
A List of Plants found in the District of Uitenhage, between the Months of July, 1829, and February, 1830, together with a Description of some new Species. By Mr. C. F. ECKLON, Corresponding Member of the South African Institution.

[*Read at the South African Institution.*]

HAVING been occupied for several years past in making a collection of the Plants found in this Colony, with the view of publishing in time a work on the Flora of South Africa, I have adopted the plan of passing one year in each of the different Districts, in situations so as that the object in view should be best effected. Agreeable to that plan, therefore, I resided last year in the district of Uitenhage.

The geographical distribution of vegetable forms, and the question how far one and the same family, genus, or species, is distributed over different districts, can only be accurately ascertained when we possess as correct a list as possible of the productions of each. It may therefore, perhaps, be deemed of some interest to the Institution to obtain a catalogue of such plants as I have already been able to arrange, from which it will be seen how rich the Flora of South Africa will be found to be if examined carefully.

The collections were made about the following stations, which are marked in the list by corresponding letters.

A. 'The Adow, between the Sunday and Bosjesmans' Rivers, from the height of 500 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea. This country is variegated with hills covered on some

spots with a dense sward of grass and herbaceous plants, in other places it abounds with valleys and glens, shaded by woods. The soil consists of loam and sand, and on some spots, particularly in and near the woods, it is mixed with a rich vegetable mould. Here the Flora appears in peculiar forms.

B. The hills in the vicinity of Uitenhage, and between the Zwartkop and Sunday Rivers, from 200 to 800 feet high. The soil, generally, is a modification of what is here called Karroo soil; on some spots it is calcareous, whilst in others sandstone is found. This country is for the most part covered with impenetrable brush-wood, which grows generally to the height of from 15 to twenty feet. The forms of the plants found here differ entirely from those at the Adow; and have no resemblance to the forms peculiar to the vicinity of the Cape.

C. The fields of Zwartkops River, at the height of from 20 to 100 feet. Here the soil consists of loam and sand; and, with the exception of a few forms peculiar to that country, the rest are similar to those at the Adow.

D. The banks of Zwartkop and Sunday Rivers. These are generally covered with trees and shrubs, and in the bed of the river many plants are found, which have been carried down the stream from the Winterhoek and other mountains.

E. The sea-shore of Algoa Bay, from the mouth of Sunday's River to Cape Recife.

This country comprises downs, and also maritime soil. The plants found here are generally spread all along the whole of the East coast of the Colony.

F. Plains under the mountains of Winterhoek, Van Staade River, and the hills near Port Elizabeth. The soil in some spots is sandy, mixed with the remains of heath, &c. in others stony and pebbly, and in a few gravelly, from a height of 200 to 500 feet. Here are found the same genera which grow in the vicinity of the Cape, viz.: *Erica*, *Restio*, *Passerina*, etc.; and all the plants are quite different from those found at the before-mentioned stations.

G. The mountains at Van Staaden's River, from 500 to 2500 feet in height. Here grow the same genera which are found on the mountains near the Cape.

H. Hills and forest of Krakakamma.

I. Zuureberg.

On taking a cursory view of the disappearance of the one Flora, and the appearance of the other, it seems that the Winterhoek's mountains forms the limits of what may be called the *Cape Flora*, and which distinguishes itself so much by its representatives *Protea*, *Erica*, etc.; whilst that by which it is supplanted may be called the *Flora* of Caffraria. In it appears several tropical forms; for instance, *Schotia*, *Cassia*,

Acacia, Capparis Hibiscus, Sida, Ochna, Bignoniaceae, Plumbago, parasitical Orchideae, Zamia, Dioscorea, Sansevieria, Scaevola, Croton, Loranthus, Acanthaceae, and Gardenia.

As regards the Coronariae of this Flora, they are equal in number to that of the other districts, but are distinguished by the higher tints of a warmer climate. Several families and genera of them, which are either not found at all, or of which but few species appear in the Cape Flora, come forth here either in single or multifarious forms; for instance, Marsilia, Podocarpus, Aloe, Eucomis, Strelitzia, Paronychia, Achyranthes, Urticeae, Euphorbiaceae, Teucrium, Ocymum, Heliotropium, Solanum, Convolvulus, Jasminum, Buddlejia, Asclepiadeae, Apocynae, Cacalia, Tarchonanthus, Viscum, Vitis, Bupleurum, Rhamnus, Ceanothus, Ilex, Calodendron, Hypericum, Acharia, etc. A most striking feature in this district is the abundance of many of the European water plants, viz.: Chara, Typha, Potamogeton, Myriophyllum, which are found but rarely in the other districts. About one-fifth of the plants found at the fore-mentioned stations, are also met with in the Cape district, and the other four-fifths are different.

With the hope that this list may be of some use, as furnishing a general view of the Flora of a particular district, I give it, filled up only so far as I have yet been able to arrange my collection.

The number of species of each genus found in the district, are marked after the genus itself, and only the names of such species are inserted, as I have yet had time to examine.

In the systematic classification I have followed *K. Sprengel's General View of the Vegetable Kingdom, according to the Natural Affinities*. Sprengel has adopted one hundred families, and reduced several others adopted by late Botanists, to sub-divisions of families, to which they bear, he thinks, a near affinity. It is most remarkable that, of the hundred families under which all the known plants of the globe are classed, there are not above twelve which have not several, or at least one genus, growing in the district of Uitenhage; and from this the *richness* and *variety* of the South African Flora in general, may be conceived. The whole number of the respective species found by me in the district of Uitenhage, is about 1640, and as I have been only able to examine the fore-named stations, it may be concluded that a great number more will be found in the other parts of the district.

The description of the *new* species will be communicated from time to time, if desirable for the Institution.

Cape Town, August, 1830.

FAMILIA 1. Fungi.

Boletus, *Linn.* sp. 3. A.

FAMILIA 2. Algae.

Fucus, *Linn.* sp. 13. E.

FAMILIA 3. Lichenes.

Endocarpon, *Hedw.* sp. 1. A.

Lecidea, *Achar.* sp. 2. A.

Cladonia, *Hoffm.* sp. 1. A.

Stereocaulon, *Schreb.* sp. 1. B.

Parmelia, *Achar.* sp. 10. A.H.B.

Sticta, *Schreb.* sp. 6. B.

Usnea, *Achar.* sp. 4. B.

FAMILIA 5. Hepaticae.

Jungermannia, *Linn.* sp. 10.

A. H.

Marchantia, *Linn.* sp. 2. B.

FAMILIA 6. Musci.

Phascum, *Linn.* sp. 1.

Glyphocarpa, *R.Br.* sp. 1.

Grimmia, *Hedw.* sp. 2.

Maschalocarpus, *Spreng.* sp. 1.

Dicranum, *Hedw.* sp. 4.

Barbula, *Hedw.* sp. 2.

Orthotrichum, *Hedw.* sp. 2.

Neckera, *Hedw.* sp. 1.

Hypnum, *Linn.* sp. 6.

Bryum, *Linn.* sp. 4.

FAMILIA 7. Filices.

Gymnogramme, *Desf.* sp. 1.

„ cordata, *Schlechtend.* A.

Pleopeltis, *Humb.* sp. 1.

„ linearis, *Kaulf.* H.

