
Sketches of the Botany of South Africa. By Mr. J. BOWIE, Member of the South African Institution.

[*Read at the South African Institution.*]

IN the endeavour to direct the attention of individuals to the study of Indigenous Botany in this country, a difficulty occurs in the selection of species from the number of plants with which we are surrounded; it being necessary to confine those lists within certain limits, but at the same time attempt to render them as useful as possible, by giving a general idea of the floral changes in each month, and exhibiting the affinities which the vegetable productions here bear, to those of other parts of the world.

The Amaryllideæ of the colony, connecting that tribe of the bulbous productions of South America, Asia, and Europe, with those of Africa, are striking features in the botany of the Cape during the months specified in the present list; and in their native wilds exhibit those peculiarities in the periods of their flowering which have been alluded to before, and being generally remarkable for their size and beauty, have led more particularly to the notice of those circumstances.

Of this tribe, however, the most beautiful and interesting kinds are not found in the Cape District, nor have many from the more distant parts of the colony, as yet, been introduced to the flower gardens of the Cape; and even those cultivated, flower but sparingly, owing to the treatment they receive.

The prevailing droughts during the months of December, January, February, and March, materially affect the vegetable productions, especially those on the lower grounds; it is in such seasons that the productions of the mountains shine forth in their most splendid array, and we frequently meet with several plants in flower at great heights, which are equally flourishing in other months on the lower grounds. The trees and shrubs of the Cape are generally perfecting their seeds during the summer months, still, however, there are several in blossom during that period, as their proper season.

Among the *Ericææ*, some species produce a succession of flowers for several months, rendering them great and desirable ornaments for the flower garden.

Of the *Proteaceæ*, several species succeed each other in flower so rapidly that one or other of the tribe may be found in perfection at all seasons.

Specimens of the *Irideæ* are, more or less, to be met with in every month of the year, though the general season is the months of August, September, and October. Many fine species of this family, flowering at an earlier season, are overlooked.

The local names are so few, and so frequently given to distinct species of plants, that it is difficult to fix any with correctness, and this might lead to serious mistakes, in substituting plants possessing dangerous properties for those of other descriptions. I again, therefore, beg to call the attention of individuals to this interesting point. The local names and domestic uses of the plants might be marked on the blank spaces of the lists. The aboriginal names are preferable, as being more extended over the country, and among the native tribes sometimes varying but little, and that in pronunciation alone.

INDIGENOUS PLANTS,

Generally flowering in the Months of DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, and MARCH, in the Cape District.

POLYGALEÆ. D. C. Diadelphia Octandria.

MURALTIA,	Muraltia.
½ diffusa. St.	diffuse.
phylicoides. St.	Phylica-like.
stipulacea. St.	stipuled.

CARYOPHYLLÆÆ. D. C. Decandria Digynia.

DIANTHUS.	Pink.	Anjelier.
¼ prostratus. St.	prostrate.	
caespitosus. St.	cæspitose.	

RHAMNEACEÆ. B. Pentandria Monogynia.

PHYLICA.	Phylica.
½ ericoides. R. S.	Heath-leaved,
stipularis. R. S.	horned.
plumosa. St.	feathered,
buxifolia. R. S.	Box-leaved.

CELASTRINÆ. B. Pentandria Monogynia.

CELASTRUS.	Staff-Tree.	Pen-doorn,
½ pyracanthus, St. S.	red-fruited,	
multiflora. St. S.	many-leaved.	

NOTE.—*Celastrus*. The shrubs of this genus, being mostly armed with strong spines, and of close growth, are particularly adapted for forming hedges.

