. Fruit a paired follicle.

Sand in coastal grassland, 50 m a.s.l. Range: known only from the southern bank of the Mtamvuna River estuary, EC. Threatened by restricted range and habitat loss resulting from bush encroachment, lack of fire management and possible road construction.

VU

A & B, flowers (photos: RP); C, leaves (photo: RP).



Ceropegia sp. nov.

Synonym: *Brachystelma* sp. nov.

Erect herb, $\pm$ 250 mm tall, hairless. Leaves on stem, narrow, yellowish green. Flowers in clusters on pedicels, greenish cream/white. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec. Fruit a small, paired follicle.

Coastal grassland, up to 350 m a.s.l. Range: presently known only from Mkambati Nature Reserved EC.

NE

A & B, flowers; C, plant, growth form.



A



C



B

APOCYNACEAE

— *Ceropegia tenella* (R.A.Dyer) Bruyns^E —

Synonym: *Brachystelma tenellum* R.A.Dyer

tenella = slender

Dwarf tuberous herb; stem up to 100 mm tall, green turning dark red. Leaves narrow; tip pointed. Flowers dark red; corona lobes joined at tips to form a 'cage'. Flowering time: Jan., Feb. Fruit a paired follicle.

Grassland, at the edge of Msikaba sandstone rock sheets and cliffs, up to 450 m a.s.l. Range: Mnyameni River EC and Oribi Flats KZN. Potential threat from livestock trampling.

VU

A & B, plant in habitat; C, fruits (photo: RP).



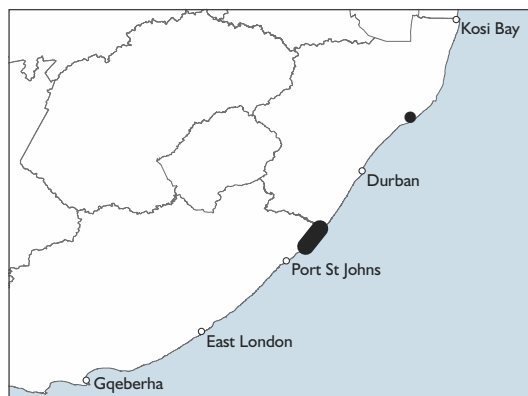
A



B



C

— *Carissa wyliei* N.E.Br.^E —

carissa = possibly a Sanskrit name; *wyliei* = acknowledges James Wylie, gardener at Natal Botanical Garden

large-flower forest num-num (E)

Straggling, well-branched shrub, up to 2 m tall; spines small, forked, near branch tips. *Leaves large*, leathery, dark green. Flowers in clusters between leaf pairs, white flushed pink. Flowering time: Aug. to Feb. Fruit oval, fleshy, bright red.

Forest understorey, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN and separate locality in Zululand.

land. Regarded by some authors as included in *C. bispinosa* (L.) Desf. ex Brenan; see Boon (2010) for more information.

LC

A, flowers; B, branch with flowers and fruit; C, fruit (photo: RB).



APOCYNACEAE

— *Emplectanthus dalzellii* D.Styles^E —

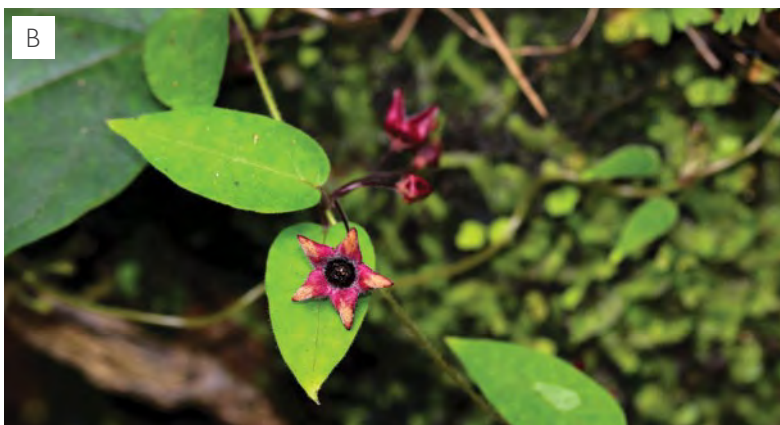
empleko = to be entangled, *anthos* = flower, referring to combination of different plant characteristics in one plant; *dalzellii* = Nicol Alexander Dalzell, botanist from Edinburgh

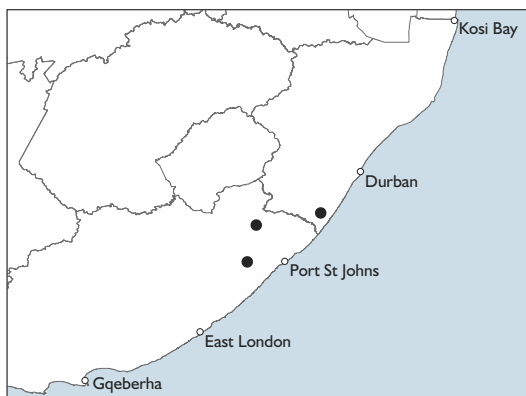
Slender *climber*; stems up to $\pm$ 1.5 m long. Leaves *heart-shaped*, soft textured, hairy. Inflorescence lax axillary cluster. Flowers $\pm$ 8 on long hairy pedicels, beige to maroon with dark centre. Flowering time: Dec. to Feb. Fruit a paired follicle.

Forests and forest margins, among rocks on stream banks, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba and Mtenentu river valleys EC and Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Occurs within formally protected areas.

RARE

A, inflorescence; B, flower; C, climbing growth form.



— *Huernia hystrix* (Hook.f.) N.E.Br. subsp. *parvula* (L.C.Leach) Bruyns^E —

huernia = acknowledges Justus van Heurne, Dutch missionary and botanist; *hystrix* = spiny, *parvula* = small

porcupine huernia (E); *ililo elikhulu*, *isihlehle*, *uzililo* (Z)

Dwarf, mat-forming succulent; stems articulated, grey-green, 5-angled, covered with nodules that are *not spine tipped*. Flowers single, star-shaped, up to 35 mm diam., covered in small, fleshy protuberances on inner surface, cream to pale yellow with variable concentric maroon markings; peduncle short. Flowering time: Nov. to Mar. (throughout the year). Fruit a paired follicle.

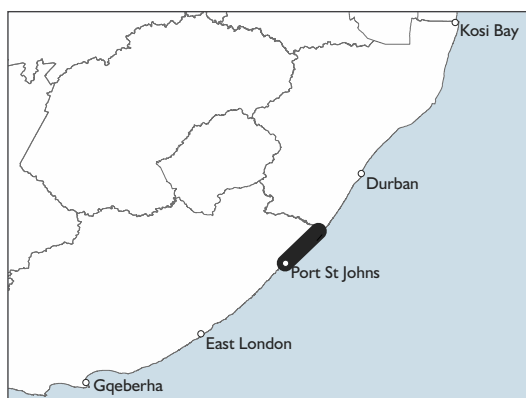
Shallow soil in rocky areas along sandstone cliffs, from 200–600 m a.s.l. Mount Frere to Mthatha EC and Oribi Flats KZN. Used in traditional medicine for its antioxidant, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties.

LC

A, flower; B & C, plant in habitat.



APOCYNACEAE

— *Schizoglossum atropurpureum* E.Mey. subsp. *virens* (E.Mey.) Kupicha^E —

Synonyms: *Schizoglossum euphorbioides* E.Mey.; *S. oblongum* Schltr.; *S. virens* E.Mey.

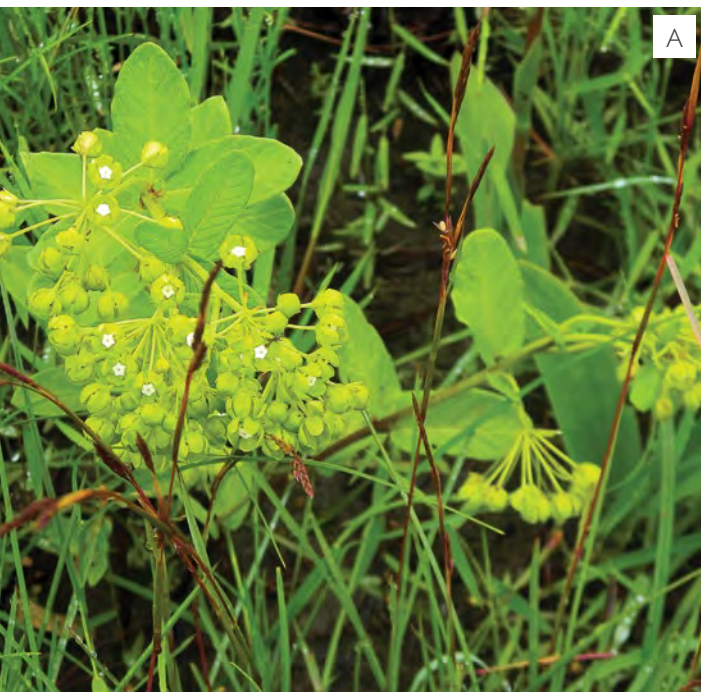
schizo = split, *glossa* = tongue, refers to the corona split almost to the base; *atropurpureus* = dark purple; *virens* = green

Erect herb, up to 600 m tall. Leaves stalkless, in pairs. Flowers in clusters of up to 15, green to yellowish green and white. Flowering time: mainly Oct. to Jan. Fruit spindle-shaped, *inflated*, covered in dark bristles.

Rocky grassland, margins of coastal bush, up to 900 m a.s.l. Port St Johns to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve EC.

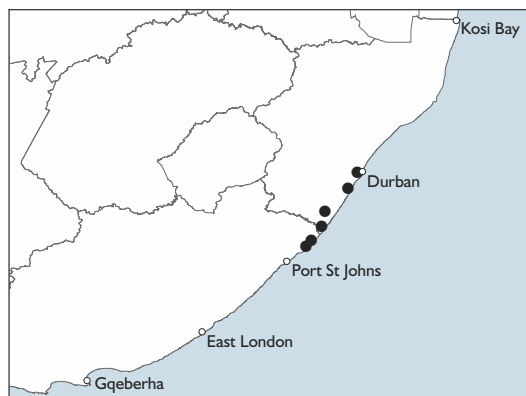
LC

A, plant, growth form; B, inflorescence; C, flowers.



Cabbage tree family. Mostly woody shrubs and trees; stipular scars present; leaves palmately divided, clustered at tips of branches. Popular ornamental plants.

ARALIACEAE

— *Cussonia nicholsonii* Strey^E —

Cussonia = acknowledges Pierre Cusson, French professor of botany; *nicholsonii* = acknowledges Hugh Nicholson, forester and amateur botanist, who collected extensively in the PC

South-Coast cabbagetree (E); *suidkuskiepersol* (A); *umsenge* (Z)

Small tree, to ± 3 m tall; stem straight, sometimes multistemmed. Leaves palmate; *leaflets much divided*, leathery, glossy. Inflorescence terminal umbel of compact spikes. Flowers small, greenish-yellow, $\pm$ stalkless. Flowering time: Aug. to Dec. Fruits in dense spikes, mauve, *base wedge-shaped*.

Coastal forest and bushveld, up to ± 550 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to eThekweni KZN.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, fruit; C, tree.



ARALIACEAE

— *Cussonia* sp. 'pondoensis'^E (nom. nud.) —

Small tree, to ± 2 m tall; single straight stem. Leaves palmate; leaflets leathery, *not divided* or occasionally with one division; margin smooth. Inflorescence terminal umbels of compact spikes on long peduncles. Flowers greenish white. Flowering time: Sep. to Dec. Fruit in dense cylindrical spikes.

Coastal bush clumps, stream banks, up to 150 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC.

NE

A, inflorescence; B, inflorescence (photo: GRN); C, fruit.



Palm family. Used for food, oil, fibres and building material.

ARECACEAE
(Palmae)

— *Jubaeopsis caffra* Becc.^E —



Jubaeopsis = resembles *Jubaea*, a palm genus from Chile; *caffra* = South African

Pondo palm (E); pondo-kokospalm (A); ikomba (X)

Erect, multistemmed palm, up to 8 m tall. Leaves arching, *appear silvery blue-green* from a distance. Inflorescence *held erect*, branched. Flowers cream, separate sexes on the same tree. Flowering time: summer. Fruit orange, round, resembling small coconuts, many in hanging bunches; eaten by people and animals.

Forested river banks, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: known only from the northern banks of the Msika-

ba and Mtentu rivers in Pondoland. Very restricted range, potential threat from harvesting fruit for food and horticultural trade.

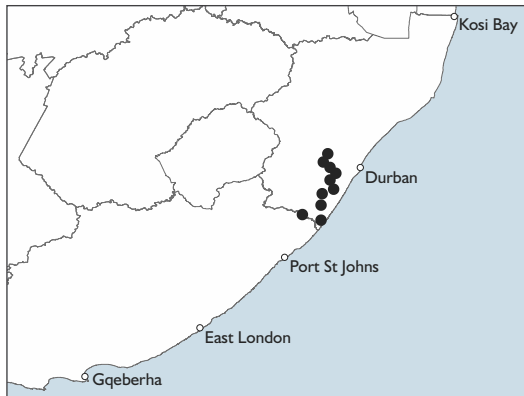
EN

A, tree with fruits; B, trees in riverine habitat.



ASPHODELACEAE

Aloe family. Perennial succulents with leaves in rosettes; flowers in densely packed racemes. Sap often used to treat skin irritations.

— *Aloe candelabrum* A.Berger^E —

aloe = bitter, referring to the sap in the leaves; *candelabrum* = candelabra, referring to the branched inflorescence

candelabra aloe (E); *kandelaaraalwyn* (A); *umhlaba* (Z)

Robust, erect, single-stemmed succulent, up to ± 2 m tall with persistent dried leaves. Leaves thick, succulent, deeply channeled, strongly recurved; spines reddish brown, along margins and sometimes on lower surfaces. Inflorescence branched into ± 6 erect cylindrical racemes, densely flowered. Flowers mostly coral red but range from white, yellow, salmon pink to red; stamens protruding, coral red. Flowering time: Jun. and Jul. Fruit an oval capsule.

Open grassland and rocky slopes, 400–1 500 m a.s.l. Range: Bizana EC to Msunduzi District KZN. Declining due to habitat loss and degradation, harvesting and alien plant invasion.

NT

A, inflorescence; B, plant, growth form; C, plant in habitat.



— *Aloe liliputana* Van Jaarsv. & Harrower^E

liliputana = refers to the plant's small stature

Dwarf, solitary aloe, erect to decumbent, up to 130 mm tall. Leaves thin, wiry, spreading, leathery, slightly succulent and channeled in dry season, dark green to tinged purple with faint white spots below; margin finely toothed; dead leaves persistent. Inflorescence short raceme, erect then spreading horizontally. Flowers *pale pink with green tips*. Flowering time: Feb. to Mar. Fruit a capsule.

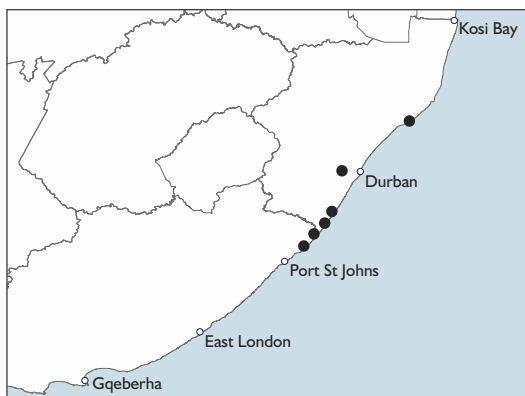
Shallow quartzitic sandstone rock sheets, 150 m a.s.l. Range: known only from Mkweni Gorge north of Lupatana, EC. Threatened by cattle grazing and frequent fires.

VU

A, plant (photo: ADH); B, inflorescence (photo: ADH); C, habitat (photo: ADH).



ASPHODELACEAE

— *Aloe thraskii* Baker^E —

thraskii = Thrask, unknown person

beach aloe (E); *strandaalwyn* (A); *ikhala* (X); *umhlababa* (Z)

Robust, erect, single-stemmed aloe, up to ± 3 m tall, *dry leaves remaining on stem in a 'skirt'*. Leaves deeply u-shaped, broad, dull green, arching downwards with tips incurved; margins with small reddish spines. Inflorescence branched, 4–8 cylindrical, *densely flowered* racemes held erect. Flowers yellow; tips green; stamens orange, protruding. Flowering time: Jun. and Jul. Fruit 3-lobed oval capsule.

Margins of coastal bush on *sand dunes*, sea level. Range: along the coast from Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to eThekwin KZN. Declining due to habitat loss and degradation, illegal collecting.

NT

A, plant, growth form; B, plants in habitat; C, seashore habitat.



ASPHODELACEAE

— *Gasteria croucheri* (Hook f.) Baker subsp. *croucheri* —

Synonym: *Gasteria disticha* (L.) Haw. var. *natalensis* Baker

gaster = abdomen, belly, referring to stomach-shaped flowers; *croucheri* = acknowledges Mr Croucher, curator of succulent plants at Kew where he propagated the species

forest gasteria (E); *bosaalwyn* (A); *impundu*, *iqhomololo* (Z)

Stemless, *succulent* herb, up to 600 mm tall. Leaves arranged in spiral rosette, *strongly keeled*, thick, smooth, dark green with whitish spots. Inflorescence held $\pm$ horizontally. Flowers pendulous,

salmon pink with paler tips and green markings in horizontal bands or scattered; tube base swollen. Flowering time: Nov. to Feb. Fruit a capsule.

Scarp forest shade, dry cliffs and rocks, 200–500 m a.s.l. Range: Mzimvubu River EC to Mkuze KZN. Declining because of extensive and unsustainable harvesting for traditional medicine and cultural uses as a means of protection against lightning, curses and witchcraft.

VU

A, flowers; B, plant in habitat.



ASPHODELACEAE

— *Gasteria croucheri* (Hook f.) Baker subsp. *pondoensis* N.R.Crouch, Gideon F.Smith & D.Styles^E

pondoensis = indicating geographic locality of presently known distribution

Natal gasteria (E); isiXhonxo (P, Z)

Differs from *Gasteria croucheri* subsp. *croucheri* in having significantly longer, sickle-shaped drooping leaves (up to 1.5 m long). Flowers longer, paler pink; tube base not as swollen. Flowering time: Dec. to Feb. Fruit a capsule.

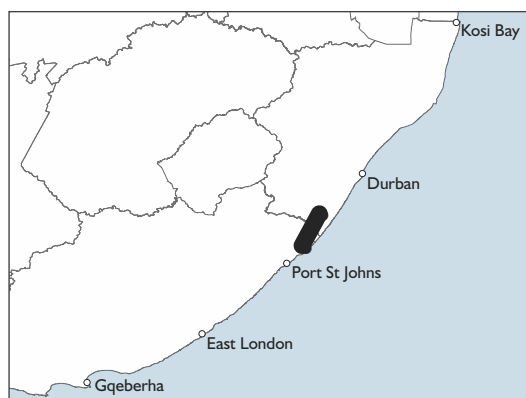
Clumps on rock ledges in deep forested river gorges, 200 m a.s.l. Range: known only from Msikaba and Mtentu rivers EC. Threats presumed similar to *Gasteria croucheri* subsp. *croucheri*.

NE

A, long drooping leaves; B, flowers and fruits (photos: NC); C, plant in habitat.



ASPHODELACEAE

— *Kniphofia coddiana* Cufod.^E —

Kniphofia = acknowledges J.H. Kniphof, German botanical illustrator in 1700s; *coddiana* = acknowledges L.E. Codd, author and former director of Botanical Research Institute, Pretoria

Codd's poker (E)

Perennial herb. Leaves narrow, *erect*. Inflorescence roundish, dense; peduncle leafless, up to 700 mm tall. Flowers red in bud, open yellow to orange. Flowering time: Aug. to Oct. Fruit a round, almost stalkless capsule.

Coastal grassland among rock outcrops, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Threatened by habitat degradation due to uncontrolled fires and overgrazing.

NT

A, plant, growth form; B & C, plants in rocky grassland habitat.



ASPHODELACEAE

— *Kniphofia drepanophylla* Baker^E

drepanophylla = sickle-shaped leaves
poker (E)

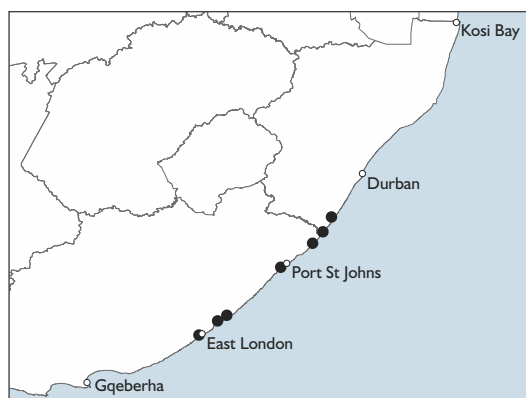
Perennial herb. Leaves broad, keeled, *strongly re-curved*. Inflorescence roundish. Flowers *yellow* with green tinge in bud, open lemon yellow and occasionally orange; petiole leafless, up to 600 mm long. Flowering time: Aug. to Oct. Fruit an ovoid capsule; stalk short.

Marshy coastal grassland, 50–200 m a.s.l. Range: Lupatana to Mtentu rivers EC. Decreasing because of habitat degradation due to uncontrolled fires, trampling by cattle and overgrazing.

VU

A, plant, growth form; B, bud; C, habitat, marshy grassland.



— *Kniphofia rooperi* (T.Moore) Lem.^E —

Synonyms: *Kniphofia longicollis* Baker; *Tritoma rooperi* T.Moore

rooperi = acknowledges Edward Rooper, English soldier and painter of flowers and landscapes, mainly Eastern Cape

winter poker (E); *lentevuurpyl* (A); *ixonya* (X); *icacane*, *umathunga ompofu* (Z)

Robust herb with several stems. Leaves in 4 ranks, spreading, conspicuously keeled, *kneed*; margins usually minutely toothed. Inflorescence *roundish*, dense; peduncle leafless, up to 1.5 m tall. Flowers orange-red to yellowish green. Flowering time: Apr. to Sept. Fruit small, roundish capsule.

Damp coastal grassland, up to 200 m a.s.l. Range: East London EC along the coast to eThekweni KZN.

LC

A, plant, growth form; B, plants growing socially; C, plants in habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

Daisy family. Flower head with many small florets on a disc, often surrounded by 'petals' or ray florets supported by a whorl of bracts. Food plant of insects and butterflies.

— *Caputia oribiensis* (Van Jaarsv.) J.C.Manning^E —



Synonym: *Senecio oribiensis* Van Jaarsv.

caputia = head, referring to large flower head; *oribiensis* = from Oribi Gorge

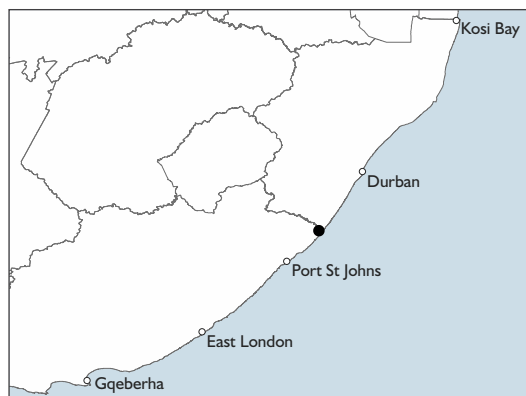
Small subshrub, up to 0.75 m tall, branched low; stems *thick, succulent*. Leaves in rosettes in top third of branches, slightly succulent, *greyish-green*, spreading, lower leaves recurved. Inflorescence $\pm$ 5 flower heads on short branched peduncles at tips of branches, bright yellow. Flowering time: mainly Jun. and Jul. Fruit small, oblong topped with bristles.

Bush clump margins on cliff edges, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: known only from Oribi Gorge.

CR

A, flowers; B, buds and leaves; C, habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)— *Cineraria dryogeton* Cron^E —

cinereus = ashy, referring to the colour of the undersurface of the leaves of many species in the genus; *dryogeton* = forest neighbour

Annual herb; stems slender *trailing*, hairy, up to 1 m long, rarely branched. Leaves 3–5-lobed with toothed margins, conspicuous auricles. Inflorescence 2–8 flower heads, laxly arranged; ray florets 5(–6), yellow; peduncles long. Flowering time: Mar. and Apr. Fruit a compressed cylindrical capsule topped with a tuft of white hairs.

Grasslands near forest margins, on Msikaba sandstone, 300–400 m a.s.l. Range: Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Very restricted range.

VU

A, plant, growth form; B, plant, showing distinctive leaves; C, habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Curio pondoensis* (Van Jaarsv. & A.E.van Wyk) J.C.Manning —



curio = lean, emaciated, referring to the plant's appearance; *pondoensis* = from Pondoland

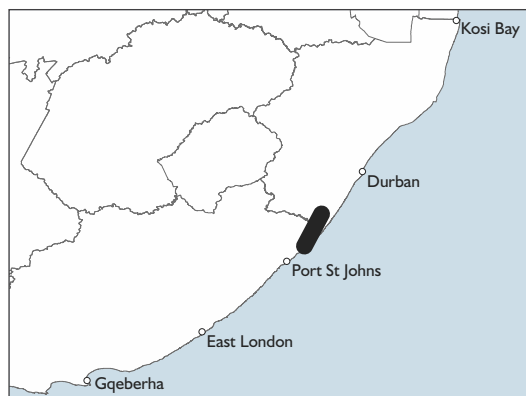
Succulent herb, in spreading clumps; branches *pendent*, *trailing*, evenly covered in leaves, hairless. Leaves blueish green, fleshy, tapering, with longitudinal 'window' in central groove, held erect. Inflorescence branched, spreading flower heads, whitish-green; ray florets absent; disc florets tubular. Flowering time: spring and summer. Fruit small oblong, topped with bristles.

Quartzitic sandstone, south-facing cliff faces. Range: presently known only from Mzamba River Gorge EC. Protected by inaccessible habitat.

NE

A, flowers (photo: NC); B, inflorescence (photo: NC); C, leaves with 'window' (photo: NC).



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)— *Euryops leiocarpus* (DC.) B.Nord.^E —

Synonyms: *Gamolepis leiocarpa* (DC.) Harv.; *Osteospermum leiocarpum* DC.

eurys = large, *ops* = eye/face, referring to the large flower head; *leio* = smooth, *carpus* = fruit

Subshrub with few branches, up to 600 mm tall; stem nude below, leafy above. Leaves with *deeply incised lobes*. Inflorescence solitary, terminal, $\pm$ erect, on *long peduncle*, yellow; ray florets 8–11. Flowering time: Aug. to Mar. Fruit oblong, ribbed, topped with a tuft of hairs.

Grassland, often among rocks, $\pm$ 300–400 m a.s.l. Range: $\pm$ coastal, Lusikisiki EC to Oribi Flats KZN.

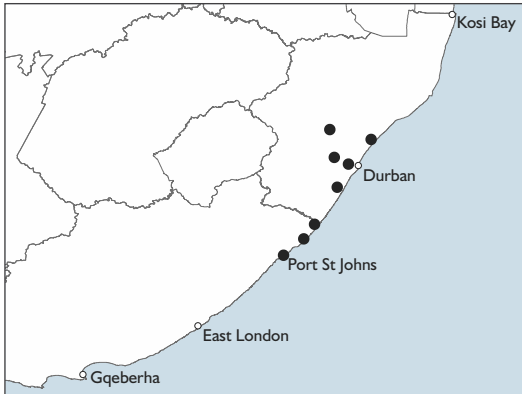
LC

A, flowers; B, habitat; C, growth form.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Helichrysum pannosum* DC.^E —



(h)*elios* = sun, *chrysos* = gold, referring to bright golden flower heads; *pannosum* = felted, refers to leaf texture

Erect, low-branched herb, up to 1 m tall, whole plant greyish white felted; stems often zigzag above. Leaves oblong, becoming smaller upwards; base clasping stem; young leaves with bronze margins. Inflorescence dense clusters of many narrow flower heads; bracts glossy yellow. Flowering time: Apr. to Jun. Fruit narrowly oblong, topped with bristles.

Grassland, often among rocks, up to 650 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Stanger and inland around eThekweni, Pinetown and Camperdown KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation.

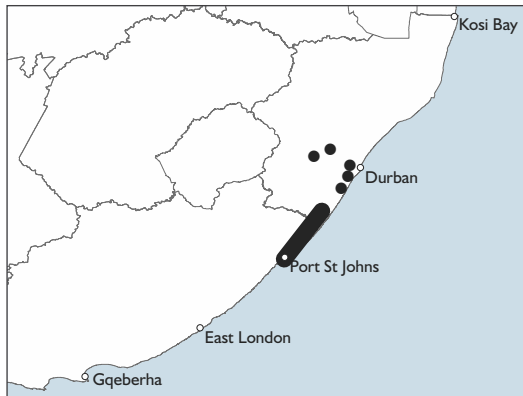
EN

A, growth form; B, plant with buds; C, habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Helichrysum populifolium* DC.^E —



populifolium = leaves like those of a poplar
poplar helichrysum (E)

Woody, branched shrub, up to 2 m tall; stem white-felted. Leaves *large, roundish, grey green, white felted and conspicuously veined below*. Inflorescence large, branched clusters of small flower heads. Flowers honey scented; bracts pale brown. Flowering time: Feb. to May. Fruit small, oblong, topped with bristles.

Rock outcrops and cliffs up to 800 m a.s.l. Range: Mainly Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge, extending to Noodsberg near eThekweni KZN.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant, growth form; C, plant.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Helichrysum* sp. nov. —



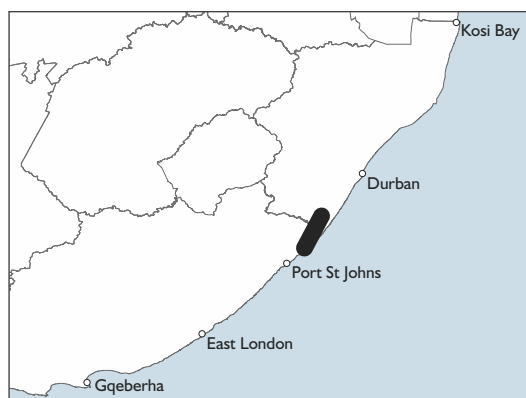
Perennial, leafy herb, softly woody, branched above, up to 350 mm tall; all parts greyish white woolly. Leaves oblong, clasping the stem; base broad. Inflorescence of several flower heads in terminal clusters; disc flowers and involucre bracts deep pink. Flowering time: Sep. to Dec.

Coastal grassland near rock outcrops, 150 m a.s.l. Range: known only from Mkambati Nature Reserve. This species resembles *Helichrysum diffusum* DC. in morphology and habitat, the obvious difference being the colour of the flower heads, with those of *H. diffusum* having glossy white involucre bracts, tipped brown or purple.

NE

A, inflorescence; B, plant, growth form; C, plants in habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)— *Lopholaena dregeana* DC.^E —

lophos = crest/tuft, *chlaina* = cloak, referring to the bracts surrounding the flower head with its tufted seeds; *dregeana* = acknowledges J.F. Drège, horticulturist, plant collector and explorer in South Africa

blue fluffbush (E); *bloubos* (A)

Erect subshrub, up to 1 m tall; stems single to several, nude below, leafy above. Leaves *fleshy*, oblong, light green. Inflorescence 1–3 flower heads at top of stems, *greenish white*, sometimes tinged violet. Flowering time: Mar. to Jul. Fruit narrow, *3-angled*, topped with tuft of white hairs.

Scattered in coastal grassland, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Flats KZN.

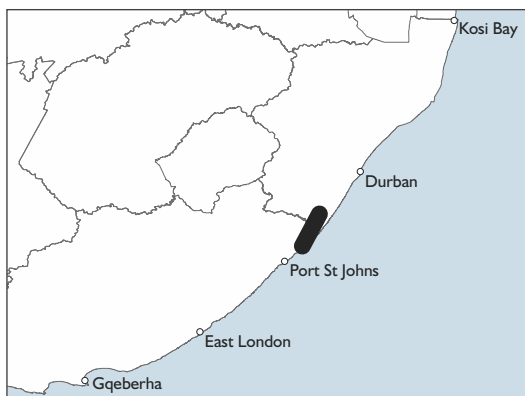
LC

A, flowers; B, fruits; C, plant in habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Senecio erubescens* Aiton var. *incisus* DC.^E —



senex = old man, referring to the resemblance between the white, tufted seeds and an old man's beard; *erubescens* = reddish; *incisus* = incised, referring to the deeply toothed leaf margins

Perennial herb; stem single, up to $\pm$ 0.5 m long, inclined then erect, branched above, leafy below, hairy. Leaves in basal rosette, smaller leaves up the stem, *deeply and finely incised*. Inflorescence branched, $\pm$ 10 flower heads on long peduncles, *discoïd, purplish*. Flowering time: Nov. to Feb. Fruit cylindric, ribbed, hairy.

Open grassland, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN.

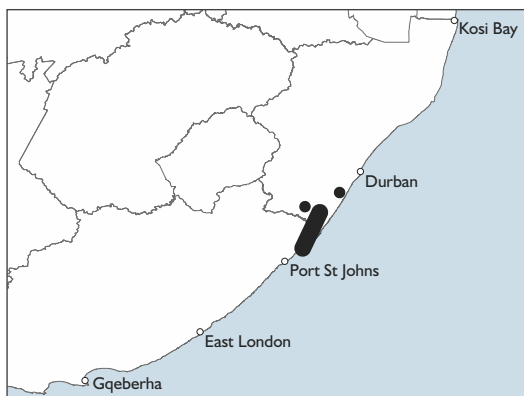
LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant, growth form.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Senecio glanduloso-lanosus* Thell.^E —



glanduloso = gland-bearing, *lanosus* = woolly, referring to the leaf texture

Perennial herb; stem often single, up to 450 mm long, branching low, inclined then $\pm$ erect. Leaves on stem, stalked, lobed, glandular-hairy, feels clammy to the touch. Inflorescence of several flower heads on long peduncles, discoid, purple. Flowering time: Dec. to Feb. Fruit cylindric, ribbed, topped with dense, silky hairs.

Grassland, often among rocks, to 900 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats, also inland to Harding and uMzinto KZN.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant, showing distinctive leaves.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)

— *Senecio natalicola* Hilliard^E —



natalicola = dwells in (KwaZulu-)Natal

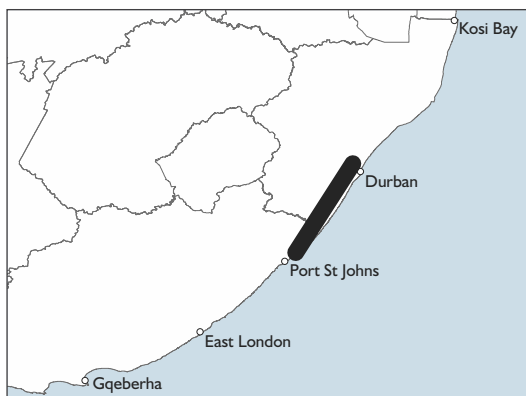
Perennial herb, up to 0.5 m tall; stems hollow, slightly sticky hairy. Leaves in basal rosette, soft; margins toothed. Inflorescence branched, flower heads on long peduncles, *lemon yellow*. Flowering time: Aug. to Nov. Fruit cylindric, topped with bristles.

Marshy grassland, to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Ngoye KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation due to bush encroachment, uncontrolled burning and alien species invasion.

EN

A, flower head; B, plant; C, habitat.



ASTERACEAE
(Compositae)— *Tarchonanthus trilobus* DC. var. *trilobus*^E

tarchos = funeral ritual, *anthos* = flower, reputedly referring to the camphor aroma of the leaves similar to the incense sticks used in places of worship; *trilobus* = three lobed, referring to the three lobes at the tip of the leaf

trident camphorbush (E); *drietandkanferbos* (A); *isiduli sehlathi* (X); *igqeba lamatshe* (Z)

Small tree, up to ± 8 m tall; stem single; bark rough, fissured, camphor scented. Leaves towards end of branches, spiralled, tapered below, with 3(–5) lobes at tip, quilted, dark green above, white velvety below. Inflorescence racemes in leaf axils, flower heads in woolly clusters, creamy-yellow; ray florets absent. Flowering time: Feb. to Sep. Fruit dry, woolly nutlet.

Forest and woodland margins, to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Cutweni River EC to Oribi Gorge and Inanda KZN; north of eThekweni the species grades into var. *galpinii* (Hutch. & E. Phillips) Paiva. Flowers attract insects, leaves and stems eaten by animals.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, leaves; C, habitat.



BALSAMINACEAE

Touch-me-not family. Plants with slightly succulent stems; flowers showy.

— *Impatiens flanaganiae* Hemsl.^E —

impatiens = impatient, referring to the ripe fruits that burst open when touched; *flanaganiae* = acknowledges Mrs Flanagan (wife of H. Flanagan, EC farmer and plant enthusiast), who shared her husband's interests and discovered the species on a trip to Port St Johns

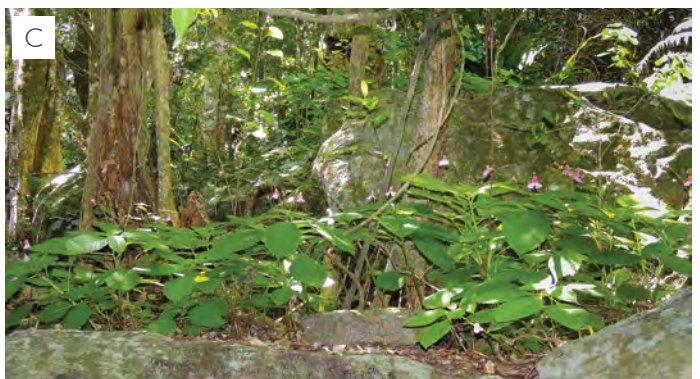
Mrs Flanagan's *impatiens* (E)

Tuberous herb; stems succulent, up to 1 m tall. Leaves fleshy, yellowish green, toothed. Inflorescence branched. Flowers on long pedicels, *butterfly-like*, pink.

In leaf litter on large boulders in cool, damp forested gorges, 150–600 m a.s.l. Reproduces vegetatively. Range: Port St Johns, Magwa Falls, Mkambati Nature Reserve EC and Midlands KZN. Threatened by harvesting for medicinal use, alien plant invasion and reduced water from river systems.

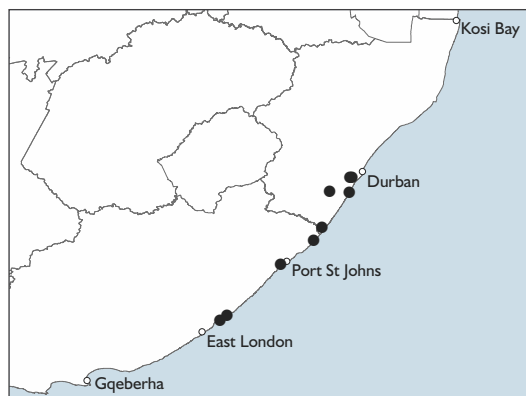
VU

A, plants; B, flowers; C, habitat.



Begonia family. Stems fleshy; leaf bases asymmetric; male and female flowers separate on the same plant.

BEGONIACEAE

— *Begonia dregei* Otto & A.Dietr.^E —

Synonyms: *Begonia natalensis* Hook., *B. richardsiana* T.Moore, *B. suffruticosa* Meisn.

Begonia = acknowledges Michel Bégon, French patron of botany; *dregei* = acknowledges J.F. Drège, horticulturist, plant collector and explorer in South Africa

wild begonia (E); wildebegonia (A); idlula (Z)

Tuberous, succulent herb, erect or reclining, up to 300 mm tall; stems 1 or more, thick, *fleshy*. Leaves light green, *deeply lobed*, *widely toothed*, lobing pattern distinctive in each gorge; young leaves with white spots. Inflorescence branched, few flowered. Flowers white or pale pink. Flowering time: Dec. to Aug. Fruits winged.

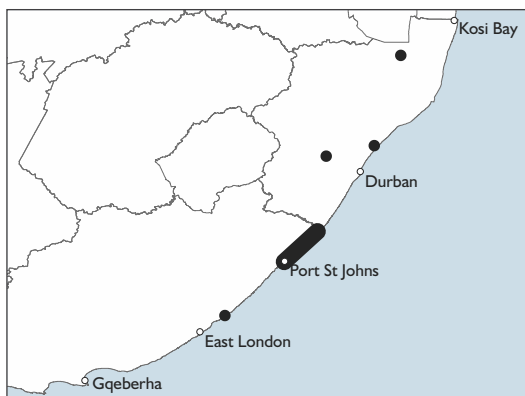
Rocky cliffs, steep earth banks and among rocks in forest, 200–800 m. Range: Kei River EC to eThekweni KZN. Threatened by harvesting for traditional medicine.

EN

A, flowers and fruits (photo: NC); B, plant (photo: NC); C, swollen base of stem (photo: NC).