Aspidium, *Sw.* sp. 4.

„ coriaceum, *Sw.* A.H.

Asplenium, *Linn.* sp. 3.

„ furcatum, *Th.* A.

„ adiantum nigrum,
Linn. A.

Caenopteris, *Berg.* sp. 1.

„ rutaefolia, *Berg.* A.F.H.

Pteris, *Linn.* sp. 3.

„ hastata, *Sw.* A.

„ calomelanos, *Sw.* B.

„ capensis, *Th.* H.

Adiantum, *Linn.* sp. 4.

„ aethiopicum, *Linn.* A.

Cheilanthes, *Sw.* sp. 4.

„ hirta, *Sw.* B.

FAMILIA 8. Pterioideae.

Osmunda, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ regalis, *Linn.* J.

Mohria, *Sw.* sp. 1.

„ crenata, *Desv.* A.

Ophioglossum, *Linn.* sp. 2.

FAMILIA 10. Rhizosperma,
Decand.

Marsiliaceae, *R.Br.*

Marsilia, *Linn.* sp. 2.

„ quadrifolia, *Linn.* C.

„ biloba, *Willd.* C.

Equisetum, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ elongatum, *Willd.* D.

FAMILIA 11. Najadae.

Chara, *Linn.* sp. 4.

„ flexilis, *Linn.* D.

„ gracilis, *Sm.* D.

„ australis, *R. Br.* D.

„ congesta, *R. Br.* D.

Zostera, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ marina, *Linn.* E.

Lemna, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ gibba, *Linn.* B.

Callitriche, *Linn.* sp. 1.

Myriophyllum, *Linn.* sp. 2.

„ spicatum, *Linn.* D.

Potamogeton, *Linn.* sp. 4.

FAMILIA 12. Aroideae.

Piper, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ reflexum, *Linn.* H.

Aponogeton, *Linn.* sp. 2.

„ desertorum, *Spreng.* D.

„ angustifolium, *Ait.* B.

Zantedeschia, *Spreng.* sp. 1.

(Calla *Linn.*)

„ aethiopica, *Spreng.* D.

Typha, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ angustifolia, *Linn.* D.

- FAMILIA 13. Cyperoideae. (a) *Hordeum*, Linn. sp. 1.
Carex, Linn. sp. 6.
Fuirena, Vahl. sp. 1.
Scirpus, Linn. sp. 20.
 „ *truncatus*, Th. B.
Schoenus, Linn. sp. 10.
Kyllingia, Linn. sp. 2.
Cyperus, Linn. sp. 24.
 „ *textilis*, Linn. D.
 „ *minimus*, Linn. D.

- FAMILIA 14. Gramineae. (b) *Ehrharta*, Linn. sp. 16.
 „ *panicea*, Th. B.

- Agrostis*, Linn. sp. 5.
 „ *spicata*, Thunb. C.
Alopecurus, Linn. sp. 2.
Phalaris, Linn. sp. 1.

- „ *capensis*, Th. C.
Panicum, Linn. sp. 8.
Setaria, P. B. sp. 4.
Digitaria, Scop. sp. 5.
Stipa, Linn. sp. 2.
Aira, Linn. sp. 1.

- „ *caryophyllea*, Linn. C.
Holcus, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *caffrorum*, Th. C.
Avena, Linn. sp. 14.
Arundo, Linn. sp. 3.
Festuca, Linn. sp. 3.
Triodea, R. Br. sp. 2.
Bromus, Linn. sp. 1.
Poa, Linn. sp. 9.
Dactylis, Linn. sp. 5.
Briza, Linn. sp. 3.

- „ *capensis*, Th. et variet.
 „ *pilosa*, C.A.
 „ *geniculata*, Th. B.
 „ *virens*, Linn. C.
Chloris, Sw. sp. 2.
 „ *petraea*, Th. A.
Eleusine, Pers. sp. 1.
 „ *falcata*, Spreng. C.
Cynosurus, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *uniolae*, Thunb. A.

- Hordeum*, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *capense*, Th. C.
Triticum, Linn. sp. 2.
Lolium, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *temulentum*, Linn. C.
Rottboellia, Linn. sp. 2.
 „ *dimidiata*, Th. D.
Monerma, P. B. sp. 1.
Perotis, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *latifolia*, Ait. D.
Andropogon, Linn. sp. 13.

- FAMILIA 15. Restiaceae Jun-
 ceae et Melanthaceae.

1. Restiaceae.
Restio, Linn. sp. 10.
 „ *verticillaris*, Th. G.
Xyris, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *capensis*, Th. G.

2. Junceae.
Juncus, Linn. sp. 10.
 „ *serratus*, Th. D.
 „ *punctorius*, Th. D.
 „ *capensis*, Th. D.
 „ *cephalotes*, Th. D.
Triglochin, Linn. sp. 3.
 „ *martimum*, Linn. E.
 „ *palustre*, Linn. D.

3. Melanthaceae.
Androcymbium, Willd. sp. 4.
 „ *leucanthum*, Willd. A.
 „ *eucomoides*, Willd. D.
 „ *melanthioides*, Willd. B.
Wurmbea, Thunb. sp. 2.
 „ *campanulata*, Willd. F.

- FAMILIA 16. Palmae.
Zamia, Linn. sp. 4. (c)
 „ *cafra*, Th. G.

(a) The Cyperoideae, *Corymbium*, *Watsonia*, and some *Irideae* are called by the colonists sour grasses.

(b) Those are for the greatest part understood by the name of sweet grasses.

(c) The pith of the stems of *Zamia* is eaten, when roasted, by the Caffres and Hottentots.

- „ *cycadifolia*, Jacq. G.
 „ *longifolia*, Jacq. B.
 „ *horrida*, Jacq. A.

FAMILIA 17. Coniferae.

- Podocarpus*, Herit. sp. 1.
 „ *elongatus*, Th. H. Geel-
 houteboom.

FAMILIA 18. Sarmentaceae.

1. Smilacaceae.

- Dioscorea*, Linn. sp. 2.
 „ *sylvatica*, n sp. A. (d)
 „ *Elephantopus*, Spr. B. (e)
Myrsiphyllum, Willd. sp. 1.
 „ *asparagoides*, Willd. A.H.

2. Asphodeleae.

- Sansevieria*, Th. sp. 1.
 „ *thyrsiflora*, Th. B.
Asparagus, Linn. sp. 18.
 „ *dependens*, Th. C.B.A. (f)
Wachendorfia, Linn. sp. 3.
 „ *thyrsiflora*, Linn. F.
 „ *paniculata*, Th. F.
Anthericum, Linn. sp. 16.
Bulbine, Willd. sp. 20.

FAMILIA 19. Coronariae.

1. Liliaceae.

- Aloe*, Linn. sp. 17.
 1. *Parviflorae*, Salm.
 (Apicra, Willd.)
 „ *cymbaeformis*, Curt. A.
 „ *reticulata*, Haw. A.
 „ *laetevirens*, Link. F.
 „ *radula*, Jacq. B.
 „ *atrovirens*, Cand. B.
 „ *viscosa*, Linn. B.
 „ *rigida*, Cand. B.
 „ *tortuosa*, Haw. B.

2. *Curviflorae*, Salm.
 (Gasteria, Haw.)