CASSINE.	Cassine.	
h colpoon. R.	Colpoon-Tree.	Lepel-hout
Maurocenia. R.	Hottentot-Cherry.	
LEGUMINOSÆ.	J. Decandria Monogynia.	
CYCLOPIA.	Cyclopia.	
h Genistoides. M. R.	Genista-leaved.	
ASPALATHUS.	Aspalathus. Diadelphia Decandria.	
h spinosa. R.	spiny.	
hystrix. R.	silky-spined.	
arenosa. St.	cobweb.	
pinguis. St.	succulent-leaved.	
subulata. St.	awl-leaved.	
SARCOPHYLLUM.	Sarcophyllum. Diadelphia Decandria.	
h carnosum. St.	fleshy-leaved.	
CYLISTA.	Cylista.	
h villosa. M. T.	Cape.	
LESSERTIA.	Lessertia.	
h pulchra. St.	pretty.	
prostrata. St.	prostrate.	
ROSACEÆ.	D. C. Diœcia Polygamia.	
CLIFFORTIA.	Cliffortia.	
h strobilifera. M. St.	cone-bearing.	
graminea. M.	grassy-leaved.	
ruscifolia. St.	Ruscus-leaved.	
tridentata. St.	three-toothed.	
ONAGRARIÆ.	J. Octandria Monogynia.	
EPILOBIUM.	Willow-Herb.	
h villosum. A.	villous.	
CUCURBITACEÆ.	J. Monoecia Monodelphia.	
BRYONIA.	Bryonia.	
h scabra. S.	globe-fruited.	
africana. S.	African.	
CUCUMIS.	Cucumber. Bitter-Appel.	
○ Colycinchus. S.	bitter.	
africanus. S.	African.	

NOTE.—*Cyclopia*. Astringent; a decoction of this shrub is much used by the Colonists as a restorative. As ornamental shrubs, the genus rank high in the Leguminous tribe, they are very hardy and of quick growth, and where suffered to remain, attain the height of 10 feet. In the years 1825 and 1826, one species resisted the severity of British winters, though fully exposed, (without covering) to the action of frost.

Epilobium. Useful in cleansing foul ulcers.

Bryonia. Emetic. Infusion in wine or brandy purgative.

Tetragonia. Sometimes used in *Bredt* by the Colonists, and might be introduced to culture in the kitchen garden with profit.

FICOIDEÆ. J. Icosandria Pentagynia.

TETRAGONIA.	Tetragonia.
½ fruticosa. S.	shrubby.
decumbens. S.	decumbent.

UMBELLIFERÆ. J. Pentandria Digynia.

HYDROCOTYLE.	Marsh-Pennywort.
¼ villosa. M. R.	villous.
virgata. St.	twiggy.

ŒNANTHE.	Water-dropwort.
¼ tenuifolia M.	slender-leaved.
interrupta. M.	interrupted.
inebrians. M.	various-leaved. Gli.

CONIUM.	Hemlock.
♂ rigens. M. S.	fine leaved.

ARALIACEÆ. J. Pentandria Digynia.

CUSSONIA.	Cussonia.
½ thyrsoiflora. M. R.	thyrses-flowered. Speke-bosch

LORANTHÆ. J. Dioecia Tetrandria.

VISCUM.	Misseltoe.
½ capense.	Cape.
pauciflora.	few-flowered.
rotundifolium.	round-leaved.

DIPSACEÆ. J. Tetrandria Monogynia.

SUCCISA.	Succisa.
½ rigida. R.	rough-leaved.
trifida. St.	narrow-leaved.
scabra. St.	rough-stalked.
¼ decurrens. M. T.	decurrent.

COMPOSITÆ. A. Syngenesia. L.

STOBÆA.	Stobæa.
½ pinnata. St.	pinnate.
heterophylla. St.	various-leaved.
¼ rigida. St.	stiff,
atractylodes. St.	Atractylis-like.

NOTE.—*Œnanthe. Gli.* The intoxicating qualities of this plant appear to have been known to the aboriginal inhabitants of South Africa at an early period; which is a striking example of their propensity for fermented liquors before they had any intercourse with Europeans. The whole of the genus are acrid and poisonous, but possess useful medicinal properties.

Cussonia. The thick and somewhat fleshy roots of this species, are eaten by the Hottentots. In some parts of the Colony it is known by the name of Noy's Bloom.