BEGONIACEAE

— *Begonia homonyma* Steud.^E —

Synonyms: *Begonia caffra* Meisn.; *B. rudatisii* Irmsch.

homonyma = with the same name (meaning unclear)

wild begonia (E); wildebegonia (A); idlula (Z)

Semi-tuberous, succulent herb, up to 1 m tall; stems 1 to several, tinged red, *base swollen*, branched above. Leaves green; margins *smooth* or with shallow lobes; veins prominent below. Inflorescence branched, few flowered. Flowers white to pink. Flowering time: Dec. to Mar.

Deeply shaded south-facing slopes in forests, rocky sites that are dry during winter, 20–900 m a.s.l.

Range: mainly Pondoland, Port St Johns EC to Port Edward KZN, uMgungundlovu District, as well as isolated occurrence at the foot of Lebombo Mountains KZN. Threatened by harvesting for traditional medicine.

EN

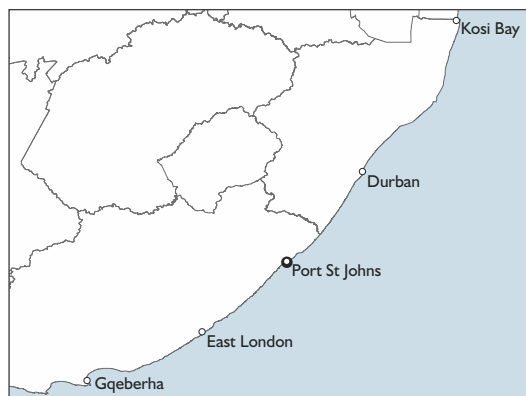
A, flowers; B, plant (photo: GRN); C, fruits.



Jacaranda family. Flowers showy, funnel-shaped; fruit a pod containing winged seeds.

BIGNONIACEAE

— *Podranea ricasoliana* (Tanfani) Sprague^E —



Synonyms: *Pandorea ricasoliana* (Tanfani) Baill.; *Tecoma ricasoliana* Tanfani

Podranea = anagram of *Pandorea*, previously a member of this family; *ricasoliana* = acknowledges General Vincenzo Ricasoli, the plant being cultivated in his garden near Port Ercola, Italy

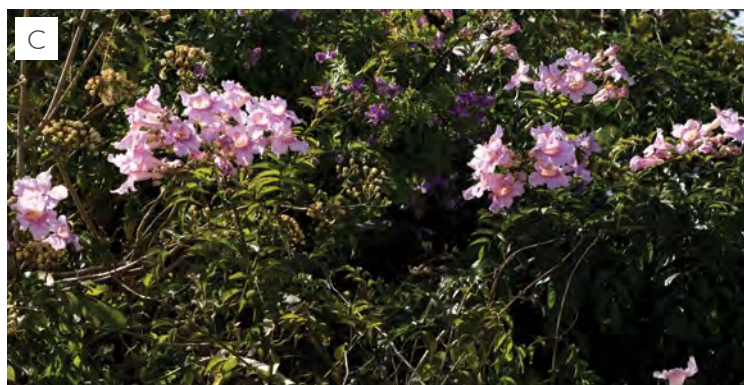
Port St Johns creeper (E); *pondolandklimop* (A)

Robust, woody, scrambling shrub; branches $\pm$ 3 m long; branchlets 4-angled, covered in raised spots. Leaves large; leaflets $\pm$ 9, with long pointed tips. Inflorescence many-flowered panicles at tips of branchlets. Flowers large, funnel-shaped, pink with dark pink stripes in the throat. Flowering time: throughout the year. Fruit long, narrow capsule.

Coastal forest margins, up to $\pm$ 60 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns District EC. Popular in horticulture. Potentially threatened by habitat degradation from subsistence farming, wood harvesting, alien plant invasion and too intense or frequent fires.

VU

A, inflorescence; B, flower (photo: GRN); C, plant, growth form.



BRUNIACEAE

Brunia family. Evergreen, heath-like shrubs; leaves small, hard, overlapping.

— *Brunia trigyna* (Schltr.) Class.-Bockh. & E.G.H.Oliv.^E —



Synonym: *Raspalia trigyna* (Schltr.) Dummer

Brunia = acknowledges James Brown, plant collector and naval surgeon employed by Dutch East India Company; *trigyna* = 3 female organs

Pondo ghostbush (E)

Well-branched small tree or woody shrub, up to 2.5 m tall. Leaves *scale-like*. Inflorescence *dense spray* at ends of branches. Flowers small, white, scented. Flowering time: Aug. and Sept.

Seasonally moist areas in open grassland along stream banks, on sandstone, generally in sites protected from fire, 350–450 m a.s.l. Range: presently known only from Mkambati Nature Reserve and Grosvenor EC and Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Declining due to habitat destruction and uncontrolled burning.

CR

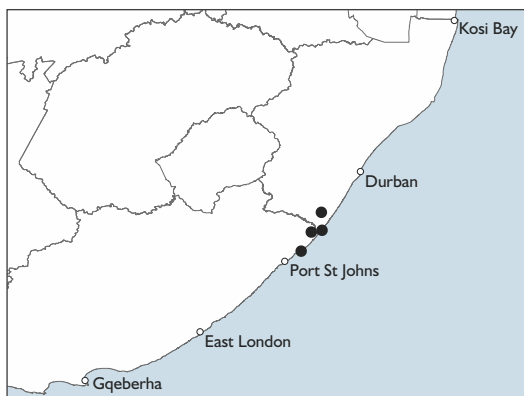
A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, habitat.



Spike-thorn family. Trees and shrubs or scramblers, sometimes spiny.

CELASTRACEAE

— *Gymnosporia bachmannii* Loes.^E —



Synonym: *Maytenus bachmannii* (Loes.) Marais

gymnos = naked, *sporia* = seed, referring to the exposed seeds when the fruit capsule opens; *bachmannii* = acknowledges Frans E. Bachmann, German medical practitioner and naturalist, collected extensively in Pondoland

willow spikethorn (E); *wilgerpendoring* (A)

Small, shrublike tree, up to 2 m tall; stems well branched, with occasional slender spines. Leaves small, narrow; petioles pinkish; margins finely serrated. Inflorescence small clusters in leaf axils. Flowers white. Flowering time: Dec. to Jul. Fruit *pendulous*, red, pear-shaped. Seed covered by orange aril.

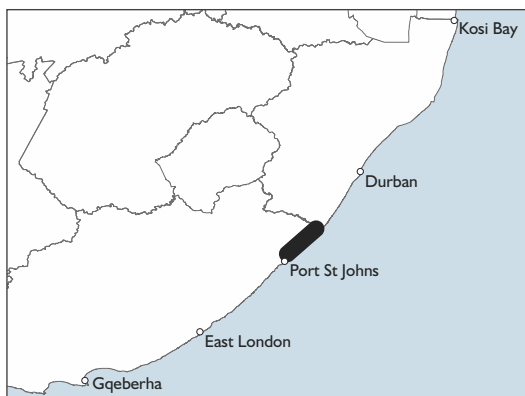
Rocky banks or islands in streams and rivers, 0–350 m a.s.l. Range: Lupatana EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Restricted habitat, threatened by alien plan invasion.

VU

A, inflorescence; B, fruit; C, fruit showing orange aril (photo: RB).



CELASTRACEAE

— *Gymnosporia vanwykii* (R.H.Archer) Jordaan^E —

Synonym: *Maytenus vanwykii* R.H.Archer

vanwykii = acknowledges A.E. (Braam) van Wyk, professor of botany and author

Pondo spikethorn (E)

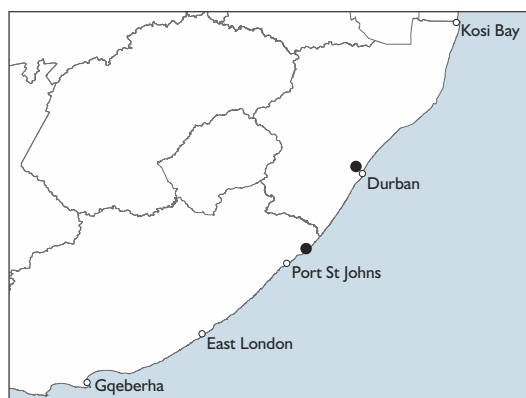
Geoxylic suffrutex, up to 1 m tall, in colonies; stems several, erect, with slender spines. Leaves clustered, almost round, leathery, pale green. Inflorescence few flowered. Flowers white; stamens extend beyond petals. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb. Fruit cone-shaped capsule, yellowish green tinged red. Seed covered by orange aril.

Sandy soil in grassland, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Magwa Falls EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation due to crop cultivation, overgrazing and uncontrolled burning.

NT

A, plant; B, flowers; C, plant in habitat.



— *Gymnosporia woodii* Szyszyl.^E —

Synonym: *Gymnosporia crataegiflora* Davison

woodii = acknowledges J. Medley-Wood, botanist and author, early curator of Durban (now eThekweni) Botanical Garden

Wood's spikethorn (E); Wood-se-pendoring (A)

Geoxylic suffrutex, up to 1 m tall, in small colonies; stems several, *without spines*. Leaves broad; margins markedly serrate. Inflorescence *dense cluster*. Flowers many, white, scented. Flowering time: Dec. Fruit 3-valved capsule.

Grassland, up to 350 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC, Port Edward District to Inanda KZN.

Declining due to habitat loss and degradation from agriculture, overgrazing and alien plant invasion.

EN

A, flowers; B, flowers (photo: RB); C, plant.



CELASTRACEAE

— *Lydenburgia abbottii* (A.E.van Wyk & M.Prins) Y.Steenkamp, A.E.van Wyk & M.Prins^E —

Synonym: *Catha abbottii* A.E.van Wyk & M.Prins

Lydenburgia = after Lydenburg, town in Mpumalanga; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and plant collector mainly in the PC

Pondo Bushman's tea (E); *pondoboesmanstee* (A)

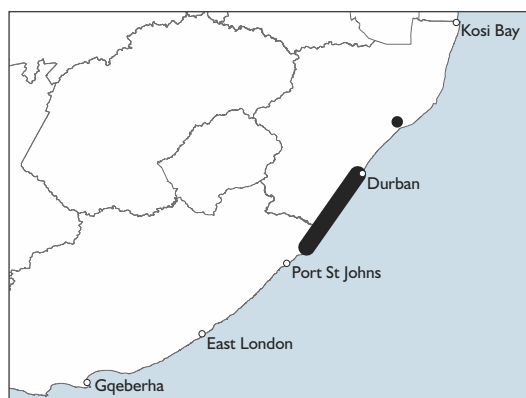
Large tree, up to 30 m tall; stem straight, coppicing when mature; young stems with ridge-like scars. Leaves opposite, shiny, dark green, red when young; margins scalloped; tips twisted. Inflorescence large spray. Flowers small, white, scented. Flowering time: Jun. to Nov. Fruit 3-lobed capsule.

Forested river gorges and rocky stream banks, up to 350 m a.s.l. Range: tributaries of Mzamba River EC and Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Rare, highly restricted range.

EN

A, inflorescence; B, fruit; C, tree in habitat.



— *Marijordaania filiformis* (Davison) A.E.van Wyk & R.G.C.Boon —

Synonyms: *Gymnosporia filiformis* Davison; *Maytenus* sp. A

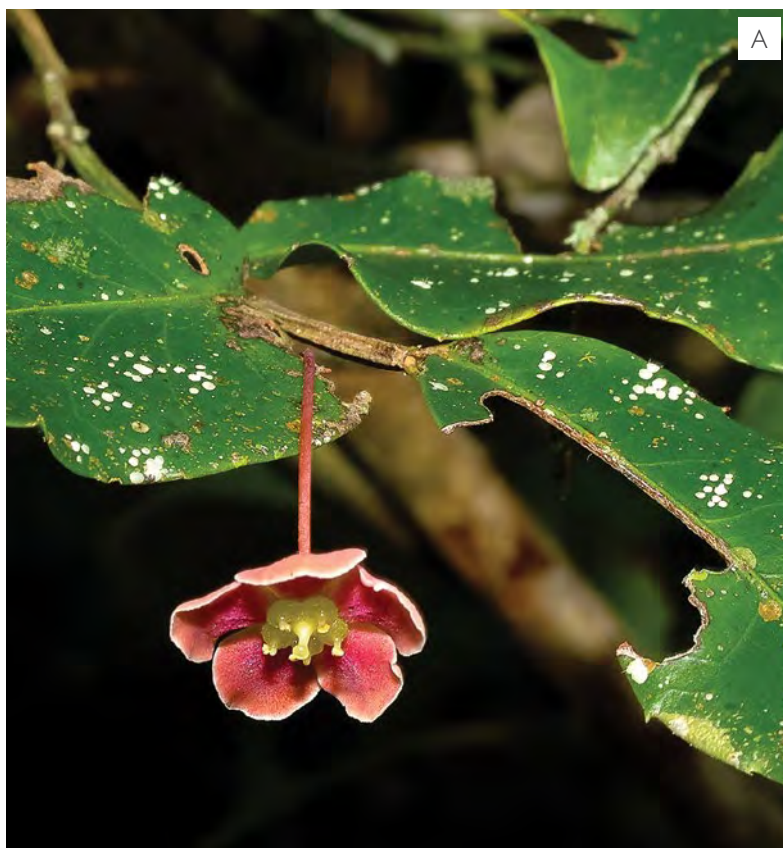
Marijordaania = acknowledges Marie Jordaan, Celastraceae specialist; *filiformis* = threadlike

Small, slender tree or scrambler; branchlets with angular ends. Leaves ovate; tips pointed; veins raised below; elastic threads absent from torn leaves. Inflorescence pendent on long peduncles. Flowers pinkish-red. Flowering time: Nov. to Feb. Fruit pendent, 3-valved capsule. Seed with white aril.

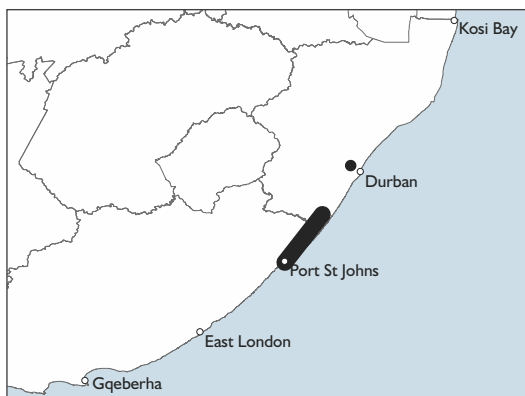
Forest understory, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to eThekweni and Ongoye forest KZN.

NE

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, fruit (photo: RB).



CELASTRACEAE

— *Maytenus abbottii* A.E.van Wyk^E —

mayten = Chilean, from the Mapuche Indian name *mantum* for the species; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and amateur botanist, collected mainly in the PC

Pondo silkybark (E); *pondosybas* (A)

Small, multistemmed, erect or trailing tree, up to 4 m tall. Leaves ovate, shiny, *threads* visible when leaves broken in half; midrib conspicuous. Flowers white, *parts in 4s*. Flowering time: autumn to spring. Fruit lobed capsule, roundish with flattened apex. Seed partially covered by white aril.

Forested riverine gorges and stream banks, 300–400 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge and eThekweni KZN. Isolated subpopulations, declining due to wood harvesting and uncontrolled burning.

EN

A, flower (photo: RB); B, fruit (photo: RB).



— *Maytenus oleosa* A.E.van Wyk & R.Archer^E

oleosa = containing oil

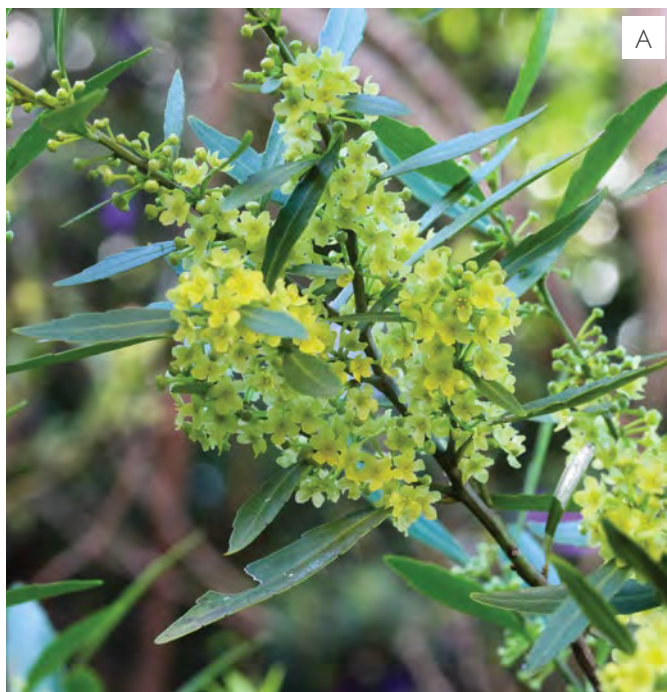
Pondo kokotree (E); *pondo-kokoboom* (A)

Slender tree, generally ± 2 m (but up to 6 m) tall; *branchlets often drooping*. Leaves narrowly elliptic, dark green above, yellowish green below; midrib raised above; veins dark green below. Flowers in small clusters, cream. Flowering time: May to Aug. Fruit whitish-green lobed capsule. Seed covered by yellow or orange-yellow aril.

Scarp forest, usually overhanging water, on Msiskaba sandstone, 60–350 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Restricted range and specialised habitat.

RARE

A, flowers; B, tree.



CELASTRACEAE

— *Pseudosalacia streyi* Codd^E —

200 m a.s.l. Range: Mtentu River EC to Izotsha KZN. Severely fragmented population, threatened by poor reproduction, uncontrolled burning and wood harvesting.

pseudosalacia = false, resembling *Salacia* (after the Roman mythological goddess of salt water); *streyi* = acknowledges R. Strey, former curator of the Natal Herbarium

Pondo rocklemon (E); *pondo-kliplemoen* (A)

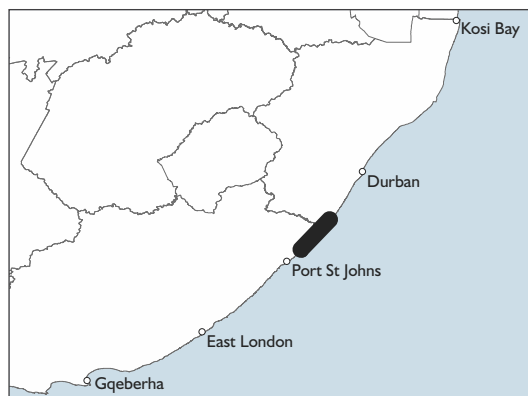
Small tree, up to 5 m tall; stem upright; branches horizontal. Leaves held horizontal, *large, thick, leathery*, occasional *white markings from algae*. Inflorescence of up to 7 greenish-yellow flowers. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec. Fruit round, hard, light green.

Scarp forest on sandstone along rocky stream banks in river gorges, sometimes on forest margins, 50–

EN

A, flowers; B, fruit (photo: RB).



— *Putterlickia retrospinosa* A.E.van Wyk & Mostert^E —

Putterlickia = acknowledges Aloys Putterlick, Austrian botanist, artist and author; *retrospinosa* = spines pointing backwards

Pondo false-spikethorn (E); *pondovalspendoring* (A)

Woody climber or straggly tree, up to 5 m tall; branches drooping, mature branches covered in raised *lenticels*; spines *facing backwards* or perpendicular to stem. Leaves whorled, thick, leathery. Inflorescence long, sparsely flowered, branched sprays. Flowers small, white. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec. Fruit hanging, pink drying dark red.

Scarp forest margins above river gorges, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Lupatana EC to Izotsha KZN. Threatened by habitat degradation and uncontrolled burning.

NT

A, inflorescence; B, plant in habitat; C, growth form showing spines.



CONVOLVULACEAE

Morning glory family. Mostly twiners or climbers; flowers trumpet-shaped.

— *Cuscuta gerrardii* Baker^E —

cuscuta = from *kashuta*, an early name for dodder, a parasitic member of the genus; *gerrardii* = acknowledges W.T. Gerrard, naturalist and traveller, collected extensively in South Africa in 1800s

Synonym: *Cuscuta cucullata* Yunck.

Twining herb; stems slender, yellowish green, forming tangled masses. Leaves reduced to small, oblong scales with rounded tips. Inflorescence loose clusters. Flowers cream, ± 2 mm long, *tips of lobes hooded*; petioles short. Flowering time: Jan. to Apr. Fruit round capsule. Seed 1 or 2, black.

Sprawling over small shrubs in grassland, sun to light shade. Range: presently known only from Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN but not well collected and may occur elsewhere. Early collections from areas now transformed by agriculture and development.

DD

A, flower; B, growth form; C, habitat.



CONVOLVULACEAE

— *Ipomoea* sp. nov. —

*iphi*os = worm, (*h*)*omoios* = resembling, referring to twining stem

Dwarf, tuberous herb, 100 mm tall. Leaves slightly fleshy, *deeply incised*. Flowers single, opening in succession, pink. Flowering time: Oct. to Jan.

Shallow soil on sandstone rock sheets in coastal grassland, up to 350 m a.s.l. Range: presently known only from Mkambati Nature Reserve EC. May be threatened by habitat degradation.

NE

A, unopened flower; B, flower; C, plants.



CRASSULACEAE

Crassula family. Herbs and small shrubs, mostly succulent.

— *Crassula obovata* Haw. var. *dregeana* (Harv.) Toelken^E —

Synonyms: *Crassula dregeana* Harv.; *C. longistyla* Schonland

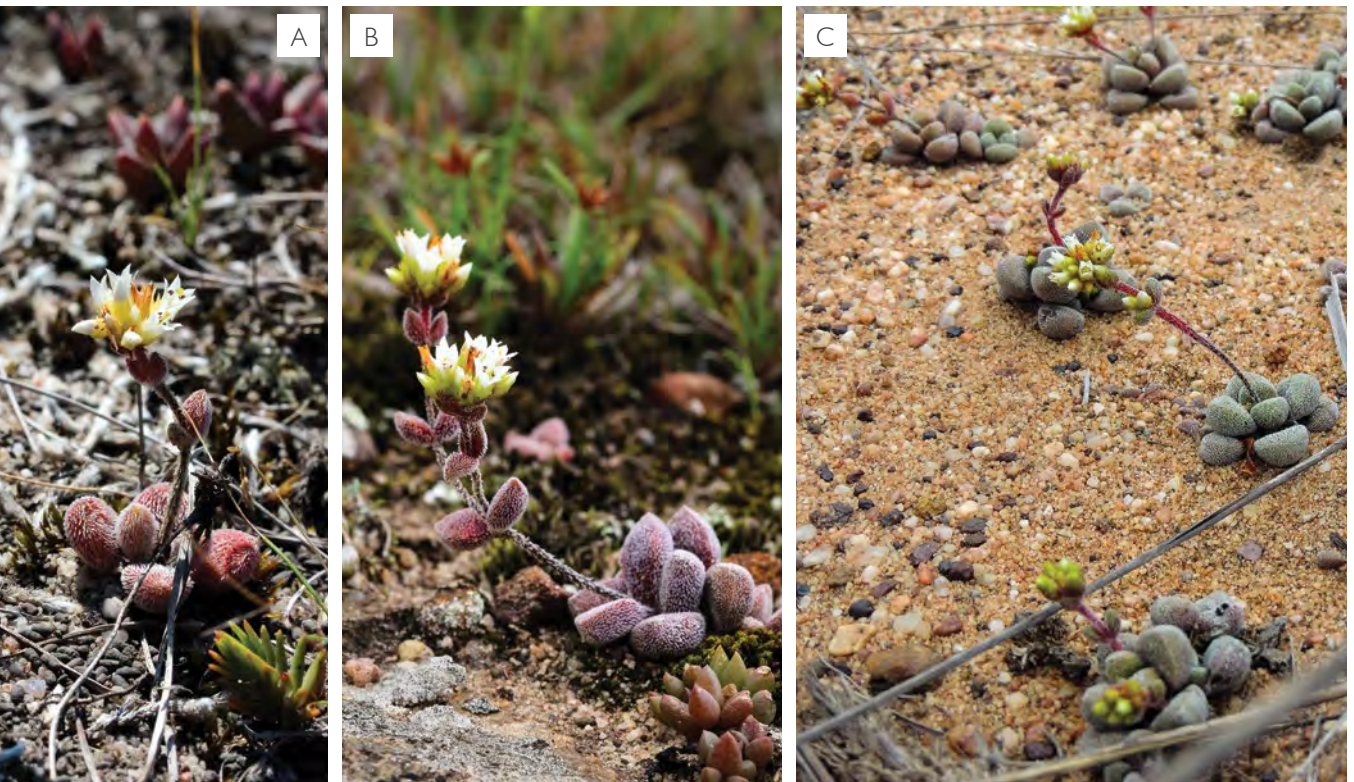
crassus = thick, suffix *-ula* = diminutive, describing the fleshy leaves; *obovata* = broader above middle; *dregeana* = acknowledges J.F. Drège, horticulturist, plant collector and explorer in South Africa

Dwarf succulent herb. Leaves in compact rosette, pinkish beige, rounded, densely covered in *recurved hairs*. Inflorescence of up to 10 flowers in small, dense cluster; peduncle to 100 mm tall. Flowers white, star shaped. Flowering time: Apr. to Jun. Fruit with 5 free carpels.

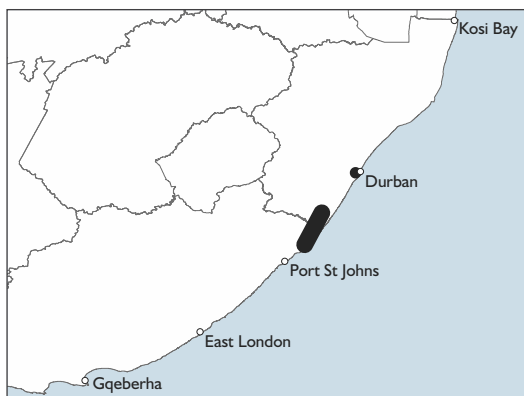
Sandstone rock sheets in coastal grassland, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Declining due to habitat loss and degradation, harvesting and invasive alien species.

VU

A & B, plant growth form; C, plant in habitat.



CRASSULACEAE

— *Crassula sarmentosa* Harv. var. *integrifolia* Toelken^E —

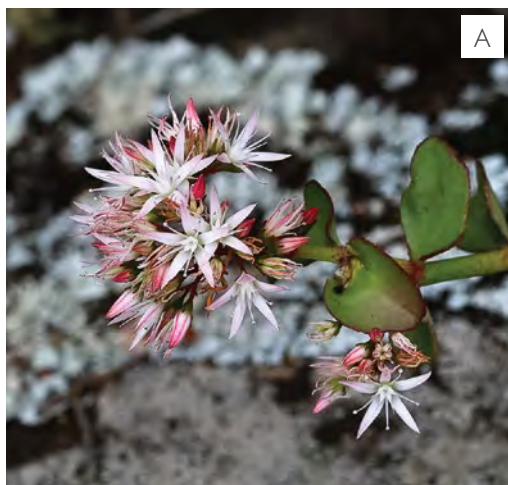
sarmentosa = producing long runners; *integrifolia* = with entire leaves, referring to smooth leaf edge

Succulent, tuberous herb; stems lax, scrambling, up to 1 m long. Leaves ovate, fleshy; margins smooth; petioles up to 15 mm long. Inflorescence rounded. Flowers white, *held erect, barely spreading*. Flowering time: Jun. to Aug. Fruit with 5 free carpels.

Forest margins in light shade, sandstone cliff edges and ravines, 300–500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge and eThekweni District KZN.

RARE

A, inflorescence; B, growth form; C, plant in habitat.



CRASSULACEAE

— *Crassula streyi* Toelken^E —

streyi = acknowledges R.G. Strey, former curator of Natal Herbarium

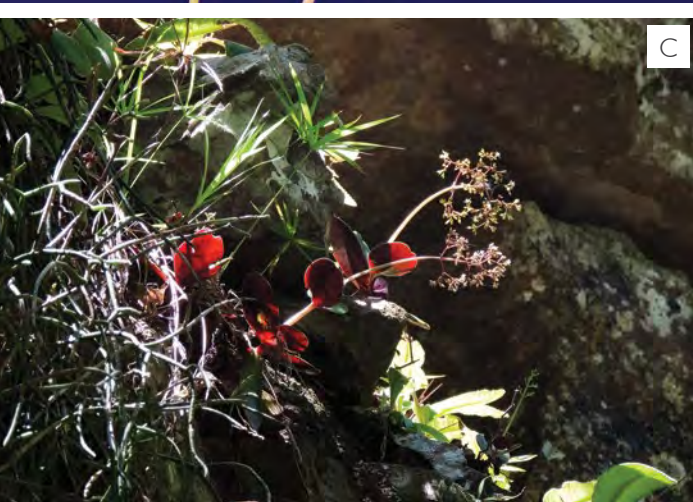
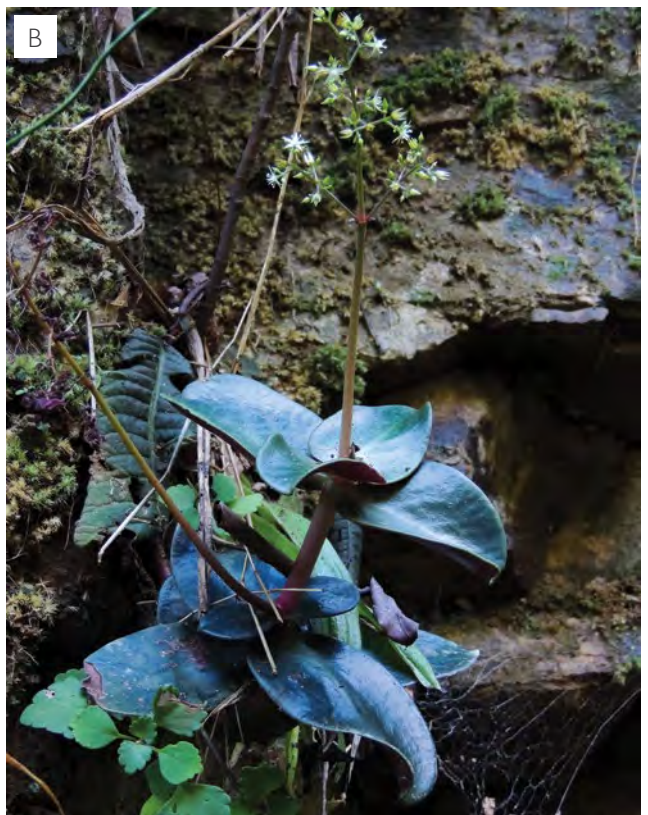
Pondoland crassula (E)

Succulent herb, up to 250 mm tall; branches erect, reclining. Leaves thick, dark green with white markings along veins above, *purplish maroon below*; base clasping stem. Inflorescence branched, spreading at right angles; peduncle long. Flowers star shaped, yellowish green. Flowering time: Mar. to Jun. Fruit with 5 free carpels.

Rock ledges and steep slopes, deep shade in coastal forests, 200–600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Fragmented population but not threatened.

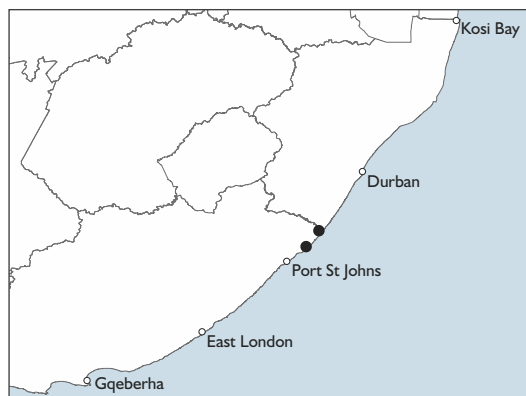
RARE

A, flowers; B, plant; C, plant showing purplish maroon lower leaf surfaces.



Erica family. Mainly perennial herbs, rarely large shrubs to small trees; often alpine; leaves typically ericoid; flowers cup- or tube-shaped. Heathers, rhododendrons and other minor genera.

ERICACEAE

— *Erica abbottii* E.H.G.Oliv.^E —

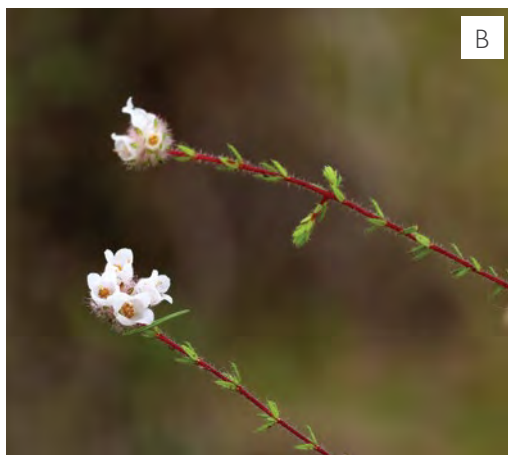
ereika = to break, referring to the brittle stems that break easily; *abbottii* = for A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and amateur botanist, mainly in the PC

Lax, sprawling herb, up to 600 mm long; stems *threadlike*, covered in long, gland-tipped hairs. Leaves 4-foliate, spreading. Inflorescence of up to 9 flowers, clustered at tips of stems and branches. Flowers white. Flowering time: Oct. Fruit capsule, splits open when dry.

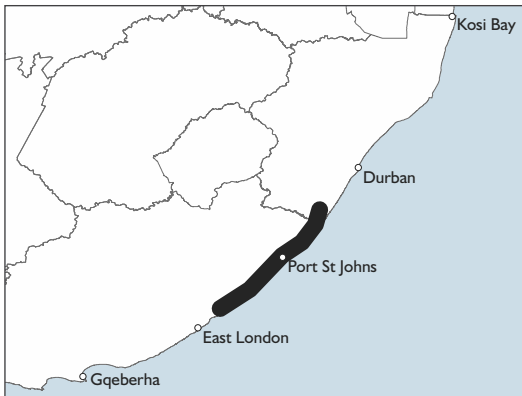
Long grass in moist grassland, seepage lines and stream banks, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Restricted distribution, habitat potentially threatened by agriculture.

VU

A, flower; B, growth form; C, habitat.



ERYTHROXYLACEAE

Cocaine family. Cocaine extracted from *Erythroxylum coca*.— *Nectaropetalum capense* (Bolus) Stapf & Boodle^E —

Synonyms: *Erythroxylum capense* (Bolus) Stapf;
Peglera capensis Bolus

nectaropetalum = nectar glands on petals; *capense*
= from the Cape of Good Hope or South Africa

Kei false-cocainetree (E); *keivalskokaboom* (A); *iqande* (X); *isigqalaba* (Z)

Erect tree, up to 15 m tall; bark smooth. Leaves alternate, shiny; margins wavy; midrib yellowish; veins below translucent when held to light; buds *narrow, spike-like, at branch tips*. Inflorescence clusters in leaf axils. Flowers white; pedicels short. Flowering time: Jul. to Dec. Fruit oval, fleshy, light green to brown when ripe.

Coastal forests, up to 400 m a.s.l. Kei River EC to Oribi Gorge KZN.

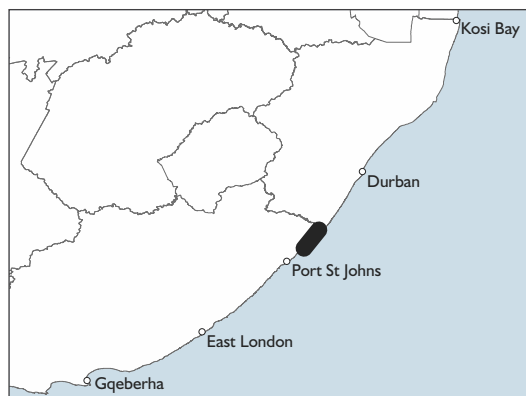
LC

Flowers (photo: RB).



Euphorbia family. Stems succulent with milky or watery sap. Many plants used for medicinal and cultural purposes. Foodplants of moths and butterflies.

EUPHORBIACEAE

— *Clutia abyssinica* Jaub. & Spach var. nov. —

Clutia = acknowledges T.A. Clutius, Dutch horticulturist, pharmacist and beekeeper, collected plants for the Leiden Botanical Garden; *abyssinica* = used loosely to denote 'African'

Pondo lightningbush (E)

Shrub to small tree up to 2.5 m tall; stem erect; branches greenish brown. Leaves broad, slightly rough above, *velvety below*, old leaves orange; veins raised. Flowers in small axillary clusters, white. Flowering time: Oct. to May. Fruit green capsule, 5 mm diam.

Forest margins, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: widespread in Pondoland. Locally common.

NE

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant in habitat.



EUPHORBIACEAE

— *Euphorbia woodii* N.E.Br.^E —

Euphorbia = reputedly for Euphorbus, Greek physician interested in botany who described an African cactus-like plant used as a laxative; *woodii* = acknowledges J. Medley Wood, botanist and author, early curator of Durban (now eThekweni) Botanical Garden

Regarded by some authors as synonymous with *Euphorbia flanaganii* N.E.Br. and *E. franksiae* N.E.Br. that are more widely distributed.

Synonyms: *Euphorbia discreta* N.E.Br.; *E. ernestii* N.E.Br.; *E. gatbergensis* N.E.Br.; *E. passa* N.E.Br.

Wood's euphorbia (E); *vingerpol* (A); *inhlehle*, *isihlehle* (Z)

Dwarf succulent flat on the ground, up to 500 mm diam. or with a short swollen stem; branches *spreading out from central core*, cylindrical, spineless, bright green. Leaves small, at right angles. Inflorescence compact, densely clumped in the centre of the plant, bright yellow. Flowering time: most of the year, mainly Sep. to May.

Rock sheets in coastal grassland within 30 km of the coast, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN. Declining due to habitat loss and harvesting for medicinal plant trade.

VU

A & B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



Pea family. Herbs, shrubs and trees; leaves with 3 to many leaflets; fruit a pod.

FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Aspalathus abbottii* C.H.Stirt. & Muasya^E



aspalathos = a scented bush from Greece; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and plant collector mainly in the PC

Well-branched woody shrub, up to 1.25 m tall; young branches covered in white hairs, older branches with a blackish lattice of peeled bark. Leaves trifoliate, stalkless, clustered in tufts of linear leaflets; leaflets green becoming grey when old, densely hairy. Flowers single, well-spaced, on short shoots, bright yellow; standard tinged purple on back. Flowering time: Sep. but sporadically throughout summer. Fruit small, hairy pod, becoming blackish.

Thin soils over Msikaba sandstone rock pavements, c. 400 m a.s.l. Range: Paddock and Oribi Flats KZN. Habitat specialist, potential threats from invasive alien species and uncontrolled burning.

VU

A, flowers; B, growth form; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Aspalathus dahlgrenii* C.H.Stirt. & Muasya^E —



dahlgrenii = acknowledges R.M.T. Dahlgren, Swedish botanist specialising in *Aspalathus*

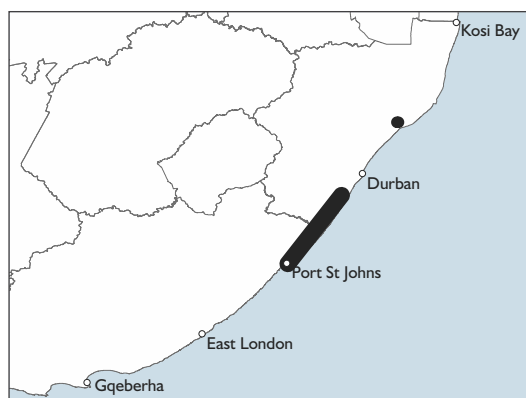
Woody shrub/small tree up to 4 m tall; stem single below, branched above. Leaves needle-like, in clusters of ± 6 . Flowers single, yellow, longer than leaves, in terminal third of branches. Flowering time: Dec. to Jan. (Mar.) but may flower sporadically in winter. Fruit small pod.

Coastal grassland, forest margins, 50–400 m a.s.l. Range: Umtamvuna Nature Reserve and adjacent properties KZN. Fragmented population threatened by habitat loss and uncontrolled burning.

VU

A, flowers; B, plant growth form; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Aspalathus gerrardii* Bolus —

gerrardii = acknowledges W.T. Gerrard, naturalist and traveller, collected extensively in South Africa in 1800s

Natal prickly pea (E)

Subshrub, up to 1 m tall, *cattail-like habit*; stem single or branched above, white woolly. Leaves needle-like, densely hairy giving an overall woolly, grey-green appearance. Flowers single, sparsely scattered, yellow. Flowering time: mainly Feb. to May (Dec. to Jun.). Fruit small pod, grey woolly.

Coastal grassland, 0–500 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve KZN, and from St Lucia to Ngoye Forest and Richards Bay KZN. Declining due to habitat loss from agriculture, timber industry and infrastructure development.