- „ *pulchra*, Jacq. B. (g)

3. *Grandiflorae*, Salm.
 (Aloe, Haw.)

- „ *acuminata*, Haw. F.
 „ *humilis*, Th. B.
 „ *paniculata*, Jacq. B.
 „ *umbellata*, Cand. A.
 „ *picta*, Cand. A.
 „ *marginalis*, Cand. B.
 „ *gracilis*, Haw. B.
 „ *africana*, Haw. B. (h)

(d) DIOSCOREA SYLVATICA, n. sp.

D. Folii cordato—sagittatis venosis septemnerviis utrinque nitidis, caule scandente, caudice pedato placentiforme.

Hab.—In the woods of Adow, between Sunday and Boschesmans Rivers, at the height of 1000 feet; and in the forests of Krakakamma.

Fl.—In the month of April. Seeds in August.

Descr.—Stem flat, half above and half under the earth; two inches thick, one to one and a half feet in diameter, and divided on all sides into several pedate arms, from which long thin brownish fibrous roots go into the ground. Covering of the stem corticated; above marked like the shell of a tortoise, and under ground ringed. Stalk herbaceous, annual, smooth, thin, branched; 10—12 feet long. Leaves alternate, pedunculated, entire, almost triangular; from 1 to 2 inches long, at the end acute, on the sides rounded; above and below green shining. Racemes placed alternately on the side of the stalk. Capsule triangular, trilocular, 6 seeded, bursting at the top. Seeds flat, and near upper extremities provided with oblong wings.

Obs.—This is distinguished from D. Elephantopus, by the acute, arrow-shaped, and nerved leaves, which are rounded on the sides; and by the form of the stem, which is flat instead of conical. From D. Montana (Testudinaria, Burchell,) by the form of the leaves, which are more triangular, and on both sides a shining green.

(e) The stems are eaten, when roasted, by the Caffres and Hottentots.

(f) The young shoots of A. dependens are larger and more agreeable to the taste than the cultivated Asparagus.

(g) The flowers of Aloe pulchra are eaten, when boiled, by the Hottentots.

(h) From the Aloe Africana is produced the greatest quantity of Aloeresin in the District of Uitenhage.

<i>Tritoma</i> , Ker. sp. 2.	„ <i>lanceaefolia</i> , Ker. A.
„ <i>uvaria</i> , Ker. D.	„ <i>nitida</i> , n sp. A. (j)
„ <i>pumila</i> , Ker. A.	„ <i>ensifolia</i> , n sp. D. (k)
<i>Veltheimia</i> , Gled. sp. 1.	<i>Eucomis</i> , Herit. sp. 1.
„ <i>viridifolia</i> , Jacq. F.	„ <i>regia</i> , Ait. D.
<i>Drimia</i> , Jacq. sp. 6.	<i>Eriospermum</i> , Jacq. sp. 3.
„ <i>pusilla</i> , Jacq. B.	„ <i>latifolium</i> , Jacq. C.
„ <i>undulata</i> , Jacq. D.C.	„ <i>lanceaefolium</i> , Jacq. A.
„ <i>Uitenhagensis</i> , n sp. D. (i)	„ <i>parvifolium</i> , Jacq. A.
C.A.	<i>Lachenalia</i> , Jacq. sp. 4.

(i) DRIMIA UITENHAGENSIS, n. sp.

D. Foliis, oblongo—ellipticis, racemo longissimo, pedunculis elongatis, floribus campanulatis virentibus.

Hab.—In sandy situations, as in the fields near Zwartkops River. On the hills of Adow, (District Uitenhage.)

Fl.—In the month of January.

Descr.—Root bulbous, coated, of the size of the shut hand, or even somewhat larger. Leaves radical, green bordering upon grey; one foot long, and expand themselves after they are unfolded upon the ground. Scape erect, hoary, from 3 to four feet long. Flowers raceme-like; green verging upon yellow, and come by degrees into blossom. Flower-stalks longer than the floral leaves.

Obs.—The leaves appear in the month of July; and by the time that the flowers come forth they are dried up. This plant is related to the *Dr. altissima*, Ker. (*Ornithogalum altissimum*, *Lim. Th.*) but is distinguished from that—1st. By the bell-shaped, instead of somewhat tubular corollas;—2d. By the longer flower-stalks, and by a more hoary scape. It appears probable that this plant was confounded by Thunberg, with the *Dr. altissima*, because his description is also adapted to it. The diagnosis of *Dr. altissima* should, therefore, be altered thus:

Dr. Foliis oblongo—ellipticis; racemo longissimo; pedunculis brevis; floribus campanulato-tubulosis; albis.

(j) DRIMIA NITIDA, n. sp.

D. Foliis oblongis acuminatis scapo, brevioribus, racemi pedunculis brevis nutantibus, floribus extus virentibus.

Hab.—In shady spots in the woods of Adow, District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—In December.

Descr.—Roots bulbous, aggregated, half above the earth, growing to the size of a hen egg. Leaves sessile, shining green, broad at the base, and acute at the tip. Scape a span long, and somewhat longer than the leaves. Corolla bell-shaped, greenish.

Obs.—It is distinguished from *D. lanceaefolia*, Ker. by green, and not spotted leaves; by larger flowers, and somewhat shorter flower-stalks.

(k) DRIMIA ENSIFOLIA, n. sp.

D. Foliis ensiformibus scapo, brevioribus, floribus aggregatis extus rubentibus.

Hab.—In sandy places near Zwartkops River, District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—In the months of December and January.

Descr.—Root bulbous, oblong, provided with many scales formed by the old decayed leaves. Leaves sword-shaped, greenish gray, and somewhat spotted; four inches long. Scape longer than the leaves about six or eight inches, with several rising together out of one bulb. Corolla bell-shaped, reddish-green, very short, petiolated. Capsule three celled, three-seeded, three angled, the angles obtuse. Seeds oblong, three-angled, of a dark brown colour.

Obs.—This species, together with the *D. nitida*, and *D. lanceaefolia*, Ker. forms almost a proper genus: 1st, on account of the bell-shaped, and not tubular corolla, the lobes of which are not bent back; 2d, on account of the peculiar form of the bulb; and 3dly, from the flowers and leaves appearing at one time, which is not the case with the other species of *Drimia*.

- „ *pusilla*, Jacq. A.
Uropetalum, Ker. sp. 3.
 „ *glaucum*, Burchell, A.
Cyanella, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *rosea*, n sp. C.
Gethyllis, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *crispa*, Eckl. Herb. B.

2. Haemodoreae.

- Lanaria*, Ait. sp. 1.
 „ *plumosa*, Ait. F.

3. Spathaceae.

- Tulbaghia*, Linn. sp. 3.
 „ *alliacea*, Linn. A.
 „ *affinis*, Link. A.
 „ *cepacea*, Linn. D.
Albuca, Linn. sp. 12.
 „ *altissima*, Jacq.
Massonia, Linn. sp. 2.
 „ *muricata*, Ker. C.
 „ *ensifolia*, Ker. (*Mauhlia*
ensifolia, Th.) C.