Viscum. Parasitical plants, generally found upon the *Celastrus* and *Rhus*. Astringent.

BRACHYLÆNA.	Brachylæna.
h neriifolia. M. T.	Oleander-leaved.
GNAPHALIUM.	Everlasting.
h modestum. R.	squamose.
METALASIA.	Metalasia.
h muricata. M. S.	muricate.
divergens. M.	spreading.
fastigiata. M.	close-flowered,
SPIRALEPIS.	Spiralepis,
h squarrosa. St.	squarrose.
h glomerata. St.	cluster-flowered.
ASTER,	Star-wort. Sterrebloem.
⊙ tenellus. St.	slender.
CHRYSOCOMA.	Goldy-locks.
h comaurea. R.	great-shrubby.
GERBERIA.	Gerberia.
h crenata. R.	crenated,
asplennifolia. St.	Asplenium-leaved.
ARNICA.	Arnica. Valkruid.
h piloselloides. St.	cordate.
crocea. St.	golden.
LEYSERA.	Leysera. Tachie-boschjes.
h gnaphaloides. S.	woolly.
squarrosa. S.	squarrose.
OTHONNA.	Ragwort.
h Athanasia. St.	Athanasia-like.
abrotonifolia. St.	wormwood-leaved.
coronopifolia. St.	Buck's-horn-leaved.
crassifolia. R.	thick-leaved.
OSTEOSPERMUM.	Osteospermum.
h spinescens. M.	smooth-leaved.
imbricatum. M.	imbricate.
LOBELIACEÆ.	J. Pentandria Monogynia
LOBELIA.	Lobelia.
h pinifolia. R.	Pine-leaved.
gracilis. M.	slender.
secunda. St.	side-flowering.
repens. St.	creeping.
minuta. M.	small.
CAMPANULACEÆ.	J. Pentandria Monogynia
PRISMATOCARPUS.	Venus-Looking-glass.
h fruticosus. St.	shrubby.
⊙ nitidus. M. R.	shining

TRACHELIUM.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ diffusum. R.

Trachelium.

shrubby.

ERICAÆ. D. Tetrandria Monogynia.

BLAERIA.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ pauciflora. M.

scabra. M.

dumosa. S.

glabella. M. S.

Blaeria.

few-flowered.

rough.

bushy.

smooth.

ERICA.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ articularis. S.

bruniâdes. S.

corifolia. S.

decora. S. L.

empetrifolia. M. R.

flexuosa. R.

gracilis. S.

glutinosa. R.

imbricata.

nudiflora. M.

persoluta. M.

parviflora. R.

Peteverii. St.

pubescens. M.

metulæflora. S.

racemosa. S.

ramentacea. S.

spumosa. R.

Thymifolia. M. R.

viscaria. M. R.

Heath. Heide. Octandria Monogynia.

jointed.

Brunia-like.

Coris-leaved.

graceful.

crowberry-leaved.

zigzag.

gracile.

glutinous.

imbricated.

knot-flowered.

garland.

small-flowered-downy.

Petiver's.

pale-downy.

nine-pin.

racemed.

slender-branched.

spumose.

Thyme-leaved.

clammy-flowered.

GENTIANÆ. B. Pentandria Monogynia.

SEBÆA.

⊙ albens. M. St.

cordata. M. S.

Sebæa.

white-flowered.

heart-leaved.

SESAMEÆ. B. Didynamia Angiospermia.

MARTYNIA.

⊙ longiflora. M. S.

Martynia.

long-flowered.

SCROPHULARINÆ. B. Didynamia Angiospermia.

MANULEA.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ tomentosa. S.

⊙ argentea. S.

foetida. S.

Manulea.

tomentose.

silvery.

stinking.

LABIATÆ. B. Diandria Monogynia.

SALVIA.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ dentata. M.

Sage.

Salic.

tooth-leaved.

colorata. M. R. coloured-calyxed.
scabra. St. rough-leaved.