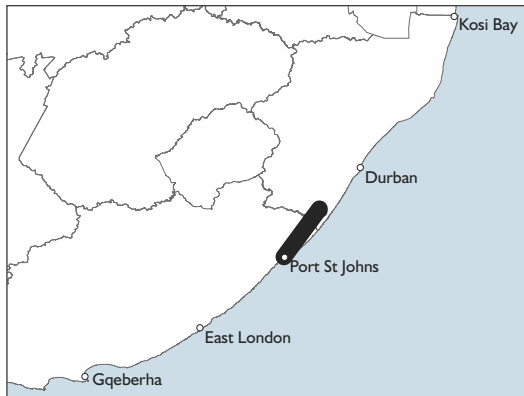
VU

A, flowers; B, plant growth form; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Dalbergia multijuga* E.Mey.^E —



Dalbergia = acknowledges Dalberg brothers, Swedish botanists; *multijuga* = many pairs, referring to leaflets

hairy flatbean (E); *harige platboontjie* (A); *uzungu* (X)

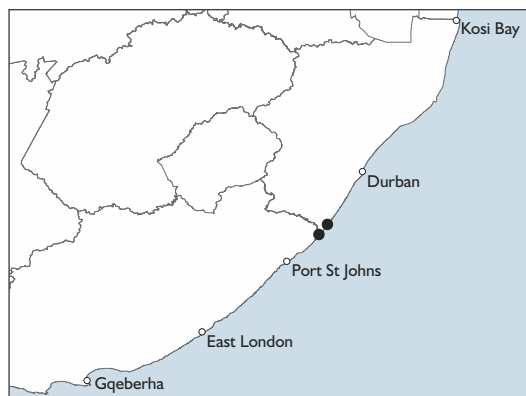
Woody climber; stems scrambling or drooping, young branchlets with rusty hairs. Leaves long, 8–20 leaflet pairs, small, yellow green, hairy. Inflorescence short, branched sprays. Flowers many, small, cream. Flowering time: Aug. to Nov. Fruit pod covered in hairs.

Forest margins, dune forest and river banks, up to 900 m a.s.l. Range: Mbashe River EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Potentially threatened by habitat degradation.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)*Eriosema dregei* E.Mey.^E

erion = wool, *sema* = banner, referring to hairs on standard petal; *dregei* = acknowledges J.F. Drège, horticulturist, plant collector and explorer in South Africa

Bushy herb up to 300 mm tall; stems erect and branched low. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets green above, *silvery white below*. Inflorescence erect raceme. Flowers yellow, showy. Flowering time: Oct. and Nov. Fruit pod, densely hairy.

Coastal grassland, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba EC to Ramsgate KZN. Declining due to habitat loss for development and agriculture.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Eriosema latifolium* (Benth. ex Harv.) C.H.Stirt.^E —



latifolium = broad leaves

Herb, up to 500 mm tall; stem single or branched low, somewhat lax, covered in *dense rusty hairs*. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets green above, paler below. Inflorescence raceme held well above leaves. Flowers small, yellow. Flowering time: Oct. and Nov. Fruit pod, hairy.

Grassland, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Lusikisiki EC to Izingolweni KZN, and along the coast from Lupathana to Mkambati Nature Reserve EC. Restricted range, declining due to habitat loss and degradation.

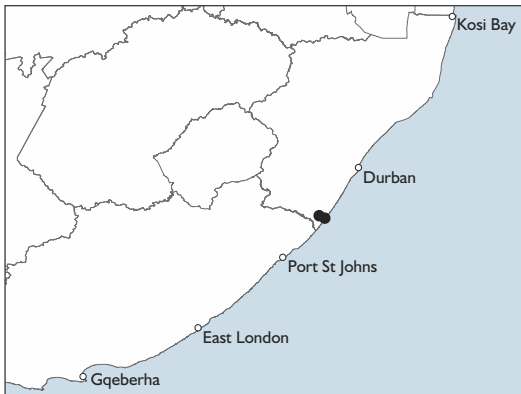
VU

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

Eriosema luteopetalum C.H.Stirt.^E

*luteopetalum* = deep yellow petals

Showy subshrub up to 600 mm tall; stem erect, branched low, densely covered in golden hairs. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets green above, white woolly below. Inflorescence stalked, dense raceme. Flowers showy, golden yellow. Flowering time: Sep. and Oct. Fruit a pod, densely covered in long yellow hairs.

Coastal grassland, coast to 300 m.a.s.l. Range: Uvongo and Ramsgate to Paddock KZN. Previously widespread in the area but now fragmented and severely threatened by habitat loss due to development and agriculture.

VU

A & B, flowers; C, plant in habitat.

FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Eriosema umtamvunense* C.H.Stirt.^E —



umtamvunense = from the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve

Branched subshrub, up to 500 mm tall; stems decumbent, densely hairy. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets dull green above, woolly greyish white below with small yellow glands; veins yellowish; midrib hairy above. Inflorescence stalked with flowers in upper third. Flowers yellow and dark red; calyx with golden hairs. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec., after fire. Fruit pod with dense golden hairs.

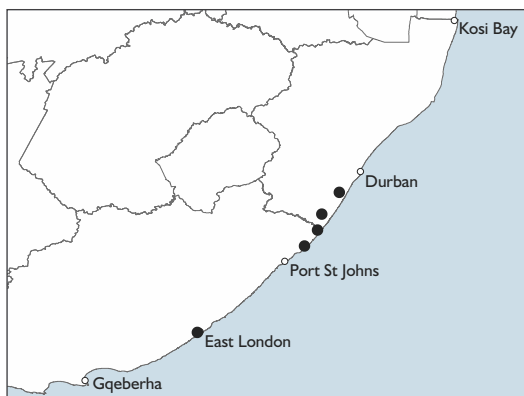
Coastal sandy grassland, 50–600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Red Desert and

Umtamvuna nature reserves KZN. Fragmented population, threatened by habitat loss due to agriculture and development.

EN

A & B, flowers; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Indigofera abbottii* Schrire & K.W.Grieve^E

indikus = indigo, a blue dye, *ferax* = bearing; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and plant collector mainly in the PC

Multistemmed woody subshrub; branches straight, spreading, reddish, up to 1 m tall. Leaves with 7–15 leaflets, paler below; margins slightly thickened. Inflorescence terminal raceme. Flowers red; buds blackish; standard with dark hairs on back; stamens 7 mm long. Flowering time: Dec. to Feb.

Coastal grassland, 0–600 m a.s.l. Range: East London EC to Port Edward and Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve KZN. Restricted range and potential threats from uncontrolled burning and alien species invasion.

NE

A & B, flowers; C, plant.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Indigofera herrstreyi* var. *herrstreyi* Schrire & K.W.Grieve^E —

herrstreyi = acknowledges R.G.Strey, former curator of Natal Herbarium

Slender erect herb, often branched, up to 0.8 m tall. Leaves erect, densely clustered around stem; *leaflets* 3–7, *small, narrow*. Inflorescence 6–10 flowers on thin peduncle, raceme up to 3 times the length of subtending leaf. Flowers brick red, dark hairs behind standard petal. Flowering time: mainly Dec. to May (Oct. to Jul.). Pods slender, smooth, cylindrical.

Coastal and rocky grassland, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Flats KZN. Locally common.

NE

A & B, flowers; C, plant, growth form.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Indigofera herrstreyi* var. *helodes* K.W.Grieve & Schrire^E —



helodes = marsh dwelling

Stems wiry, lax. Leaves sparse, 3–5 leaflets. Inflorescence 2–5-flowered raceme, more than 3 times the length of the subtending leaf.

Seeps and damp, wet or marshy grassland, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Paddock KZN.

NE

A, flower; B, plant, growth form; C, pods.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Indigofera hydra* Schrire & K.W.Grieve^E



hydra = with many heads, referring to the inflorescences

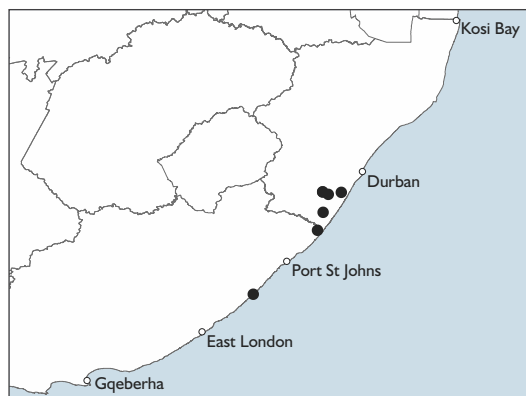
Compact, bushy, branched subshrub, up to 1 m tall. Leaflets 9–11, broadly ovate, *red dots between leaflets* where they meet. Inflorescence densely flowered raceme *held erect*. Flowers *dark red*; standard with white hairs on back; stamens $\pm$ 7 mm long. Flowering time: Feb. Fruit short, fat, hairy pods.

Grassland, 50–600 m a.s.l. Range: Umtamvuna Nature Reserve, Oribi Gorge, Highflats KZN. Very restricted range.

NE

A, inflorescence (photo: ATDA); B, plant (photo: ATDA); C, pods (photo: ATDA).



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Indigofera pondoensis* Schrire & KW.Grieve*pondoensis* = from Pondoland

Multistemmed, densely leafy, *rounded subshrub*, up to 0.8 m tall; stems woody below, branched above. Leaflets 9–21, ± 3 times longer than wide, sharply ascending from midrib. Inflorescence 4–10-flowered racemes *hidden below or equal to leaves*. Flowers carmine red; standard with white hairs on back. Flowering time: Dec. to Mar., mostly after fire. Fruit cylindrical, sparsely hairy pods.

Grows socially in grassland and forest margins, 0–900 m a.s.l. (but mostly coastal). Range: from Dwesa-Cwebe Wildlife Reserve and Marine Sanctu-

ary EC to Oribi Flats, also uMzinto and Highflats KZN. Locally common. Potentially threatened by habitat loss.

NE

A, flower; B, plant in habitat; C, plant in flower.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Indigofera rubroglandulosa* Germish.^E —



rubroglandulosa = bearing red glands

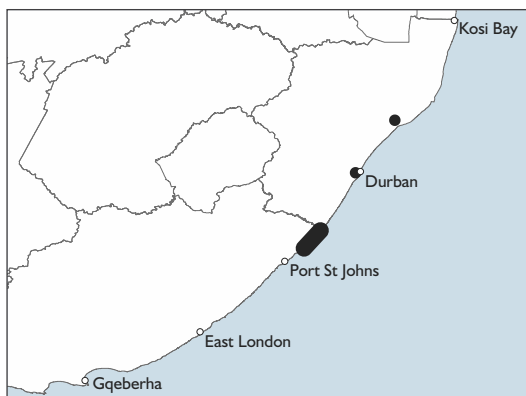
Small erect to semi-erect herb, generally 50–70 mm (occasionally up to 120 mm) tall, covered in glandular red hairs; leafy below. Leaflets 3–7, up to 17×9 mm with a hairlike tip, red glandular hairs on lower surface. Inflorescence with up to 10 flowers. Flowers deep pink; stamens ± 5 mm long. Flowering time: Jun. to Nov. Fruit cylindrical, reddish brown pods.

Grassland, after fire, 0–600 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge, also Nkandla and Pietermaritzburg KZN. Locally common.

LC

A & C, flowers; B, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Indigofera vanwykii* Schrire & K.W.Grieve

vanwykii = acknowledges Prof. A.E. (Braam) van Wyk, former curator of H.G.W.J. Schweickerdt Herbarium at the University of Pretoria, renowned botanist and author

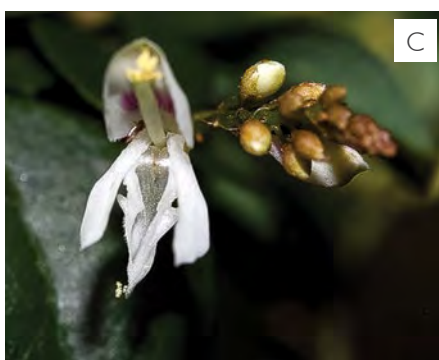
Woody, well-branched shrub, up to 2.5 m tall; branches held horizontally. Leaflets 7–9, ovate, dark green above, paler below. Inflorescence stalked. Flowers small, 4–5 mm long, white, mauve markings in throat. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit straight, spreading pods.

Scarp forest understorey, often near streams. Range: Msikaba River Gorge EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve and isolated occurrence at Ngoye KZN.

Indigofera vanwykii is a putative but stable hybrid of *I. natalensis* Bolus and *I. sylvicola* Schrire & K.W.Grieve (previously *I. micrantha* E.Mey.). Another shrubby, white-flowered indigofera, differing in being smaller and having obovate leaflets, has been collected from the Lupatana River Gorge and deserves further investigation.

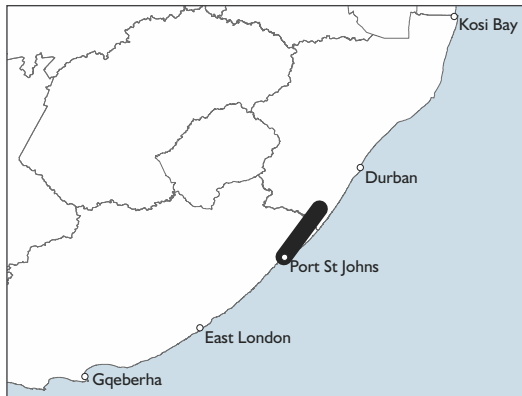
NE

A, inflorescence (photo: NC); B & C, flowers (photos: GRN); D, pod (photo: GRN).



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Lotononis bachmanniana* Dummer^E —



Lotononis = combination of *Lotus* and *Ononis*, both legume genera; *bachmanniana* = acknowledges Frans E. Bachmann, German medical practitioner and naturalist, collected extensively in Pondoland

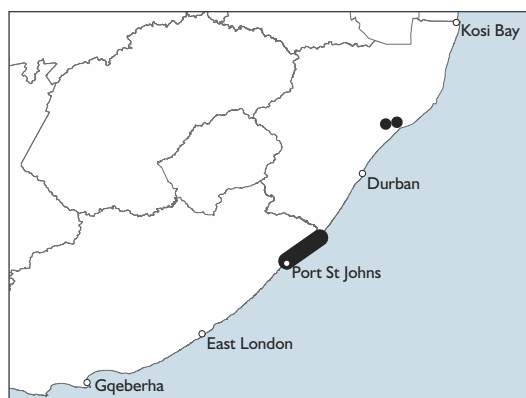
Low-growing, low-branched, hairless, perennial herb; *stems reclining*. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets with recurved tips, sometimes slightly fleshy, dark green. Inflorescence rounded terminal cluster. Flowers violet; standard with greenish yellow blotch at base. Flowering time: Sep. and Oct. Fruit pod.

Coastal grassland, often in damp places, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Ntsubane (Port St Johns region) EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Range restricted, threatened by habitat loss to coastal development.

NT

A, flowers; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Philenoptera sutherlandii* (Harv.) SchrireSynonym: *Millettia sutherlandii* Harv.

philenos = tractable, *pteros* = wing, aids pod dispersal; *sutherlandii* = for James Sutherland, superintendent of Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

forest apple-leaf (E); *bosappelblaar* (A); *umkhunye* (X); *umsimbithana* (Z)

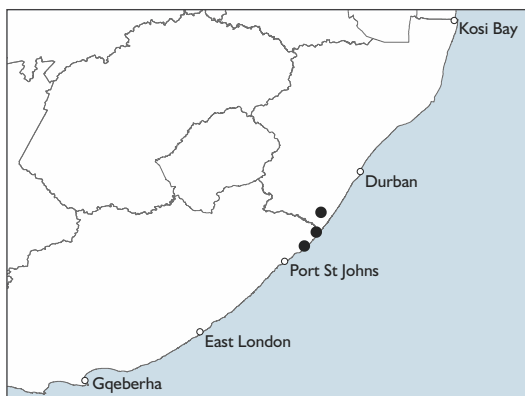
Erect tree, up to ± 30 m tall; stem buttressed; young branchlets with rusty hairs. Leaves large; leaflets 7–9; veins loop at margin. Inflorescence dense sprays. Flowers bright pink to purple; calyx with rusty hairs. Flowering time: Nov. to Mar. Fruit woody pods with velvety hairs, split on tree.

Scarp forest, up to 750 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns to Mzamba EC and Dlinza and Ongoye forests KZN. Host tree to several butterfly species.

LC

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, fruit (photo: GRN); C, trunk (photo: GRN).



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Podalyria velutina* Burch ex Benth. —

Synonym: *Podalyria burchellii* DC.

hairy blossom-pea (E); keurtjie (A)

Podalyria = after Podalirius (Podalerios), son of Aesculapius (Asklepios), Greek god of medicine and healing; *burchellii* = after William Burchell, naturalist, author and plant collector

Perennial (non-sprouting), woody subshrub, up to ± 2 m tall, all parts covered in fine hairs. Leaves elliptic, 3 times longer than broad, more densely hairy below, appearing greyish-green. Inflorescence in leaf axils, sheathed in bracts (lacking obvious veins) that fall before flowering. Flowers 1 or 2, deep pink

to magenta; calyx densely hairy. Flowering time: May to Dec. Fruit inflated pod, stalkless, covered in long white or brownish hairs, bursts open when dry.

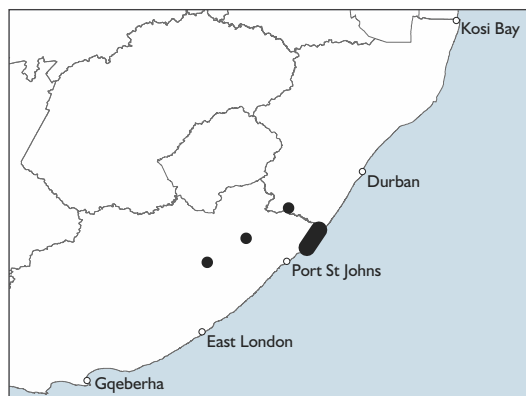
Damp seepages or stream banks in grassland, up to ± 450 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN. Petals adapted for pollination by carpenter bees.

The taxon defined as *Podalyria velutina* was regarded as a PC endemic (NT). However, it was recently synonymised with *P. burchellii* because the characteristics of *P. velutina* fall within the variations of *P. burchellii*, which is a more widespread species that is not threatened (Schutte-Vlok & Van Wyk 2011). See note under 'Scope of the book' on p. 31.

NT

A, flowers; B, pods with long hairs; C, flower showing hairs on calyx.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Psoralea abbottii* C.H.Stirt. —

psoraleos = scabby, referring to rough glandular dots covering the plant; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and plant collector mainly in the PC

Pondo fountainbush (E)

Slender, decumbent suffrutex, branched near the base; stems *trailing*, lax, up to 1.5 m long. Leaflets mostly 3, dull dark green. Flowers single, axillary, mauve with dark purple markings; peduncle long; buds pointed; calyx hairy, sometimes tinged purple. Flowering time: Dec. to Apr. (May). Fruit pod. Seeds 2–4.

Coastal grassland on sandstone and mistbelt grasslands, in moist sites, forest margins or open grasslands near marshes, 300–1 200 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN, and from KZN Midlands to Ngele and Engcobo EC. Threatened by habitat loss to crop cultivation and degradation due to uncontrolled burning and overgrazing.

VU

A, flower; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)

— *Tephrosia bachmannii* Harms^E —



tephros = ashy, referring the leaf colour; *bachmannii* = acknowledges Frans E. Bachmann, German medical practitioner and naturalist, who collected extensively in Pondoland

Multistemmed herb with woody base; stems prostrate or erect and branched, 1 m high. Leaves with 3–6 leaflets, *greyish green*, hairy. Inflorescence on long peduncles. Flowers pink; buds enclosed by *large bracts*; calyx silky hairy. Flowering time: Dec. to Mar. Fruit pod.

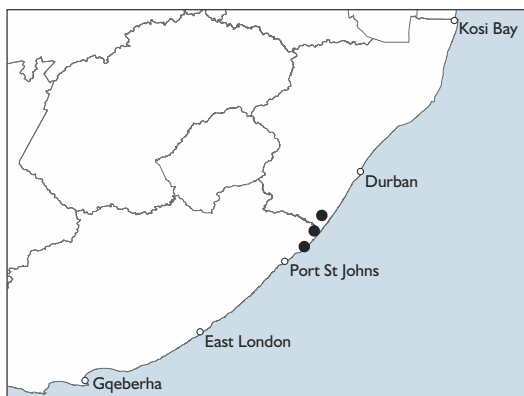
Open grasslands or rocky sites, on sandstone, 60–350 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to

Oribi Flats KZN (erect subshrub form). Threatened by habitat degradation due to uncontrolled burning and overgrazing, habitat loss to coastal development.

VU

A, trailing form; B, trailing form in habitat; C, subshrub form flowers; D, subshrub form plant; E, subshrub form in habitat.



FABACEAE
(Leguminosae)— *Tephrosia pondoensis* (Codd) Schrire^E —Synonym: *Mundulea pondoensis* Codd*pondoensis* = from PondolandPondo poisonpea (E); *pondogifertjie* (A)

Small tree, up to 5 m tall; stem single, branched above, branchlets drooping. Leaves with 7 leaflets, dark green; veins parallel. Inflorescence with up to 10 flowers. Flowers *bright orange*; standard with greenish yellow blotch at base. Flowering time: Sep. and Oct. Fruit pod, drying brown.

Scarp forest and grassland on sandstone, forest margins, along streams or drainage lines or on rocky outcrops, 300–600 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Range restricted, fragmented population, habitat threatened by uncontrolled burning, animal browsing and wood harvesting.

EN

A, flowers; B, inflorescence; C, tree.



GENTIANACEAE

Gentian family. Leaves opposite, joined at the base; buds with twisted petals.

— *Chironia albiflora* Hilliard^E —

Chironia = for Chiron, Greek centaur who studied medicine, amongst others, reputedly referring to the medicinal properties of the plant; *albiflora* = white flowers

small white chironia (E)

Spindly, well-branched herb, up to 500 mm tall. Leaves lance-shaped, thinly textured. Inflorescence loosely branched. Flowers white, star-shaped. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb.

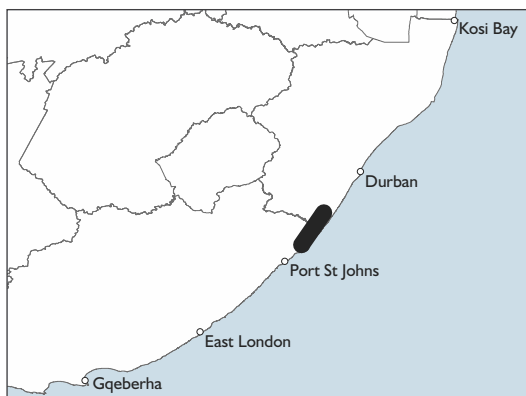
Damp grassland on stream banks or sandstone outcrops, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba EC to Um-tamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Scattered individuals, growing in sheltered sites.

RARE

A, flowers; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



GENTIANACEAE

— *Exochaenium natalense* (Schinz) Kissling & K.W.Grieve —

Slender, erect, annual herb, up to 350 mm tall; stem single, sometimes branched above, 4-angled. Leaves in pairs, widely spaced. Inflorescence single or branched. Flowers terminal, small, white. Flowering time: Nov. to May.

Grows socially in damp grassland, on sandstone, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mainly Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN, occasional around eThekwinini and St Lucia KZN.

NE

A, flowers; B, plant, growth form; C, plant in habitat.



GESNERIACEAE

African violet family. Flowers $\pm$ 2-lipped, 5-lobed. Showy ornamentals.— *Streptocarpus aylae* T.J.Edwards^E —

streptos = twisted, *carpus* = fruit, referring to the characteristic spirally twisting fruit; *aylae* = named for the author's daughter

Perennial herb with stout, rhizome-like base. Leaves narrow, broadest in top third, coriaceous. Inflorescence 1- or 2-flowered. Flowers tube-shaped; tube short; corolla lilac, characteristically broad and short with *bright yellow cross-shaped bar* on floor of throat; pedicel pilose. Flowering time: Sep. and Oct. Fruit long, narrow capsule, softly hairy, twisted when dry.

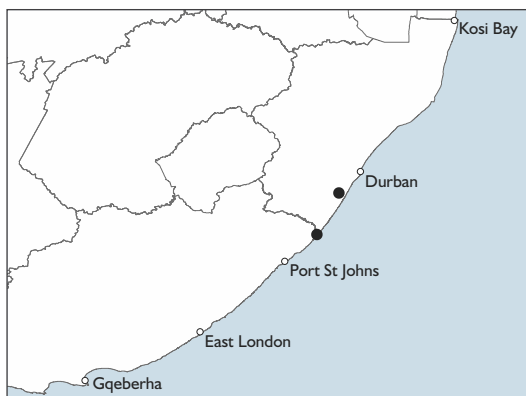
Humus on sandy river banks and gorge walls, in the shade of shrubs and small trees. Range: known

only from Msikaba River Gorge, $\pm$ 150 m a.s.l. Grows in mixed populations with *Streptocarpus modestus* L.L.Britten. Thought to be pollinated by a long-tongued nemestrid fly found occasionally in forest patches in KZN and EC.

NE

A, flower (photo: DUB); B, plant (photo: ADH); C, plant in habitat (photo: EvJ).



— *Streptocarpus formosus* (Hilliard & B.L.Burt) T.J.Edwards^E —

Synonym: *Streptocarpus primulifolius* Gand. subsp. *formosus* Hilliard & B.L.Burt

formosus = beautiful

Perennial herb, up to 150 mm tall. Leaves long, thick, quilted, softly hairy, spreading laxly in clumps from a basal rosette; veins prominent below; base clasping stem; tips dry off with age or stress related to drought or cold. Inflorescence 1- or 2-flowered; peduncle inclined, hairy. Flowers of two forms, tube-shaped; tube white; petals mauve; *throat yellow with brownish purple streaks*. Mtamvuna and Mzamba forms are similar, but differ from Oribi Gorge form

in floral tube length, angle of tube face, shape of floral lobes and colour (see discussion under 'Speciation and endemism in the Pondoland Centre' on page 11), which may indicate that these two forms have adapted to different pollinators, such as large, long-tongued nemestrinid flies that also pollinate long-tubed *Plectranthus* species. Flowering time: Aug. to Feb. Fruit long and narrow capsule, twisted when dry.

Forested ravines, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba River Gorge EC, Umtamvuna Nature Reserve and Oribi Gorge KZN.

RARE

A, flower; B, flower showing tube; C, plant; D, variation in flower tube from the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve (top) and Oribi (bottom) with a longer tube and different face angle (photo: DUB); E, variation in leaves, shiny leaves with serrated margins from the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve (right) and from Oribi Gorge (left) (photo: DUB).



GESNERIACEAE

— *Streptocarpus lilliputana* Bellstedt & T.J.Edwards^E —

lilliputana = a combination of lilliputian, referring to its small stature, and Lupatana River where it was first collected

Herb; base rhizome-like. Leaves rosulate, dark green, glossy above, paler below; midvein purple; margin scalloped. Inflorescence 1- or 2-flowered; peduncle long. Flowers acanth-shaped, violet with 7 broad darker violet stripes on tube floor; tube curving down; lower lip white with 3 violet stripes. Flower shape is similar to that of acanthaceous species that occur in the area, such as *Mackaya bella* Harv., which may indicate that they share the same pollinator. Flowering time: Nov. to Feb. Fruit long and narrow capsule, twisted when dry.

Deep shade in damp or mossy, rocky places in forested river gorges, up to 150 m a.s.l. Range: Mkozi and Lupatana rivers EC. Presently known from only 3 sites, potential threat to habitat from firewood harvesting and construction of houses.

VU

A, plant (photo: RG); B, plant in habitat (photo: ADH).



— *Streptocarpus modestus* L.L.Britten^E —

modestus = modest or humble, probably referring to the habit of the plant

Perennial herb; base horizontal, rhizome-like. Leaves many, rosulate, long, spreading laxly, light green, softly hairy; margin scalloped. Inflorescences several, generally 1- or 2-flowered; peduncles long. Flowers pale lilac, tube-shaped; tube short; floor white, sometimes with yellow marking, 7 dark violet stripes extending onto white lower lip. Flowering time: Sep. and Oct. Fruit long and narrow capsule, twisted when dry.

Rooted in soil, wedged in rocky crevices in cliff faces along forested gorges, slightly shaded by surrounding vegetation, 150 m a.s.l. Range: Magwa Falls to Mtentu River EC. Range restricted but protected by inaccessibility of habitat.

RARE

A, flowers (photo: ALN); B, leaves (photo: ALN); C, plant in habitat (photo: ALN).



GESNERIACEAE

— *Streptocarpus porphyrostachys* Hilliard^E —

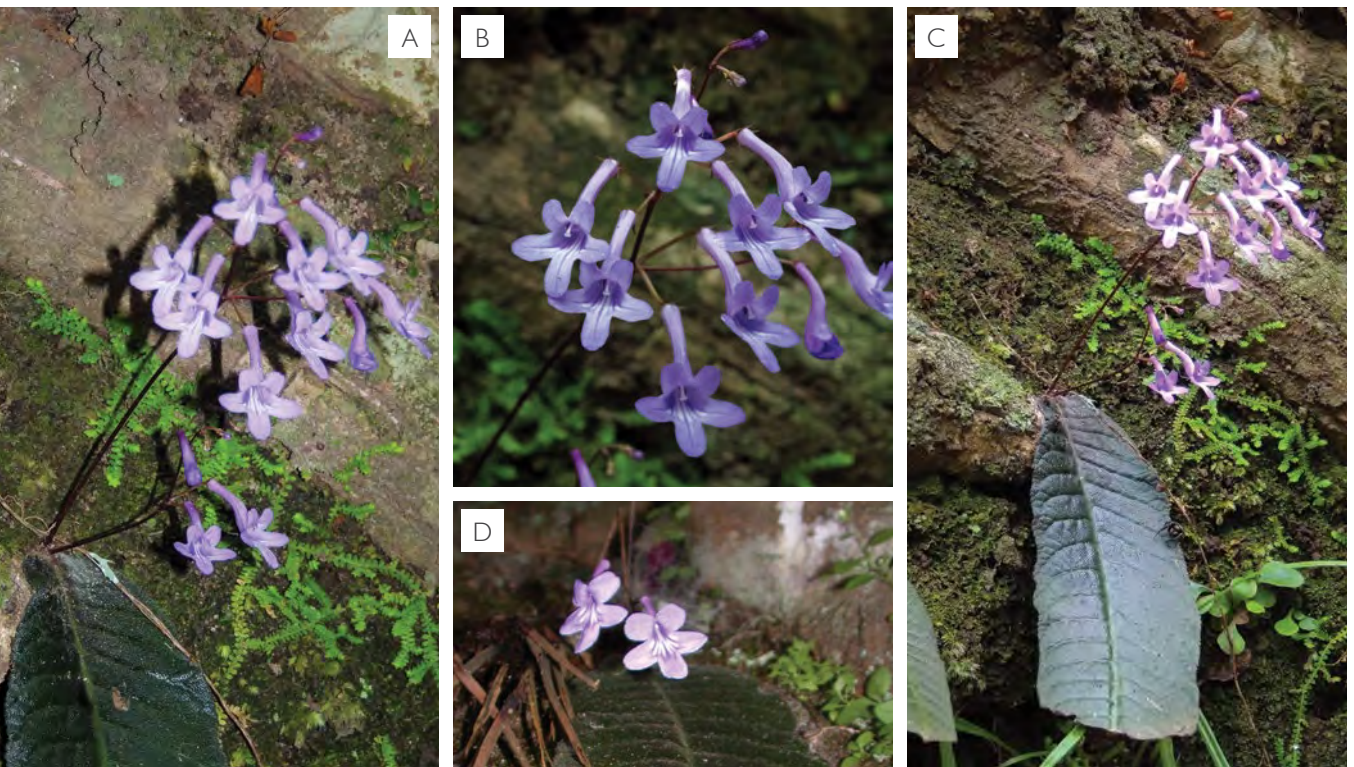
porphyro = purple, *stachys* = spike, referring to the purplish inflorescence

Lithophytic or terrestrial perennial herb. Leaf flat on ground, single (or up to 3), large, green above, *purplish below*; *veins prominent*; *margin scalloped*; base rounded; apex withered. Inflorescence many flowered; peduncle slender, erect, branched, up to 250 mm tall. Flowers tube-shaped, pinkish violet with white patch near opening, several open simultaneously; petals with white marks and violet streaks, hairy outside. A rare, keyhole-shaped flowered form is also found in a few gorges. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit long and narrow capsule, twisted when dry.

Damp rock faces and earth banks in forested gorges and under rock ledges, 60–350 m a.s.l. Range: Lupatana EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Threat of habitat degradation due to deforestation.

NT

A, plant; B, inflorescence; C, plant in habitat; D, keyhole-shaped flowered form (photo: DUB).



— *Streptocarpus trabeculatus* Hilliard^E —

trabeculatus = (literal) a little beam

Lithophytic or terrestrial herb; dies after flowering. Leaf single, large, very thick; veins protruding with sticky hairs below. Inflorescence dense; peduncle up to 150 mm tall. Flowers keyhole-shaped, several open simultaneously; tube short, bent downwards and forwards, violet with white streaks. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb. Fruit long and narrow capsule, twisted when dry.

On cliff faces, rock outcrops, 60–350 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba EC to Oribi Gorge KZN.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



HYACINTHACEAE

Chincherinchee family. Geophytic bulbous plants; inflorescence a raceme.

— *Drimia echinostachya* (Baker) Eggli & N.R.Crouch —

Synonyms: *Ornithogalum cooperi* Baker; *Urginea echinostachya* Baker

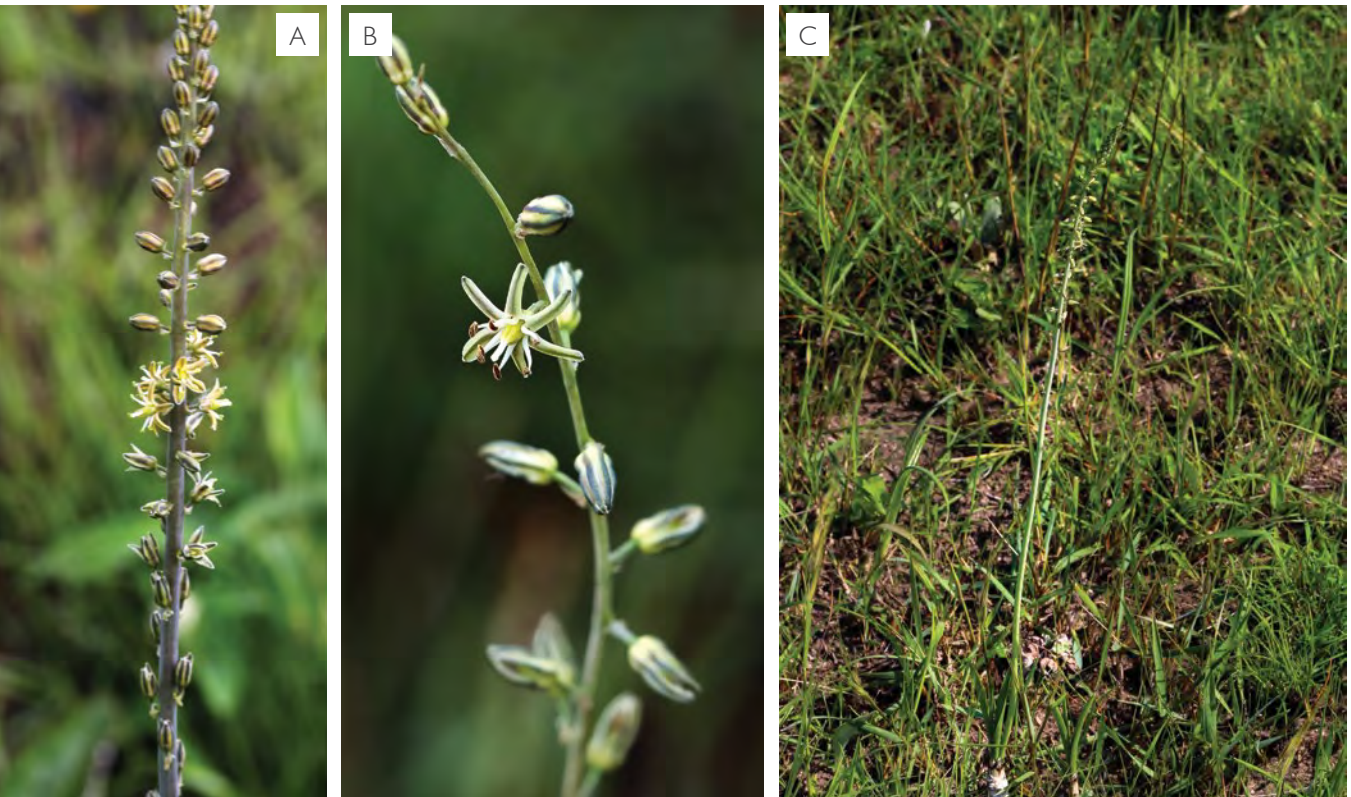
drimys = acrid or toxic, referring to the sap; *echinostachya* = spike with spiny projections, referring to the spike-like raceme and very short flower stalks (J. Manning, pers. comm.)

Robust, bulbous herb, up to 1 m tall; bulb scales white, *firm, tightly overlapping*. Leaves glabrous, appear when flowers are open. Inflorescence an elongated raceme. Flowers spreading, greenish white. Flowering time: Aug. to Nov.

Grassland, up to 300–700 m a.s.l. Range: isolated occurrence around Nqanqarhu, Cathcart, Komga and Kentani EC; uMgungundlovu District, Oribi Flats and Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and harvesting for traditional medicine.

VU

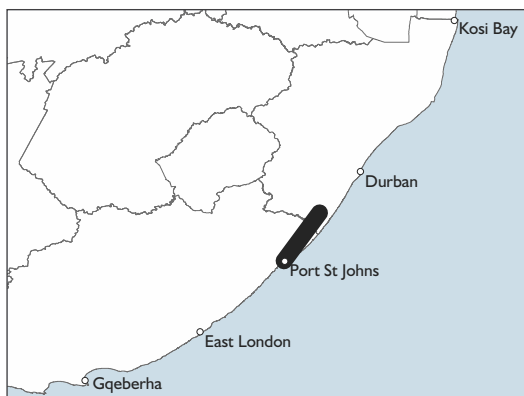
A, inflorescence; B, flower; C, plant in habitat.



Whitepear family. Flowers small; fruit fleshy with a single seed.

ICACINACEAE

— *Apodytes abbottii* Potgieter & A.E.vanWyk^E



apodytes = from *apoduein* (to strip off) referring to the flower structure; *abbottii* = acknowledges A.T.D. (Tony) Abbott, farmer and plant collector mainly in the PC

Pondo whitepear (E); *pondowitpeer* (A)

Woody shrub or small tree, up to 3 m tall; bark grey; branchlets thick, initially reddish. Leaves ovate to rounded, leathery, stiff, *snaps audibly when folded*; petiole reddish. Inflorescence a spray held erect at branch tips. Flowers white, scented. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb. Fruit black, partly covered by red, fleshy aril.

Rock outcrops in grassland, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Fragmented, habitat threatened by uncontrolled burning, transformation for agriculture and forestry, and harvesting for firewood and building material.

NT

A, flowers; B, plant in habitat; C, fruit.



IRIDACEAE

Gladiolus family. Geophytes; leaves sword-shaped, in a fan; flowers in 3 parts.

— *Aristea platycaulis* Baker^E —

aristea = pointed, referring to the sharply pointed leaves; *platycaulis* = with broad stems

Perennial, rhizomatous herb, up to 300 mm tall; stem flattened, *broadly winged*. Leaves linear from base, with long point. Bracts with rusty brown margins. Inflorescence with flattened, winged branches. Flowers blue, in 2- to 3-flowered clusters. Flowering time: Nov. and Dec. Fruit *roundish*, 3-lobed capsule, covered in *small bumps*.

Scarp forest margins, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Ntsubane and Msikaba River EC to Mtamvuna River KZN. Very restricted range, threatened by invasive alien species, uncontrolled grassland fires and habitat degradation due to wood collection.

VU

A, specimen from Bew's Herbarium; B, plant in flower.



— *Dietes bicolor* (Steud.) Sweet ex Klatt subsp. *armeniaca* Goldblatt & J.C.Manning^E —

dietes = refers to the flowering stalks that last 2 years or more; *bicolor* = 2 colours; *armeniaca* = apricot-coloured

Perennial herb, $\pm$ 1 m tall; stem erect, branched. Leaves up to $\pm$ 800 mm long, linear; midvein conspicuous. Flowers creamy white to pale yellow with orange blotch at base of tepals; claws with orange spots (*lacks dark brown markings of D. bicolor* subsp. *bicolor*). Flowering time: Aug. to Feb. Fruit capsule, splitting in top half when dry.

300 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati River Gorge EC to Mtamvuna River Gorge KZN. Habitat specialist. Presumed similar cultural uses to *D. bicolor* subsp. *bicolor* for ritual washing (*isiqungu sehlati*).

NE

A & B, colouration of flowers; C, plant in habitat.