- Agapanthus*, Herit. sp. 1.
 „ *umbellatus*, Herit. F.
Ornithogalum, Linn. sp. 12.
 „ *thyrsoides*, Jacq. C.F.
 „ *aureum*, Curt. F.
Allium, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *sativum*, Th. D.A. (l)
Amaryllis, Linn. sp. 5.
 „ *pumilio*, Ait. C.
 „ *vittata*, Ait. E.
 „ *crispa*, Jacq. A.
 „ *undulata*, Jacq. A.
 „ *revoluta*, Ait. H.
Brunsvigia, Ker. sp. 3.
 „ *humilis*, Eckl. Herb. C.
 „ *Uitenhagensis*, Eckl.
 Herb. B.
 „ *angustifolia*, Eckl. Herb.
 B.

- Crinum*, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *aquaticum*, Burchell, B.

- Cyrthanthus*, Ait. sp. 4.
 „ *obliquus*, Ait. A.
 „ *collinus*, Burchell, A.
 „ *spiralis*, Burchell, B.
 „ *vittatus*, Desfont, B.

Haemanthus, Linn. sp. 3.

- „ *hyalocarpus*, Jacq.
 „ *puniceus*, Linn. E.
 „ *pubescens*, Jacq. B.

Hypoxis, Linn. sp. 3.

- „ *aquatica*, Linn. B.
 „ *villosa*, Th. C.
 „ *lanata*, Eckl. Herb. A.

4. Comelineae.

- Comelina*, Linn. sp. 3.
 „ *africana*, Linn. A.
 „ *bengalensis*, Th. A.
Tradescantia, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *speciosa*, Linn. fil. B.

FAMILIA 20. Ensatae, Linn.

1. Irideae.

- Iris*, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *compressa*, Th. B.
Vieusseuxia, Laroche, sp. 9.
 „ *polystachya*. *Iris poly-*
stachya, Th. Aut. D. (m)
 „ *ramosa*, Th. sub *Iris*, F.
 „ *viscaria*, Th. sub '*Iris*', F.
 „ *setacea*, Th. sub *Iris*, C.
 „ *tripetaloides*, Decand, F.

Moraea, Linn. sp. 2.

- „ *grandiflora*, Willd. D.
 „ *collina*, Th. D.

Marica, Schreb. sp. 1.

- „ *spathacea*, (*Moraea spa-*
thacea, Linn.)

Sisyrinchium, Linn. sp. 2.

- „ *Bermudianum*, Linn. A.
 „ *pusillum*, (*Moraeapusilla*,
 Th.) A.

Aristea, Linn. sp. 2.

- „ *dichotoma*, (*Moraea di-*

(l) It appears that *Allium sativum* (garlick), has been cultivated by the Caffres, and is now in a wild state, growing in places where the ruins of former Caffre gardens are found.

(m) The bulbs are eaten, when boiled, by the inhabitants; and it is said that the young leaves will cause sickness to the horned cattle.

chotoma, *Th.*) D.

2. Jxiaceae.

Romulea, *Mill.* sp. 3.,, fragrans, (*Ixia fragrans*,
Jacq.) D.,, bulbocodioides, (*Ixiabul-*
bocodioides, *Laroche.*),, filifolia, (*Ixia filifolia*,
Redout.)Geissorhiza, *Ker.* sp. 3.,, tabularis, *Herb. Eckl.* A.,, setacea, *Ker.* C.,, imbricata, *Ker.* B.Hesperantha, *Ker.* sp. 1.,, angusta, *Ker.* C.*Ixia*, *Linn.* sp. 1.,, columellaris, *Ker.* A.F.*Tritonia*, *Ker.* sp. 4.,, lineata, *Ker.* C.,, dubia, *Herb. Eckl.* C.,, rosea, *R.Br.* A.,, odorata, *Eckl. Herb.* B.

3. Gladioli.

Babiana, *Ker.* sp. 2.,, caerulescens, *Pers.* sub
Glad. C.,, tubata, *Willd.* F.Antholyza, *Linn.* sp. 3.,, rupestris, *Herb. Eckl.* G.,, brevifolia, *Herb. Eckl.* I,, nervosa, *Th.* F.Watsonia, *Ker.* sp. 4.Gladiolus, *Linn.* sp. 6.,, pendulus, *Mund.* F.,, undulatus, *Redout.* F.Hebea, *Pers.* sp. 3.,, viperata, (*Glad. vipera-*
tus, *Ker.* C.),, Zeyheri, *Eckl. Herb.* D.Micranthus, *Pers.* sp. 1.,, alopecuroideus, (*Watso-*
nia. Aut.) F.Melasphaerula, *Ker.* sp. 1.,, graminea, *Ker.* B.

FAMILIA 21. Hydrocharideae

et Nymphaeae.

1. Hydrocharideae.

Serpicula, *Linn.* sp. 1.,, repens, *Linn.* D.

2. Nymphaeae.

Nymphaea, *Linn.* sp. 1.,, scutifolia, *Cand.* D.

FAMILIA 23. Musaceae.

Strelitzia, *Ait.* sp. 3.,, Reginae, *Ait.* D.,, ovata, *Dryand.* B.,, angustifolia, *Dryand.* B.

FAMILIA 24. Orchideae.

Habenaria, *Willd. R.Br.* sp. 2.,, hispidula, *Willd. Orchis-*
hispidula, *Linn.* C.,, secunda, *Orchis secunda*,
Th. B.Bonatea, *Willd.* sp. 1.,, speciosa, *Willd.* B.Satyrium, *Linn.* sp. 6.,, coriifolium, *Sw.* F.,, cucullatum, *Sw.* C.,, carneum, *R.Br.* C.,, foliosum, *Sw.* C.,, bicallosum, *Th.* A.,, striatum, *Th.* C.Disa, *Berg.* sp. 4.,, cornuta, *Sw.* A.,, ferruginea, *Sw.* C.,, fontinalis, *Herb. Eckl.* B.,, nivea, *Herb. Eckl.* B.Pterygodium, *Sw.* sp. 1.,, catholicum, *Sw.* F.Cerathrandra, *Mund.* sp. 1.,, chloroleuca, *Mund.* F.Eulophia, *R.Br.* sp. 4.,, hians, *Spr.* A.B.,, longicornis, *Spr.* (*Limo-*
dorum, *Th.*) B.,, angustifolia, *Herb. Eckl.*
B.,, tristis, *Spr.* D.Lissochilos, *R.Br.* sp. 3.,, longifolium, *Herb. Eckl.* B.

„ speciosum, *R. Br.* B.
 „ sylvatica, *Herb. Eckl.* B.
Cymbidium, *Sw.* sp. 1.
 „ pedicellatum, *Sw. Th. A.*

„ argentea, *Lam.* D.
Corrigiola, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ capensis, *Th.* D.
Phytolacca, *Linn.* sp. 1.

FAMILIA 27. *Polygoneae*.
Atraphaxis, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ undulata, *Linn.* H.
Polygonum, *Linn.* sp. 4.
Rumex, *Linn.* sp. 5.
 „ lanceolatus, *Th.* A.
 „ spathulatus, *Th.* D.
 „ tuberosus, *Th.* C.
 „ sagittatus, *Th.* D.
 „ acetosella, *Th.* C.
Emex, *Cambd.* sp. 1.
 „ spinosus, *Cambd.* (*Rumex spinosus*, *Linn.*) *Dob-*
beltjeshlaaden, *C.* (n)

FAMILIA 29. *Santaleae*.
Santalum, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ capense, *Spr.* D.
Fusanus, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ compressus, *Linn.* E. (o)
Thesium, *Linn.* sp. 11.