STACHYS. Hedge-Nettle. Didynamia Gymnospermia.
 ♂ æthiopica. M. Ethiopian.

VERBENACEÆ. B. Didynamia Gymnospermia.

SELAGO. Selago.
 ♂ canescens. St. canescent.
 diffusa, St. spreading.
 bracteata. St. imbricate-bracteated.
 rapunculoides. St. Rampion-like.
 spuria. St. linear-leaved.

OROBANCHEÆ. Ventenat. Didynamia Angiospermia

OROBANCHE. Orobanche.
 ♂ flammea. St. fiery.
 capensis. St. Cape.
 squamosa. St. squamose.
 interrupta. St. branching.

LENTIBULARIÆ. B. Diandria Monogynia.

UTRICULARIA. Hooded-Milfoil.
 ♂ capensis. A. Cape.

PLUMBAGINÆ. B. Pentandria Pentagynia.

TAXANTHEMA. Sea-Lavender.
 ♂ purpurata. M. purple. Papier Bloem
 scabra. M. St. rough-stalked.
 cinerea. M. cinereous.
 linifolia. M. St. flax-leaved.

CHENOPODEÆ. B. Pentandria Monogynia.

CHENOLEA. Chenolea.
 ♂ diffusa. R. silky.

ATRIPLEX. Orache. Polygamia Monœcia
 ♂ albicans. S. white. Brak-boschjes.

SANTALACEÆ. B. Pentandria Monogynia.

THESIUM. Thesium,
 ♂ triflorum. St. three-flowered.
 strictum. St. upright.
 hispidulum. St. hispid.
 lineatum. St. linear-leaved.

EUPHORBIACEÆ. J. Dioecia Gynandria.

CLUYTIA. Cluytia.
 ♂ pulchella. M. T. broad-leaved.
 ericoides. St. Heath-leaved.
 daphnoides. St. Daphne-like.
 Alaternoides St. Alaternus-like.

		URTICÆÆ.	J. Polygamia Dioecia.
FICUS.			Fig.
h cordata.	S. R.		heart-leaved.
		MYRICÆÆ.	K. Dioecia Tetrandria.
MYRICA.			Candleberry-Myrtle. Wasch-besje.
h æthiopica.	R.		African.
serrata.	S. St.		saw-leaved.
laciniata.	St.		smooth Oak-leaved.
quercifolia.	S. St.		hairy Oak-leaved.
		ORCHIDEÆ.	J. Gynandria.
DISA.		Disa.	Travers.
h grandiflora.	M.		large flowered.
rufescens.	M. S.		rufescent.
porrecta.	M. S.		lengthened.
PTEROGODIUM.		Pterogodium.	
h inversum.	M.		inverted.
atratum.	M.		dark-flowered.
CYMBIDIUM.		Cymbidium.	
h tabulare.	R.		mountain.
		IRIDÆÆ.	B. Triandria Monogynia.
ANTHOLYZA.		Antholyza.	
h præalta.	St.		tall.
montana.	R.		mountain.
WATSONIA.		Watsonia.	Zuure-knol.
h marginata.	L.		broad-leaved.
triticea.	S.		wheat-eared.
GLADIOLUS.		Corn-flag.	
h blandus.	St.		fairest.
hastatus.	M.		spade.
montanus.	R.		mountain.
Orchidiflorus.	S.		Orchis-flowered.
		AMARYLLIDÆÆ.	B. Hexandria Monogynia.
AMARYLLIS.		Amaryllis.	
h blanda.	M.		charming.
pallida.	M.		pale.
NERINE.		Nerine.	
h venusta.	R.		poppy-coloured.
undulata.	M.		wave-flowered.
STRUMARIA.		Strumaria.	
h spiralis.	S.		spiral-stalked.
undulata.	S.		waved.
stellaris.	S.		Starry.
gemmata.	S.		gynandrous.
BRUNSVIGIA.		Brunsvigia.	
h multiflora.	S.		many-flowered. Candelier

marginata. S. red-margined.
 ciliaris. S. St. fringed-leaved.
 falcata. S. St. sickle-leaved.