IRIDACEAE

— *Hesperantha mtamvunae* Goldblatt & J.C.Manning^E —

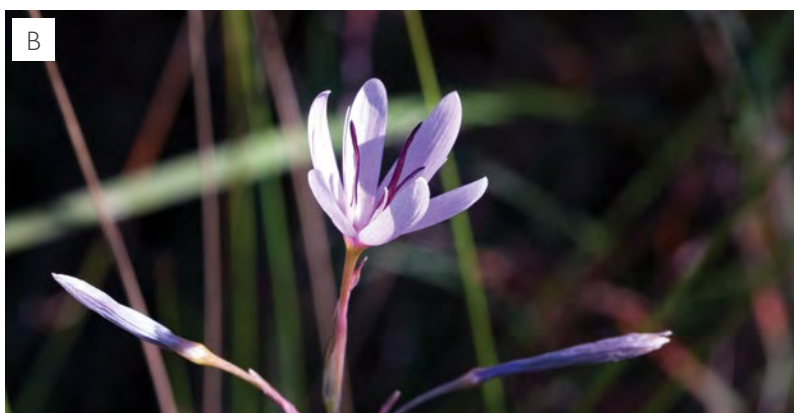
hespera = evening, *anthos* = flower, refers to flowers' opening time; *mtamvunae* = Umtamvuna Nature Reserve

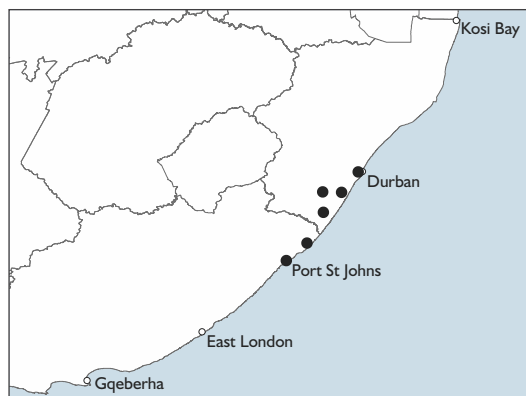
Slender, erect, cormous herb, 0.5 to 0.75 m tall; corm with a woody tunic; stem unbranched. Leaves long, narrow; midvein conspicuous. Inflorescence spike with 3–6 flowers. Flowers with green bracts, drying brown; pale mauve-pink with yellow throat; tube straight to slightly curved; *anthers brown*. Flowering time: Jun. and Jul. Fruit woody capsule. Seed angular, winged.

Damp grassland and forest margins, generally steep south- and southeast-facing slopes, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: at present known only from the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve.

NE

A & B, flowers; C, plant in habitat.



— *Tritonia disticha* (Klatt) Baker^E —

Synonym: *Tritonia coccinea* L.Bolus

triton = weathervane, referring to the variable position of the stamens in different species; *disticha* = referring to the arrangement of flowers in two opposite rows along the stem

red tritonia (E); isidwe esibomvu (Z)

Perennial herb, up to 750 mm tall; corm annual, producing suckers; stem erect or slightly inclined. Leaves long, narrow, erect, sheathing at base; mid-vein and marginal veins conspicuous. Inflorescence 1- to 3-flowered, or up to 12-flowered. Flowers *bright red with yellow blotch* in throat. Flowering time: Nov. to Mar. Fruit capsule.

Grassland, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: mainly Port St Johns EC to Oribi Flats KZN; also scattered inland to Kokstad and eThekweni District KZN. Used in traditional medicine but not threatened.

LC

A & B, flowers; C, plant in habitat.



IRIDACEAE

— *Watsonia bachmannii* L.Bolus^E —

Watsonia = acknowledges William Watson, apothecary, botanist and naturalist; *bachmannii* = acknowledges Frans E. Bachmann, German medical practitioner and naturalist, collected extensively in Pondoland

Deciduous, cormous herb, 250–400 mm tall; occurs singly. Leaves *usually* 2. Inflorescence 2- to 7-flowered. Flowers orange. Flowering time: Jul. to Oct. Fruit obovoid capsule.

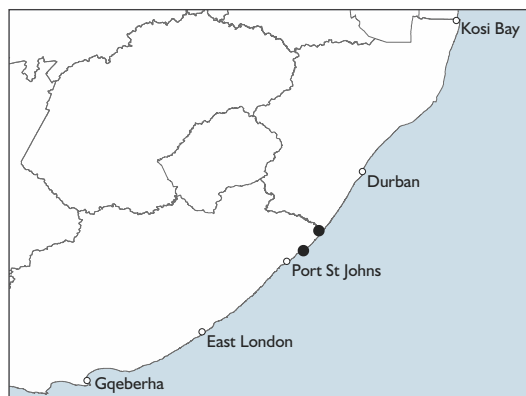
Open or rocky grassland, generally in *marshy* conditions, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkwini River EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Threatened

by habitat loss due to overgrazing, subsistence agriculture and commercial crop cultivation that alters water flow.

VU

A, inflorescence; B, plant in habitat.



— *Watsonia inclinata* Goldblatt^E —

inclinata = refers to inclined flower stalk

Deciduous, cormous herb, up to 0.5 m tall; occurs singly; *stem inclined* (bent at base). Leaves pale green. Inflorescence of ± 7 flowers. Flowers well-spaced, pink, scented; outer bracts green, not overlapping. Flowering time: Aug. to Oct.

Single plants scattered in open grassland, sometimes stony areas, 50–450 m a.s.l. Range: Mkweni River EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Potential threats to habitat from agriculture and overgrazing.

VU

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



IRIDACEAE

— *Watsonia mtamvunae* Goldblatt^E —

mtamvunae = from Umtamvuna Nature Reserve

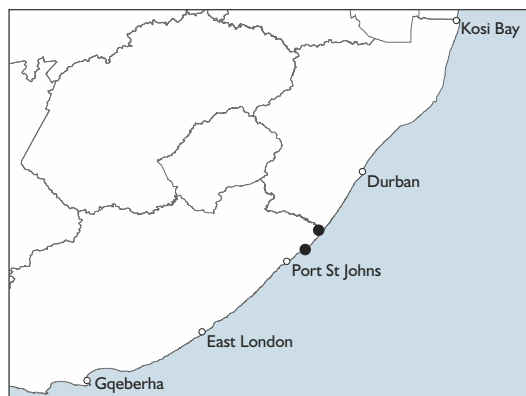
Delicate, deciduous, cormous herb, up to 250 mm tall; occurs singly. Leaves basal, often *absent* at time of flowering, linear, 2–3 mm wide. Inflorescence 7(–10)-flowered. Flowers small, pale pink; outer bracts brown, dry. Flowering time: Sept. and Oct., after fire.

Single plants scattered in coastal grassland, 350 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba EC and Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Potential threat to habitat from timber cultivation and agriculture.

VU

A & B, inflorescence; C, plant in habitat.



— *Watsonia pondoensis* Goldblatt^E —

pondoensis = from Pondoland

Cormous herb; occurs *in clumps*. Leaves blue-green, wide, 0.3 m tall. Inflorescence up to 0.6 m tall, up to 8-flowered. Flowers well-spaced, dark pink; bracts not overlapping, tipped brown. Flowering time: Sept. and Oct.

Colonies in moist coastal grassland, drainage lines and seepage areas, 50–450 m a.s.l. Range: Port Grosvenor EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Threat from decline in specialised habitat by agriculture, uncontrolled fires and overgrazing.

EN

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)

Mint family. Aromatic herbs; stems 4-angled.

— *Plectranthus aliciae* (Codd) Van Jaarsv. & T.J.Edwards^E —



Synonym: *Plectranthus madagascariensis* (Pers.)
Benth. var. *aliciae* Codd

plektron = spur, *anthos* = flower; the flowers in this genus have a conspicuous spur; *aliciae* = after Alice Pegler, teacher and naturalist, who first collected this species

Kentani spurflower (E); *kentani-spoorsalie* (A)

Decumbent to erect, semi-succulent herb, up to 400 mm tall. Leaves broad, membranous, sparsely hairy; margin with 2–4 pairs of rounded teeth. Inflorescence terminal raceme. Flowers insignificant, white to pale mauve; tube widens at throat. Flowering time: Mar. and Apr. (May). Fruit small brown nutlet.

Subtropical coastal forests, $\pm$ 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN.

LC

A, flower; B, inflorescence.



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus brevimentum* T.J.Edwards^E —

brevis = short, *mentum* = chin or point, referring to the short lower lip

Erect or decumbent, semi-succulent herb, up to 0.5 m tall; stems purple or dark green, some branches densely hairy. Leaves semi-succulent, dark green; midvein hairy; margin with 6 or 7 pairs of pointed teeth in upper two-thirds. Inflorescence terminal raceme. Flowers with upper lip white with 2 deep magenta stripes; *lower lip short*, dark pink. Flowering time: Jan. to Mar. Fruit nutlet.

Steep sandstone gorges, $\pm$ 150 m a.s.l. Range: known only from the Lupatana and Mkweni river gorges, EC.

Critically Rare

A, flowering plant in habitat (photo: DUB); B, inflorescence (photo: DUB).



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)

— *Plectranthus ernstii* Codd^E —



ernstii = acknowledges Ernst J. van Jaarsveld, horticulturist with a special interest in *Plectranthus*

bonsai mint (E)

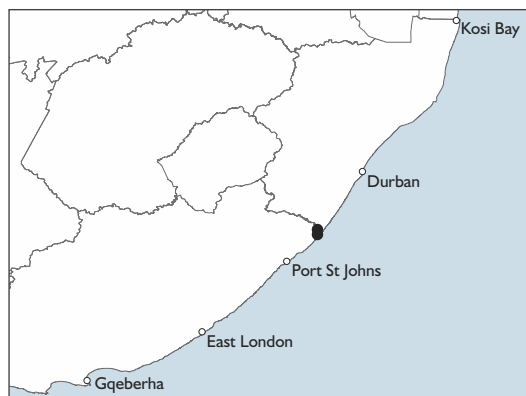
Erect to decumbent, semi-succulent herb, up to 250 mm tall; stems branched, *swollen, tuber-like*. Leaves rounded, glabrous to sparsely hairy; margins with 3–5 pairs of rounded teeth. Inflorescence terminal raceme. Flowers small, light blueish mauve with darker markings. Flowering time: Oct. to Apr. (May). Fruit light brown nutlet.

Wooded slopes in shallow soil or humus, also in rock crevices on sandstone cliffs, 60–600 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Potentially threatened by alien plant invasion.

NT

A, flowers; B, inflorescence; C, plant showing bulbous stem.



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus hilliardiae* Codd subsp. *hilliardiae*^E —

hilliardiae = acknowledges O.M. Hilliard, former professor of botany at University of KwaZulu-Natal, who collected widely in southern KwaZulu-Natal

Pondo spurflower (E); *pondo-spoorsalie* (A)

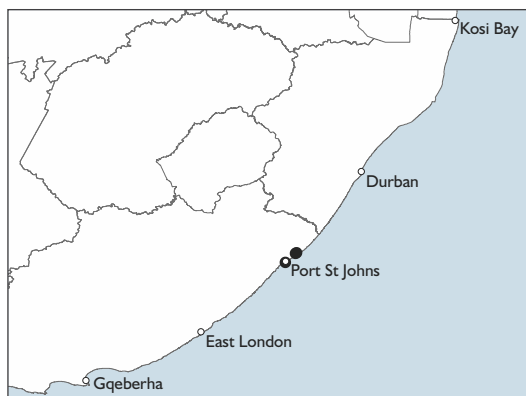
Semi-succulent herb, up to 400 mm tall; stem erect; branches hairy with *long purple hairs at nodes*. Leaves obovate, shallowly toothed in upper half, sparsely bristly. Inflorescence terminal raceme, sometimes with side branches. Flowers in clusters of up to 6, purplish blue with darker spots; tube laterally compressed. Flowering time: Feb. to Apr. (Jun.). Fruit dark brown nutlet.

Colonies on deeply shaded stream banks in moist forests, 200–600 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba River EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN.

LC

A, flower; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.

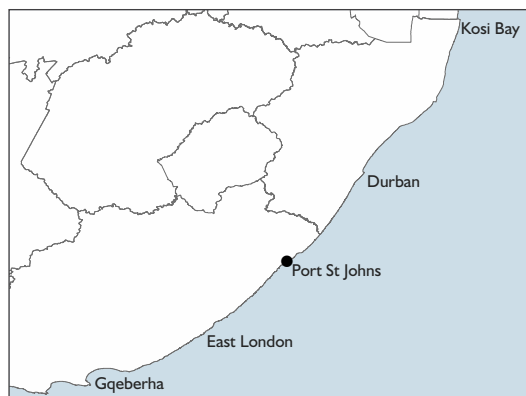


LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus hilliardiae* subsp. *australis* Van Jaarsv. & A.E.van Wyk^E —

austral = south, referring to the more southerly distribution

As above, except leaves lacking hairs, with *dark purple veins below*. Range: Port St Johns, Mbotyi and Fraser Gorge EC. Threatened by habitat loss and destruction from timber industry and agriculture.

VU

LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus malvinus* Van Jaarsv. & T.J.Edwards^E —

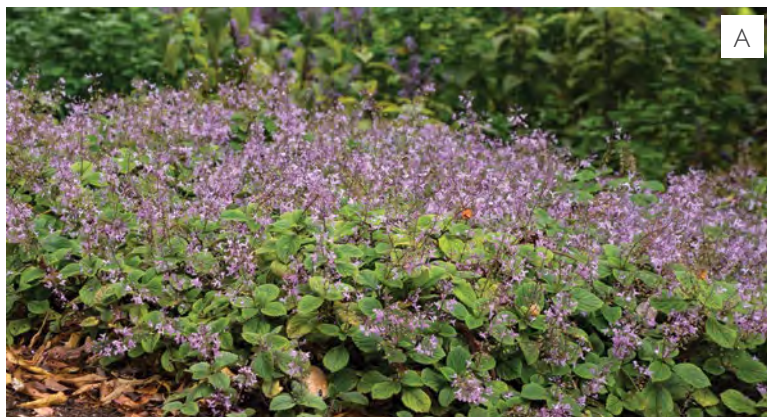
malvinus = mauve, referring to the colour of the flowers

Low growing, mat-forming herb, up to 200 mm tall, all parts with *stiff hairs*; stems 4-angled, purplish. Leaves *firm*, fleshy, broad; margin with 8–10 pairs of teeth, *purplish below*. Inflorescence lax raceme. Flowers small, pinkish *mauve* to blueish; lower lobe boat-shaped. Flowering time: Mar. to May. Fruit dark brown nutlet.

Scarp forest margins and cliffs. Range: Port St Johns EC. Highly specialised habitat. Threatened by invasive alien plants prevalent along cliff edges and fires from grasslands.

VU

A, plant (photo: ADH); B, inflorescence (photo: EvJ); C, habitat (photo: EvJ).



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus oertendahlii* T.C.E.Fr.^E —

oertendahlii = acknowledges I. Oertendahl, head horticulturist at Uppsala University Botanical Gardens in Sweden

silverleaf spur-flower (E); *bontblaarspoorsalie* (A)

Semi-succulent herb, up to 250 mm tall; stems branched, rooting at lower nodes. Leaves rounded, slightly hairy, dark green with *silvery markings above, maroon below*; margins with 5–7 pairs of rounded teeth. Inflorescence raceme, sometimes with pair of side branches. Flowers constricted at throat, white or tinged pale pink. Flowering time: Feb. to Apr. (Jun.). Fruit brown nutlet.

Coastal forest in wooded river valleys, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Umtamvuna Nature Reserve to Oribi Gorge KZN. Restricted range.

RARE

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)*Plectranthus oribiensis* Codd^E*oribiensis* = from Oribi GorgeOribi spurflower (E); *oribi-spoorsalie* (A)

Erect shrub up to 2.5 m tall; stem swollen at base, branches hollow; roots horizontal. Leaves large, densely hairy; margin shallowly toothed, glandular; base heart-shaped; petioles long. Inflorescence raceme with basal branches. Flowers in clusters of up to 10, mauve, hairy. Flowering time: Mar. to May. Fruit dark brown nutlet.

Forested margins and shaded slopes, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: currently known only from Oribi Gorge KZN. Restricted range.

RARE

A, inflorescence (photo: GRN); B, leaves (photo: GRN); C, bulbous base of stem (photo: GRN).



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)

— *Plectranthus praetermissus* Codd^E —



praetermissus = overlooked, in reference to its late discovery

Port St Johns spurflower (E); *port st johns-spoorsalie* (A)

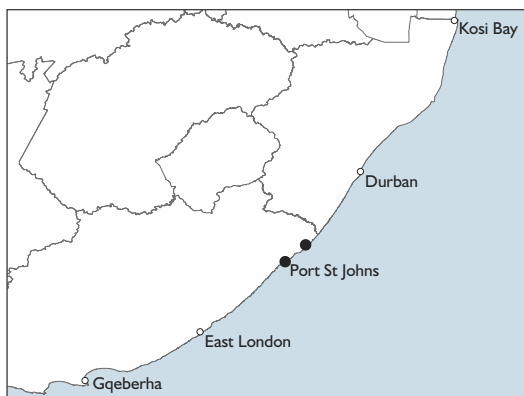
Low growing herb, up to 300 mm tall; stems purplish. Leaves broadly ovate, with sparse soft hairs; margin often wavy, with 5–6 pairs of teeth. Inflorescence at tips of branches, *sparse*. Flowers purplish violet; *tube straight*. Flowering time: Feb. to May. Fruit dark brown nutlet.

Shaded understorey in scarp forest. Range: Port St Johns to Msikaba River EC. Threatened by alien plant invasion and degradation of forest habitat for subsistence use.

VU

A, plant (photo: DUB); B, flowers (photo: DUB).



— *Plectranthus reflexus* Van Jaarsv. & T.J.Edwards^E —

reflexus = reflexed, referring to the strongly re-curved lower lobe

ballerina spurflower (E); *ballerina-spoorsalie* (A)

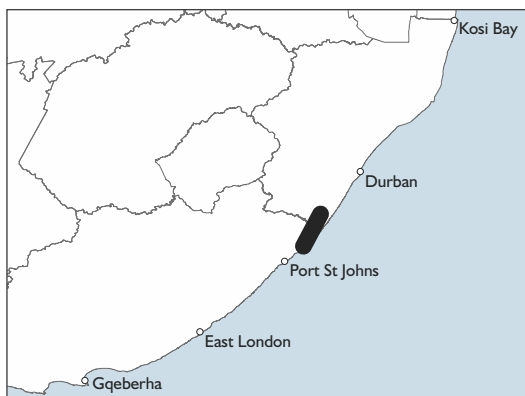
Erect, soft subshrub, up to 0.8 m tall; stems purplish, covered in hairs, swollen at base, often with *stilt roots*; branches few. Leaves semi-succulent, ovate to triangular, purplish tinge below; margin toothed. Inflorescence raceme. Flowers purplish; tube compressed, *narrow at throat*; *lower lip conspicuously reflexed* with age. Flowering time: Jan. to Mar. Fruit blackish nutlet.

Sandstone rocks in coastal forest, 350 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns to Msikaba River EC. Threatened by habitat loss to development and degradation from deforestation and subsistence use of forests, as well as competition from invasive alien plants.

VU

A, plant (photo: ADH); B, flowers (photo: DUB).



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus saccatus* Benth. subsp. *pondoensis* Van Jaarsv. & Milstein^E —

saccatus = pouched, referring to base of the flower,
pondoensis = from Pondoland

Pondo stoep jacaranda (E); stoepjakaranda (A)

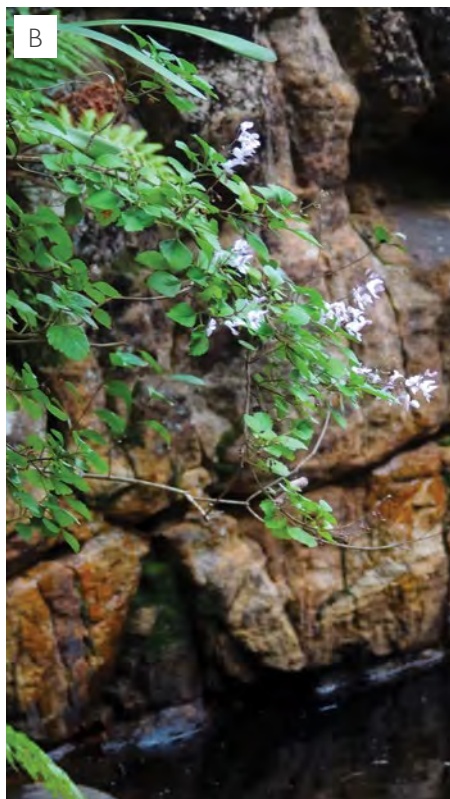
Perennial shrub; stems woody at base, *branches trailing*, up to 3 m long. Leaves *semi-succulent*, margin with 3–6 pairs of teeth. Inflorescence raceme. Flowers in clusters of up to 6, white or pale mauve with dark markings. Flowering time: Nov. to Apr. (Jun.) but sporadic throughout the year. Fruit dark brown nutlet.

Forest margins and river gorges, up to 400 m a.s.l.
Range: Ntsubane Gorge EC to Oribi Gorge KZN.

The Pondoland form of *Plectranthus saccatus* Benth. subsp. *saccatus* var. *longitubus* Codd differs from those in the north of KZN towards the Lebombo Mountains.

LC

A, flower; B, white form; C, Pondoland form of *Plectranthus saccatus* subsp. *saccatus* var. *longitubus* (photo: NC).



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Plectranthus stylesii* T.J.Edwards^E —

stylesii = acknowledges David Styles, botanical explorer from KZN

Msikaba spurflower (E); *msikaba-spoorsalie* (A)

Perennial herb, up to 150 mm tall, decumbent, slightly aromatic; stem 4-angled becoming round, harshly hairy. Leaves ovate, semi-succulent, scattered reddish gland dots present; margins with 4–5 pairs of teeth. Inflorescence short raceme, sometimes with pair of side branches. Flowers white; upper lip bent backwards; lower lip with red gland dots; calyx with red gland dots. Flowering time: Sept. to Apr. (May).

Moist river gorges, up to 300 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Umtamvuna River KZN. Restricted range.

CR

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, flower (photo: DUB).



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)

— *Syncolostemon ramulosus* E.Mey. ex Benth.^E —



syn = united, *kolos* = stunted, *stemon* = stamen, referring to flower structure; *ramulosus* = bearing many branchlets

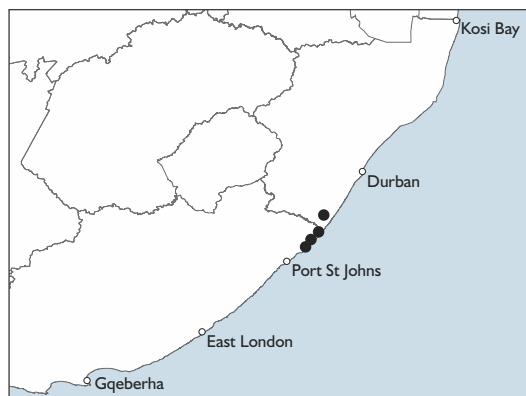
Erect shrub, up to 1.2 m tall, sparsely branched; *branchlets opposite in one plane*, densely leafy on lower half. Leaves small, almost round, slightly fleshy. Inflorescence sparsely flowered raceme. Flowers small, pale pink. Flowering time: Oct. to May.

Grassland, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Port Edward KZN. Threat from livestock grazing.

VU

A, flowers; B, inflorescence; C, plant in habitat.



LAMIACEAE
(Labiatae)— *Syncolostemon rotundifolius* E.Mey. ex Benth.^E —*rotundifolius* = with rounded leaves

round-leaved pink plume (E)

Erect, branched shrub, up to 2 m tall; stems whitish. Leaves broad to *roundish*, toothed towards the tip, hairy, gland-dotted; petiole short. Inflorescence dense raceme, often branched. Flowers in clusters of 2, pink to magenta. Flowering time: Oct. to May.

Grassland and forest margins, often in clumps, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Used in traditional medicine to treat babies for a condition called *umkhondo*.

LC

A, flowers; B & C, plants in habitat.



LAURACEAE

Avocado family. Mostly trees and shrubs; leaves aromatic; flowers small; fruit single seeded.

— *Cassytha pondoensis* Engl. var. *pondoensis* —



kesatha = tangled hair, referring to the massed stems; *pondoensis* = from Pondoland

Pondo dodder, Pondo devil's tresses (E)

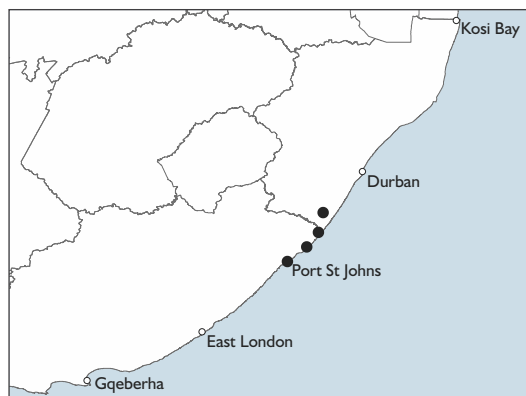
Parasitic climber; stems *long, tangled*, sprawling over shrubs and trees. Leaves scale-like. Inflorescence small clusters, covered in rusty hairs. Flowers greenish cream. Flowering time: Oct. to May. Fruit round, green turning reddish.

Open woodland, grassland, riverine forest and coastal thicket, up to 450 m a.s.l. Range: coast from Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Port Edward District KZN. Also in Mozambique and Tanzania.

LC

A, plant; B, fruit.



Cryptocarya wyliei Stapf^E

kryptos = hidden, *karya* = nut, fruit hidden in a large receptacle; *wyliei* = acknowledges James Wylie, gardener and successor to Medley-Wood at Durban (now eThekwin) Botanical Garden

Synonym: *Cryptocarya sutherlandii* Stapf

red wild-quince (E); rooikweper (A); inqayana (X); umngcabe (Z)

Usually multistemmed, erect shrub or small tree, up to 6 m tall; young growth with coppery hairs. Leaves *blueish below*. Inflorescence clusters of small flowers. Flowers cream. Flowering time: Dec. to Apr. Fruits round, turning *bright red*, edible.

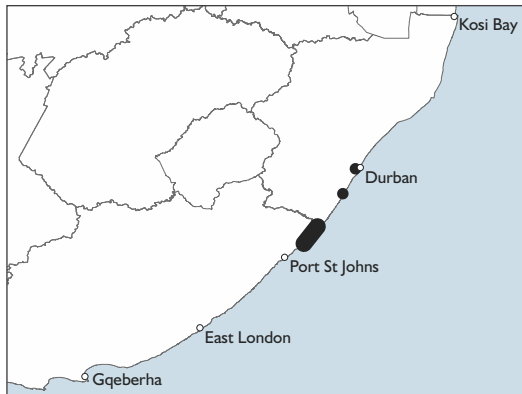
Margins of forests and bush clumps. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN, up to 600 m a.s.l, also isolated occurrence near Ngoye and Nkandla. Threatened by too intense grassland fires, habitat transformation and invasive alien species.

NT

A, plant; B & C, fruit showing colour range.



LAURACEAE

— *Dahlgrenodendron natalense* (J.H.Ross) J.J.M.van der Merwe & A.E.van Wyk —

Synonym: *Beilschmiedia natalensis* J.H.Ross

Dahlgren = acknowledges R.M.T. Dahlgren, Danish botanist, collector, author; *dendron* = tree; *natalense* = from (KwaZulu-)Natal

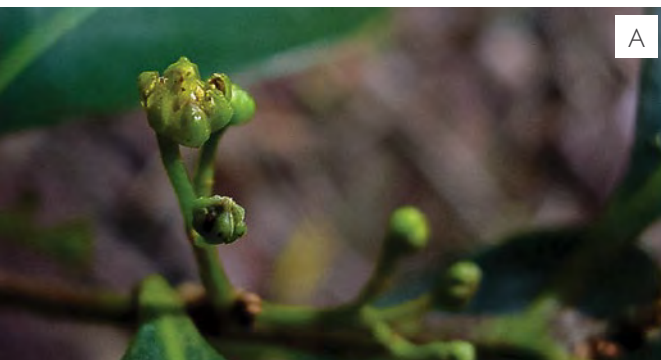
sandstone-quince (E); *sandsteenkweper* (A)

Rare, evergreen tree, up to 20 m tall; stem single or coppicing. Leaves opposite, shiny dark green; *galls* often present. Inflorescence small clusters. Flowers greenish-yellow. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit round, leathery, greenish yellow.

Forests, mostly sandstone substrate, usually near streams, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: mainly Pondoland from Mkambati Nature Reserve to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve, Umdoni Park and isolated occurrences at Kranzklouf Nature Reserve and Ozwatini KZN. Thought to be declining mainly due to failed reproduction but the recent removal of invasive alien species at Umdoni Park has revealed a subpopulation of more than a hundred trees with signs of recruitment.

EN

A, buds (photo: GRN); B, fruit (photo: GRN); C, leaves (photo: GRN).



A



B

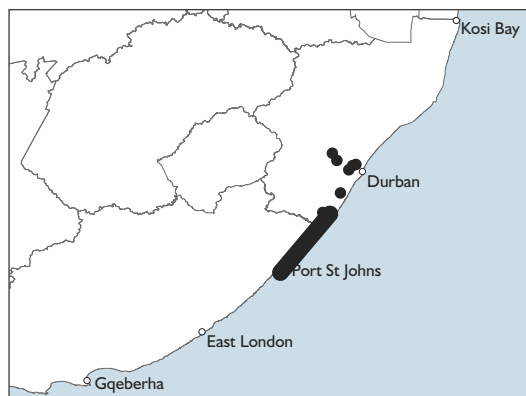


C

Bladderwort family. Carnivorous plants, mainly aquatic, rootless, free-floating; leaves simple; stems with photosynthetic appendages, bearing bladders with trap-mechanisms capturing small invertebrates.

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Utricularia sandersonii Oliv.



Synonym: *Utricularia sandersonii* var. *treubii* (Kamienksi) Kamienski; *U. treubii* Kamienski

utriculus = small bag, referring to the small underground leaf sacs that trap insects; *sandersonii* acknowledges John Sanderson (1820–1881), Scottish journalist, trader and plant collector

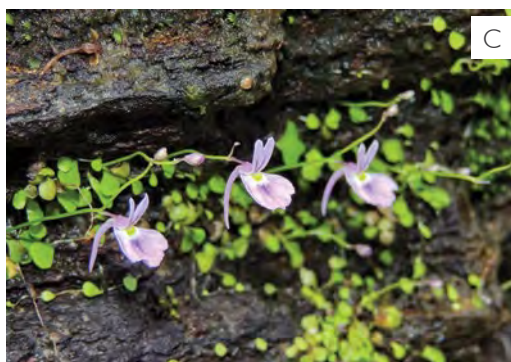
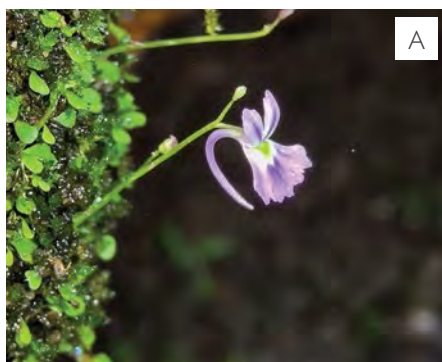
bladderwort (E); *blaaskruid* (A)

Small, perennial *lithophytic and aquatic* herb; stems threadlike. Leaves small, scattered; base cuneate; *traps* oval. Inflorescence with several flowers. Flowers pale pinkish with darker marking; upper lip deeply lobed; spur curved, 8–10 mm long. Flowering time: throughout the year.

Wet rocks or damp soil, shade, often in forests, at elevations 250–1 200 m a.s.l. Range: mainly Port St Johns EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN, also uMgungundlovu District. Generally grows in inaccessible places, not threatened.

LC

A, flower, showing long spur; B, flowers, close up; C, plant, showing stems; D, plant in habitat; E, habitat.



LINDERNIACEAE

Wishbone-flower family. Herbs with square stems; leaves in basal rosette; stigma touch-sensitive. Includes resurrection plants.

— *Craterostigma nanum* (Benth.) Engl. —

craterostigma = from Greek *krater*, a bowl, and *stigma*, reputedly referring to the cup-shaped tip of the style; *nanum* = small

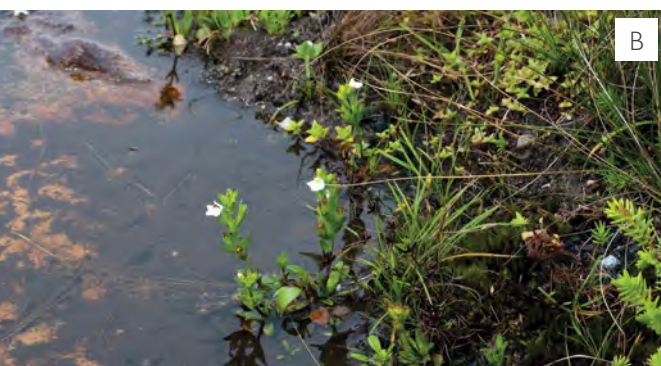
mole's spectacles (E); *qwathubane* (Z)

Dwarf herb, dessication tolerant. Leaves in basal rosette. Inflorescence with erect peduncle, generally 50–80 mm tall. Flowers white with purple markings, two yellow bosses in throat; anterior stamens elbowed to form an arch. Flowering time: Nov. to Mar.

In shallow soil on sandstone rock sheets in coastal grassland, 60–350 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Flats KZN. May be threatened by habitat degradation.

NE

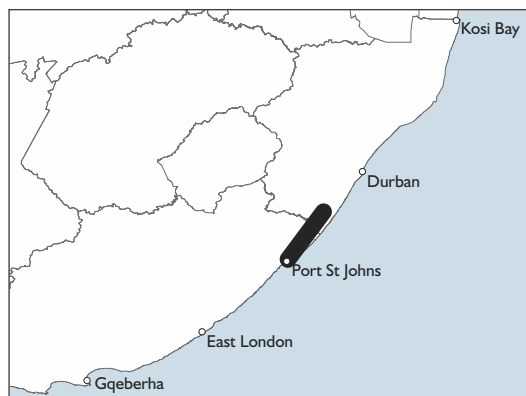
A, flowers; B, plant; C, plants in habitat.



Hibiscus family. Stamens united in a tube; calyx often distinctive. Includes cotton, okra and ornamentals.

MALVACEAE

— *Grewia pondoensis* Burret^E —



Pondo crossberry (E); *pondo-kruisbessie* (A)

Grewia = acknowledges Nehemiah Grew, British botanist, known as the 'father of plant physiology'; *pondoensis* = from Pondoland

Small straggly tree, up to 5 m tall; branches often drooping. Leaves *slightly thick, leathery*, dark green, 3-veined from base; margin slightly scalloped to entire. Inflorescence up to 3 pedicellate flowers opposite leaves. Flowers mauve. Flowering time: Oct. to Jan. Fruit reddish brown, shiny, up to 4-lobed.

Forest margins and cliffs, on Msikaba Sandstone, 100–500 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi

Gorge KZN. Bark and leaves widely used for medicinal and cultural practices, hard wood used for sticks and spear shafts. Declining due to uncontrolled burning, harvesting and alien plant invasion.

NT

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant in habitat.



MELIACEAE

Mahogany family. Leaves asymmetrical. Important timber family.

— *Turraea pulchella* (Harms) T.D.Penn. —

Turraea = acknowledges Giorgio della Torre, professor of botany and curator of gardens at the University of Padua, author of important botanical works; *pulchella* = beautiful and small

kanferfoelie (A)

Low growing suffrutex; stems tufted, from a woody base; branches spreading, up to 200 mm long. Leaves *irregularly 3- or 5-lobed* in upper half. Inflorescence with flowers single or occasionally up to 3. Flowers white, $\pm$ hidden amongst leaves. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit round, green.

Grassland, on sandstone, above river gorges, 300–650 m a.s.l. Range: Greenville District EC, Oribi Flats and eThekweni District KZN. Severely fragmented population, habitat loss due to transformation and encroachment of woody plants in grasslands.

VU

A, flower; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



Turraea streyi F.White & Styles

streyi = acknowledges R.G. Strey, former curator of Natal Herbarium, who discovered the plant

Suffrutex, up to 750 mm tall; stems becoming twiggy. Leaves variable, mostly trifoliate, may have 3 to 5 lobes. Inflorescence with flowers single or up to 3; peduncle slender. Flowers white; calyx leafy, hairy. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit capsule.

Partial shade in margins of scrub forest and bush clumps, as well as rank grassland, 30–500 m a.s.l. Plants in shaded understory are slender but in grassland they are taller and sparsely branched, unless they are grazed in which case they are well

branched at the base. Range: presumed extinct in the Pondoland phytogeographical region, now known from Mpambinyoni and Greater Umkomaas river valleys KZN. Threatened by habitat transformation due to agriculture and development, as well as alien plant invasion.

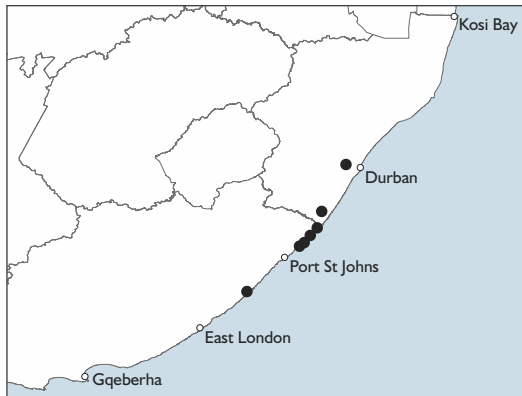
CR

A, flowers; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



MEMECYLACEAE

Memecylon family. Fruit a berry with 1–5 seeds.

— *Memecylon bachmannii* Engl.^E —Synonym: *Memecylon grandiflorum* A.Fern. & R.Fern.

Pondo rose-apple (E)

memekulon = fruit of the strawberry tree, reputedly because some species have edible fruits; *bachmannii* = acknowledges F.E. Bachman, early explorer in Pondoland

Small tree, up to 7 m tall; stem straight, *branches horizontal*. Leaves *roundish*, leathery, very *shiny*; *margin rolled under*; new leaves bronze. Inflorescence small clusters in leaf axils. Flowers small, white with pale pinkish wash. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit oval, green turning dark purple.

Coastal forest understorey, up to ± 500 m a.s.l. Range: mainly Pondoland, from Lusikisiki and Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN, also isolated occurrence near Mbashe River EC and eThekweni KZN. Fruits eaten by birds. Some impact from habitat degradation and firewood harvesting but locally common.

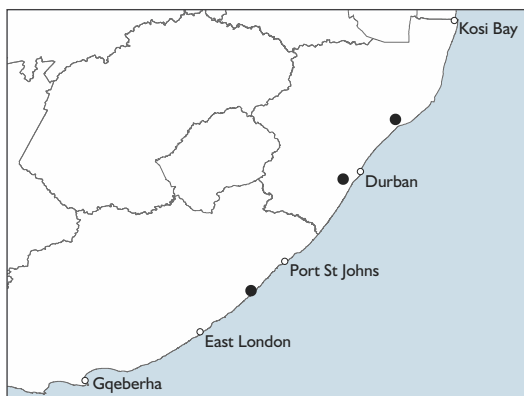
LC

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant.



Fig family. Trees and stranglers; milky sap used to make bird lime; pointed growing leaf tip at end of branches. Figs visited by butterflies and eaten by birds, bats and mammals.

MORACEAE

— *Ficus bizanae* Hutch. & Burt-Davy^E —

ficus = fig; *bizanae* = from Bizana District

Pondo fig (E); *pondovy* (A); *umthombe*, *uluzi*, *umko-voti* (X)

Large tree, up to 20 m tall; stem buttressed, branches spreading. Leaves 3-veined from base, leathery. Fruit on *spurs* on branches and stem, yellow-green figs with *raised pale dots*. Fruiting time: Jan. to Mar.; pollinated by wasps.

Coastal forests and rock outcrops, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Dwesa Nature Reserve EC to Mtamvuna River KZN, also Ongoye forest.

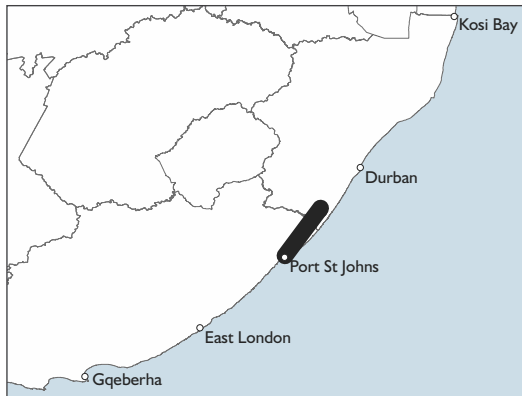
LC

A, fruit; B, leaves, showing sharp growing point (photo: GRN); C, trunk.



MYRTACEAE

Myrtle family. Trees and shrubs; leaves in opposite pairs; flowers with numerous stamens; fruit with persistent remains of calyx. Foodplant of butterflies.

— *Eugenia erythrophylla* Strey^E —

Eugenia = acknowledges Prince Francois Eugene of Savoy, patron of the arts and botany; *erythros* = red, *phyllon* = leaf, a few red leaves present at any time of year

large-leaved myrtleberry (E)

Medium tree, $\pm 6(-15)$ m tall; bark peeling in papery strips. Leaves thick, leathery, pale below; gland dots obscure; *young leaves pink, covered with hairs*. Inflorescence single on new growth; peduncles short. Flowers white or with pale pink wash. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb. Fruit roundish, orange-red. Eaten by birds and genets.

Forest edges near streams or on cliffs above rivers, up to 450 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Threatened by uncontrolled grassland fires, harvesting for firewood and building materials, and alien plant invasion.

NT

A, flowers and reddish leaves; B, fruit; C, ripe fruit.