FAMILIA 30. *Thymeleae*.
Passerina, *Linn.* sp. 3.
 „ filiformis, *Linn.* F.
Gnidia, *Linn.* F.
Struthiola, *Linn.* sp. 3.

FAMILIA 31. *Proteaceae*.
Protea, *Linn. R. Br.* sp. 6.
 „ melaleuca, *R. Br.* G.
 „ ovata, *Th.* F.
 „ spectabilis, *Lichtenst.* G.
 „ tenax, *R. Br.* G.
 „ mucronifolia, *Salisb.* G.
 „ revoluta, *R. Br.* G.
Leucospermum, *R. Br.* sp. 3.
Leucodendron, *R. Br.* sp. 2.
 „ ascendens, *R. Br.* F.
 „ venosum, *R. Br.* G.

FAMILIA 32. *Laurineae*.
Cassya, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ filiformis, *Linn.* E.

FAMILIA 33. *Amentaceae*.
Salix, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ capensis, *Th. D.* *Wilge-*
boom.
Myrica, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ serrata, *Lam.* et *variet. D.*
 „ quercifolia, *Linn.* A.

FAMILIA 34. *Urticeae*.
Urtica, *Linn.* sp. 3.

FAMILIA 28. *Chenopodeae* et
Amaranthaceae.
 1. *Chenopodeae*.
Chenopodium, *Linn.* sp. 3.
 „ mucronatum, *Th.* C.
 „ ambrosioides, *Linn.* D.
 „ *Botrys*, *Linn.* A.
Atriplex, *Linn.* sp. 6.
Salsola, *Linn.* sp. 2.
Chenolea, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ diffusa, *Linn.* E.
Salicornia, *Linn.* sp. 4.
 „ herbacea, *Linn.* E.
 „ radicans, *Sm.* E.
 „ indica, *Willd.* E.
 „ arbuscula, *R. Br.* E.

2. *Amaranthaceae*.
Amaranthus, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ albus, *Linn.* C.
Paronychia, *Tour.* sp. 2.
 „ globosa, *Herb. Eckl.* A.
 „ capensis, *Spr.* A.
Achyranthes, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ aspera, *Th.* H.

(n) The young leaves are used by the inhabitants as spinage.

(o) The fruit is eaten by the Hottentots.

- „ *caffra*, *Th. H.*
 „ *capensis*, *Linn. H.*
Parietaria, *Linn. sp. 2.*
Ficus, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ *capensis*, *Th. F. Wilde*
Vygenboom.
 „ *cordata*, *Th. F. Wilde*
Vygenboom.
Gunnera, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *perpensa*, *Linn. H. (p)*

FAMILIA 35. *Tricoccae.*1. *Euphorbiaceae.*

- Euphorbia*, *Linn. sp. 16. (q)*
 „ *radiata*, *Th. B.*
 „ *heptagona*, *Linn. B.*
 „ *cereiformis*, *Linn. B.*
 „ *clava*, *Jacq. B.*
 „ *coronata*, *Th. B.*
 „ *meloniformis*, *Ait. B.*
 „ *ornithopus*, *Jacq. B.*
 „ *genistoides*, *Linn. A.*
 „ *striata*, *Th. A.*
Acalypha, *Linn. sp. 4.*
 „ *glabrata*, *Th. E.*
 „ *decumbens*, *Th. H.*
 „ *acuta*, *Th. A.*
 „ *cordata*, *Th. A.*
Croton, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ *dubius*, *Spr. A.*
 „ *capensis*, *Linn. B.*
Ricinus, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *lividus*, *Jacq. H. Oly-*
boom.

- Clutia*, *Linn. sp. 9.*
 „ *pulchella*, *Linn. A.*

- Phyllanthus*, *Linn. sp. 3.*
 „ *verrucosus*, *Th. A.*
 „ *capensis*, *Spr. D. C.*
 „ *incurvus*, *Th. D.*

- Tragia*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *capensis*, *Th. I.*

2. *Zinozosteeae.*

- Mercurialis*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *capensis*, *Spr. B.*
Dalechampia, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *capensis*, *Spr. I.*

- FAMILIA 36. *Plantagineae.*
Plantago, *Linn. sp. 3.*

- FAMILIA 37. *Plumbagineae.*
Plumbago, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *capensis*, *Linn. A.*
Statice, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *linifolia*, *Linn. E.*

FAMILIA 38. *Primulaceae.*1. *Primuleae.*

- Lubinia*, *Commers. sp. 1.*
 „ *atropurpurea*, *Link. I.*
Anagallis, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *coerulea*, *Schreb. C.*
Samolus, *Linn. sp. 3.*
 „ *valerandi*, *Linn. D.*
 „ *campanuloides*, *R. Br. E.*
 „ *junceus*, *R. Br. E.*
Limosella, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ *capensis*, *Th. C.*
 „ *natans*, *Spr. C.*
Erinus, *Linn. sp. 9.*
Manulea, *Linn. sp. 12.*

2. *Lentibulariae.*

- Utricularia*, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ *capensis*, *Spreng. B.*
 „ *Ecklonii*, *Spreng. C.*

FAMILIA 39. *Personatae.*1. *Rhinantheae.*

- Nemesia*, *Vent. sp. 4.*

2. *Scrofularinae.*

- Gerardia*, *Linn. sp. 4.*

(p) The roots are used by the colonists as a stomachic.

(q) The species of *Euphorbia*, vegetating generally in the dry season, cause by their acrid sap, a great portion of the horse sickness, because the horses are under the necessity of eating them for want of other food. This is ascertained by the circumstance, that the horses in other districts, where the *Euphorbiaceae* do not grow so abundantly, are more free from the disease, as also those which are fed in the stable.

- „ tubulosa, *Th.* F.
- „ scabra, *Th.* D.
- „ nigrina, *Th.* D.

— 3. Orobanchaeae.

- Orobanche, *Linn.* sp. 2.
- Hyobanche, *Linn.* sp. 1.
- „ sanguinea, *Linn.* B.
- Alectra, *Th.* sp. 1.
- „ capensis, *Th.* A.

4. Buchnereae.

- Hemimeris, *Linn.* sp. 1.
- Diascia, *Link.* sp. 1.
- „ integrifolia, *Spreng.* C.

FAMILIA 40. Acanthaceae.

- Blepharis, *Juss.* sp. 6.
- „ furcata, *Pers.* B.
- „ procumbens, *Pers.* A.
- „ saturejaefolia, *Pers.* B.
- Thunbergia, *Retz.* sp. 1.
- „ capensis, *Retz.* I.
- Ruellia, *Linn.* sp. 5.
- Justicia, *Linn.* sp. 5.
- „ capensis, *Th.* A.
- Hypoestis, *R. Br.* sp. 2.
- „ aristata, *R. Br.* B.
- „ verticillaris, *R. Br.* A.

FAMILIA 41. Bignoniaceae.