HEMANTHUS.

Blood Flower.

♂ coccineus. St. S. salmon-coloured. Koning van
 tigrinus. M. Tiger-spotted. [Kandy.
 quadrivalvis. S. four-valved.

GETHYLLIS.

Gethyllis.

♂ spiralis. S. spiral-leaved. Kukumakranki.
 ciliaris. S. ciliated.
 villosa. S. St. villous.

HEMEROCALLIDEÆ. B. Hexandria Monogynia.

CYRTANTHUS.

Cyrtanthus.

♂ ventricosus. M. S. bellied.

AGAPANTHUS.

African Lily. Haak-lelie.

♂ umbellatus. R. large flowered.
 minor. R. small.

TRITONIA.

Tritonia.

♂ uvaria. A. great.

ALOE.

Aloe.

♂ mitræformis. L. St. mitre.

ASPHODELEÆ. B. Hexandria Monogynia.

ANTHERICUM.

Anthericum.

♂ canaliculatum. St. channel-leaved.
 revolutum. St. curled-flowered.
 squameum. S. scaly.
 filiforme. S. thread-leaved.

BULBINE.

Bulbine.

⊙ annua. St. annual.
 ♂ asphodeloides. S. upright.
 ♀ triquetra. S. triquetrous.

ALBUCA.

Albuca.

♂ aurea. St. golden-flowered.
 viscosa. M. St. clammy-leaved.
 spiralis. St. spiral-leaved.
 filiforme. St. filiforme-leaved.
 vittata. St. ribbon.
 fugax. St. fugacious.

ORNATHOGALUM.

Star of Bethalem.

♂ revolutum. St. revolute-flowered.
 virens. St. greenish.
 suaveolens. S. sweet-scented.
 juncifolium. S. Rush-leaved.
 scilloides. squill-like.

SCILLA.	Squill.
4 corymbosa. St.	Cape.
DRIMIA.	Drimia.
4 elata. S.	tall.
altissima.	tallest.
ERIOSPERMUM.	Eriospermum.
4 latifolium. S.	broad-leaved.
lanceæfolium. St.	lance-leaved.
MYRSIPHYLLUM.	Myrsiphyllum.
4 asparagoides. S.	broad-leaved.
angustifolium. S. St.	narrow-leaved.
ASPARAGUS.	Asparagus.
4 decumbens. S.	decumbent.
capensis. St.	Cape.
scandens. St.	climbing.

Remarks on the Culture and Appropriations of Hemp.

The use of hemp is very extensive in the civilized world, and is increasing every day. It is used for making ropes, cables, and all sorts of cordage, for making paper, and for many other purposes. The culture of hemp is very ancient, and is now becoming more and more extensive. It is a very hardy plant, and will grow in almost any soil. It is also very productive, and will yield a large quantity of fiber. The culture of hemp is very profitable, and is becoming more and more popular. It is a very useful plant, and is well adapted to the climate of the United States. It is a very hardy plant, and will grow in almost any soil. It is also very productive, and will yield a large quantity of fiber. The culture of hemp is very profitable, and is becoming more and more popular. It is a very useful plant, and is well adapted to the climate of the United States.

The culture of hemp is very profitable, and is becoming more and more popular. It is a very useful plant, and is well adapted to the climate of the United States. It is a very hardy plant, and will grow in almost any soil. It is also very productive, and will yield a large quantity of fiber. The culture of hemp is very profitable, and is becoming more and more popular. It is a very useful plant, and is well adapted to the climate of the United States. It is a very hardy plant, and will grow in almost any soil. It is also very productive, and will yield a large quantity of fiber. The culture of hemp is very profitable, and is becoming more and more popular. It is a very useful plant, and is well adapted to the climate of the United States.

Hemp is a sort of crop that may be grown after almost every other kind, and very well on land exhausted by the former, where