Eugenia simii Dummer^E

Synonym: *Eugenia capensis* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Harv. ex Sond. subsp. *simii* (Dummer) F.White

simii = acknowledges T.R. Sim, botanist and author on trees

river myrtleberry (E)

Branched shrub, up to 3 m tall; branchlets slender. Leaves in pairs at right angles, elliptic, narrow; tip pointed. Inflorescence clusters of few flowers. Flowers white. Flowering time: Sep. to Dec. Fruit roundish, blackish purple.

Watercourses, up to ± 600 m a.s.l. Range: mainly Pondoland from Bizana EC to Oribi Gorge KZN, outliers Howick and northern KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and alien species invasion.

VU

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, fruit (photo: RB).



MYRTACEAE

— *Eugenia* sp. C —

coast paperbark myrtleberry (E); *kuspapierbasmirtessie* (A)

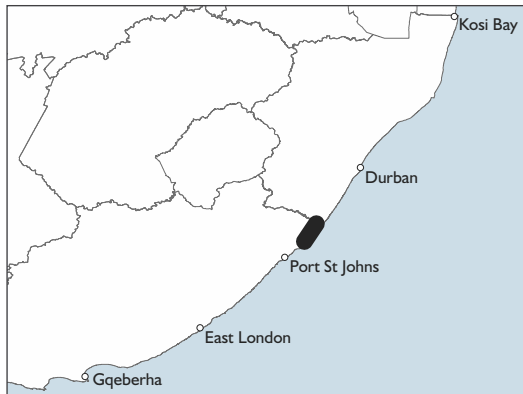
Erect tree, up to 20 m tall; stem straight; bark papery and peeling. Leaves small, oval; tip short, abrupt; new leaves pinkish. Inflorescence many clusters. Flowers white; calyx hairy. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec. Fruits round, red.

Scarp forest, up to ± 500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Vernon Crookes Nature Reserve KZN.

NE

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, fruit (photo: RB); C, plant (photo: RB).



— *Eugenia umtamvunensis* A.E.van Wyk^E —

umtamvunensis = from Umtamvuna, on the border between EC and KZN

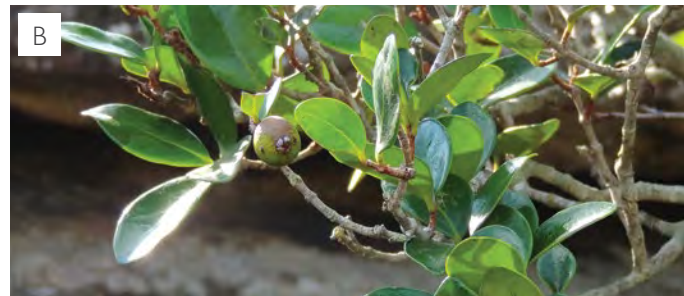
thick-leaf myrtleberry (E); dikblaarmirtebessie (A)

Small tree, up to 5 m tall; stem straight; branches reddish brown becoming grey, stout. Leaves leathery, paler below with gland dots; tip rounded; young leaves *hairless*, pinkish brown. Inflorescence in axils of fallen leaves, compact cluster, $\pm$ *without peduncle*. Flowers white. Flowering time: Oct. and Nov. Fruit round, *large*, yellow to red ripening purple, often stalkless.

Forest margins and rocky outcrops in grassland, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Distribution very fragmented, habitat threatened by uncontrolled burning, wood harvesting and alien plant invasion.

EN

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant in habitat.



MYRTACEAE

— *Eugenia verdoorniae* A.E.van Wyk^E —

verdoorniae = acknowledges Inez Verdoorn, botanist, one of the first SA botanical liaison officers at Kew

small-leaved myrtleberry (E)

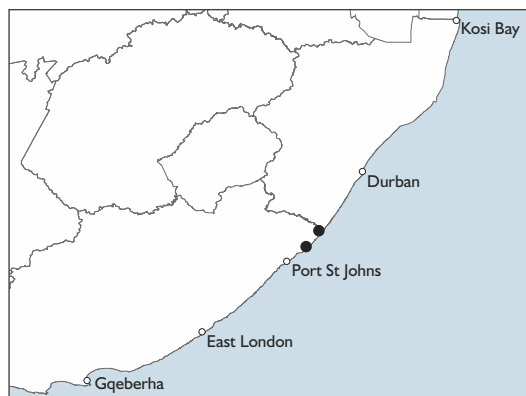
Well-branched, densely leafy *shrub* or small tree, up to 5 m tall; young branches reddish. Leaves *small, linear*; veins inconspicuous; new leaves red. Inflorescence single or few-flowered, in leaf axils. Flowers white tinged pink. Flowering time: mostly Jun. and Jul. Fruits small, round, red.

Forest margins and river banks/islands, up to ± 400 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Habitat threatened by uncontrolled burning.

NT

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, close up of flowers and buds.



— *Syzygium pondoense* Engl.^E —

syzygos = joined, referring to leaves and stems in pairs; *pondoense* = from Pondoland

Pondo waterberry (E); *pondowaterbessie* (A)

Well-branched, woody shrub or small tree, up to 2.5 m tall; branchlets red, square. Leaves opposite, elliptic; midrib conspicuous, lateral veins visible; new leaves reddish. Inflorescence clustered. Flowers white, appearing fluffy because of many stamens. Flowering time: Nov. and Dec. Fruit round, green ripening red to purple.

Stream banks, rock beds and islands in streams, on Msikaba Sandstone, 20–200 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Very restricted range.

RARE

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant in habitat.



ORCHIDACEAE

Orchid family. Terrestrial, epilithic and epiphytic; floral structure complex, adapted for insect pollination; fruits contain dust-like seeds. Important horticultural subjects.

— *Brachycorythis inhambanensis* (Schltr.) Schltr.^E —

brachys = short, *korys* = helmet, refers to the hooded flower; *inhambanensis* = from Inhambane province, Mozambique.

Slender terrestrial orchid, up to 240 mm tall. Leaves few, on stem. Inflorescence fairly dense, with up to 60 small flowers. Flowers yellow-green with purple spots on lip; spur absent. Flowering time: Dec. to March.

Regarded as rare, in damp coastal grassland up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: mainly northern Pondoland EC to Port Edward KZN and disjunct subpopulation Kosi Bay KZN.

LC

A, flower; B, inflorescence; C, plant.



ORCHIDACEAE

— *Eulophia coeloglossa* Schltr. —

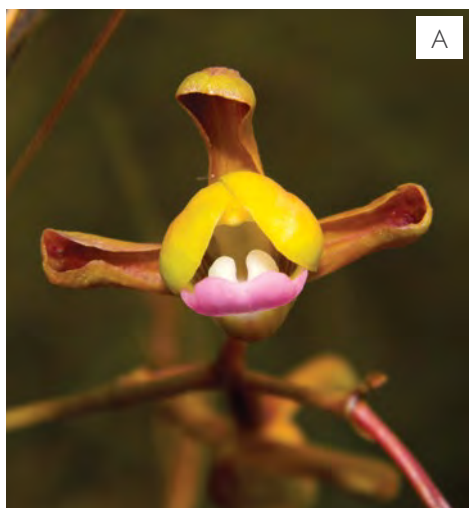
eu = good, *lophos* = plume, referring to the crest of hairs on the flower lip; *coeloglossa* = hollowed out tongue, referring to the lip

Terrestrial orchid, up to 600 mm tall; stem erect. Leaves stiffly erect, pointed, appear before flowers. Inflorescence a raceme. Flowers well spaced; sepals rolled inwards forming a cylinder, pale green and pink; lip yellow with 2 tooth-like structures. Flowering time: Aug. to Dec.

Marshy grassland near sea level. Range: Mzamba EC and Port Edward KZN, disjunct subpopulation at Ndumo KZN. Rare but disjunct from widespread distribution in sub-Saharan Africa and not regarded as threatened.

LC

A, flower showing tooth-like structure on the lip; B, flowers; C, plant.



ORCHIDACEAE

Eulophia edwardii Bytebier

Erect, terrestrial orchid, up to 240 mm tall; rhizome thickened into pseudobulbs; leaf shoot separate from peduncle. Leaves up to 8, emergent at flowering; longitudinal veins conspicuous. Inflorescence of up to 12 flowers. Flowers *inverted* (lip above); petals broad, creamy white with bright yellow crest in throat; spur 7 mm long. Flowering time: Feb., Mar.

Grows socially in coastal grassland, $\pm$ 15 m a.s.l. Range: only known from a site south of Port Edward KZN.

NE

A & B, flowers; C, plant in habitat.



— *Habenaria woodii* Schltr. —

habena = strap, thong; *aria* = possessing, refers to long narrow spur; *woodii* = acknowledges John Medley Wood, former curator of Durban (now Ethekewini) Botanical Gardens

Slender, terrestrial orchid, up to 580 mm tall. Leaves on stem. Inflorescence *sparsely many-flowered*. Flowers green and white. Flowering time: Mar. and Apr.

Marshy coastal grassland, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Umtamvuna Nature Reserve to Kosi Bay KZN. Declining because of habitat transformation and degradation, as well as alien species invasion.

VU

A, inflorescence; B, fruit; C, plant.



ORCHIDACEAE

— *Stenoglottis maccloughlinii* (L.Bolus) G.McDonald ex J.M.H.Shaw^E —

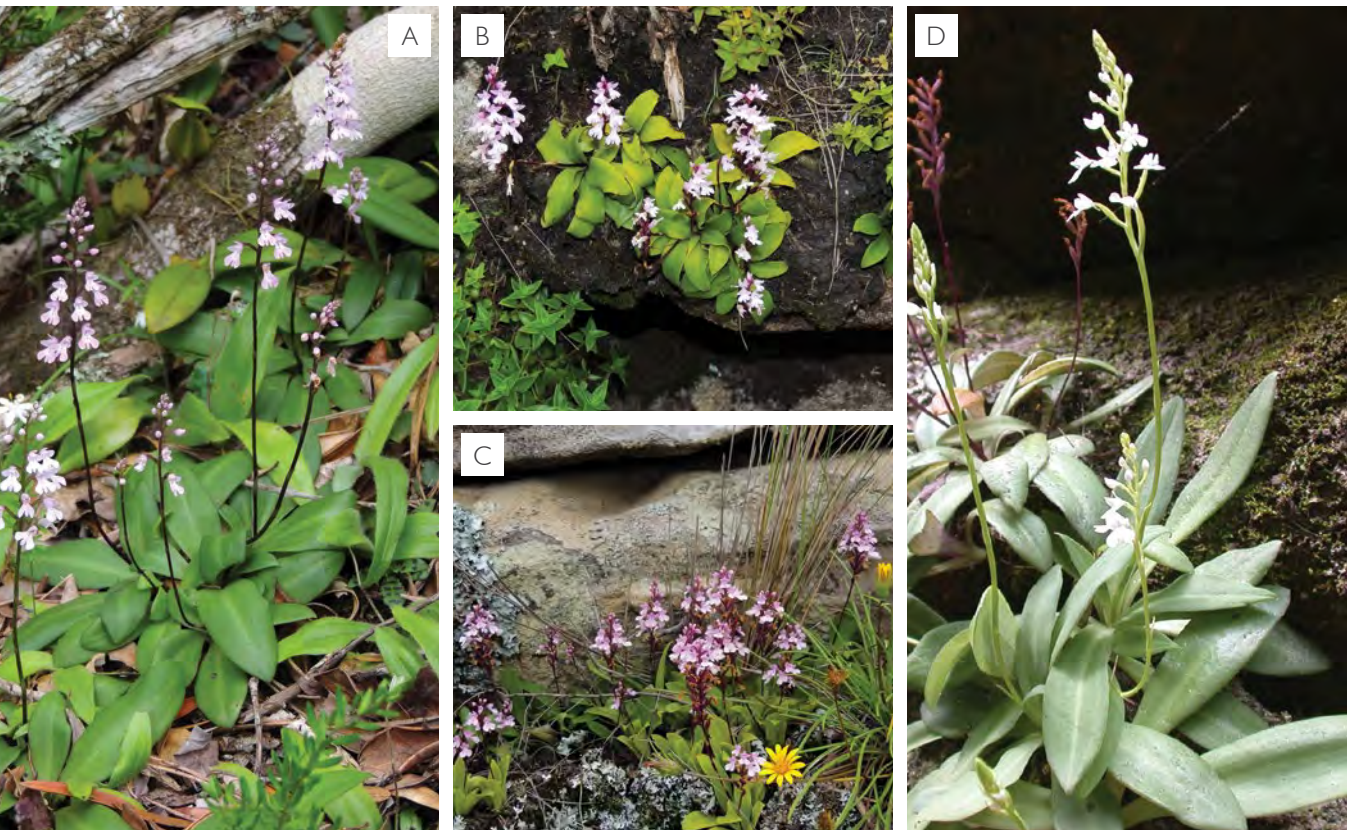
steno = narrow, *glottis* = tongue, refers to the tongue-like lip; *maccloughlinii* = acknowledges A.G. McLoughlin, botanical artist and collector, main interest in orchids

Lithophytic orchid, up to 350 mm tall. Leaves 5–15 in basal rosette, slightly fleshy, *unspotted*, tinged maroon below. Inflorescence of up to 40 flowers; peduncle erect. Flowers pink or occasionally white, with darker purple markings; spur 2–3 mm long. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb.

Forest margins in partial shade or damp seeps on south-facing rocky ledges in grassland, 10–700 m a.s.l. Range: Mzamba EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve and surrounds KZN.

NE

A & B, plant in flower; C, plant in habitat; D, white form (photo: DUB).



— *Tridactyle bicaudata* (Lindl.) Schltr. subsp. *rupestris* H.P.Linder —

tri = three, *dactylos* = finger, refers to the 3-lobed lip; *bi* = two, *caudata* = tail-like, referring to divided lateral lip lobes; *rupestris* = rock dwelling

Stelzen orchid (E)

Robust, lithophytic orchid, up to 500 mm tall; stems erect or sprawling; roots exposed. Leaves stiff, leathery, curved outwards from stem in 2 opposite rows. Inflorescence dense; flowers facing upwards, in 2 rows on horizontal peduncles. Flowers cream turning yellowish brown; lip 3-lobed with frilly side lobes. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb.

On rocks in sun, coastal grassland, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: Mainly Pondoland, Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN, also Gqeberha District EC.

LC

A, inflorescence; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



ORCHIDACEAE

— *Ypsilopus erectus* (P.J.Cribb) P.J.Cribb & J.L.Stewart —

Synonym: *Ypsilopus longifolius* (Kraenz.) Summerh. subsp. *erectus* P.J.Cribb

ypsilon = letter Y, *pous* = foot, referring to the attachment of the pollinia to a Y-shaped structure; *erectus* = erect

Delicate, lithophytic or epiphytic orchid, up to 150 mm tall; roots arise from base of stem. Leaves linear, in a fan. Inflorescence several, below the leaves, 2–12-flowered. Flowers white; spur 45 mm long. Flowering time: Apr. to May.

Coastal forested gorges, on rocks and trees, 150–450 m a.s.l. Range: Bizana District EC to Umtamvu-

na Nature Reserve KZN. Very restricted, disjunct subpopulation in South Africa but it occurs in Zambia and is not regarded as threatened.

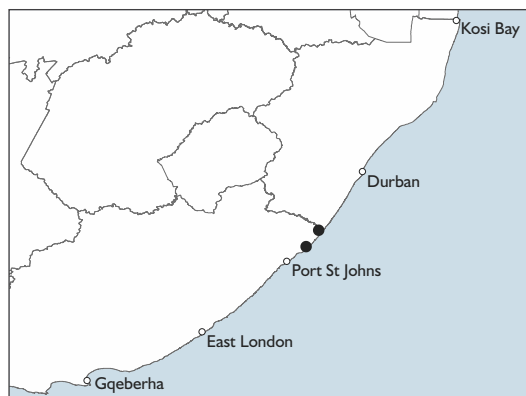
LC

A & B, plant in habitat; C, flowers, showing long spur.



Milkwort family. Superficial similarity to pea family but distinguished by brush-like structure at tip of keel.

POLYGALACEAE

— *Polygala gazensis* Baker f. —

Synonyms: *Polygala esterae* Chodat; *P. teretifolia* Baker f.

poly = much, *gala* = milk, from the belief that cattle eating these plants produced more milk; *gazen-sis* = from Gazaland (southern Mozambique and Zimbabwe) for Swazi chief Gaza

Lax scrambler; branches up to 1.5 m long, densely leafy. Leaves small, narrow, light green, shiny above, hairy below. Inflorescence mostly single (up to 5) flowers, *scattered* on branches. Flowers mauve to purple; brush of hairs protruding from keel. Flowering time: Aug. to Oct. but occasionally throughout the year. Fruit small, flat, winged capsule, seeds black.

Forest and scrub margins, river banks, 200–600 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC and Um-tamvuna Nature Reserve KZN, also Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

LC

A, flower; B, branch; C, plant.



POLYGONACEAE

Buckwheat family. Base of leaf stalk sheathed; flowers within dry bracts.

— *Oxygonum dregeanum* Meisn. subsp. *streyi* Germish. —

oxys = sharp, *gonia* = an angle, referring to the three-angled, sometimes sharply pointed seeds; *dregeanum* = acknowledges J.F. Drège, horticulturist, plant collector and explorer in South Africa; *streyi* = acknowledges Rudolf Strey, former curator of the (KwaZulu-)Natal Herbarium

starstalk (E); *umdambane*, *umkhandu*, *untabane* (Z)

Robust *decumbent herb*, much branched; rootstock long, thick, red. Stems angled with longitudinal ridges, reddish brown, densely hairy. Leaf sheaths membranous, reddish brown, with sharp tips. Leaves slightly succulent, white hairs on midrib and base,

narrowly obovate; margin wavy. Inflorescence *short spike*. Flowers 10–15 mm diam., 5 petal-like lobes, white tinged pink. Flowering time: Aug. to Apr. Fruit ovoid, with longitudinal ridges.

Coastal grassland in sandy soils, up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: intact fragments of grassland from Port Edward to Ndumu KZN. Also in southern Mozambique. Used in traditional medicine. Habitat threatened by urban expansion, coastal development and agriculture, as well as degradation due to uncontrolled burning and alien plant invasion.

EN

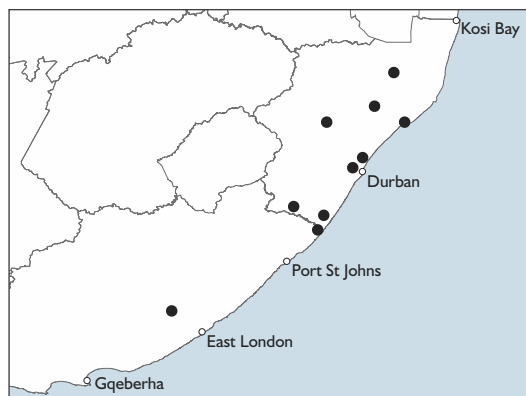
A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant.



Protea family. Plants woody; flowers grouped in heads or spikes, often surrounded by showy bracts.

PROTEACEAE

— *Faurea macnaughtonii* E.Phillips —



Faurea = acknowledges William Faure, botanist, naturalist; *macnaughtonii* = acknowledges Colin MacNaughton, conservator of forests at Knysna during the 1890s

terblanz (E); terblanz (A); isisefo (P); isafo, icuba lethole, isiqwane, umkhubane (X); isisefo, isiqalaba (Z)

Evergreen tree, up to 25 m tall; crown dense. Leaves alternate; young leaves lanceolate, often red; older leaves shorter, broader; petioles reddish. Inflorescence a *pendent spike*, up to 160 mm long. Flowers cream to pinkish. Flowering time: Dec. to Mar. Fruit brown nutlet with long whitish hairs.

Deep within mature forests, up to 2 000 m a.s.l. Range: small scattered population from Wolkberg L, southwards to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN and Stutterheim EC, disjunct subpopulation around Knysna WC. Generally in small, fragmented populations. Used in traditional medicine to treat food poisoning. The common name *isisefo* refers to the tiny holes in the bark giving the tree the appearance of a sieve or strainer.

RARE

A, inflorescence; B, fruit; C, crown.



PROTEACEAE

— *Leucadendron pondoense* A.E.van Wyk^E —

leukos = white, *dendron* = tree, referring to the silver tree, a member of this genus; *pondoense* = from Pondoland

Pondo conebush (E); *pondotolbos* (A)

Woody shrub, up to 5 m tall; main stem single, branched above. Leaves with petioles, leathery, initially covered in silver hairs, hairless when mature, *slightly sickle-shaped* with fine, red point. Inflorescence *cone-shaped*; male flower heads covered in dense silver hairs; bracts at base inconspicuous. Flowering time: Sep. to Dec. Fruit released after 12 months.

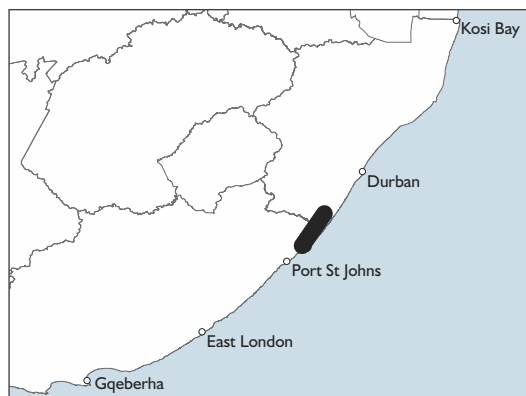
Dense stands in river beds and stream banks, 0–50 m a.s.l. Range: Fraser Gorge to Mnyameni River EC. Threatened by habitat loss from flooding, timber industry, uncontrolled fires and alien species invasion.

VU

A, flowers; B, plant in habitat; C, cones.



— *Leucadendron spissifolium* (Salisb. ex Knight) I. Williams subsp. *natalense* (Thode & Gilg) I. Williams^E



Synonym: *Leucadendron natalense* Thode & Gilg

spissifolium = densely leafy; *natalense* = from (KwaZulu-)Natal

Natal spear-leaf conebush (E)

Multistemmed shrub, up to 1 m tall. Leaves narrow, *twisted at base*, hairless; tip sharply pointed. Inflorescence *cone-shaped*, nested in conspicuous bract-like leaves that are paler and broader than stem leaves; male and female heads on separate plants; dried cones remain visible. Flowering time: Sep. to Nov.

Damp coastal grassland, 60–500 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Declining due to habitat loss and transformation, as well as reproductive failure.

NT

A, female flower head; B, male flower head; C, cones; D, plants in habitat.



PROTEACEAE

— *Leucadendron spissifolium* (Salisb. ex Knight) I. Williams subsp. *oribinum* I. Williams^E —

oribinum = from Oribi

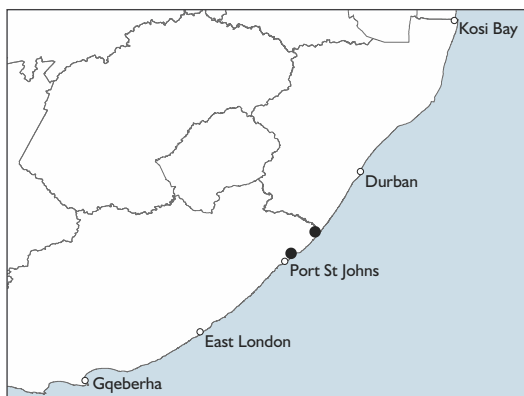
Similar to *L. spissifolium* subsp. *natalense*, but leaves narrower, linear, sickle-shaped. Inflorescence with smaller flower heads. Flowering time: Oct. and Nov.

Coastal grassland, 60–500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Threatened by habitat loss due to agriculture and development.

VU

A, female flowers; B, male flowers; C, plant.



— *Leucospermum innovans* Rourke^E —

innovans = renewing, refers to resprouting after fire
Pondoland pincushion (E)

Multistemmed shrub, up to 1 m tall. Leaves with petioles, greyish green, leathery, *broadly wedge-shaped*, toothed toward tip. Inflorescence rounded. Flowers yellow; stamens reddish orange; tube swollen at base, narrower at top. Flowering time: Sep. and Oct. Fruit released 1–2 months after flowering.

Groups in rocky grassland, 0–250 m a.s.l. Range: Ntsubane near Port St Johns to Mzamba District EC. Severely fragmented, declining because of habitat loss and degradation.

EN

A, flower head; B, cone; C, plants in habitat.



RANUNCULACEAE

Buttercup family. Includes many ornamentals, such as *Ranunculus*, *Anemone* and *Delphinium*.

— *Anemone bracteata* (Harv. ex J.Zahlbr.) J.C.Manning & Goldblatt^E —



nahamea = corruption of name of Greek god Adonis, killed while hunting and where his blood fell, red flowers appeared; *bracteata* = refers to leaf-like bracts below the flowers

Synonyms: *Knowltonia bracteata* Harv. ex J.Zahlbr.; *Knowltonia rigida* Salisb. var. *simplicifolia* Harv.

blistering leaves (E); *brandblaar* (A); *umvuthuza* (X, Z)

Perennial rhizomatous herb; stem and leaves hairy. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets large. Inflorescence *much branched*. Flowers numerous, small, greenish white. Flowering time: Oct. to Mar. Fruit small, fleshy berry.

Forest margins, edges of grassland seeps and vleis. Range: fragmented occurrence but mainly around Port St Johns EC and on the border with KZN, 60–350 m a.s.l. Harvested for traditional medicine and very rare in the wild.

VU

A, flowers (photo: GRN); B, inflorescence (photo: GRN); C, fruit (photo: GRN).



Buffalo-thorn family. Mostly trees or shrubs, often spiny.

RHAMNACEAE

— *Colubrina nicholsonii* A.E.van Wyk & Schrire^E —



colubrina = snake-like, referring to stems or stamens; *nicholsonii* = acknowledges Hugh Nicholson, forester and amateur botanist, who collected extensively in the PC

Pondo weeping-thorn (E); *pontotreurdoring* (A)

Spreading tree, up to 10 m tall, often multistemmed; *side shoots spine-tipped*. Leaves alternate or subopposite, shiny dark green; midrib and veins below hairy; margins wavy; spines in leaf axils up to 70 mm long. Inflorescence small, stalked, flowers cream. Flowering time: Dec. to Mar. Fruit a leathery capsule splitting into 3 lobes.

Streams and rocky slopes in forest, up to 400 m a.s.l. Range: scarce, scattered from Port St Johns EC to uMzinto KZN. Threatened by alien plant invasion. Protected tree.

VU

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, stem showing spines; C, plant in habitat.



RHAMNACEAE

— *Phylica natalensis* Pillans^E —

phylica = *phyllos*, leafy; *natalensis* = from (KwaZulu-)Natal

Bushy, multistemmed subshrub, up to 0.5 m tall; stems erect. Leaves dense, incurved, initially covered in *soft grey hairs*. Inflorescence clustered at tip of stems. Flowers covered in white hairs. Flowering time: May to Jun.

Coastal grassland, on Msikaba Formation Sandstone, 300 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Red Desert Nature Reserve KZN. Threatened by habitat degradation and overgrazing.

VU

A, flowers; B, plant; C, plants in habitat.



False-waterberry family. Evergreen trees; flowers in 6 parts.

RHYNCHOCALYCACEAE
(previously included in
Lythraceae)

— *Rhynchocalyx lawsonoides* Oliv.^E —



rhynchos = beak, *calyx* = shallow bowl, referring to beak-shaped calyx of buds; *lawsonoides* = similar to *Lawsonia* (henna).

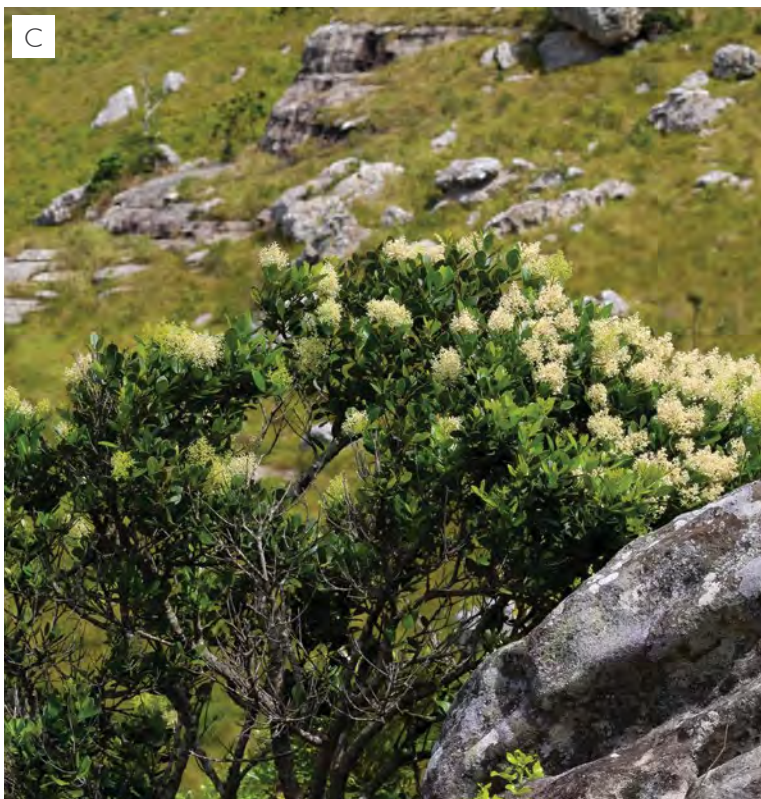
false-umdoni, false-waterberry (E)

Small tree, up to 6 m tall; stem straight; branchlets flattened at nodes. Leaves at right angles, dark green; midrib often red; margins rolled under; young leaves red. Inflorescence dense sprays of many small flowers. Flowers white, in 6 parts. Flowering time: Feb. to May. Fruit 2-lobed flattened brown capsule with horizontal ridges.

Upper margins of forests and above river gorges. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Umtamvuna Nature Reserve, up to 500 m a.s.l. Habitat threatened by uncontrolled burning, firewood harvesting and alien plant invasion.

NT

A, flowers; B, fruits; C, tree in habitat.



RUBIACEAE

Gardenia family. Variety of growth forms; interpetiolar scar or stipule; fruit topped with persistent calyx.

— *Alberta magna* E.Mey.^E —

Alberta = for Albertus Magnus (c. 1200–1280), German author and scholar; *magna* = large

flametree (E); breekhout (A); ibutha elikhulu, umcumane (Z)

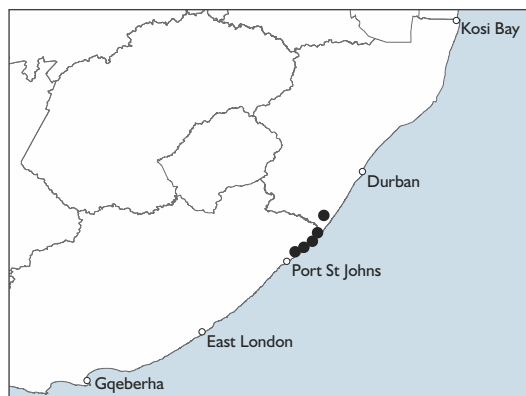
Medium tree, up to 5(–10) m tall; crown narrow. Leaves elliptic, shiny. Inflorescence branched clusters. Flowers red, tubular. Flowering time: Jan. to Jun. (throughout the year). Fruits red with 2 papery wings.

Forest margins, stream banks and drainage lines. Range: Lusikisiki EC to Nkandla and Ngome KZN, coast to 1 800 m a.s.l. Bark used for traditional medicine. Threatened by uncontrolled burning. Foodplant of blue butterflies.

NT

A, flowers; B, plant.



— *Anthospermum streyi* Puff^E —

anthos = flower, *spermum* = seed, some male flowers have small ovaries and produce seed; *streyi* acknowledges Rudolf Strey, former curator of the (KwaZulu-)Natal Herbarium

Dwarf, straggling subshrub; branches close to ground, up to ± 0.3 m long, may form $\pm$ cushions. Leaves *needle-like*, frequently curved; margins strongly incurved. Inflorescence clusters of 2–6 flowers at leaf nodes. Flowers almost apetalate, yellowish. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb. (throughout summer). Fruit round, reddish brown.

Rocky places and edges of sandstone sheets in grassland, up to 350 m a.s.l. Umtamvuna River to Oribi Gorge KZN. Very restricted range, habitat specialist.

RARE

A, flowers; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



RUBIACEAE

— *Canthium vanwykii* Tilney & Kok^E —

canthium = from *canti*, name of a Malabar species of the genus; *vanwykii* = acknowledges A.E. (Braam) van Wyk, professor of botany and author

Pondo turkeyberry (E); *pondodoringklipels* (A)

Small, well branched tree, up to 6 m tall; branchlets with paired spines (may be absent). Leaves clustered on side shoots, broadly ovate, *yellowish green*, hairy pockets in axils of veins. Inflorescence branched clusters. Flowers small, greenish yellow. Flowering time: Aug. to Nov. Fruit 3-lobed, dark brown.

Grassland rock outcrops and forest margins, up to ± 400 m a.s.l. Range: Lusikisiki EC to Oribi Flats KZN. Threatened by habitat loss and degradation due to uncontrolled burning.

NT

A, flowers; B, plant in habitat; C, fruit.



— *Empogona africana* (Sim) Tosh & Robbr.^E

Synonyms: *Diplospora africana* Sim; *Tricalysia africana* (Sim) Robbr.

Pondo jackal-coffee (E); *pondojakkalskoffie* (A); *isiceza* (X)

Small tree, up to ± 5 m tall; young branchlets hairy. Leaves egg-shaped, leathery, hairy pockets in vein axils. Inflorescence clusters in leaf axils. Flowers white, 4 petal lobes, tuft of hairs in throat. Flowering time: Aug. to Oct. Fruit round, black, tipped with old calyx lobes.

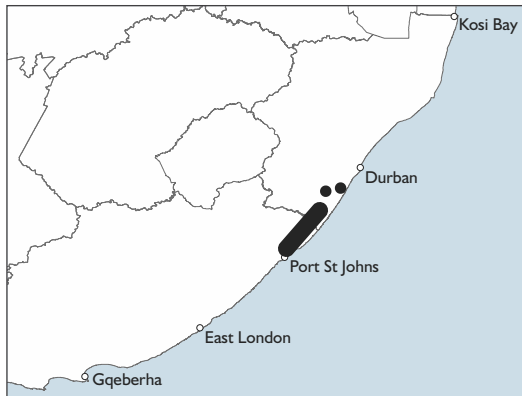
Coastal forest and margins, ± 300 m a.s.l. Range: Magwa Gorge to Mtentu River EC. Uncommon, threatened by uncontrolled burning, wood harvesting and alien plant invasion.

EN

A, flowers; B, fruit.



RUBIACEAE

— *Eriosemopsis subanisophylla* Robyns —

Eriosemopsis = resembling *Eriosema*; *subanisophylla*
= leaves almost unequal in shape

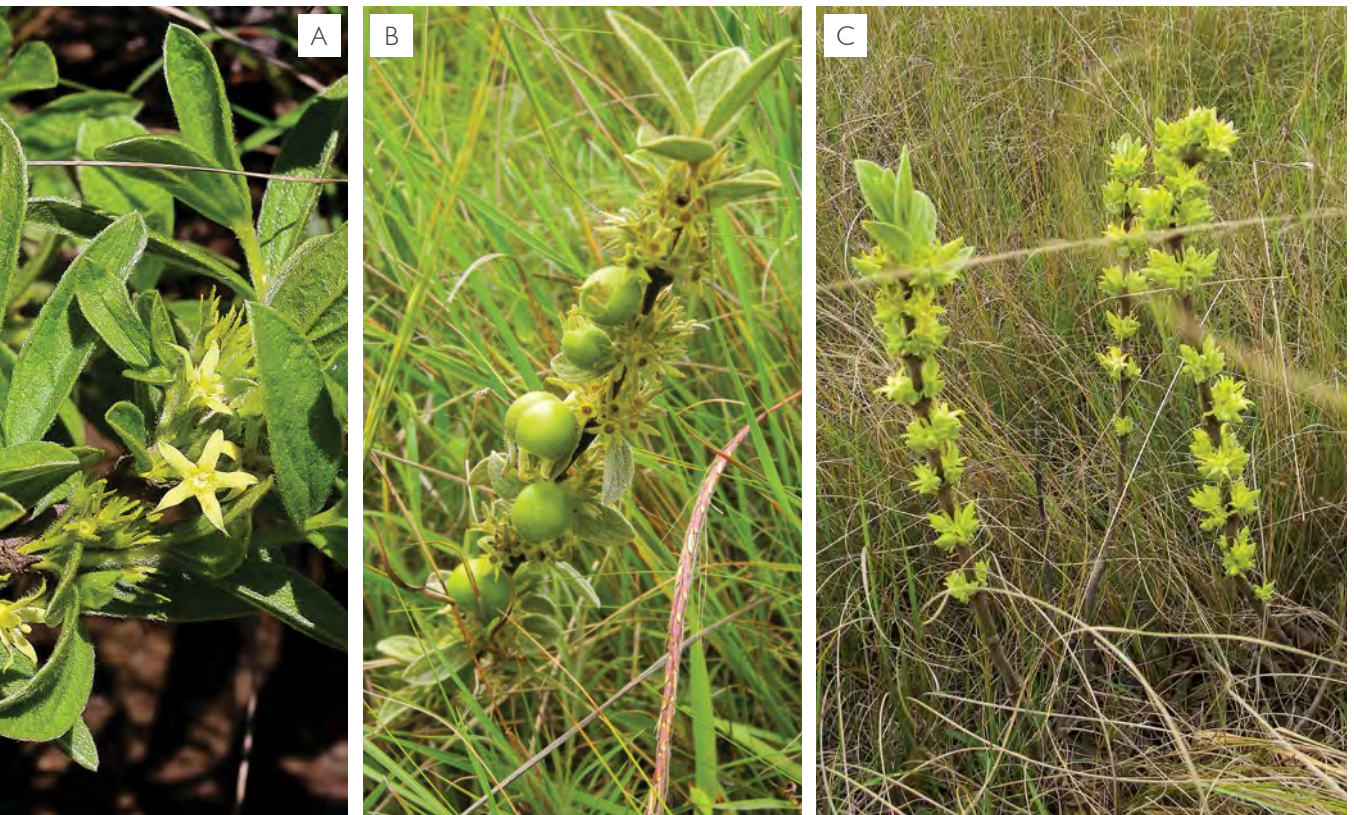
eriosempsis (E); *umphondongose*, *isiqhobo* (P)

Erect, branched suffrutex, up to 0.6 m tall. Leaves softly hairy, light green; veins *protrude below*. Inflorescence dense clusters in leaf axils. Flowers green. Flowering time: Oct. to Feb. Fruit roundish, smooth, green.

Grassland, 200–900 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to uMzinto District KZN. Threatened by habitat loss to agriculture and coastal development, and habitat degradation due to uncontrolled burning and overgrazing. Used in traditional medicine to enhance fertility.

VU

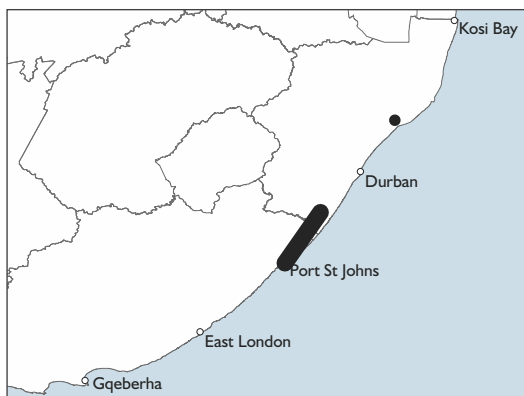
A, flowers; B, fruit; C, plant in habitat.



Willow family. Herbs and shrubs; with or without thorns; some with glandular leaves.

SALICACEAE

— *Pseudoscolopia polyantha* Gilg —



pseudoscolopia = similar to *Scolopia*, from *skolops* = pointed object, referring to thorns on some species; *polyantha* = many flowered

false-redpear, sandstone redstem (E)

Small tree, up to 5 m tall; bark smooth becoming rough and flaking; *young stems erect, red*. Leaves opposite, leathery, with a drip tip; margins usually serrate. Inflorescence small clusters. Flowers small, white. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec. Fruit rounded, reddish brown, persistent sepals at base.

Forest margins, often along cliffs or rock outcrops, generally up to 600 m a.s.l. Range: mainly Pondoland, from Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN, isolated occurrences at Little Noodsberg and Ngoye KZN and the Groot Winterhoek Mountains WC. Habitat threatened by uncontrolled burning.

NT

A, flowers close up; B, inflorescence; C, fruit (photo: RB).



SAPINDACEAE

Litchi family. Trees, shrubs or climbers (with tendrils); leaves compound; flowers small with a central disc. Includes economically important fruit trees.

— *Atalaya natalensis* R.A.Dyer^E —

atalaya = from the name used for another species of this genus on the island of Timor; *natalensis* = from (KwaZulu-)Natal

forest krantz-ash (E); *boskranses* (A); *umhlambila* (Z)

Medium to tall, deciduous tree, up to 20 m tall. Leaves with 3–6 pairs of leaflets, *short spike* present between the top leaflet pair; margin wavy. Inflorescence open spray. Flowers small, greenish white. Flowering time: Nov. to Jan. Fruit 3-winged nut, ripens brown.