- Bignonia, *Linn.* sp. 1.
- „ capensis, *Th.* A.
- Incarvillea, *Juss.* sp. 1.
- „ capensis, *Eckl. Herb.* B.
- Didymocarpus, *Jack.* sp. 1.
- „ Rexii, *Hoocker.* (Columnea henkeioides, *Spr.*)
- Martynia, *Linn.* sp. 1.
- „ longiflora, *Linn.* B.

FAMILIA 42. Viticeae.

1. Myoporeae.

- Selago, *Linn.* sp. 9.

2. Verbeneae.

- Verbena, *Linn.* sp. 1.
- „ capensis, *Th.* A.

- Hebenstreitia, *Linn.* sp. 4.

- „ cordata, *Linn.* E.

- Lantana, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ rugosa, *Th.* A.

FAMILIA 43. Labiatae.

- Salvia, *Linn.* sp. 4.

- „ rugosa, *Th.* A.

- „ scabra, *Th.* A.

- Nepeta, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ cataria, *Linn.* H.

- Mentha, *Linn.* sp. 2.

- „ capensis, *Th.* H.

- „ aquatica, *Linn.* E.

- Ajuga, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ capensis, *Eckl. Herb.* A.

- Teucrium, *Linn.* sp. 2.

- „ capense, *Th.* A.

- „ africanum, *Th.* A.

- Stachys, *Linn.* sp. 2.

- „ capensis, *Spr.* B.

- „ aethiopica, *Linn.* A.C.

- Phlomis, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ capensis, *Th.* B.

- Leonotis, *R. Br.* C.

- „ ovata, *Spr.* (Phlomis Leonotis, *Th.*) A.

- „ intermedia, *Lindl.* F.

- Ocimum, *Linn.* sp. 2.

- „ racemosum, *Th.* B.

- „ tomentosum, *Th.* A.

FAMILIA 44. Asperifoliae.

- Anchusa, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ capensis, *Th.* E.

- Myosotis, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ versicolor, *Roth.* D.

- Cynoglossum, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ hispidum, *Th.* A.

- Echinopspermum, *Lehm.* sp. 1.

- „ cynoglossoides, *Lehm.*

(Cynoglossum echinatum, *Th.*) B.

- Echium, *Linn.* sp. 2.

- „ scabrum, *Th.* B.

- Lithospermum, *Linn.* sp. 1.

- „ scabrum, *Th.* A.

- Heliotropium, *Linn.* sp. 2.

- „ *supinum*, *Linn. F.*
 „ *curassavicum*, *Linn.*

FAMILIA 45. *Solanaceae.*

- Solanum*, *Linn. sp. 8.*
 „ *nigrum*, *Linn. A.*
 „ *quadrangulare*, *Th. B.*
 „ *aggregatum*, *Jacq. A.*
 „ *niveum*, *Th. A.*
 „ *mammosum*, *Linn. B.*
 „ *rigescens*, *Jacq. A.*
 „ *Milleri*, *Jacq. H.*
 „ *capense*, *Th. C.*

- Physalis*, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ *tomentosa*, *Th. A.*
 „ *arborescens*, *Linn. C.*

- Lycium*, *Linn. sp. 4.*

- Cestrum*, *Linn. sp. 3.*
 „ *venenatum*, *Th. B.*

- Datura*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *Tatula*, *Linn. A.*

FAMILIA 46. *Convolvuleae.*

- Convolvulus*, *Linn. sp. 12.*
 „ *simplex*, *Spr. (Ipomea simplex, Th.) A.*
 „ *Falkia*, *Jacq. (Falkia re-*

- pens, Linn.) E.*
 „ *oenotheroides*, *Linn. F.*
 „ *sagittatus*, *Th. D.*
 „ *cordifolius*, *Th. A.*
 „ *trilobus*, *Th. A.*
 „ *althaeoides*, *Linn. H.*
 „ *multifidus*, *Th. F.*

FAMILIA 47. *Jasmineae.*

- Jasminum*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ *capense*, *Th. A. C.*
Olea, *Linn. sp. 4.*
 „ *capensis*, *Linn. H. A.*
 (*Olyvehout.*)
 „ *undulata*, *Jacq. A. (Yzer-*
 hout.)
 „ *verrucosa*, *Pers. G.*
 (*Wilde Olyvehout.*)
 „ *humilis*, *Eckl. Herb. E (r)*

FAMILIA 48. *Gentianeae.*

- Chironia*, *Linn. sp. 6.*
 „ *baccifera*, *Linn. C.*
 „ *rudicaulis*, *Linn. F.*
 „ *maritima*, *Eckl. Herb. E.*
 „ *tetragona*, *Linn. F.*
 „ *perfoliata*, *Eckl. Herb. G. (s)*

(r) *OLEA HUMILIS*, n. sp.

Ol. foliis linearilanceolatis, acuminatis integerrimis, paniculisternalibus.
Hab.—On the downs along the east coast of the colony, viz: in the District of Swellendam, at Cap l'Agullis, and in the District of Uitenhage, between the mouths of the Sunday and Boschman Rivers.

Fl.—From October to December.

Descr.—Shrub from 2 to 3 feet in height. Branches opposite, gray, and covered with small warty elevations. Leaves linear-lanceolate, acuminate, entire, opposite, very short, petiolated, on the upper side shining dark green, on the under side somewhat lighter. Panicles terminal, and much branched.

Obs.—This species differs from the *Olea verrucosa*, *Pers.* by its shrubby and lower shape, smaller leaves, and Panicles standing on the point.

(s) *CHIRONIA PERFOLIATA*, n. sp.

Ch. Caule ramoso tetragono, foliis cordatis acuminatis perfoliatis, calycibus acuminatis viscosis carinatis.

Hab.—Amongst the bushes in the third altitude (1200 feet), on the Van Stade's River mountains, District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—In October.

Descr.—Stalk shrubby, from one to two feet high, four-angled, branched. Branches opposite, dichotomous divided, each bearing one flower. Leaves heart-shaped, acuminate, embracing the stalk, shining, somewhat nerved. Flowers red. Calyx acuminate, viscid, keel-shaped.

Obs.—This species differs from *Ch. tetragona*, *Linn.* with which it has the most affinity, by its heart-shaped and more embracing leaves, and by the viscid acuminate Calyx.