Steep slopes in scarp forest, up to 1 450 m a.s.l. Range: scattered, from Port St Johns EC to Zululand KZN. Decreasing, possibly due to reproductive failure.

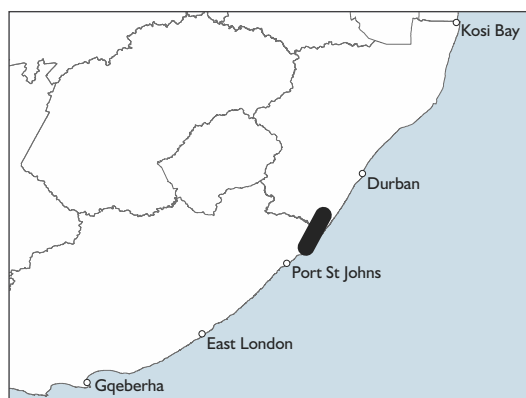
NT

A, flowers; B, flowers (photo: RB); C, tree.



Milkwood family. Trees and shrubs with milky sap; often pollinated by bats. Foodplant of false acraea butterflies. Sap of some species used for chewing gum, adhesives and golf balls.

SAPOTACEAE

— *Manilkara nicholsonii* A.E.van Wyk^E —

manilkara = reputedly from *manil-kara*, a species in Kerala, India; *nicholsonii* = acknowledges Hugh Nicholson, forester and amateur botanist, who collected extensively in the PC

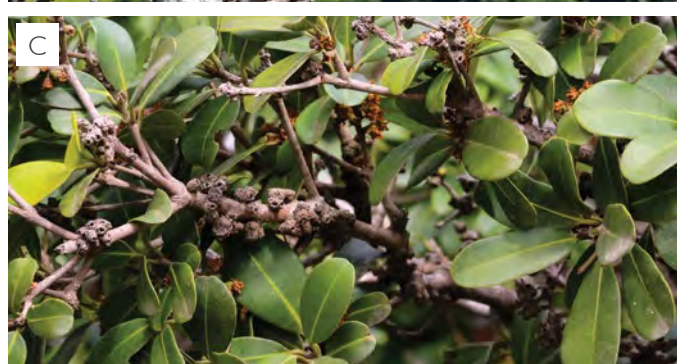
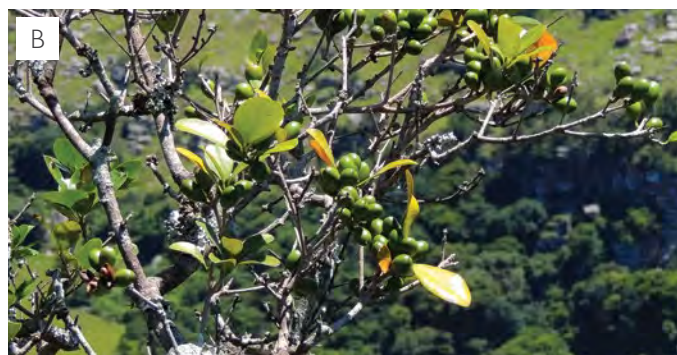
Pondo milkberry (E); *amasethole* (P)

Medium tree, to 15 m tall; stem single, branched above; branchlets with woody galls. Leaves crowded at ends of branchlets, spiralled, dark green. Inflorescence in clusters of up to 3 flowers. Flowers small, white, often parasitised leaving woody galls. Flowering time: May to Sep. Fruits oval, green turning orange.

Pondoland scarp forest. Forest margins, especially along the upper edge of cliffs above deep gorges, up to 450 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Mzimkulu River KZN. Threatened by reproductive failure (flowers parasitised). Foodplant of butterflies. Used in traditional medicine to treat food poisoning and stomach cramps; wood used to make fighting sticks. The common name *amasethole* is derived from the word for sour milk, referring to the tree's milky sap.

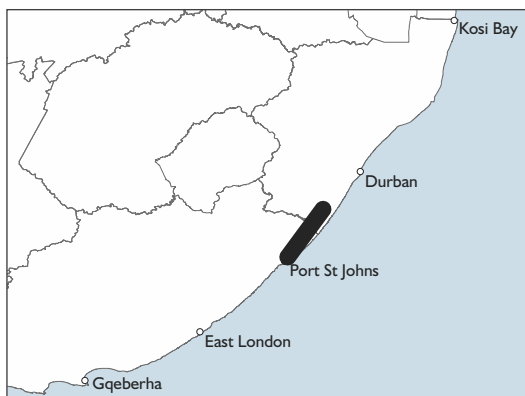
EN

A, flowers; B, fruit; C, galls.



SCROPHULARIACEAE

Nemesia family. Flowers 5-lobed (2 upper and 3 lower).

— *Selago peduncularis* E.Mey.^E —

Synonyms: *Selago lepidioides* Rolfe; *Selago woodii* Rolfe

selago = referring to reputed medicinal properties beneficial for sight (Celtic); *peduncularis* = with a peduncle, referring to the flower stalk

Perennial herb; stems erect or reclining, sometimes branched low, hairy, densely leafy, up to 0.75 m long. Leaves alternate, decreasing in size towards stem tip, glandular, hairs on midvein below; margin thickened, smooth or with up to 7 pairs of small teeth. Inflorescence at tip of stems, congested or elongating, lateral flowering branches often longer

than main inflorescence. Flowers white; *peduncles* 3–7 mm long. Flowering time: throughout the year. Fruit small, brown.

Grassland, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Magwa Gorge EC to Oribi Gorge KZN.

LC

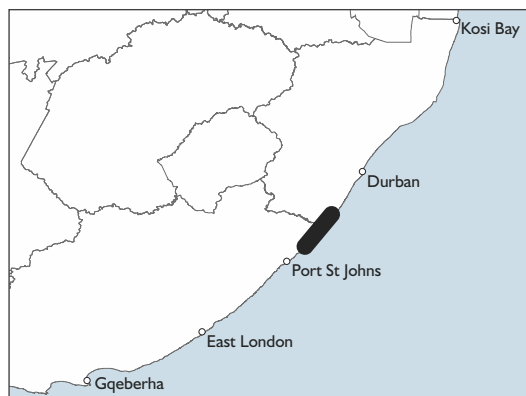
A, flowers; B, plant.



Fibrebark family. Flowers tubular; bark peel off in long strips when a branchlet is broken.

THYMELAEACEAE

— *Lasiosiphon triplinervis* (Meisn.) Decne.^E



lasios = hairy, *siphon* = tube, referring to woolly hairs on the flower tube; *triplinervis* = 3-veined leaf

Subshrub, up to 1.5 m tall; stem woody below, branched above. Leaves bright green, soft; tips pointed; veins 3, faint. Inflorescence terminal. Flowers yellow; *petals absent*; calyx silky. Flowering time: Aug. to May.

Grassland, often among rocks, coast to 450 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Port Shepstone KZN.

LC

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, growth form (photo: RB); C, wind-stunted coastal form.



THYMELAEACEAE

— *Struthiola pondoensis* Gilg ex C.H.Wright^E

Synonym: *Struthiola congesta* C.H.Wright

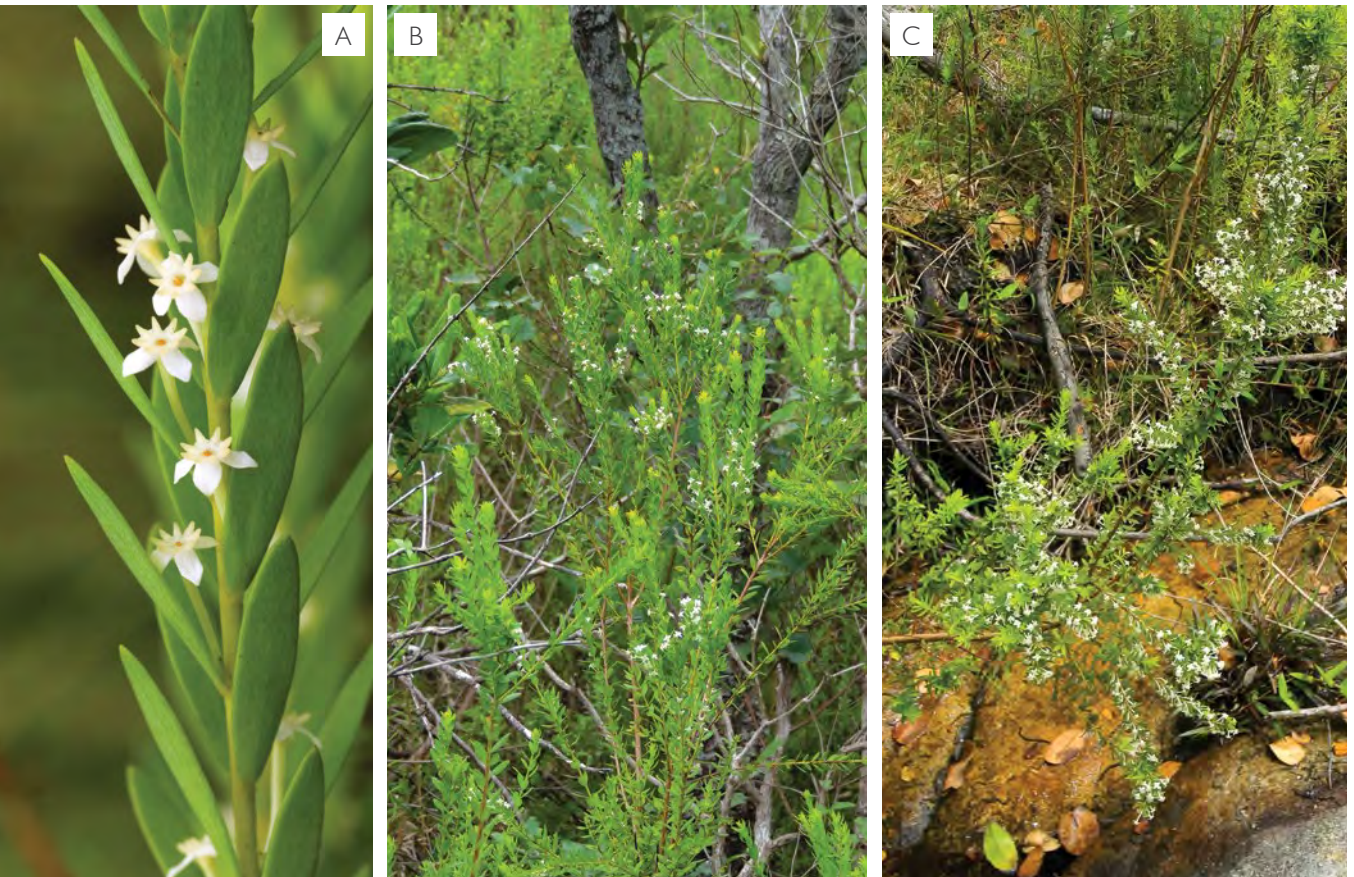
struthiola = from *strythion*, small bird, referring to seeds like a bird's beak; *pondoensis* = from Pondoland

Slender shrub, up to 2 m tall; stem woody. Leaves pointed, overlapping; *margin fringed with hairs*. Flowers single in leaf axils, tubular, white. Flowering time: Nov. and Dec.

Shaded rocky stream banks, up to 350 m a.s.l. Range: Msikaba River EC to Mtamvuna Nature Reserve KZN. Restricted by specific habit and narrow distribution.

LC

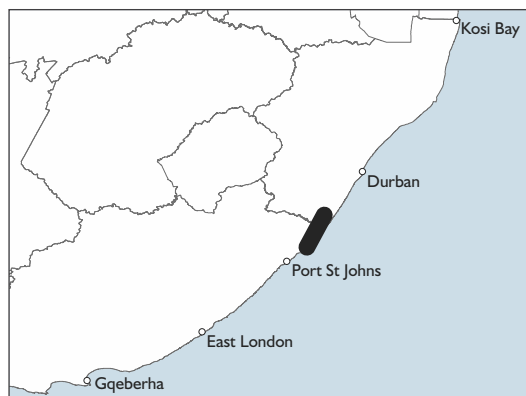
A, flowers; B, plant; C, plant in habitat.



Violet family. Flowers in 5 parts. Valuable in horticulture (violets and pansies).

VIOLACEAE

— *Rinorea domatiosa* A.E.van Wyk^E —



rhinos = nose, *oros* = mountain, name not explained by author, Jean Baptiste Aublet; *domatiosa* = pockets in the axils where side veins meet the mid-vein

tufted-hair violetbush (E)

Small tree, up to 10 m tall; branches slender; young branches covered in soft brown hairs. Leaves dark green, tapering to base and apex, *brown hairs in pockets in main vein axils* below. Inflorescence small spray. Flowers white, sweetly scented. Flowering time: Aug. to Oct. Fruit yellowish green with reddish markings.

Forest understorey and among rocks on river banks and deep gorges, often in groves, 10–500 m a.s.l. Range: Mkambati Nature Reserve EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Grows in formally protected areas and habitat protected from fires.

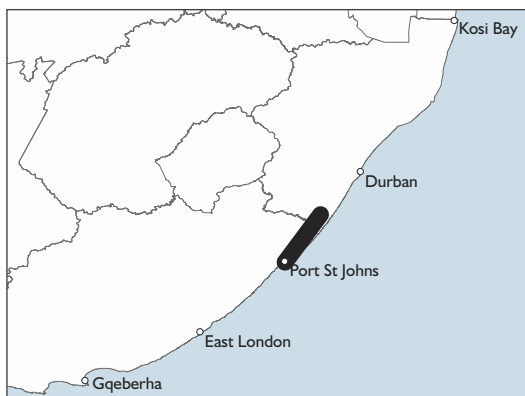
RARE

A, flowers (photo: RB); B, fruit; C, tree.



VITACEAE

Grape family. Shrubs or climbers with tendrils.

— *Cyphostemma rubroglandulosum* Retief & A.E.van Wyk^E —

kyphos = bent, *stemma* = garland, reputedly referring to leaves at odd angles to the stem; *rubroglandulosum* = covered in red glandular hairs

Perennial, succulent climber with tendrils; young stems red, all parts with red glandular hairs. Leaves with 3 stalkless leaflets; margin toothed. Inflorescence branched. Flowers small, yellow. Flowering time: Oct. to Dec. Fruit round, purple when ripe, covered in scattered hairs.

Scarp forest and margins on rocky outcrops, up to 500 m a.s.l. Range: Port St Johns EC to Oribi Gorge KZN. Threatened by uncontrolled burning and firewood harvesting.

RARE

A, flowers; B, red, gland-tipped hairs; C, fruit and leaves.



Cycad family. Only living family of gymnosperms prevalent during the Mesozoic era.

ZAMIAACEAE

— *Encephalartos natalensis* R.A.Dyer & I.Verd.^E

en = in, *cephale* = head, *artos* = bread, referring to the starchy inner part of the stem used to make bread; *natalensis* = from (KwaZulu) Natal

giant cycad (E); reusebroodboom (A); isigqiki-somkhovu (P); umphanga, umguza (X); isigqiki-somkhovu, isidwaba-somkhovu, umhlungulo (Z)

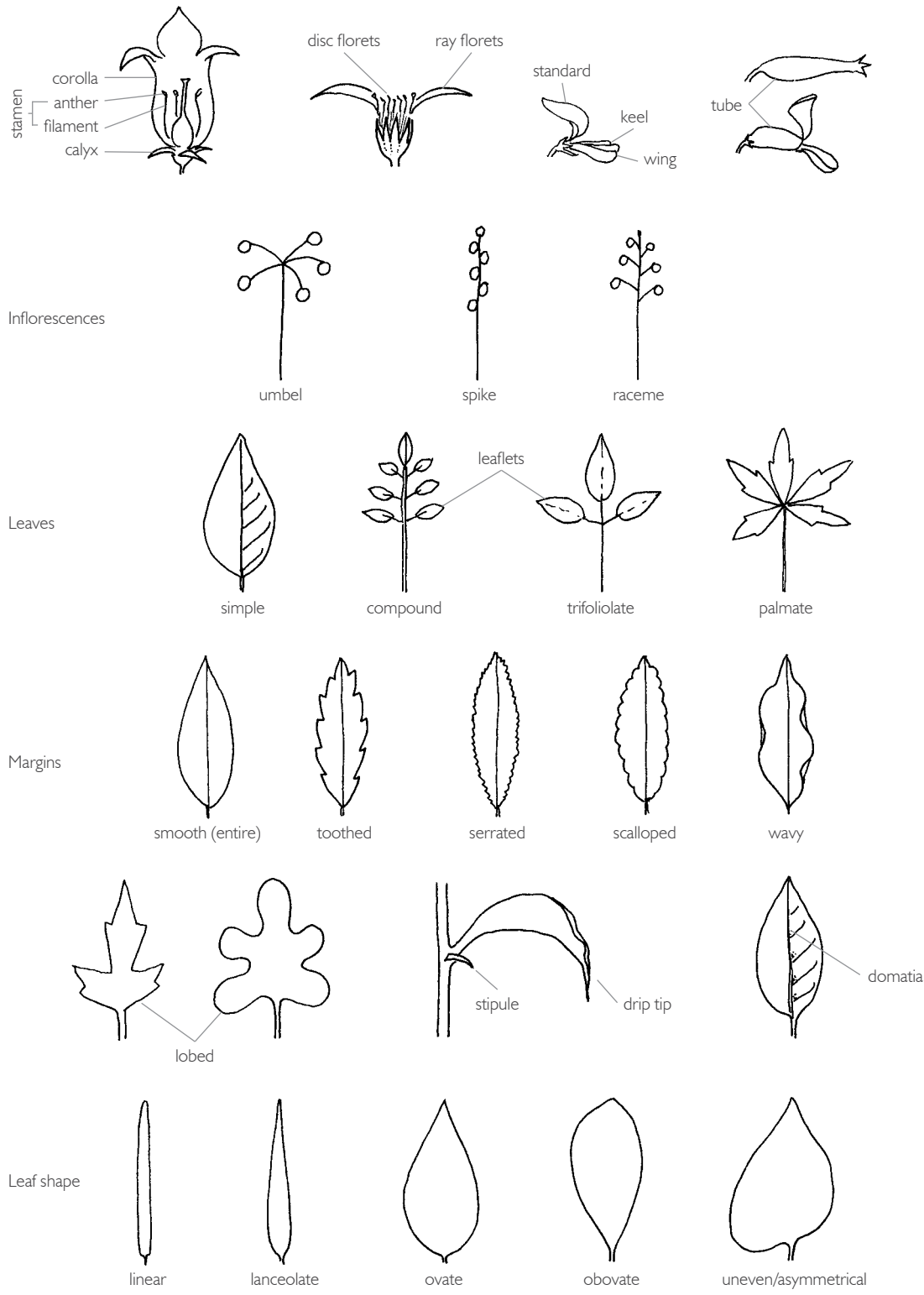
Stem thick, *reclining*, covered in old leaf scars, may be branched, topped with crown of large spreading fern-like leaves. Leaves up to 2 m long; leaflets thick, leathery, often with a few teeth, lower leaflets reduced to spines. Cones 2–3, orangey yellow; male cones longer and thinner than female cones. Seeds scarlet with leathery yellow covering.

On cliffs, dry slopes, forested gorges, up to 1 200 m a.s.l. Range: scattered from Mzamba EC to Vryheid KZN. All parts used in traditional practices to ward off lightning and evil spirits.

CR

A & B, plants in habitat; C, plants in habitat with fruit (cones) visible.





Glossary

achene: a small dry fruit that does not split open.

anther: the part of the flower structure that bears pollen, usually at the tip of the stamen.

aril: fleshy appendage partly or completely covering a seed.

axil: the angle formed where the leaf meets the stem or the midvein meets the side veins of a leaf.

basal: at the base.

bract: a modified leaf at the base of the stalk carrying a flower or inflorescence.

bulb: the underground storage organ of a plant, with fleshy scales (onion-like).

buttress: an above-ground, woody, fin-shaped structure at the base of a tree that serves as a support mechanism.

calyx: the outermost whorl at the base of a flower, united at the base to form a tube then dividing into lobes.

capsule: a fruiting body that splits open when dry.

carpel: structure within the flower that contains the immature seeds.

caudex: swollen stem/enlarged storage organ at the base of a plant, level with the soil.

claw: narrow section at the base of a petal.

climber: a plant that grows upward using other materials as support.

coppice: to resprout after cutting.

corm: a short swollen underground storage organ, bulb-like.

corolla: the whorl of petals situated above the calyx.

decumbent: lying on the ground but with the tip erect.

discoïd: a flat disc (like a plate) forming a flower head.

drip tip: a long pointed and down-curved tip of a leaf.

elliptic: oval or broadest in the middle with rounded ends, more than twice as long as broad.

entire: (leaf margin) smooth edge (of a leaf), without teeth/points or scallops.

endemic: found naturally in a restricted area only.

forb: a small herbaceous plant (less than 2 m tall); may be annual and leafy (excludes grasses).

flower head: a composite term for flowers appearing together in one structure (e.g., in Asteraceae, what appears to be one flower is a densely packed group of tiny flowers forming a flower head).

follicle: a term used for the fruit of many Apocynaceae species, elongate and spindle-shaped.

galls: woody growths, usually formed by insects.

geophyte: a perennial plant with storage organs below the surface of the soil, capable of resprouting.

genus (plural genera): a group of plants consisting of related species, all having the same first name (of the binomial Linnaean system).

geoxylic: having a large woody underground part.

glabrous: lacking hairs.

habit: the way a plant grows (erect, sprawling, bushy, etc.).

herb: a plant that does not have a woody stem.

indumentum: covering of hairs.

inflorescence: the grouping of flowers or flower heads.

keeled: ridged, similar to the keel of a boat.

kneed: bent, as with a knee.

linear: narrow, parallel-sided, much longer than broad.

lithophyte: plants that grow in or on rocks.

margin: edge.

midvein: the central vein or midrib of a leaf, from the base to the tip.

monotypic: a plant group (e.g., genus or family) containing only one member.

node: the point on the stem giving rise to a leaf and/or flower stalk.

oblongate: narrowly obovate, tapering to the tip.

obovate/obovoid: inverted egg-shaped, broadest at the top.

ovate: egg-shaped, broader below than above.

palmate: leaflets meet at one central point (like fingers meeting the palm of the hand).

panicle: or spray, an inflorescence with several branches, each of which is branched again.

pedicel: the stalk of a single flower of an inflorescence.

peduncle: the main stalk of an inflorescence or solitary flower.

perennial: a plant that lives for at least two growth seasons.

petiole: the stalk that attaches a leaf to the stem.

pseudobulb: resembling a bulb.

raceme: an inflorescence of several flowers on an unbranched stem with the topmost flowers opening last.

ray florets: small, individual, petal-like flowers often around the outside of Asteraceae flower heads, different from the flowers (without rays, disc flowers) in the centre of the disc.

rhizome: a root-like stem that extends underground while the rest of the plant grows

upwards, differs from a root by bearing buds or scales.

rosette: a circular cluster (e.g., leaves arranged in a circle around a stem).

scarp: a long steep slope below a ridge or cliff.

sericeous: silky, with flat, soft hairs.

sickle-shaped: curved.

spike: an inflorescence of several flowers without stalks on an unbranched stem.

spine: a sharply pointed structure.

stamen: the part of the flower that produces pollen, usually comprising a filament and anther.

standard: the large erect petal (or flag) in flowers of the Fabaceae.

stipule: a small (sometimes leaf-like) structure at the base of a petiole where it joins the stem.

stolon: an organ that runs underground and produces roots.

suffrutex: a perennial plant that is only woody at the base.

taxon (plural taxa): a general term for a group or rank of plants.

taxonomy: the science of describing, classifying, identifying and naming plants.

tepal: petal-like structure.

terminal: at the end or tip.

throat: the opening at the top of flower tube where it divides into lobes.

toothed: the jagged edge of a leaf.

trifoliate: a leaf that has three leaflets.

tuber: the swollen storage organ part of an underground root.

umbel: an inflorescence of several flowers or flower heads on stalks of equal length arising from the same point at the top of the peduncle.

verticillaster: arrangement of flowers in a whorl encircling the stem at the same level.

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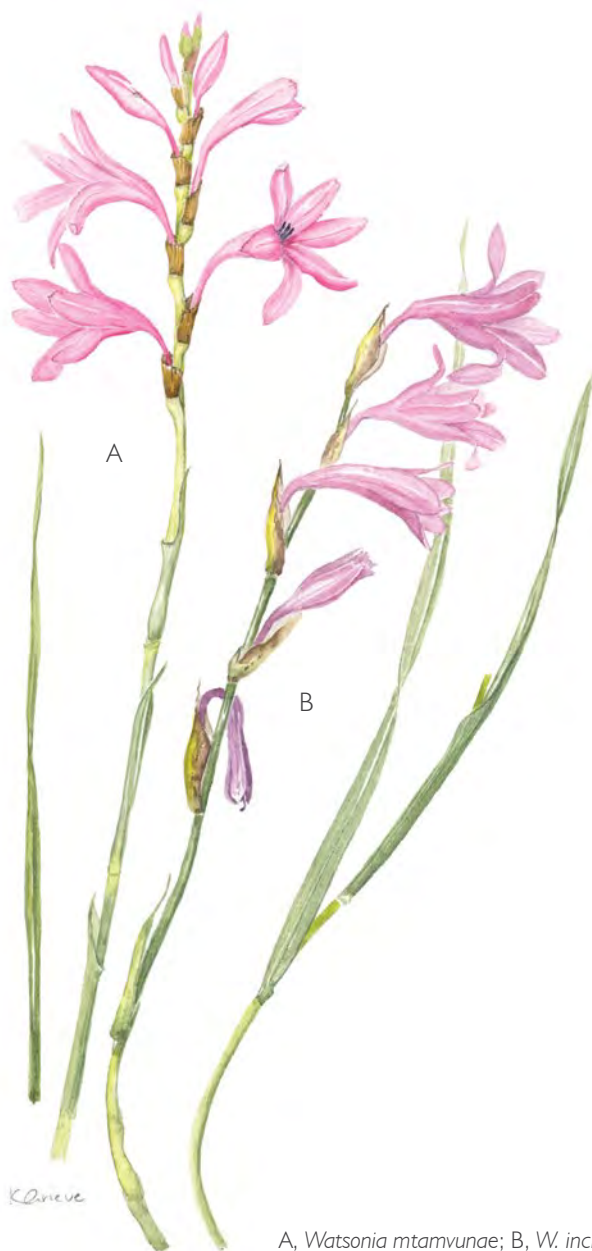
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A, *Watsonia mtamvunae*; B, *W. inclinata*.

Appendix:

List of flowering plants for the Pondoland Centre

Family	Species
Acanthaceae	<i>Asystasia intrusa</i>
	<i>Asystasia varia</i>
	<i>Barleria gueinzii</i>
	<i>Barleria obtusa</i>
	<i>Barleria ovata</i>
	<i>Blepharis integrifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>
	<i>Blepharis obtusisepala</i>
	<i>Crabbea hirsuta</i>
	<i>Crabbea nana</i>
	<i>Dicliptera cernua</i>
	<i>Dicliptera clinopodia</i>
	<i>Dicliptera heterostegia</i>
	<i>Dyschoriste burchellii</i>
	<i>Dyschoriste setigera</i>
	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i>
	<i>Hypoestes forskaolii</i>
	<i>Isoglossa cooperi</i>
	<i>Isoglossa delicatula</i>
	<i>Isoglossa hypoestiflora</i>
	<i>Isoglossa origanoides</i>
	<i>Isoglossa ovata</i>
	<i>Isoglossa proluxa</i>
	<i>Isoglossa woodii</i>
	<i>Justicia adhatodoides</i>

Family	Species
Acanthaceae (continued)	<i>Justicia betonica</i>
	<i>Justicia campylostemon</i>
	<i>Justicia flava</i>
	<i>Justicia nkandlaensis</i>
	<i>Justicia protracta</i>
	<i>Justicia tubulosa</i> subsp. <i>tubulosa</i>
	<i>Mackaya bella</i>
	<i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i> subsp. <i>imbricata</i>
	<i>Rhinacanthus gracilis</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>
	<i>Ruellia cordata</i>
	<i>Ruttya ovata</i>
	<i>Sclerochiton harveyanus</i>
	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>
	<i>Thunbergia atriplicifolia</i>
	<i>Thunbergia dregeana</i>
	<i>Thunbergia natalensis</i>
	<i>Thunbergia neglecta</i>
	<i>Thunbergia purpurata</i>
Achariaceae	<i>Ceratiosicyos laevis</i>
	<i>Gerrardina foliosa</i>
	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>
	<i>Rawsonia lucida</i>
	<i>Xylothea kraussiana</i>
Agapanthaceae	<i>Agapanthus campanulatus</i> subsp. <i>campanulatus</i>
	<i>Agapanthus campanulatus</i> subsp. <i>patens</i>
	<i>Agapanthus pondoensis</i>
	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>minimus</i>
	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
	<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>
	<i>Chlorophytum cooperi</i>
	<i>Chlorophytum krookianum</i>

Family	Species
Agavaceae (continued)	<i>Chlorophytum modestum</i>
	<i>Chlorophytum saundersiae</i>
Aizoaceae	<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>
	<i>Carpobrotus dimidiatus</i>
	<i>Delosperma abbottii</i>
	<i>Delosperma caespitosum</i>
	<i>Delosperma carterae</i>
	<i>Delosperma lineare</i>
	<i>Delosperma rogersii</i>
	<i>Delosperma scabripes</i>
	<i>Delosperma subpetiolatum</i>
	<i>Delosperma tradescantioides</i>
	<i>Delosperma vinaceum</i>
	<i>Lampranthus fugitans</i>
Alliaceae	<i>Tulbaghia acutiloba</i>
	<i>Tulbaghia cernua</i>
	<i>Tulbaghia ludwigiana</i>
Amaranthaceae	<i>Achyroopsis avicularis</i>
	<i>Achyroopsis leptostachya</i>
	<i>Bassia diffusa</i>
	<i>Celosia trigyna</i>
	<i>Cyathula cylindrica</i>
	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i> var. <i>lappacea</i>
	<i>Sarcocornia natalensis</i>
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Boophone disticha</i>
	<i>Brunsvigia grandiflora</i>
	<i>Brunsvigia natalensis</i>
	<i>Clivia miniata</i> var. <i>miniata</i>
	<i>Clivia robusta</i>
	<i>Crinum moorei</i>
	<i>Cyrtanthus brachyscyphus</i>
	<i>Cyrtanthus breviflorus</i>

Family	Species
Amaryllidaceae (continued)	<i>Cyrtanthus contractus</i>
	<i>Cyrtanthus huttonii</i>
	<i>Cyrtanthus pondoensis</i>
	<i>Cyrtanthus sanguineus</i> subsp. <i>sanguineus</i>
	<i>Haemanthus albiflos</i>
	<i>Haemanthus deformis</i>
	<i>Scadoxus membranaceus</i>
	<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i> subsp. <i>katharinae</i>
	<i>Scadoxus puniceus</i>
Anacampserotaceae	<i>Anacampseros rufescens</i>
Anacardiaceae	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>
	<i>Loxostylis alata</i>
	<i>Protorhus longifolia</i>
	<i>Searsia acocksii</i>
	<i>Searsia carnosula</i>
	<i>Searsia chirindensis</i>
	<i>Searsia crenata</i>
	<i>Searsia dentata</i>
	<i>Searsia discolor</i>
	<i>Searsia fastigata</i>
	<i>Searsia gueinzii</i>
	<i>Searsia lucida</i>
	<i>Searsia natalensis</i>
	<i>Searsia nebulosa</i>
	<i>Searsia pallens</i>
	<i>Searsia pentheri</i>
	<i>Searsia pondoensis</i>
	<i>Searsia pyroides</i> var. <i>pyroides</i>
	<i>Searsia rehmanniana</i> var. <i>rehmanniana</i>
	<i>Smodingium argutum</i>
Annonaceae	<i>Monanthes affra</i>
	<i>Uvaria affra</i>

Family	Species
Apiaceae	<i>Afroscidium caffrum</i>
	<i>Afroscidium natalense</i>
	<i>Afroscidium platycarpum</i>
	<i>Alepidea natalensis</i>
	<i>Alepidea peduncularis</i>
	<i>Annesorhiza flagellifolia</i>
	<i>Berula erecta</i>
	<i>Bupleurum mundii</i>
	<i>Centella glabrata</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>
	<i>Centella glabrata</i> var. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Centella graminifolia</i>
	<i>Heteromorpha arborescens</i> var. <i>abyssinica</i>
	<i>Heteromorpha arborescens</i> var. <i>collina</i>
	<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>
	<i>Lichtensteinia interrupta</i>
	<i>Notobubon capense</i>
	<i>Notobubon laevigatum</i>
	<i>Pimpinella caffra</i>
	<i>Stenosemis angustifolia</i>
Apocynaceae	<i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>
	<i>Acokanthera oppositifolia</i>
	<i>Asclepias albens</i>
	<i>Asclepias cucullata</i> subsp. <i>cucullata</i>
	<i>Asclepias navicularis</i>
	<i>Asclepias praemorsa</i>
	<i>Aspidoglossum carinatum</i>
	<i>Aspidoglossum gracile</i>
	<i>Aspidoglossum ovalifolium</i>
	<i>Aspidonepsis diploglossa</i>
	<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>
	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>
	<i>Carissa wyliei</i>

Family	Species
Apocynaceae (continued)	<i>Ceropegia australis</i>
	<i>Ceropegia carnosa</i>
	<i>Ceropegia haygarthii</i>
	<i>Ceropegia linearis</i> subsp. <i>linearis</i>
	<i>Ceropegia linearis</i> subsp. <i>woodii</i>
	<i>Ceropegia pygmaeum</i> subsp. <i>pygmaeum</i>
	<i>Ceropegia rubellum</i>
	<i>Ceropegia sandersonii</i>
	<i>Ceropegia</i> sp. nov. (= K. Grieve 2172, J)
	<i>Ceropegia</i> sp. nov. (= Nicholas 2354, NH)
	<i>Ceropegia tenellum</i>
	<i>Cryptolepis capensis</i>
	<i>Cryptolepis oblongifolia</i>
	<i>Cynanchum ellipticum</i>
	<i>Cynanchum gerrardii</i>
	<i>Cynanchum natalitium</i>
	<i>Cynanchum obtusifolium</i>
	<i>Cynanchum viminale</i> subsp. <i>viminale</i>
	<i>Emplectanthus dalzellii</i>
	<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>
	<i>Gonioma kamassi</i>
	<i>Huernia hystrix</i> subsp. <i>parvula</i>
	<i>Oncinotis tenuiloba</i>
	<i>Pachycarpus asperifolius</i>
	<i>Pachycarpus campanulatus</i> var. <i>campanulatus</i>
	<i>Pachycarpus concolor</i> subsp. <i>concolor</i>
	<i>Pachycarpus coronarius</i>
	<i>Pachycarpus grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorus</i>
	<i>Pachycarpus linearis</i>
	<i>Petopentia natalensis</i>
	<i>Raphionacme galpinii</i>
	<i>Raphionacme hirsuta</i>

Family	Species
Apocynaceae (continued)	<i>Raphionacme palustris</i>
	<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>
	<i>Riocreuxia torulosa</i> var. <i>torulosa</i>
	<i>Schizoglossum atropurpureum</i> subsp. <i>virens</i>
	<i>Schizoglossum bidens</i> subsp. <i>bidens</i>
	<i>Schizoglossum bidens</i> subsp. <i>gracile</i>
	<i>Schizoglossum cordifolium</i>
	<i>Secamone alpini</i>
	<i>Secamone filiformis</i>
	<i>Sisyranthus barbatus</i>
	<i>Sisyranthus imberbis</i>
	<i>Sisyranthus virgatus</i>
	<i>Strophanthus speciosus</i>
	<i>Tabernaemontana ventricosa</i>
	<i>Voacanga thouarsii</i>
	<i>Xysmalobium involucreatum</i>
	<i>Xysmalobium orbiculare</i>
	<i>Xysmalobium undulatum</i> var. <i>undulatum</i>
Aponogetonaceae	<i>Aponogeton natalensis</i>
Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex mitis</i> var. <i>mitis</i>
Araceae	<i>Stylochaeton natalensis</i>
	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
	<i>Zantedeschia albomaculata</i> subsp. <i>albomaculata</i>
Araliaceae	<i>Cussonia nicholsonii</i>
	<i>Cussonia paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>
	<i>Cussonia</i> sp. nov. 'pondoensis' (= Abbott 8834, PRU)
	<i>Cussonia sphaerocephala</i>
	<i>Cussonia spicata</i>
	<i>Cussonia thyrsoflora</i>
	<i>Schefflera umbellifera</i>
	<i>Seemannaralia gerrardii</i>
Arecaceae	<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>

Family	Species
Arecaceae (continued)	<i>Jubaeopsis caffra</i>
	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>
	<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>
	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>
	<i>Asparagus laricinus</i>
	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>
	<i>Behnia reticulata</i>
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>
	<i>Aloe candelabrum</i>
	<i>Aloe cooperi</i>
	<i>Aloe ecklonis</i>
	<i>Aloe ferox</i>
	<i>Aloe liliputana</i>
	<i>Aloe linearifolia</i>
	<i>Aloe maculata</i>
	<i>Aloe myriacantha</i>
	<i>Aloe thraskii</i>
	<i>Aloidendron barberae</i>
	<i>Bulbine abyssinica</i>
	<i>Bulbine asphodeloides</i>
	<i>Bulbine frutescens</i>
	<i>Bulbine latifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>
	<i>Bulbine natalensis</i>
	<i>Gasteria croucheri</i> subsp. <i>croucheri</i>
	<i>Gasteria croucheri</i> subsp. <i>pondoensis</i>
	<i>Kniphofia angustifolia</i>
	<i>Kniphofia baurii</i>
	<i>Kniphofia coddiana</i>
	<i>Kniphofia drepanophylla</i>
	<i>Kniphofia gracilis</i>
	<i>Kniphofia laxiflora</i>

Family	Species
Asphodelaceae (continued)	<i>Kniphofia linearifolia</i>
	<i>Kniphofia littoralis</i>
	<i>Kniphofia parviflora</i>
	<i>Kniphofia rooperi</i>
	<i>Trachyandra affinis</i>
	<i>Trachyandra asperata</i> var. <i>asperata</i>
	<i>Trachyandra gerrardii</i>
	<i>Trachyandra saltii</i> var. <i>saltii</i>
Asteraceae	<i>Afroaster hispidus</i>
	<i>Afroaster serrulatus</i>
	<i>Anisochaeta mikanioides</i>
	<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>
	<i>Artemisia afra</i> var. <i>afra</i>
	<i>Aspilia natalensis</i>
	<i>Athrixia phylicoides</i>
	<i>Berkheya bergiana</i>
	<i>Berkheya bipinnatifida</i> subsp. <i>bipinnatifida</i>
	<i>Berkheya erysithales</i>
	<i>Berkheya insignis</i>
	<i>Berkheya maritima</i>
	<i>Berkheya rhapontica</i> subsp. <i>rhapontica</i>
	<i>Berkheya robusta</i>
	<i>Berkheya setifera</i>
	<i>Berkheya speciosa</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i>
	<i>Berkheya sphaerocephala</i>
	<i>Berkheya umbellata</i>
	<i>Brachylaena discolor</i>
	<i>Brachylaena elliptica</i>
	<i>Brachylaena glabra</i>
	<i>Brachylaena uniflora</i>
	<i>Callilepis laureola</i>
	<i>Callilepis leptophylla</i>

Family	Species
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Caputia medley-woodii</i>
	<i>Caputia oribiensis</i>
	<i>Chrysocoma ciliata</i>
	<i>Cineraria albicans</i>
	<i>Cineraria decipiens</i>
	<i>Cineraria deltoidea</i>
	<i>Cineraria dryogeton</i>
	<i>Cineraria geraniifolia</i>
	<i>Cineraria lobata</i> subsp. <i>lobata</i>
	<i>Cotula nigellifolia</i> var. <i>nigellifolia</i>
	<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>
	<i>Crassocephalum</i> × <i>picridifolium</i>
	<i>Curio pondoensis</i>
	<i>Denekia capensis</i>
	<i>Dimorphotheca caulescens</i>
	<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>
	<i>Dimorphotheca jucunda</i>
	<i>Disparago tortilis</i>
	<i>Distephanus anisochaetoides</i>
	<i>Euryops brachypodus</i>
	<i>Euryops brevipapposus</i>
	<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i>
	<i>Euryops laxus</i>
	<i>Euryops leiocarpus</i>
	<i>Felicia erigeroides</i>
	<i>Felicia filifolia</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i>
	<i>Felicia muricata</i> subsp. <i>muricata</i>
	<i>Gazania krebsiana</i> subsp. <i>krebsiana</i>
	<i>Gazania linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i>
	<i>Gazania rigens</i> var. <i>rigens</i>
	<i>Gazania</i> sp. (= <i>K. Grieve</i> 1242, PRE)
	<i>Gerbera ambigua</i>

Family	Species
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Gerbera kraussii</i>
	<i>Gerbera natalensis</i>
	<i>Gerbera piloselloides</i>
	<i>Gerbera viridifolia</i>
	<i>Gymnanthemum corymbosum</i>
	<i>Gymnanthemum crataegifolium</i>
	<i>Helichrysum acutatum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum adenocarpum</i> subsp. <i>adenocarpum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum allioides</i>
	<i>Helichrysum appendiculatum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum argyrolepis</i>
	<i>Helichrysum asperum</i> var. <i>asperum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum aureonitens</i>
	<i>Helichrysum aureum</i> var. <i>aureum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum aureum</i> var. <i>monocephalum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum auriceps</i>
	<i>Helichrysum chionosphaerum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum cymosum</i> subsp. <i>cymosum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum decorum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum diffusum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum ecklonis</i>
	<i>Helichrysum felinum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum foetidum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum griseum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum herbaceum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum infaustum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum krebsianum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum lepidissimum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum longifolium</i>
	<i>Helichrysum miconiifolium</i>
	<i>Helichrysum mixtum</i> var. <i>mixtum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum natalitium</i>

Family	Species
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Helichrysum nudifolium</i> var. <i>nudifolium</i>
	<i>Helichrysum nudifolium</i> var. <i>oxyphyllum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum nudifolium</i> var. <i>pilosellum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum odoratissimum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum pallidum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum panduratum</i> var. <i>panduratum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum pannosum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum platypterum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum populifolium</i>
	<i>Helichrysum ruderales</i>
	<i>Helichrysum simillimum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum</i> sp. (= <i>K. Grieve 1836</i> , NBG)
	<i>Helichrysum spiralepis</i>
	<i>Helichrysum subglomeratum</i>
	<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>
	<i>Helichrysum umbraculigerum</i>
	<i>Hilliardia zuurbergensis</i>
	<i>Hilliardiella aristata</i>
	<i>Hilliardiella capensis</i>
	<i>Hilliardiella elaeagnoides</i>
	<i>Hilliardiella hirsuta</i>
	<i>Hilliardiella nudicaulis</i>
	<i>Inulanthera calva</i>
	<i>Inulanthera dregeana</i>
	<i>Inulanthera leucoclada</i>
	<i>Kleinia fulgens</i>
	<i>Lactuca inermis</i>
	<i>Laggera crispata</i>
	<i>Launaea sarmentosa</i>
	<i>Lopholaena dregeana</i>
	<i>Macleodium zeyheri</i> subsp. <i>argyrophyllum</i>
	<i>Melanthera scandens</i> subsp. <i>dregei</i>

Family	Species
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Microglossa mespilifolia</i>
	<i>Mikania natalensis</i>
	<i>Nidorella anomala</i>
	<i>Nidorella attenuata</i>
	<i>Nidorella auriculata</i>
	<i>Nidorella ivifolia</i>
	<i>Nidorella obscura</i>
	<i>Nidorella pinnata</i>
	<i>Nidorella ulmifolia</i>
	<i>Oedera squarrosa</i>
	<i>Osteospermum grandidentatum</i>
	<i>Osteospermum imbricatum</i>
	<i>Osteospermum imbricatum</i> subsp. <i>nervatum</i> var. <i>helichrysoides</i>
	<i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i> subsp. <i>moniliferum</i>
	<i>Othonna natalensis</i>
	<i>Phymaspermum acerosum</i>
	<i>Platycarpha glomerata</i>
	<i>Plecostachys polifolia</i>
	<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i>
	<i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i>
	<i>Pseudognaphalium undulatum</i>
	<i>Pseudopegolettia tenella</i>
	<i>Pulicaria scabra</i>
	<i>Relhania pungens</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
	<i>Sanicula elata</i>
	<i>Schistostephium crataegifolium</i>
	<i>Schistostephium heptalobum</i>
	<i>Senecio albanensis</i> var. <i>doroniciflorus</i>
	<i>Senecio albanopsis</i>
	<i>Senecio barbatus</i>
	<i>Senecio brachypodus</i>
	<i>Senecio brevidentatus</i>

Family	Species
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Senecio bryoniifolius</i>
	<i>Senecio bupleuroides</i>
	<i>Senecio caudatus</i>
	<i>Senecio chrysocoma</i>
	<i>Senecio citriceps</i>
	<i>Senecio coronatus</i>
	<i>Senecio decurrens</i>
	<i>Senecio deltoideus</i>
	<i>Senecio discodregeanus</i>
	<i>Senecio erubescens</i> var. <i>erubescens</i>
	<i>Senecio erubescens</i> var. <i>incisus</i>
	<i>Senecio glaberrimus</i>
	<i>Senecio glanduloso-lanosus</i>
	<i>Senecio heliopsis</i>
	<i>Senecio helminthioides</i>
	<i>Senecio humidanus</i>
	<i>Senecio inornatus</i>
	<i>Senecio latifolius</i>
	<i>Senecio macrocephalus</i>
	<i>Senecio macroglossoides</i>
	<i>Senecio macroglossus</i>
	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
	<i>Senecio natalicola</i>
	<i>Senecio oxyodontus</i>
	<i>Senecio oxyriifolius</i>
	<i>Senecio panduriformis</i>
	<i>Senecio polyanthemoides</i>
	<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>
	<i>Senecio purpureus</i>
	<i>Senecio quinquelobus</i>
	<i>Senecio retrorsus</i>
	<i>Senecio rhyncholaenus</i>

Family	Species
Asteraceae (continued)	<i>Senecio sandersonii</i>
	<i>Senecio serratuloides</i>
	<i>Senecio skirrhodon</i>
	<i>Senecio speciosus</i>
	<i>Senecio tamoides</i>
	<i>Senecio umgeniensis</i>
	<i>Senecio variabilis</i>
	<i>Senecio viminalis</i>
	<i>Sonchus integrifolius</i> var. <i>integrifolius</i>
	<i>Stoebe plumosa</i>
	<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>
	<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>
	<i>Tarchonanthus trilobus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>
	<i>Tenrhynea phlycifolia</i>
	<i>Tolpis capensis</i>
	<i>Ursinia tenuiloba</i>
Balsaminaceae	<i>Impatiens flanaganiae</i>
	<i>Impatiens hochstetteri</i> subsp. <i>hochstetteri</i>
Begoniaceae	<i>Begonia dregei</i>
	<i>Begonia homonyma</i>
	<i>Begonia sutherlandii</i> subsp. <i>sutherlandii</i>
Bignoniaceae	<i>Podranea ricasoliana</i>
	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>
Boraginaceae	<i>Cordia caffra</i>
	<i>Cynoglossum hispidum</i>
	<i>Cynoglossum lanceolatum</i>
	<i>Ehretia obtusifolia</i>
	<i>Ehretia rigida</i>
Brassicaceae	<i>Bachmannia woodii</i>
	<i>Cadaba natalensis</i>
	<i>Capparis brassii</i>
	<i>Capparis fascicularis</i> var. <i>fascicularis</i>

Family	Species
Brassicaceae (continued)	<i>Capparis fascicularis</i> var. <i>zeyheri</i>
	<i>Capparis sepiaria</i> var. <i>citrifolia</i>
	<i>Capparis tomentosa</i>
	<i>Cardamine africana</i>
	<i>Heliophila elongata</i>
	<i>Heliophila rigidiuscula</i>
	<i>Maerua cafra</i>
	<i>Maerua nervosa</i>
	<i>Maerua racemulosa</i>
	<i>Maerua rosmarinoides</i>
Bruniaceae	<i>Brunia trigyna</i>
Burseraceae	<i>Commiphora harveyi</i>
	<i>Commiphora neglecta</i>
	<i>Commiphora woodii</i>
Buxaceae	<i>Buxus macowanii</i>
	<i>Buxus natalensis</i>
Cactaceae	<i>Rhipsalis baccifera</i> subsp. <i>mauritiana</i>
Campanulaceae	<i>Roella glomerata</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia capillacea</i> subsp. <i>capillacea</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia denticulata</i> var. <i>denticulata</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia denudata</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia huttonii</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia krebsii</i> subsp. <i>krebsii</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia madagascariensis</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia paucidentata</i>
	<i>Wahlenbergia undulata</i>
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis africana</i>
	<i>Celtis gomphophylla</i>
	<i>Chaetacme aristata</i>
	<i>Trema orientalis</i>
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus crenatus</i>
	<i>Dianthus mooiensis</i>

Family	Species
Caryophyllaceae (continued)	<i>Dianthus zeyheri</i>
	<i>Pollichia campestris</i>
	<i>Silene burchellii</i>
	<i>Silene undulata</i> subsp. <i>undulata</i>
Celastraceae	<i>Allocassine laurifolia</i>
	<i>Cassine peragua</i> subsp. <i>peragua</i>
	<i>Cassinopsis tinifolia</i>
	<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia bachmannii</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia glaucophylla</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia grandifolia</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia harveyana</i> subsp. <i>harveyana</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia heterophylla</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia nemorosa</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia rubra</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia uniflora</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia vanwykii</i>
	<i>Gymnosporia woodii</i>
	<i>Lauridia tetragona</i>
	<i>Lydenburgia abbottii</i>
	<i>Marijordaania filiformis</i>
	<i>Maytenus abbottii</i>
	<i>Maytenus acuminata</i> var. <i>acuminata</i>
	<i>Maytenus cordata</i>
	<i>Maytenus oleosa</i>
	<i>Maytenus peduncularis</i>
	<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>
	<i>Maytenus undata</i>
	<i>Mystroxylon aethiopicum</i> subsp. <i>aethiopicum</i>
	<i>Pleurostyliia capensis</i>
	<i>Pristimera bojeri</i>

Family	Species
Celastraceae (continued)	<i>Pseudosalacia streyi</i>
	<i>Pterocelastrus echinatus</i>
	<i>Pterocelastrus rostratus</i>
	<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>
	<i>Putterlickia retrospinosa</i>
	<i>Putterlickia verrucosa</i>
	<i>Robsonodendron eucleiforme</i>
	<i>Salacia gerrardii</i>
Clusiaceae	<i>Garcinia gerrardii</i>
Colchicaceae	<i>Colchicum natalense</i>
	<i>Gloriosa modesta</i>
	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>
	<i>Sandersonia aurantiaca</i>
	<i>Wurmbea kraussii</i>
Combretaceae	<i>Combretum bracteosum</i>
	<i>Combretum edwardsii</i>
	<i>Combretum erythrophyllum</i>
	<i>Combretum kraussii</i>
	<i>Combretum molle</i>
	<i>Quisqualis parviflora</i>
Commelinaceae	<i>Aneilema aequinoctiale</i>
	<i>Aneilema dregeanum</i>
	<i>Coleotrype natalensis</i>
	<i>Commelina africana</i> var. <i>africana</i>
	<i>Commelina africana</i> var. <i>krebsiana</i>
	<i>Commelina africana</i> var. <i>lancispatha</i>
	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>
	<i>Commelina eckloniana</i>
	<i>Commelina erecta</i>
	<i>Commelina modesta</i>
	<i>Cyanotis robusta</i>
	<i>Cyanotis speciosa</i>

Family	Species
Commelinaceae (continued)	<i>Floscopa glomerata</i>
Connaraceae	<i>Cnestis polyphylla</i>
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus farinosus</i>
	<i>Convolvulus natalensis</i>
	<i>Cuscuta cassytoides</i>
	<i>Cuscuta gerrardii</i>
	<i>Falkia repens</i>
	<i>Hewittia malabarica</i>
	<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> var. <i>cairica</i>
	<i>Ipomoea crassipes</i> var. <i>crassipes</i>
	<i>Ipomoea ficifolia</i>
	<i>Ipomoea magnusiana</i>
	<i>Ipomoea mauritiana</i>
	<i>Ipomoea obscura</i> var. <i>obscura</i>
	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> subsp. <i>brasiliensis</i>
	<i>Ipomoea plebeia</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>
	<i>Ipomoea simplex</i>
	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. nov. (= K. Grieve 2188, PRE)
	<i>Ipomoea wightii</i> var. <i>wightii</i>
	<i>Xenostegia tridentata</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>
Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>oblonga</i>
	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>
	<i>Crassula alba</i>
	<i>Crassula capitella</i>
	<i>Crassula cordata</i>
	<i>Crassula crenulata</i>
	<i>Crassula cultrata</i>
	<i>Crassula ericoides</i> subsp. <i>ericoides</i>
	<i>Crassula expansa</i> subsp. <i>expansa</i>
	<i>Crassula flanaganii</i>
	<i>Crassula lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>
	<i>Crassula multicava</i> subsp. <i>floribunda</i>

Family	Species
Crassulaceae (continued)	<i>Crassula nemorosa</i>
	<i>Crassula nudicaulis</i> var. <i>nudicaulis</i>
	<i>Crassula obovata</i> var. <i>dregeana</i>
	<i>Crassula obovata</i> var. <i>obovata</i>
	<i>Crassula orbicularis</i>
	<i>Crassula ovata</i>
	<i>Crassula pellucida</i> subsp. <i>brachypetala</i>
	<i>Crassula perfoliata</i> var. <i>heterotricha</i>
	<i>Crassula perforata</i> subsp. <i>perforata</i>
	<i>Crassula sarmentosa</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>
	<i>Crassula sarmentosa</i> var. <i>sarmentosa</i>
	<i>Crassula setulosa</i> var. <i>setulosa</i>
	<i>Crassula southii</i> subsp. <i>sphaerocephala</i>
	<i>Crassula streyi</i>
	<i>Crassula tetragona</i>
	<i>Crassula vaginata</i>
	<i>Kalanchoe rotundifolia</i>
	<i>Kalanchoe thyrsiflora</i>
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Coccinia mackenii</i>
	<i>Cucumis anguria</i> var. <i>longaculeatus</i>
	<i>Cucumis hirsutus</i>
	<i>Cucumis zeyheri</i>
	<i>Gerrardanthus macrorhizus</i>
	<i>Lagenaria sphaerica</i>
	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>
	<i>Momordica foetida</i>
	<i>Pilogyne parvifolia</i>
	<i>Pilogyne scabra</i>
Cunoniaceae	<i>Cunonia capensis</i>
Cyatheaceae	<i>Alsophila dregei</i>
Cyperaceae	<i>Albigardia hygrophila</i>
	<i>Albigardia ovata</i>

Family	Species
Cyperaceae (continued)	<i>Ascolepis capensis</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis boeckeleriana</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis contexta</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis densa</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis hispidula</i> subsp. <i>pyriformis</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis humilis</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis oritrephes</i>
	<i>Bulbostylis scleropus</i>
	<i>Carpha glomerata</i>
	<i>Cyathocoma bachmannii</i>
	<i>Cyperus albostriatus</i>
	<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>
	<i>Cyperus cyperoides</i> subsp. <i>cyperoides</i>
	<i>Cyperus dives</i>
	<i>Cyperus dubius</i>
	<i>Cyperus leptocladus</i>
	<i>Cyperus natalensis</i>
	<i>Cyperus obtusiflorus</i>
	<i>Cyperus obtusiflorus</i> var. <i>obtusiflorus</i>
	<i>Cyperus owanii</i>
	<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>
	<i>Cyperus pseudovestitus</i>
	<i>Cyperus rupestris</i> var. <i>amnicola</i>
	<i>Cyperus sphaerospermus</i>
	<i>Cyperus textilis</i>
	<i>Cyperus vorsteri</i>
	<i>Eleocharis limosa</i>
	<i>Eleocharis variegata</i>
	<i>Ficinia dasystachya</i>
	<i>Ficinia stolonifera</i>
	<i>Fimbristylis complanata</i>
	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>

Family	Species
Cyperaceae (continued)	<i>Fimbristylis ferruginea</i>
	<i>Fimbristylis variegata</i>
	<i>Fuirena ecklonii</i>
	<i>Fuirena hirsuta</i>
	<i>Fuirena pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>
	<i>Ischyrolepis schoenoides</i>
	<i>Isolepis fluitans</i>
	<i>Kylingia odorata</i>
	<i>Pycnus intactus</i>
	<i>Pycnus nitidus</i>
	<i>Pycnus oakfortensis</i>
	<i>Pycnus polystachyos</i> var. <i>polystachyos</i>
	<i>Rhynchospora barrosiana</i>
	<i>Rhynchospora brownii</i>
	<i>Rhynchospora holoschoenoides</i>
	<i>Rhynchospora spectabilis</i>
	<i>Schoenoplectus scirpoideus</i>
	<i>Schoenoxiphium sparteum</i>
	<i>Scleria angusta</i>
	<i>Scleria bulbifera</i>
	<i>Scleria catophylla</i>
	<i>Scleria dieterlenii</i>
	<i>Scleria distans</i> var. <i>distans</i>
	<i>Scleria melanomphala</i>
	<i>Scleria natalensis</i>
	<i>Scleria woodii</i>
	<i>Tetraria capillacea</i>
	<i>Tetraria cuspidata</i>
	<i>Tetraria triangularis</i>
Didieriaceae	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Dioscorea cotinifolia</i>
	<i>Dioscorea diversifolia</i>

Family	Species
Dioscoreaceae (continued)	<i>Dioscorea dregeana</i>
	<i>Dioscorea multiloba</i>
	<i>Dioscorea quartiniana</i>
	<i>Dioscorea sylvatica</i>
Dipsacaceae	<i>Cephalaria humilis</i>
	<i>Cephalaria oblongifolia</i>
	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
Droseraceae	<i>Drosera burkeana</i>
	<i>Drosera madagascariensis</i>
	<i>Drosera natalensis</i>
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros dichrophylla</i>
	<i>Diospyros lycioides</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>
	<i>Diospyros natalensis</i>
	<i>Diospyros scabrida</i> var. <i>scabrida</i>
	<i>Diospyros simii</i>
	<i>Diospyros villosa</i>
	<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>
	<i>Euclea crispa</i> subsp. <i>crispa</i>
	<i>Euclea natalensis</i> subsp. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Euclea natalensis</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>
	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>
	<i>Euclea schimperi</i>
	<i>Euclea undulata</i>
Ericaceae	<i>Erica abbottii</i>
	<i>Erica aspalathifolia</i> var. <i>aspalathifolia</i>
	<i>Erica caffra</i> var. <i>caffra</i>
	<i>Erica cerinthoides</i>
	<i>Erica cerinthoides</i> var. <i>barbertona</i>
	<i>Erica cubica</i> var. <i>cubica</i>
	<i>Erica natalitia</i> var. <i>natalitia</i>
	<i>Erica woodii</i> var. <i>woodii</i>
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon africanum</i>

Family	Species
Eriocaulaceae (continued)	<i>Eriocaulon dregei</i>
	<i>Eriocaulon sonderianum</i>
Eriospermaceae	<i>Eriospermum cooperi</i> var. <i>cooperi</i>
	<i>Eriospermum cooperi</i> var. <i>natalense</i>
	<i>Eriospermum flagelliforme</i>
	<i>Eriospermum mackennii</i>
Erythroxylaceae	<i>Erythroxylum emarginatum</i>
	<i>Erythroxylum pictum</i>
	<i>Nectaropetalum capense</i>
	<i>Nectaropetalum zuluense</i>
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Acalypha angustata</i>
	<i>Acalypha depressinerva</i>
	<i>Acalypha glabrata</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>
	<i>Acalypha glandulifolia</i>
	<i>Acalypha peduncularis</i>
	<i>Acalypha punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>
	<i>Acalypha sonderiana</i>
	<i>Acalypha</i> sp. A (= Grieve 1709, NU)
	<i>Acalypha</i> sp. B (= Grieve 1896, NU)
	<i>Acalypha villicaulis</i>
	<i>Acalypha wilmsii</i>
	<i>Adenocline acuta</i>
	<i>Adenocline pauciflora</i>
	<i>Clutia abyssinica</i> var. <i>abyssinica</i>
	<i>Clutia abyssinica</i> var. nov.(= Grieve 1220, NU)
	<i>Clutia alaternoides</i> var. <i>alaternoides</i>
	<i>Clutia cordata</i>
	<i>Clutia disceptata</i>
	<i>Clutia hirsuta</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i>
	<i>Clutia laxa</i>
	<i>Clutia monticola</i> var. <i>monticola</i>
	<i>Clutia natalensis</i>

Family	Species
Euphorbiaceae (continued)	<i>Clutia pulchella</i> var. <i>franksiae</i>
	<i>Clutia pulchella</i> var. <i>obtusata</i>
	<i>Clutia pulchella</i> var. <i>pulchella</i>
	<i>Clutia</i> sp. nov. (= <i>Hitchins</i> 775, NH)
	<i>Clutia virgata</i>
	<i>Croton sylvaticus</i>
	<i>Ctenomeria capensis</i>
	<i>Dalecampia scandens</i> var. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Dalechampia capensis</i>
	<i>Erythrococca berberidea</i>
	<i>Euphorbia bupleurifolia</i>
	<i>Euphorbia cupularis</i>
	<i>Euphorbia dumosa</i>
	<i>Euphorbia epicyparissias</i>
	<i>Euphorbia ericoides</i>
	<i>Euphorbia flanaganii</i>
	<i>Euphorbia grandidens</i>
	<i>Euphorbia gueinzii</i> var. <i>gueinzii</i>
	<i>Euphorbia kraussiana</i>
	<i>Euphorbia natalensis</i>
	<i>Euphorbia striata</i> var. <i>striata</i>
	<i>Euphorbia tetragona</i>
	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>
	<i>Euphorbia triangularis</i>
	<i>Euphorbia woodii</i>
	<i>Excoecaria simii</i>
	<i>Macaranga capensis</i>
	<i>Micrococca capensis</i>
	<i>Sclerocroton integerrimus</i>
	<i>Shirakiopsis elliptica</i>
	<i>Suregada africana</i>
	<i>Suregada procera</i>

Family	Species
Euphorbiaceae (continued)	<i>Tragia glabrata</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>
Fabaceae	<i>Abrus laevigatus</i>
	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> subsp. <i>africanus</i>
	<i>Adenopodia spicata</i>
	<i>Aeschynomene micrantha</i>
	<i>Aeschynomene uniflora</i> var. <i>uniflora</i>
	<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>
	<i>Alysicarpus nervosus</i> subsp. <i>perennirufus</i>
	<i>Argyrobium amplexicaule</i>
	<i>Argyrobium baptisioides</i>
	<i>Argyrobium harveyanum</i>
	<i>Argyrobium humile</i>
	<i>Argyrobium rotundifolium</i>
	<i>Argyrobium rupestre</i>
	<i>Argyrobium tomentosum</i>
	<i>Argyrobium tuberosum</i>
	<i>Aspalathus abbottii</i>
	<i>Aspalathus chortophila</i>
	<i>Aspalathus dahlgrenii</i>
	<i>Aspalathus gerrardii</i>
	<i>Aspalathus spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>
	<i>Baphia racemosa</i>
	<i>Bauhinia natalensis</i>
	<i>Calpurnia aurea</i>
	<i>Canavalia bonariensis</i>
	<i>Canavalia rosea</i>
	<i>Chamaecrista capensis</i>
	<i>Chamaecrista comosa</i> var. <i>comosa</i>
	<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i>
	<i>Chamaecrista plumosa</i>
	<i>Chamaecrista stricta</i>
	<i>Crotalaria capensis</i>

Family	Species
Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Crotalaria globifera</i>
	<i>Crotalaria lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>
	<i>Crotalaria macrocarpa</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>
	<i>Crotalaria natalensis</i>
	<i>Crotalaria natalitia</i> var. <i>natalitia</i>
	<i>Crotalaria obscura</i>
	<i>Crotalaria virgulata</i> subsp. <i>grantiana</i>
	<i>Dalbergia armata</i>
	<i>Dalbergia multijuga</i>
	<i>Dalbergia obovata</i>
	<i>Desmodium dregeanum</i>
	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>
	<i>Desmodium repandum</i>
	<i>Desmodium setigerum</i>
	<i>Dichilus reflexus</i>
	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>
	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
	<i>Dolichos falciformis</i>
	<i>Dolichos sericeus</i> subsp. <i>sericeus</i>
	<i>Eriosema acuminatum</i>
	<i>Eriosema cordatum</i>
	<i>Eriosema dregei</i>
	<i>Eriosema kraussianum</i>
	<i>Eriosema latifolium</i>
	<i>Eriosema luteopetalum</i>
	<i>Eriosema parviflorum</i> subsp. <i>parviflorum</i>
	<i>Eriosema preptum</i>
	<i>Eriosema psoraleoides</i>
	<i>Eriosema salignum</i>
	<i>Eriosema</i> sp. nov. 'stylesii' (= Grieve 899, NU)
	<i>Eriosema squarrosum</i>
	<i>Eriosema umtamvunense</i>

Family	Species
Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Erythrina caffra</i>
	<i>Erythrina humeana</i>
	<i>Erythrina latissima</i>
	<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i>
	<i>Indigastrum fastigiatum</i>
	<i>Indigofera abbottii</i>
	<i>Indigofera corniculata</i>
	<i>Indigofera eriocarpa</i>
	<i>Indigofera gerrardiana</i>
	<i>Indigofera grata</i>
	<i>Indigofera hedyantha</i>
	<i>Indigofera hendecaphylla</i>
	<i>Indigofera herrstreyi</i> var. <i>herrstreyi</i>
	<i>Indigofera herrstreyi</i> var. <i>helodes</i>
	<i>Indigofera hilaris</i> var. <i>hilaris</i>
	<i>Indigofera huntleyi</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
	<i>Indigofera huntleyi</i> var. <i>huntleyi</i>
	<i>Indigofera hydra</i>
	<i>Indigofera jucunda</i>
	<i>Indigofera sylvicola</i>
	<i>Indigofera natalensis</i>
	<i>Indigofera ngwenyana</i>
	<i>Indigofera obscura</i>
	<i>Indigofera pondoensis</i>
	<i>Indigofera rubroglandulosa</i>
	<i>Indigofera spicata</i>
	<i>Indigofera tenuissima</i>
	<i>Indigofera tristis</i>
	<i>Indigofera tysonii</i>
	<i>Indigofera vanwykii</i>
	<i>Indigofera velutina</i>
	<i>Indigofera williamsonii</i>

Family	Species
Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Leobordea corymbosa</i>
	<i>Leobordea foliosa</i>
	<i>Leobordea pulchra</i>
	<i>Lotononis bachmanniana</i>
	<i>Lotononis eriocarpa</i>
	<i>Lotononis lotononoides</i>
	<i>Lotononis meyeri</i>
	<i>Lotononis viminea</i>
	<i>Lotus discolor</i> subsp. <i>discolor</i>
	<i>Macrotyloma axillare</i> var. <i>axillare</i>
	<i>Milletia grandis</i>
	<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>
	<i>Ophrestia oblongifolia</i>
	<i>Otholobium stachyerum</i>
	<i>Philenoptera sutherlandii</i>
	<i>Podalyria burchellii</i>
	<i>Podalyria velutina</i>
	<i>Pseudarthria hookeri</i> var. <i>hookeri</i>
	<i>Psoralea abbottii</i>
	<i>Psoralea arborea</i>
	<i>Psoralea glabra</i>
	<i>Rafnia elliptica</i>
	<i>Rhynchosia caribea</i>
	<i>Rhynchosia cooperi</i>
	<i>Rhynchosia harmsiana</i> var. <i>harmsiana</i>
	<i>Rhynchosia sordida</i>
	<i>Rhynchosia totta</i> var. <i>totta</i>
	<i>Rhynchosia villosa</i>
	<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>
	<i>Senegalia ataxacantha</i>
	<i>Senegalia caffra</i>
	<i>Sphenostylis angustifolia</i>

Family	Species
Fabaceae (continued)	<i>Sphenostylis marginata</i>
	<i>Tephrosia bachmannii</i>
	<i>Tephrosia glomeruliflora</i> subsp. <i>glomeruliflora</i>
	<i>Tephrosia grandiflora</i>
	<i>Tephrosia macropoda</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>
	<i>Tephrosia macropoda</i> var. <i>macropoda</i>
	<i>Tephrosia marginella</i>
	<i>Tephrosia multijuga</i>
	<i>Tephrosia polystachya</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>
	<i>Tephrosia polystachya</i> var. <i>hirta</i>
	<i>Tephrosia polystachya</i> var. <i>longidens</i>
	<i>Tephrosia pondoensis</i>
	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> subsp. <i>purpurea</i>
	<i>Vachellia karroo</i>
	<i>Vachellia natalitia</i>
	<i>Vachellia robusta</i> subsp. <i>robusta</i>
	<i>Vigna frutescens</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i>
	<i>Vigna luteola</i>
	<i>Vigna nervosa</i>
	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> subsp. <i>dekindtiana</i> var. <i>dekindtiana</i>
	<i>Vigna vexillata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
	<i>Vigna vexillata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>
	<i>Zornia capensis</i>
	<i>Zornia linearis</i>
Flagellariaceae	<i>Flagellaria guineensis</i>
Gentianaceae	<i>Chironia albiflora</i>
	<i>Chironia baccifera</i>
	<i>Chironia krebsii</i>
	<i>Exochaenium grande</i>
	<i>Exochaenium natalense</i>
	<i>Sebaea bojeri</i>
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium flanaganii</i>

Family	Species
Geraniaceae (continued)	<i>Geranium ornithopodon</i>
	<i>Geranium subglabrum</i>
	<i>Monsonia grandiflora</i>
	<i>Monsonia natalensis</i>
	<i>Monsonia praemorsa</i>
	<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>
	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>
	<i>Pelargonium luridum</i>
	<i>Pelargonium multicaule</i>
	<i>Pelargonium panduriforme</i>
	<i>Pelargonium pulverulentum</i>
Gesneriaceae	<i>Streptocarpus aylae</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus formosus</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus haygarthii</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus johannis</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus lilliputana</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus modestus</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus polyanthus</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus porphyrostachys</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus primulifolius</i>
	<i>Streptocarpus trabeculatus</i>
Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola plumieri</i>
Gunneraceae	<i>Gunnera perpensa</i>
Haloragaceae	<i>Laurembergia repens</i> subsp. <i>brachypoda</i>
Hamamelidaceae	<i>Trichocladus crinitus</i>
	<i>Trichocladus ellipticus</i> subsp. <i>ellipticus</i>
	<i>Trichocladus grandiflorus</i>
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Caesia contorta</i>
Heteropyxidaceae	<i>Heteropyxis natalensis</i>
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Albuca bracteata</i>
	<i>Albuca collina</i>
	<i>Albuca nelsonii</i>

Family	Species
Hyacinthaceae (continued)	<i>Albuca setosa</i>
	<i>Albuca virens</i> subsp. <i>virens</i>
	<i>Bowiea volubilis</i> subsp. <i>volubilis</i>
	<i>Dipcadi marlothii</i>
	<i>Dipcadi viride</i>
	<i>Drimia anomala</i>
	<i>Drimia calcarata</i>
	<i>Drimia echinostachya</i>
	<i>Drimia uniflora</i>
	<i>Eucomis autumnalis</i>
	<i>Eucomis comosa</i>
	<i>Haemanthus albiflos</i>
	<i>Ledebouria cooperi</i>
	<i>Ledebouria floribunda</i>
	<i>Ledebouria ovatifolia</i> subsp. <i>ovatifolia</i>
	<i>Ledebouria petiolata</i>
	<i>Ledebouria revoluta</i>
	<i>Merwillia plumbea</i> subsp. <i>kraussii</i>
	<i>Ornithogalum graminifolium</i>
	<i>Ornithogalum juncifolium</i>
	<i>Ornithogalum paludosum</i>
	<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i> subsp. <i>katharinae</i>
	<i>Scadoxus puniceus</i>
	<i>Schizocarpus nervosus</i>
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum aethiopicum</i> subsp. <i>aethiopicum</i>
	<i>Hypericum lalandii</i>
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Hypoxis acuminata</i>
	<i>Hypoxis angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
	<i>Hypoxis angustifolia</i> var. <i>buchananii</i>
	<i>Hypoxis argentea</i>
	<i>Hypoxis colchicifolia</i>
	<i>Hypoxis costata</i>

Family	Species
Hypoxidaceae (continued)	<i>Hypoxis filiformis</i>
	<i>Hypoxis flanaganii</i>
	<i>Hypoxis gerrardii</i>
	<i>Hypoxis hemerocallidea</i>
	<i>Hypoxis longifolia</i>
	<i>Hypoxis membranacea</i>
	<i>Hypoxis nivea</i>
	<i>Hypoxis obtusa</i>
	<i>Hypoxis parvula</i> var. <i>albiflora</i>
	<i>Hypoxis rigidula</i> var. <i>pilosissima</i>
	<i>Hypoxis rigidula</i> var. <i>rigidula</i>
	<i>Hypoxis villosa</i>
Icacinaeae	<i>Apodytes abbottii</i>
	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> subsp. <i>dimidiata</i>
	<i>Cassinopsis ilicifolia</i>
	<i>Cassinopsis tinifolia</i>
Iridaceae	<i>Aristea abyssinica</i>
	<i>Aristea angolensis</i> subsp. <i>angolensis</i>
	<i>Aristea compressa</i>
	<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>
	<i>Aristea gerrardii</i>
	<i>Aristea grandis</i>
	<i>Aristea platycaulis</i>
	<i>Aristea schizolaena</i>
	<i>Aristea torulosa</i>
	<i>Crocasmia aurea</i> var. <i>aurea</i>
	<i>Dierama argyreum</i>
	<i>Dierama reynoldsii</i>
	<i>Dierama robustum</i>
	<i>Dietes bicolor</i> subsp. <i>armeniaca</i>
	<i>Dietes butcheriana</i>
	<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>

Family	Species
Iridaceae (continued)	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>
	<i>Freesia laxa</i> subsp. <i>laxa</i>
	<i>Gladiolus dalenii</i> subsp. <i>dalenii</i>
	<i>Gladiolus ecklonis</i>
	<i>Gladiolus gueinzii</i>
	<i>Gladiolus inandensis</i>
	<i>Gladiolus longicollis</i> subsp. <i>longicollis</i>
	<i>Gladiolus longicollis</i> subsp. <i>platypetalus</i>
	<i>Gladiolus ochroleucus</i>
	<i>Gladiolus oppositiflorus</i>
	<i>Gladiolus papilio</i>
	<i>Gladiolus sericeovillosus</i> subsp. <i>sericeovillosus</i>
	<i>Hesperantha baurii</i> subsp. <i>baurii</i>
	<i>Hesperantha hygrophila</i>
	<i>Hesperantha lactea</i>
	<i>Hesperantha mtamvunae</i>
	<i>Moraea brevistyla</i> subsp. <i>papillosa</i>
	<i>Moraea graminicola</i> subsp. <i>notata</i>
	<i>Moraea inclinata</i>
	<i>Moraea spathulata</i>
	<i>Moraea stricta</i>
	<i>Tritonia disticha</i>
	<i>Tritonia gladiolaris</i>
	<i>Watsonia bachmannii</i>
	<i>Watsonia confusa</i>
	<i>Watsonia densiflora</i>
	<i>Watsonia inclinata</i>
	<i>Watsonia mtamvunae</i>
	<i>Watsonia pillansii</i>
	<i>Watsonia pondoensis</i>
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus kraussii</i> subsp. <i>kraussii</i>
	<i>Juncus lomatophyllus</i>

Family	Species
Juncaceae (continued)	<i>Juncus oxycarpus</i>
	<i>Juncus rigidus</i>
	<i>Pronium serratum</i>
Juncaginaceae	<i>Triglochin milnei</i>
	<i>Triglochin striata</i>
Lamiaceae	<i>Aeollanthus parvifolius</i>
	<i>Ajuga ophrydis</i>
	<i>Coleus aliciae</i>
	<i>Coleus calycinus</i>
	<i>Endostemon obtusifolius</i>
	<i>Equilabrium laxiflorum</i>
	<i>Equilabrium petiolare</i>
	<i>Leonotis glabrata</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>
	<i>Leonotis intermedia</i>
	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>
	<i>Leonotis martinicensis</i>
	<i>Ocimum obovatum</i> subsp. <i>obovatum</i>
	<i>Plectranthus ambiguus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus brevimentum</i>
	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus cylindraceus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>
	<i>Plectranthus ernstii</i>
	<i>Plectranthus fruticosus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus hadiensis</i> var. <i>tomentosus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus hilliardiae</i> subsp. <i>australe</i>
	<i>Plectranthus hilliardiae</i> subsp. <i>hilliardiae</i>
	<i>Plectranthus madagascariensis</i> var. <i>madagascariensis</i>
	<i>Plectranthus malvinus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus oertendahlii</i>
	<i>Plectranthus oribiensis</i>
	<i>Plectranthus praetermissus</i>

Family	Species
Lamiaceae (continued)	<i>Plectranthus reflexus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus saccatus</i> subsp. <i>pondoensis</i>
	<i>Plectranthus saccatus</i> subsp. <i>saccatus</i> var. <i>longitubus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus strigosus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus stylesii</i>
	<i>Plectranthus verticillatus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus zuluensis</i>
	<i>Pycnostachys reticulata</i>
	<i>Rothea hirsuta</i>
	<i>Stachys aethiopica</i>
	<i>Stachys nigricans</i>
	<i>Syncolostemon densiflorus</i>
	<i>Syncolostemon parviflorus</i> var. <i>parviflorus</i>
	<i>Syncolostemon ramulosus</i>
	<i>Syncolostemon rotundifolius</i>
	<i>Tetradenia riparia</i>
	<i>Teucrium kraussii</i>
	<i>Tinnea barbata</i>
	<i>Tinnea galpinii</i>
	<i>Volkameria glabra</i>
Lauraceae	<i>Cassytha pondoensis</i>
	<i>Cryptocarya latifolia</i>
	<i>Cryptocarya myrtifolia</i>
	<i>Cryptocarya woodii</i>
	<i>Cryptocarya wyliei</i>
	<i>Dahlgrenodendron natalense</i>
Lentibulariaceae	<i>Genlisea hispidula</i>
	<i>Utricularia arenaria</i>
	<i>Utricularia livida</i>
	<i>Utricularia prehensilis</i>
	<i>Utricularia sandersonii</i>
	<i>Utricularia stellaris</i>

Family	Species
Lentibulariaceae (continued)	<i>Utricularia subulata</i>
Linaceae	<i>Linum thunbergii</i>
Linderniaceae	<i>Craterostigma nanum</i>
	<i>Lindernia parviflora</i>
Lindsaeaceae	<i>Lindsaea ensifolia</i>
Lobeliaceae	<i>Cyphia elata</i>
	<i>Cyphia longifolia</i>
	<i>Grammatotheca bergiana</i>
	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>
	<i>Lobelia chaemadrifolia</i>
	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>
	<i>Lobelia flaccida</i> subsp. <i>flaccida</i>
	<i>Lobelia malowensis</i>
	<i>Lobelia pteropoda</i>
	<i>Lobelia tomentosa</i>
	<i>Monopsis decipiens</i>
	<i>Monopsis scabra</i>
	<i>Monopsis stellarioides</i> subsp. <i>stellarioides</i>
	<i>Monopsis unidentata</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i>
	<i>Monopsis unidentata</i> subsp. <i>laevicaulis</i>
Loranthaceae	<i>Agelanthus gracilis</i>
	<i>Agelanthus kraussianus</i>
	<i>Erianthemum dregei</i>
	<i>Helixanthera woodii</i>
Lythraceae	<i>Nesaea radicans</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>
Maesaceae	<i>Maesa alnifolia</i>
	<i>Maesa lanceolata</i>
Malpighiaceae	<i>Acridocarpus natalitius</i>
	<i>Sphedamnocarpus pruriens</i> subsp. <i>pruriens</i>
Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon sonneratianum</i>
	<i>Anisodonteia scabrosa</i>
	<i>Cola natalensis</i>

Family	Species
Malvaceae (continued)	<i>Dombeya cymosa</i>
	<i>Dombeya tiliacea</i>
	<i>Grewia hispida</i>
	<i>Grewia lasiocarpa</i>
	<i>Grewia occidentalis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>
	<i>Grewia pondoensis</i>
	<i>Hermannia grandistipula</i>
	<i>Hermannia schlechteriana</i>
	<i>Hibiscus aethiopicus</i> var. <i>aethiopicus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus aethiopicus</i> var. <i>ovatus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus calyphyllus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i> subsp. <i>diversifolius</i>
	<i>Hibiscus fuscus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus meyeri</i> subsp. <i>meyeri</i>
	<i>Hibiscus pedunculatus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus pusillus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus surattensis</i>
	<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>
	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
	<i>Hibiscus vitifolius</i> subsp. <i>vitifolius</i>
	<i>Pavonia burchelli</i>
	<i>Pavonia columella</i>
	<i>Sida dregei</i>
	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> subsp. <i>rhombifolia</i>
	<i>Sida ternata</i>
	<i>Triumfetta pilosa</i>
	<i>Waltheria indica</i>
Melastomataceae	<i>Antherotoma debilis</i>
	<i>Dissotis canescens</i>
Meliaceae	<i>Ekebergia capensis</i>
	<i>Ekebergia pterophylla</i>