„ serpyllifolia, Eckl. Herb. D.	„ capense, Linn. B.
Sebaea, R.Br. sp. 1.	„ filiforme, Linn. B.
„ aurea, R.Br. A.	Sarcostemma, R.Br. sp. 2.
Logania, R.Br. sp. 1.	„ viminale, R.Br. A.
„ capensis, Eckl. Herb. F. (t)	„ aphyllum, R.Br. B.
Villarsia, Vent. sp. 1.	Eustegia, R.Br. sp. 2.
„ indica, Vent. D.	„ hastata, R.Br. A.
Disandra, Linn. sp. 1.	„ filiformis, Rom. et Schult. B.
„ prostrata, Linn. A.	Microlooma, R.Br. sp. 1.
Chilianthus, Burchell, sp. 1.	„ lineare, R.Br. F.
„ arboreus, Burch. D.	Astephanus, R.Br. sp. 3.
(Wilde Vlierboom.)	„ cordatus, R.Br. B.
Buddleja, Linn. sp. 3.	„ linearis, R.Br. B.
„ virgata, Linn. I.	Pergularia, Linn. sp. 1.
„ salvifolia, Lam. A.	„ edulis, Th. B. (u)
„ saligna, Willd. D.	Stapelia, Linn. sp. 3.
FAMILIA 49. Contortae.	„ hirsuta, Linn. B.
1. Asclepiadeae.	Brachystelma, R. Br. sp. 2.
Asclepias, Linn. sp. 1.	„ tuberosum, R. Br. C. (v)
„ filiformis, Linn. A.	„ elegans, Eckl. Herb. A.
Gomphocarpus, R.Br. sp. 6.	Ceropegia, Linn. sp. 2.
„ arborescens, R.Br. D.	„ africana, R.Br. F.
„ crispus, R.Br. C.	„ edulis, Eckl. Herb. B.
„ fruticosus, R.Br. A.	2. Apocynae.
Xysmalobium, R.Br. sp. 2.	Echitis, Linn. sp. 2.
„ grandiflorum, R.Br. A.	„ succulenta, Th. B.
„ undulatum, R.Br. B.	„ bispinosa, Th. B.
Cynanchum, Linn. sp. 5.	Tabernaemontana, Linn. sp. 1.
„ crassifolium, R.Br. D.	„ Camassi, Eckl. Herb. (w)
„ obtusifolium, Linn. E.	Camassi-hout, A.

(t) LOGANIA CAPENSIS, n. sp.

L. Foliis ovatis-oblongis perfoliatis utrinque laevibus, corymbis terminalibus trichotomis.

Hab.—In the woods of Zuureberg, near Boontjes River, at the height of 1000 feet; District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—In November.

Descr.—Stalk shrubby, and divided into trichotomous four-angled branches. Leaves ovate-oblong, opposite, embracing the stalk, smooth, on the upper side green, on the under side somewhat lighter, and in the middle marked by yellowish veins. Corymb three-parted, each part bearing from 6 to 8 flowers. Segments of the Corolla acute.

Obs.—This species is very nearly related to Logania latifolia, R.Br. which grows in New Holland, but differs in the leaves being more oblong, and not so acute.

(u) The roots of Pergularia edulis, are called by the Hottentots t'Ku, and eaten raw.

(v) The roots of Brachystelma tuberosum, are called by the Hottentots t'Kakuni, and eaten raw.

(w) TABERNAEMONTANA CAMASSI, n. sp.

T. Foliis lanceolatis oppositis verticillatisque; corymbis axillaribus mul-

Arduina, Linn sp. 3.

„ *erythrocarpa*, *Eckl. Herb.*

H.A. (x)

„ *haematocarpa*, *Eckl. Herb.*

B. (y)

„ *macrocarpa*, *Eckl. Herb.*

B. (z)

FAMILIA 50. *Myrsineac.*

Myrsine, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *africana*, Linn. A.

Sideroxylon, Linn. sp. 2.

„ *argenteum*, Linn. A.

„ *inermis*, Linn. Melkhoutboom, A.

liliflora, folliculis lineatis.

Hab.—In the forests of Krakakamma and Adow, District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—In October.

Descr.—Trunk tree-like, slender, erect, from 16 to 20 feet high, and seldom more than 3 inches in diameter. Branches verticillated, ash coloured. Leaves lanceolate, opposite and verticillated, quite entire, ribbed, on the upper side dark green, on the under side a little lighter; 3 inches long, and half an inch broad. Corymbs axillary, many-flowered, each flower-stalk three-flowered. Follicles oval, streaked, sometimes a little incised at the top.

Obs.—This tree is named by the inhabitants Camassi-hout, and the wood is used for many purposes. The flowers have an agreeable smell. It is one of the finest trees that grows wild in the colony, and would be an ornament if cultivated in our gardens.

(x) *ARDUINA ERYTHROCARPA*, *Hottent. Red Gnum Gnum.*

A. foliis cordato-ovatis, baccis oblongis rubris.

Hab.—In the forests of Krakakamma and Adow, District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—In October.

Descr.—Shrub from 3 to 5 feet in height, divided at the basis into many slender branches, which are dichotomous, and in each axilla stand two opposite thorns, from one to two inches in length. Leaves heart-shaped, ovate, smooth, with peduncles, and the under side of a somewhat lighter green than the upper. Thorns even, as long as the leaves. Flowers from 4 to 5 together in the axilla of each of the upper leaves. Berry oblong, red.

Obs.—The berries are eaten by the Hottentots, and have a sweetish, somewhat subacid, and not unpleasant taste.

(y) *ARDUINA HAEMATOCARPA*, *Hottent. Blue Gnum Gnum.*

A. foliis ovatis, baccis ovatis cyaneis.

Hab.—On the Karro-like hills, amongst brush-wood at Zwartkop and Sunday Rivers, District of Uitenhage.

Fl.—October and November.

Descr.—Shrub of the height of 10 feet, and divided like the fore-mentioned species from the basis into dichotomous branches, which are more accumulated, and closer together. Leaves ovate, coriaceous, on both sides of the same colour. Thorns longer than the leaves. Flowers white, four together in the axilla of each of the upper leaves. Berry ovate, dark blue.

Obs.—The berries of this are sweeter than those of the former species, and likewise eaten by the Hottentots. The flowers have an agreeable smell.

Both species appear to be confounded by Botanists under the name of *A. hispidosa*, Linn. and as none of the species of this genus differ in the character of their thorns, it has been considered necessary to alter the name.

(z) *ARDUINA MACROCARPA*, n. sp.

A. foliis ovatis acuminatis, baccis citrifoliformibus maximis.

Hab.—In the country near Port Natal, from whence it was brought to the colony, and has flowered in the garden of Mr. Brehm, at Uitenhage, in the month of November.

Descr.—Shrub from 8 to 10 feet in height. Branches and thorns dichotomous. Leaves ovate, acuminate, very short, petiolated, on the upper side a little greener than on the under. Thorns shorter than the leaves. Flowers white, large, of an agreeable smell, 3 together in the axilla of each of the upper leaves. Segments of the corolla one inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad. Berry as large as a small lemon.

Obs.—I have not yet been able to procure the ripe fruit, which is said to be eaten by the Caffres at Port Natal, and to be very palatable.

Olinia, *Th.* sp. 1.
 „ cymosa, *Th.* D.

FAMILIA 51. *Styraceae*.
 Royena, *Linn.* sp. 5.
 „ villosa, *Linn.* A.
 „ hirsuta, *Linn.* A.
 „ lucida, *Linn.* A.
 „ pallens, *Th.* A.
 „ angustifolia, *Willd.* D.

FAMILIA 52. *Ericaceae*.
 1. *Rhododendreae*.
 Weinmannia, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ pinnata, *Spr.* A.
 Cunnonia, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ capensis, *Linn.* Roode
 elseboom, H.
 Erica, *Linn.* sp. 12. F.G.
 „ cerinthoides, *Linn.* F.

FAMILIA 53. *Campanuleae*.
 Campanula, *Linn.* sp. 6.
 „ procumbens, *Linn.* C.
 Prismatocarpus, *Herit.* sp. 1.
 „ crispus, *Herit.* A.
 Lightfootia, *Herit.* sp. 6.
 „ fasciculata, *Spreng.* B.
 „ sessiliflora, *Spreng.* B.