Family	Species
Meliaceae (continued)	<i>Trichilia dregeana</i>
	<i>Turraea floribunda</i>
	<i>Turraea obtusiflora</i>
	<i>Turraea pulchella</i>
	<i>Turraea streyi</i>
Melianthaceae	<i>Bersama lucens</i>
	<i>Bersama swinnyi</i>
	<i>Bersama tysoniana</i>
Memecylaceae	<i>Memecylon bachmannii</i>
	<i>Memecylon natalense</i>
Menispermaceae	<i>Cissampelos torulosa</i>
	<i>Stephania abyssinica</i>
Menyanthaceae	<i>Nymphoides thunbergiana</i>
Molluginaceae	<i>Pharnaceum thunbergii</i>
	<i>Psammotropha mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>
	<i>Psammotropha myriantha</i>
Monimiaceae	<i>Xymalos monospora</i>
Moraceae	<i>Ficus bizanae</i>
	<i>Ficus burkei</i>
	<i>Ficus burtt-davyi</i>
	<i>Ficus craterostoma</i>
	<i>Ficus glumosa</i>
	<i>Ficus ingens</i> var. <i>ingens</i>
	<i>Ficus natalensis</i> subsp. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Ficus sur</i>
Myricaceae	<i>Morella brevifolia</i>
	<i>Morella serrata</i>
Myrsinaceae	<i>Embelia ruminata</i>
	<i>Myrsine africana</i>
	<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>
Myrtaceae	<i>Eugenia albanensis</i>
	<i>Eugenia capensis</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>

Family	Species
Myrtaceae (continued)	<i>Eugenia capensis</i> subsp. <i>gueinzii</i>
	<i>Eugenia erythrophylla</i>
	<i>Eugenia natalitia</i>
	<i>Eugenia simii</i>
	<i>Eugenia</i> sp. nov. A (= Grieve 3036, NH)
	<i>Eugenia</i> sp. nov. B (= Grieve 2068, NU)
	<i>Eugenia</i> sp. nov. C (= Grieve 2937, PRE)
	<i>Eugenia umtamvunense</i>
	<i>Eugenia verdoorniae</i>
	<i>Eugenia woodii</i>
	<i>Eugenia zeyheri</i>
	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>
	<i>Syzygium gerrardii</i>
	<i>Syzygium pondoense</i>
Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> var. <i>zanzibariensis</i>
	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
Ochnaceae	<i>Ochna arborea</i> var. <i>arborea</i>
	<i>Ochna natalitia</i>
	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>
Oleaceae	<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i> subsp. <i>foveolatus</i>
	<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i> subsp. <i>tomentellus</i>
	<i>Chionanthus peglerae</i>
	<i>Jasminum angulare</i>
	<i>Jasminum breviflorum</i>
	<i>Jasminum multipartitum</i>
	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>
	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>enervis</i>
	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>
	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>
	<i>Olea woodiana</i> subsp. <i>woodiana</i>
	<i>Schrebera alata</i>
Oliniaceae	<i>Olinia radiata</i>

Family	Species
Onagraceae	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>
Orchidaceae	<i>Acrolophia cochlearis</i>
	<i>Aerangis mysticidii</i>
	<i>Angraecum pusillum</i>
	<i>Bonatea boltonii</i>
	<i>Bonatea porrecta</i>
	<i>Bonatea speciosa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>
	<i>Brachychorythis inhambanensis</i>
	<i>Brachychorythis ovata</i>
	<i>Brachychorythis pubescens</i>
	<i>Brownleea coerulea</i>
	<i>Brownleea parviflora</i>
	<i>Bulbophyllum sandersonii</i>
	<i>Bulbophyllum scaberulum</i>
	<i>Calanthe sylvatica</i>
	<i>Corycium nigrescens</i>
	<i>Corymborkis corymbis</i>
	<i>Cyrtorchis arcuata</i> subsp. <i>arcuata</i>
	<i>Disa baurii</i>
	<i>Disa brevicornis</i>
	<i>Disa caffra</i>
	<i>Disa chrysostachya</i>
	<i>Disa nervosa</i>
	<i>Disa polygonoides</i>
	<i>Disa sagittalis</i>
	<i>Disa similis</i>
	<i>Disa stachyoides</i>
	<i>Disa tripetaloides</i> subsp. <i>tripetaloides</i>
	<i>Disa versicolor</i>
	<i>Disa woodii</i>
	<i>Disperis anthoceras</i> var. <i>anthoceras</i>
	<i>Disperis fanniniae</i>

Family	Species
Orchidaceae (continued)	<i>Disperis lindleyana</i>
	<i>Disperis paludosa</i>
	<i>Disperis woodii</i>
	<i>Eulophia angolensis</i>
	<i>Eulophia clitellifera</i>
	<i>Eulophia coeloglossa</i>
	<i>Eulophia edwardii</i>
	<i>Eulophia hians</i> var. <i>nutans</i>
	<i>Eulophia hians</i> var. <i>hians</i>
	<i>Eulophia hians</i> var. <i>inaequalis</i>
	<i>Eulophia ovalis</i> var. <i>ovalis</i>
	<i>Eulophia parviflora</i>
	<i>Eulophia</i> sp. (= K. Grieve 1876, NU)
	<i>Eulophia speciosa</i>
	<i>Eulophia streptopetala</i>
	<i>Eulophia tenella</i>
	<i>Habenaria clavata</i>
	<i>Habenaria dives</i>
	<i>Habenaria dregeana</i>
	<i>Habenaria epipactidea</i>
	<i>Habenaria falcicornis</i> subsp. <i>caffra</i>
	<i>Habenaria falcicornis</i> subsp. <i>falcicornis</i>
	<i>Habenaria lithophila</i>
	<i>Habenaria pseudociliosa</i>
	<i>Habenaria woodii</i>
	<i>Holothrix burchellii</i>
	<i>Holothrix orthoceras</i>
	<i>Liparis bowkeri</i>
	<i>Liparis remota</i>
	<i>Mystacidium aliciae</i>
	<i>Mystacidium capense</i>
	<i>Mystacidium pusillum</i>

Family	Species
Orchidaceae (continued)	<i>Mystacidium venosum</i>
	<i>Neobolusia tysonii</i>
	<i>Orthochilus ensatus</i>
	<i>Orthochilus odontoglossus</i>
	<i>Orthochilus foliosus</i>
	<i>Orthochilus leontoglossus</i>
	<i>Polystachya mauritiana</i>
	<i>Polystachya modesta</i>
	<i>Polystachya ottoniana</i>
	<i>Polystachya pubescens</i>
	<i>Polystachya sandersonii</i>
	<i>Rangaeris muscicola</i>
	<i>Rhipidoglossum xanthopollinum</i>
	<i>Satyrium cristatum</i> var. <i>cristatum</i>
	<i>Satyrium longicauda</i> var. <i>longicauda</i>
	<i>Satyrium parviflorum</i>
	<i>Satyrium sphaerocarpum</i>
	<i>Satyrium trinerve</i>
	<i>Schizochilus zeyheri</i>
	<i>Stenoglottis fimbriata</i>
	<i>Stenoglottis maccloughlinii</i>
	<i>Tridactyle bicaudata</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>
	<i>Tridactyle tridentata</i>
	<i>Ypsilopus erectus</i>
Orobanchaceae	<i>Alectra orobanchoides</i>
	<i>Alectra sessiliflora</i> var. <i>sessiliflora</i>
	<i>Buchnera dura</i>
	<i>Cycnium adonense</i> subsp. <i>adonense</i>
	<i>Cycnium racemosum</i>
	<i>Cycnium tubulosum</i>
	<i>Graderia scabra</i>
	<i>Harveya pauciflora</i>

Family	Species
Orobanchaceae (continued)	<i>Harveya speciosa</i>
	<i>Melasma scabrum</i>
	<i>Sopubia mannii</i>
	<i>Sopubia simplex</i>
	<i>Striga asiatica</i>
	<i>Striga bilabiata</i>
	<i>Striga elegans</i>
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis semiloba</i> subsp. <i>semiloba</i>
	<i>Oxalis smithiana</i>
Passifloraceae	<i>Adenia gummifera</i> var. <i>gummifera</i>
	<i>Basananthe sandersonii</i>
Pedaliaceae	<i>Ceratotheca triloba</i>
Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus gracilis</i>
Phyllanthaceae	<i>Antidesma venosum</i>
	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>
	<i>Heywoodia lucens</i>
	<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i> var. <i>nitida</i>
	<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i> var. <i>discoidea</i>
	<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i> var. <i>discoidea</i>
	<i>Phyllanthus glaucophyllus</i>
	<i>Phyllanthus maderaspatensis</i>
	<i>Phyllanthus myrtaceus</i>
Phytolaccaceae	<i>Phytolacca dodecandra</i>
	<i>Phytolacca heptandra</i>
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia blanda</i>
	<i>Peperomia retusa</i> var. <i>retusa</i>
	<i>Peperomia rotundifolia</i>
	<i>Piper capense</i> var. <i>capense</i>
Pittosporaceae	<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago longissima</i>
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>

Family	Species
Poaceae	<i>Acroceras macrum</i>
	<i>Agrostis lachnantha</i> var. <i>lachnantha</i>
	<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i> subsp. <i>eckloniana</i>
	<i>Andropogon appendiculatus</i>
	<i>Andropogon eucomis</i>
	<i>Andropogon festuciformis</i>
	<i>Aristida junciformis</i> subsp. <i>galpinii</i>
	<i>Aristida junciformis</i> subsp. <i>junciformis</i>
	<i>Arundinella nepalensis</i>
	<i>Bothriochloa bladhi</i>
	<i>Brachiaria arrecta</i>
	<i>Brachiaria chusqueoides</i>
	<i>Brachiaria serrata</i>
	<i>Chloris gayana</i>
	<i>Chloris pycnothrix</i>
	<i>Chloris virgata</i>
	<i>Coelorhachis capensis</i>
	<i>Ctenium concinnum</i>
	<i>Cymbopogon caesius</i>
	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>
	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
	<i>Dactyloctenium australe</i>
	<i>Digitaria diagonalis</i> var. <i>diagonalis</i>
	<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>
	<i>Digitaria natalensis</i>
	<i>Digitaria setifolia</i>
	<i>Diheteropogon amplexans</i>
	<i>Diheteropogon filifolius</i>
	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
	<i>Echinochloa crus-pavonis</i>
	<i>Echinochloa pyramidalis</i>

Family	Species
Poaceae (continued)	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>
	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> var. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Ehrharta rehmannii</i>
	<i>Eleusine coracana</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>
	<i>Elionuris muticus</i>
	<i>Eragrostis acraea</i>
	<i>Eragrostis capensis</i>
	<i>Eragrostis chloromelas</i>
	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>
	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
	<i>Eragrostis inamoena</i>
	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>
	<i>Eragrostis plana</i>
	<i>Eragrostis racemosa</i>
	<i>Eriochrysis pallida</i>
	<i>Eulalia villosa</i>
	<i>Festuca costata</i>
	<i>Harpechloa falx</i>
	<i>Helictotrichon hirtulum</i>
	<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>
	<i>Hyparrhenia anamesa</i>
	<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i> var. <i>filipendula</i>
	<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i> var. <i>pilosa</i>
	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>
	<i>Hyparrhenia schimperi</i>
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
	<i>Ischaemum fasciculatum</i>
	<i>Koelaria capensis</i>
	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>
	<i>Loudetia simplex</i>
	<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>

Family	Species
Poaceae (continued)	<i>Melinus nerviglumis</i>
	<i>Melinus repens</i> subsp. <i>repens</i>
	<i>Microchloa caffra</i>
	<i>Miscanthus ecklonii</i>
	<i>Miscanthus junceus</i>
	<i>Monocymbium cerasiiforme</i>
	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>
	<i>Oplismenus undulatifolius</i>
	<i>Oxyrhachis gracillima</i>
	<i>Panicum aequinerve</i>
	<i>Panicum deustum</i>
	<i>Panicum dregeanum</i>
	<i>Panicum ecklonii</i>
	<i>Panicum hymeniochilum</i>
	<i>Panicum laticomum</i>
	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
	<i>Panicum natalense</i>
	<i>Panicum parvifolium</i>
	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
	<i>Polypogon strictus</i>
	<i>Prosphytochloa prehensis</i>
	<i>Pseudechinolaena polystachya</i>
	<i>Rendlia altera</i>
	<i>Rhynchne rothboelliioides</i>
	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>
	<i>Schizachryium sanguineum</i>
	<i>Setaria incrassata</i>
	<i>Setaria lindenberghiana</i>
	<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>
	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> var. <i>sericea</i>

Family	Species
Poaceae (continued)	<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> var. <i>sphacelata</i>
	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> subsp. <i>arundinaceum</i>
	<i>Sporobolus fimbriatus</i>
	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
	<i>Sporobolus centrifugus</i>
	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>
	<i>Sporobolus subtilis</i>
	<i>Sporobolus subulatus</i>
	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>
	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>
	<i>Stiburus alopecuroides</i>
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
	<i>Trachypogon spicatus</i>
	<i>Trichopteryx dregeana</i>
	<i>Tristachya leucothrix</i>
	<i>Urelytrum agropyroides</i>
Podocarpaceae	<i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i>
	<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>
Polygalaceae	<i>Muraltia lancifolia</i>
	<i>Polygala amatymbica</i>
	<i>Polygala capillaris</i> subsp. <i>capillaris</i>
	<i>Polygala fruticosa</i>
	<i>Polygala gazensis</i>
	<i>Polygala gerrardii</i>
	<i>Polygala hispida</i>
	<i>Polygala hottentotta</i>
	<i>Polygala macowaniana</i>
	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>
	<i>Polygala ohlendoriana</i>
	<i>Polygala producta</i>
	<i>Polygala refracta</i>
	<i>Polygala serpentaria</i>

Family	Species
Polygalaceae (continued)	<i>Polygala virgata</i> var. <i>virgata</i>
Polygonaceae	<i>Oxygonum dregeanum</i> subsp. <i>dregeanum</i>
	<i>Oxygonum dregeanum</i> subsp. <i>streyi</i>
	<i>Persicaria madagascariensis</i>
	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>
	<i>Rumex dregeanus</i> subsp. <i>dregeanus</i>
	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>
Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>
	<i>Potamogeton schweinfurthii</i>
Proteaceae	<i>Faurea macnaughtonii</i>
	<i>Leucadendron pondoense</i>
	<i>Leucodendrom spissifolium</i> subsp. <i>natalense</i>
	<i>Leucodendron spissifolium</i> subsp. <i>oribinum</i>
	<i>Leucospermum innovans</i>
	<i>Protea caffra</i> subsp. <i>caffra</i>
	<i>Protea roupelliae</i> subsp. <i>roupelliae</i>
	<i>Protea simplex</i>
Putranjivaceae	<i>Drypetes arguta</i>
	<i>Drypetes gerrardii</i> var. <i>gerrardii</i>
Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone bracteata</i>
	<i>Anemone brevistylis</i>
	<i>Anemone caffra</i>
	<i>Clematis brachiata</i>
	<i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>
Restionaceae	<i>Restio paniculatus</i>
	<i>Restio mkambatiae</i>
	<i>Restio sieberi</i>
	<i>Restio triticeus</i>
Rhamnaceae	<i>Berchemia zeyheri</i>
	<i>Colubrina nicholsonii</i>
	<i>Helinus integrifolius</i>
	<i>Noltea africana</i>

Family	Species
Rhamnaceae (continued)	<i>Phylica natalensis</i>
	<i>Phylica paniculata</i>
	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>
	<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i> subsp. <i>mucronata</i>
Rhizophoraceae	<i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i>
	<i>Cassipourea flanaganii</i>
	<i>Cassipourea gummiflua</i> var. <i>verticillata</i>
	<i>Cassipourea malosana</i>
Rhynchocalycaceae	<i>Rhynchocalyx lawsonoides</i>
Rosaceae	<i>Cliffortia odorata</i>
	<i>Cliffortia paucistaminea</i> var. <i>paucistaminea</i>
	<i>Cliffortia serpyllifolia</i>
	<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>
	<i>Prunus africana</i>
	<i>Rubus immixtus</i>
	<i>Rubus pinnatus</i>
	<i>Rubus rigidus</i>
Rubiaceae	<i>Agathisanthemum bojeri</i> subsp. <i>bojeri</i>
	<i>Agathisanthemum chlorophyllum</i> var. <i>chlorophyllum</i>
	<i>Alberta magna</i>
	<i>Anthospermum galpinii</i>
	<i>Anthospermum herbaceum</i>
	<i>Anthospermum hispidulum</i>
	<i>Anthospermum littoreum</i>
	<i>Anthospermum rigidum</i> subsp. <i>pumilum</i>
	<i>Anthospermum streyi</i>
	<i>Burchellia bubalina</i>
	<i>Canthium ciliatum</i>
	<i>Canthium inerme</i>
	<i>Canthium mundianum</i>
	<i>Canthium spinosum</i>
	<i>Canthium suberosum</i>

Family	Species
Rubiaceae (continued)	<i>Canthium vanwykii</i>
	<i>Catunaregam obovata</i>
	<i>Coddia rudis</i>
	<i>Conostomium natalense</i> var. <i>glabrum</i>
	<i>Conostomium natalense</i> var. <i>natalense</i>
	<i>Cordylostigma virgatum</i>
	<i>Empogona africana</i>
	<i>Empogona lanceolata</i>
	<i>Eriosemopsis subanisophylla</i>
	<i>Galopina circaeoides</i>
	<i>Galopina tomentosa</i>
	<i>Gardenia thunbergii</i>
	<i>Hyperacanthus amoenus</i>
	<i>Keetia gueinzii</i>
	<i>Kohautia amatymbica</i>
	<i>Kohautia virgata</i>
	<i>Mitriostigma axillare</i>
	<i>Oldenlandia affinis</i> subsp. <i>fugax</i>
	<i>Oldenlandia cephalotes</i>
	<i>Oldenlandia herbacea</i> var. <i>herbacea</i>
	<i>Oldenlandia rosulata</i> var. <i>rosulata</i>
	<i>Oldenlandia rupicola</i>
	<i>Oldenlandia tenella</i>
	<i>Oxyanthus speciosus</i> subsp. <i>gerrardii</i>
	<i>Pavetta bowkeri</i>
	<i>Pavetta capensis</i> subsp. <i>komghensis</i>
	<i>Pavetta cooperi</i>
	<i>Pavetta galpinii</i>
	<i>Pavetta gracilifolia</i>
	<i>Pavetta inandensis</i>
	<i>Pavetta lanceolata</i>
	<i>Pavetta natalensis</i>

Family	Species
Rubiaceae (continued)	<i>Pavetta revoluta</i>
	<i>Pentanisia angustifolia</i>
	<i>Pentanisia prunelloides</i> subsp. <i>prunelloides</i>
	<i>Phylohydrax carnosus</i>
	<i>Psychotria capensis</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>
	<i>Psydrax obovata</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>
	<i>Rothmannia capensis</i>
	<i>Rothmannia globosa</i>
	<i>Rubia cordifolia</i> subsp. <i>conotricha</i>
	<i>Spermacoce natalensis</i>
	<i>Tarenna pavettoides</i> subsp. <i>pavettoides</i>
	<i>Tricalysia capensis</i> var. <i>capensis</i>
	<i>Tricalysia sonderiana</i> var. <i>sonderiana</i>
	<i>Vangueria bowkeri</i>
	<i>Vangueria infausta</i> subsp. <i>infausta</i>
	<i>Vangueria lasiantha</i>
	<i>Vangueria macrocalyx</i>
	<i>Vangueria randii</i> subsp. <i>chartacea</i>
Ruscaceae	<i>Dracaena aletiformis</i>
	<i>Eriospermum flagelliforme</i>
	<i>Eriospermum cooperi</i> var. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Eriospermum mackennii</i> subsp. <i>mackennii</i>
	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>
Rutaceae	<i>Agathosma ovata</i>
	<i>Calodendrum capense</i>
	<i>Clausena anisata</i>
	<i>Oricia bachmannii</i>
	<i>Ptaeroxylon obliquum</i>
	<i>Teclea gerrardii</i>
	<i>Teclea natalensis</i>
	<i>Vepris lanceolata</i>
	<i>Zanthoxylum capense</i>

Family	Species
Rutaceae (continued)	<i>Zanthoxylum davyi</i>
Salicaceae	<i>Casearia austroafricana</i>
	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>
	<i>Dovyalis lucida</i>
	<i>Dovyalis rhamnoides</i>
	<i>Dovyalis zeyheri</i>
	<i>Homalium dentatum</i>
	<i>Homalium rufescens</i>
	<i>Pseudoscolopia polyantha</i>
	<i>Salix mucronata</i> subsp. <i>mucronata</i>
	<i>Scolopia mundii</i>
	<i>Scolopia</i> sp. cf. <i>flanaganii</i> (= Abbott 1987, NH)
	<i>Scolopia zeyheri</i>
	<i>Trimeria grandifolia</i> subsp. <i>grandifolia</i>
Santalaceae	<i>Colpoön compressum</i>
	<i>Osyridicarpos schimperianus</i>
	<i>Osyris lanceolata</i>
	<i>Thesium acutissimum</i>
	<i>Thesium angulosum</i>
	<i>Thesium asterias</i>
	<i>Thesium cupressoides</i>
	<i>Thesium gypsophiloides</i>
	<i>Thesium natalense</i>
	<i>Thesium pallidum</i>
	<i>Viscum anceps</i>
	<i>Viscum obovatum</i>
	<i>Viscum obscurum</i>
	<i>Viscum rotundifolium</i>
	<i>Viscum trifolium</i>
Sapindaceae	<i>Allophylus africanus</i> subsp. <i>africanus</i>
	<i>Allophylus dregeanus</i>
	<i>Allophylus natalensis</i>

Family	Species
Sapindaceae (continued)	<i>Atalaya natalensis</i>
	<i>Deinbollia oblongifolia</i>
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>
	<i>Hippobromus pauciflorus</i>
	<i>Pappea capensis</i>
Sapotaceae	<i>Chrysophyllum viridifolium</i>
	<i>Englerophytum natalensis</i>
	<i>Manilkara nicholsonii</i>
	<i>Mimusops caffra</i>
	<i>Mimusops obovata</i>
	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> subsp. <i>inerme</i>
	<i>Vitellariopsis marginata</i>
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Buddleja dysophylla</i>
	<i>Buddleja pulchella</i>
	<i>Buddleja saligna</i>
	<i>Chaenostoma floribundum</i>
	<i>Dermatobotrys saundersii</i>
	<i>Diclis reptans</i>
	<i>Halleria lucida</i>
	<i>Hebenstretia comosa</i>
	<i>Hebenstretia dura</i>
	<i>Jamesbrittenia kraussiana</i>
	<i>Manulea parviflora</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>
	<i>Nemesia caerulea</i>
	<i>Nemesia denticulata</i>
	<i>Selago elongata</i>
	<i>Selago peduncularis</i>
	<i>Selago tarachodes</i>
	<i>Selago trinervia</i>
	<i>Teedia lucida</i>
	<i>Zaluzianskya angustifolia</i>
	<i>Zaluzianskya elongata</i>

Family	Species
Scrophulariaceae (continued)	<i>Zaluzianskya pachyrrhiza</i>
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax anceps</i>
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium acutifolium</i>
	<i>Solanum aculeastrum</i>
	<i>Solanum africanum</i>
	<i>Solanum giganteum</i>
	<i>Solanum retroflexum</i>
	<i>Solanum terminale</i> subsp. <i>terminale</i>
	<i>Withania somnifera</i>
Stilbaceae	<i>Anastrabe integerrima</i>
	<i>Nuxia congesta</i>
	<i>Nuxia floribunda</i>
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>
Strychnaceae	<i>Strychnos decussata</i>
	<i>Strychnos gerrardii</i>
	<i>Strychnos henningsii</i>
	<i>Strychnos mitis</i>
	<i>Strychnos spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>
	<i>Strychnos usambarensis</i>
Theophrastaceae	<i>Samolus porosus</i>
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Dais cotinifolia</i>
	<i>Englerodaphne ovalifolia</i>
	<i>Gnidia coriaca</i>
	<i>Gnidia myrtifolia</i>
	<i>Gnidia nodiflora</i>
	<i>Gnidia phaeotricha</i>
	<i>Gnidia woodii</i>
	<i>Lasiosiphon anthylloides</i>
	<i>Lasiosiphon calocephalus</i>
	<i>Lasiosiphon kraussianus</i> var. <i>kraussianus</i>
	<i>Lasiosiphon macropetalus</i>
	<i>Lasiosiphon triplinervis</i>

Family	Species
Thymelaeaceae (continued)	<i>Passerina filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
	<i>Passerina montivaga</i>
	<i>Passerina rigida</i>
	<i>Passerina rubra</i>
	<i>Peddiea africana</i>
	<i>Struthiola pondoensis</i>
Typhaceae	<i>Typha capensis</i>
Urticaceae	<i>Laportea grossa</i>
	<i>Laportea peduncularis</i>
	<i>Obetia tenax</i>
	<i>Urera trinervis</i>
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana rugosa</i>
	<i>Lippia javanica</i>
	<i>Priva flabelliformis</i>
Violaceae	<i>Afrohybanthus enneaspermus</i>
	<i>Rinorea angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>natalensis</i>
	<i>Rinorea domatiosa</i>
Vitaceae	<i>Cissus fragilis</i>
	<i>Cyphostemma cirrhosum</i> subsp. <i>cirrhosum</i>
	<i>Cyphostemma hypoleucum</i>
	<i>Cyphostemma natalitium</i>
	<i>Cyphostemma rubroglandulosum</i>
	<i>Cyphostemma woodii</i>
	<i>Rhoicissus digitata</i>
	<i>Rhoicissus rhomboidea</i>
	<i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i>
	<i>Rhoicissus tridentata</i> var. <i>tridentata</i>
Xyridaceae	<i>Xyris anceps</i> var. <i>anceps</i>
	<i>Xyris capensis</i>
	<i>Xyris natalensis</i>
Zamiaceae	<i>Encephalartos altensteinii</i>
	<i>Encephalartos caffer</i>

Family	Species
Zamiaceae (continued)	<i>Encephalartos ghellinckii</i>
	<i>Encephalartos natalensis</i>
	<i>Encephalartos villosus</i>
	<i>Stangeria eriopus</i>

*Caputia medley-woodii*

Index

Scientific names are in *italics*, common names (all languages) are in roman.

<i>Afroscidium natalense</i>	45	<i>Ceropegia kerzneri</i>	48
<i>Agapanthus pondoensis</i>	36	<i>Ceropegia</i> sp. nov.	49
<i>Alberta magna</i>	188	<i>Ceropegia tenella</i>	50
<i>Aloe candelabrum</i>	58	<i>Chironia albiflora</i>	122
<i>Aloe liliputana</i>	59	<i>Cineraria dryogeton</i>	67
<i>Aloe thraskii</i>	60	<i>Clivia robusta</i>	41
amasethole	195	<i>Clutia abyssinica</i>	99
<i>Anemone bracteata</i>	184	coast paperbark myrtleberry	166
<i>Anthospermum streyi</i>	189	Codd's poker	63
<i>Apodytes abbottii</i>	131	<i>Colubrina nicholsonii</i>	185
<i>Aristea platycaulis</i>	132	<i>Crassula obovata</i> var. <i>dregeana</i>	94
<i>Asclepias praemorsa</i>	46	<i>Craterostigma nanum</i>	158
<i>Aspalathus abbottii</i>	101	<i>Crinum moorei</i>	42
<i>Aspalathus dahlgrenii</i>	102	<i>Cryptocarya wyliei</i>	155
<i>Aspalathus gerrardii</i>	103	<i>Curio pondoensis</i>	68
<i>Atalaya natalensis</i>	194	<i>Cuscuta gerrardii</i>	92
ballerina spurflower	149	<i>Cussonia nicholsonii</i>	55
ballerina-spoorsalie	149	<i>Cussonia</i> sp. 'pondoensis'	56
beach aloe	60	<i>Cyphostemma rubroglandulosum</i>	200
<i>Begonia dregei</i>	79	<i>Cyrtanthus pondoensis</i>	43
<i>Begonia homonyma</i>	80	<i>Dahlgrenodendron natalense</i>	156
blaaskruid	157	<i>Dalbergia multijuga</i>	104
bladderwort	157	<i>Delosperma abbottii</i>	37
blistering leaves	184	<i>Delosperma subpetiolatum</i>	38
bloubos	73	<i>Delosperma vinaceum</i>	39
blue fluffbush	73	<i>Dietes bicolor</i> subsp. <i>armeniaca</i>	133
bonsai mint	142	dikblaarmirtebessie	167
bontblaarspoorsalie	146	drietandkanferbos	77
bosaalwyn	61	<i>Drimia echinostachya</i>	130
bosappelblaar	117	<i>Emplectanthus dalzellii</i>	52
boskranses	194	<i>Empogona africana</i>	191
boslelie	42	<i>Encephalartos natalensis</i>	201
<i>Brachycorythis inhambanensis</i>	170	<i>Erica abbottii</i>	97
brandblaar	184	<i>Eriosema dregei</i>	105
breekhout	188	<i>Eriosema latifolium</i>	106
<i>Brunia trigyna</i>	82	<i>Eriosema luteopetalum</i>	107
candelabra aloe	58	<i>Eriosema umtamvunense</i>	108
<i>Canthium vanwykii</i>	190	eriosempsis	192
<i>Caputia oribiensis</i>	66	<i>Eriosempsis subanisophylla</i>	192
<i>Carissa wyliei</i>	216	<i>Eugenia erythrophylla</i>	164
<i>Cassytha pondoensis</i> var. <i>pondoensis</i>	154	<i>Eugenia simii</i>	165
<i>Ceropegia australis</i>	47	<i>Eugenia</i> sp. C	166

<i>Eugenia umtamvunensis</i>	167	<i>Indigofera rubroglandulosa</i>	114
<i>Eugenia verdoorniae</i>	168	<i>Indigofera vanwykii</i>	115
<i>Eulophia coeloglossa</i>	171	inhlehle	100
<i>Eulophia edwardii</i>	172	inqayana	155
<i>Euphorbia woodii</i>	100	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. nov.	93
<i>Euryops leiocarpus</i>	69	iqande	98
<i>Exochaenium natalense</i>	123	iqhomololo	61
false-redpear	193	isafo	179
false-umdoni	187	isiceza	191
false-waterberry	187	isiduli sehlati	77
<i>Faurea macnaughtonii</i>	179	isidwaba-somkhovu	201
<i>Ficus bizanae</i>	163	isidwe esibomvu	135
flametree	188	isigqalaba	98
forest apple-leaf	117	isigqiki-somkhovu	201
forest crinum	42	isihlehle	53
forest gasteria	61	isiqalaba	179
forest krantz-ash	194	isiqhobo	192
<i>Gasteria croucheri</i> subsp. <i>croucheri</i>	61	isiqwane	179
<i>Gasteria croucheri</i> subsp. <i>pondoensis</i>	62	isisefo	179
giant cycad	201	isiXhonxo	62
<i>Grewia pondoensis</i>	159	ixonya	65
<i>Gymnosporia bachmannii</i>	83	<i>Jubaeopsis caffra</i>	57
<i>Gymnosporia vanwykii</i>	84	kandelaaraalwyn	58
<i>Gymnosporia woodii</i>	85	kanferfoelie	160
<i>Habenaria woodii</i>	173	Kei false-cocainetree	98
hairy blossom-pea	118	keivalskokaboom	98
hairy flatbean	104	Kentani spurflower	140
harige platboontjie	104	kentani-spoorsalie	140
<i>Helichrysum pannosum</i>	70	keurtjie	118
<i>Helichrysum populifolium</i>	71	<i>Kniphofia coddiana</i>	63
<i>Helichrysum</i> sp. nov.	72	<i>Kniphofia drepanophylla</i>	64
<i>Hesperantha mtamvunae</i>	134	<i>Kniphofia rooperi</i>	65
<i>Huernia hystrix</i> subsp. <i>parvula</i>	53	kuspapierbasmirtebessie	166
ibutha elikhulu	188	<i>Lampranthus fugitans</i>	40
icacane	65	large-flower forest num-num	51
icuba lethole	179	large-leaved myrtleberry	164
idlula	79	<i>Lasiosiphon triplinervis</i>	197
igqeba lamatshe	77	lentevuurpyl	65
ikhala	60	<i>Leucadendron pondoense</i>	180
ikomba	57	<i>Leucadendron spissifolium</i> subsp. <i>natalense</i>	181
ililo elikhulu	53	<i>Leucadendron spissifolium</i> subsp. <i>oribinum</i>	182
<i>Impatiens flanaganiae</i>	78	<i>Leucospermum innovans</i>	183
impundu	61	<i>Lopholaena dregeana</i>	73
<i>Indigofera abbottii</i>	109	<i>Lotononis bachmanniana</i>	116
<i>Indigofera herrstreyi</i> var. <i>helodes</i>	111	<i>Lydenburgia abbottii</i>	86
<i>Indigofera herrstreyi</i> var. <i>herrstreyi</i>	110	<i>Manilkara nicholsonii</i>	195
<i>Indigofera hydra</i>	112	<i>Marijordaania filiformis</i>	87
<i>Indigofera pondoensis</i>	113	<i>Maytenus abbottii</i>	88

<i>Maytenus oleosa</i>	89	Pondo rose-apple	162
<i>Memecylon bachmannii</i>	162	Pondo silkybark	88
mole's spectacles	158	Pondo spikethorn	84
Mrs Flanagan's impatiens	78	Pondo spurflower	143
Msikaba spurflower	151	Pondo stoep jacaranda	150
msikaba-spoorsalie	151	Pondo turkeyberry	190
Natal gasteria	62	Pondo waterberry	169
Natal prickly pea	103	Pondo weeping-thorn	185
Natal spear-leaf conebrush	181	Pondo whitepear	131
<i>Nectaropetalum capense</i>	98	pondoboesmanstee	86
Oribi spurflower	147	pondodoringklipels	190
oribi-spoorsalie	147	pondogifertjie	121
<i>Philenoptera sutherlandii</i>	117	pondojakkalskoffie	191
<i>Phylica natalensis</i>	186	pondo-kliplemoen	90
<i>Plectranthus aliciae</i>	140	pondo-kokoboom	89
<i>Plectranthus brevimentum</i>	141	pondo-kokospalm	57
<i>Plectranthus ernstii</i>	142	pondo-kruisbessie	159
<i>Plectranthus hilliardiae</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	144	Pondoland agapanthus	36
<i>Plectranthus hilliardiae</i> subsp. <i>hilliardiae</i>	143	Pondoland pincushion	183
<i>Plectranthus malvinus</i>	145	pondolandklimop	81
<i>Plectranthus oertendahlia</i>	146	pondoranktaaibos	44
<i>Plectranthus oribiensis</i>	147	pondo-spoorsalie	143
<i>Plectranthus praetermissus</i>	148	pondosybas	88
<i>Plectranthus reflexus</i>	149	pondotolbos	180
<i>Plectranthus saccatus</i> subsp. <i>pondoensis</i>	150	pondotreurdoring	185
<i>Plectranthus stylesii</i>	151	pondovalspendoring	91
<i>Podalyria velutina</i>	118	pondovy	163
<i>Podranea ricasoliana</i>	81	pondowaterbessie	169
poker	64	pondowitpeer	131
<i>Polygala gazensis</i>	177	poplar helichrysum	71
Pondo Bushman's tea	86	porcupine huernia	53
Pondo climbing currant	44	Port St Johns creeper	81
Pondo clivia	41	Port St Johns spurflower	148
Pondo conebrush	180	port st johns-spoorsalie	148
Pondo crossberry	159	<i>Pseudosalacia streyi</i>	90
Pondo devil's tresses	154	<i>Pseudoscolopia polyantha</i>	193
Pondo dodder	154	<i>Psoralea abbottii</i>	119
Pondo false-spikethorn	91	<i>Putterlickia retrospinosa</i>	91
Pondo fig	163	qwathubane	158
Pondo fountainbush	119	red tritonia	135
Pondo ghostbush	82	red wild-quince	155
Pondo jackal-coffee	191	reusebroodboom	201
Pondo kokotree	89	<i>Rhynchochalyx lawsonoides</i>	187
Pondo lightningbush	99	<i>Rinorea domatiosa</i>	199
Pondo milkberry	195	river myrtleberry	165
Pondo palm	57	rooikweper	155
Pondo poisonpea	121	round-leaved pink plume	153
Pondo rocklemon	90	sandsteenkwep	156

sandstone redstem	193	<i>Turraea pulchella</i>	160
sandstone wire-stem	46	<i>Turraea streyi</i>	161
sandstone-quince	156	uluzi	163
<i>Schizoglossum atropurpureum</i> subsp. <i>virens</i> . . .	54	umathunga ompofu	65
<i>Searsia acocksii</i>	44	umayime	41
<i>Selago peduncularis</i>	196	umcumane	188
<i>Senecio erubescens</i> var. <i>incisus</i>	74	umguza	201
<i>Senecio glanduloso-lanosus</i>	75	umhlaba	58
<i>Senecio natalicola</i>	76	umhlambila	194
silverleaf spur-flower	146	umhlungulo	201
small white chironia	122	umkhubane	179
small-leaved myrtleberry	168	umkhunye	117
South-Coast cabbagetree	55	umkovoti	163
Stelzen orchid	175	umnduze	42
<i>Stenoglottis maccloughlinii</i>	174	umngcabe	155
stoepjakaranda	150	umphanga	201
strandaalwyn	60	umphondongose	192
<i>Streptocarpus aylae</i>	124	umsenge	55
<i>Streptocarpus formosus</i>	125	umsimbithana	117
<i>Streptocarpus lilliputana</i>	126	umthombe	163
<i>Streptocarpus modestus</i>	127	umvuthuza	184
<i>Streptocarpus porphyrostachys</i>	128	<i>Utricularia sandersonii</i>	157
<i>Streptocarpus trabeculatus</i>	129	uzililo	53
<i>Struthiola pondoensis</i>	198	uzungu	104
suidkuskiepersol	55	vingerpol	100
<i>Syncolostemon ramulosus</i>	152	<i>Watsonia bachmannii</i>	136
<i>Syncolostemon rotundifolius</i>	153	<i>Watsonia inclinata</i>	137
<i>Syzygium pondoense</i>	152	<i>Watsonia mtamvunae</i>	138
<i>Tarchonanthus trilobus</i> var. <i>trilobus</i>	77	<i>Watsonia pondoensis</i>	139
<i>Tephrosia bachmannii</i>	120	wild begonia	79
<i>Tephrosia pondoensis</i>	121	wildebegonia	79
terblanz	179	wilgerpendoring	83
thick-leaf myrtleberry	167	willow spikethorn	83
trailing vygie	38	winter poker	65
<i>Tridactyle bicaudata</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>	175	Wood's euphorbia	100
trident camphorbush	77	Wood's spikethorn	85
<i>Tritonia disticha</i>	135	Wood-se-pendoring	85
tufted-hair violetbush	199	<i>Ypsilopus erectus</i>	176

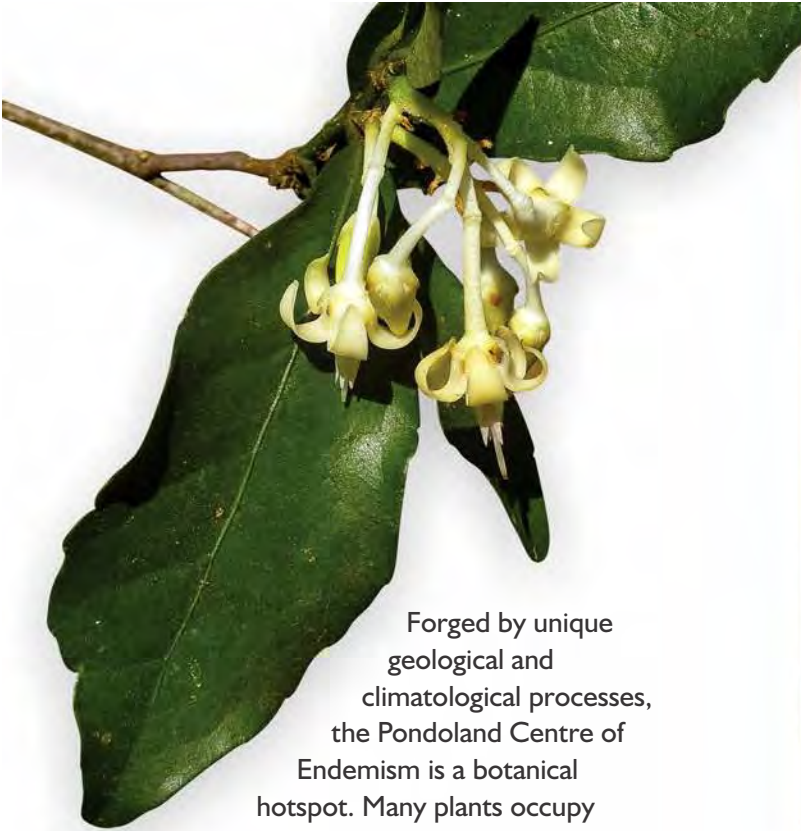
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Forged by unique geological and climatological processes, the Pondoland Centre of Endemism is a botanical hotspot. Many plants occupy specialised ecological niches in the gorges and grasslands along the Pondoland coast – often occurring in only one or two ravines. Readers are introduced to the natural history of Pondoland and illustrated descriptions of approximately 170 species that are endemic to the area and/or are of conservation concern. The species accounts presented here will complement existing field guides for adjacent regions. It is hoped that knowledge of these botanical treasures will instil a deep appreciation for this exceptional, yet highly threatened, region and highlight its conservation importance.

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