FAMILIA 54. *Lobelieae*.
 Lobelia, *Linn.* sp. 10.
 „ coronopifolia, *Linn.* D.G.
 „ bicolor, *Curt.* C.
 „ anceps, *Linn.* D.
 „ thermalis, *Th.* D.E.
 Cyphia, *Berg.* sp. 3. (a)
 „ simplex, *Spr.* Veldbarou.
 „ sylvatica, *Eckl. Herb.*
 Boschbarou.
 „ undulata, *Eckl. Herb.*
 Vlakebarou.
 Scaevola, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ Koenigii, *Vahl.*

FAMILIA 55. *Compositae*.
 1. *Cynareae*.
 Cynara, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ glomerata, *Th.* A.
 Stobea, *Th.* sp. 6.
 „ glabrata, *Th.* A.
 „ pinnata, *Th.* C.
 „ heterophylla, *Th.* B.
 Sphaeranthus, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ africanus, *Linn.* I.

2. *Eupatorinae*.
 Eupatorium, *Linn.* sp. 5.
 Mikania, *Willd.* sp. 2.
 „ auriculata, *Willd.* A.
 Chrysocoma, *Linn.* sp. 3.
 „ microphylla, *Th.*
 Cacalia, *Linn.* sp. 12.
 „ articulata, *Th.* B.
 „ acaulis, *Th.* B.
 „ cuneifolia, *Linn.* B.
 „ repens, *Linn.* B.
 „ tomentosa, *Th.* B.
 „ arbuscula, *Th.* B.
 Pteronia, *Linn.* sp. 8. B.
 Stoebe, *Linn.* sp. 4.
 „ Rhinocerotis, *Linn.* D.
 Seriphium, *Linn.* sp. 7. F.G.
 Athanasia, *Linn.* sp. 8. B.
 Bidens, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 Tarchonanthus, *Linn.* sp. 3.
 „ camphoratus, *Linn.* B.
 „ ellipticus, *Th.* A.
 „ racemosus, *Th.* B.
 Baccharis, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 Gnaphalium, *Linn.* sp. 32.
 „ foetidum, *Linn.* D.
 „ glabrum, *Th.* A.
 Elichrysum, *Willd.* sp. 8.
 „ argenteum, *Willd.* F.
 „ recurvatum, *Willd.* E.
 „ fulgidum, *Willd.* A.
 Tanacetum, *Linn.* sp. 5.
 „ suffruticosum, *Linn.* B.
 „ multiflorum, *Th.* C.

(a) The roots of all the three species of *Cyphia*, are eaten by the Hottentots, and called Barou.

Artemisia, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *afra*, Jacq. D.

Cotula, Linn. sp. 2.

„ *coronopifolia*, Linn. D.

„ *globifera*, Th. E.

3. Radiatae.

Conytza, Linn. sp. 1.

Erigeron, Linn. sp. 2.

Inula, Linn. sp. 3.

„ *capensis*, Spr. D.

„ *africana*, Lam. D.

Aster, Linn. sp. 14.

„ *filifolius*, Vent. B.

„ *papposus*, Willd. F.

Cineraria, Linn. sp. 3.

„ *amelloides*, Linn.

Senecio, Linn. sp. 33.

Arnica, Linn. sp. 4.

„ *piloselloides*, Linn. D.

„ *cordata*, Th. I.

Leyssera, Linn. sp. 3.

„ *gnaphaloides*, Linn. D.

Oedera, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *prolifera*, Linn. G.

Matricaria, Linn. sp. 2.

Libekia, Berg. sp. 3.

„ *turbinata*, Th. C.

„ *lobata*, Th. D.

„ *pectinata*, Berg. E.

Gazania, Gaertn. sp. 3.

„ *integrifolia*, Spr. B.

„ *rigens*, R.Br. C.

Gorteria, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *personata*, Linn. C.

Cullumia, R. Br. sp. 1.

„ *ciliaris*, R. Br. G.

Berkheya, Ehr. sp. 3.

Ursinia, Gaertn. sp. 5.

„ *foeniculacea*, Spr. A. C.

Eriocephalus, Linn. sp. 2.

„ *racemosus*, Linn. D.

Calendula, Linn. sp. 6.

Othonna, Linn. sp. 17. B.

Osteospermum, Linn. sp. 7. G. F.

Arctotis, Linn. sp. 11.

4. Cichoreae.

Crepis, Linn. sp. 1.

Lactuca, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *capensis*, Th. C.

Sonchus, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *glaber*, Th. C.

Hyoseris, Linn. sp. 1.

FAMILIA 56. Aggregatae.

Scabiosa, Linn. sp. 3.

Corymbium, Linn. sp. 2.

„ *glabrum*, Linn. F.

„ *filiforme*, Linn. F.

FAMILIA 57. Valerianaceae.

Valeriana, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *capensis*, Th. H.

FAMILIA 58. Cucurbitaceae.

Bryonia, Linn. sp. 4.

„ *scabra*, Linn. A.

„ *africana*, Linn. B.

„ *angulata*, Th. H.

„ *quinceloba*, Th. H.

Cucumis, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *prophetarum*, Linn. C.

FAMILIA 59. Rubiaceae.

1. Stellatae.

Galium, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *mucronatum*, Th. D.

Rubia, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *cordifolia*, Linn. E.

Anthospermum, Linn. sp. 5.

„ *aethiopicum*, Linn. G.

Galopina, Th. sp. 1.

„ *circaeoides*, Th.

2. Spermacoceae.

Spermacoce, Linn. sp. 3.

3. Coffeaceae.

Pavetta, Linn. sp. 2.

„ *caffra*, Th. A.

„ *lanceolata*, n. sp. B.

Plectronia, Linn. sp. 1.

„ *ventosa*, Linn. H.

4. Cinchoneae.

- Hedyotis, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ herbacea, *Linn.* A.
 „ capensis, *Lam.* D.
 Gardenia, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ Thunbergia, *Linn.* H.
 „ Rothmannia, *Linn.* F.

5. Guettardeae.

- Penaea, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ lateriflora, *Linn.* G.
 „ mucronata, *Linn.* G.

FAMILIA 60. Caprifoliae.

1. Halleriaceae.

- Halleria, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ lucida, *Linn.* B.

2. Loranthaeae.

- Viscum, *Linn.* sp. 4.
 „ rotundifolium, *Linn.* B.
 „ glaucum, *Eckl. Herb.* B.
 „ obscurum, *Th.* B.
 „ capense, *Linn.* B.
 Loranthus, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ africanus, *Eckl. Herb.* D.

3. Viniferae.

- Vitis, *Linn.*
 „ capensis, *Th.* H.
 „ cirrhosa, *Th.* H.B.

FAMILIA 61. Umbelliferae.

- Cussonia, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ thyrsoflora, *Linn.* A.B.
 „ spicata, *Linn.* B.E. Samareelboom. (b)
 Arctopus, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ echinatus, *Linn.* A.
 Astrantia, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ ciliaris, *Linn.* H.
 Hydrocotyle, *Linn.* sp. 6.
 „ vulgaris, *Linn.* D.
 „ asiatica, *Linn.* D.

„ villosa, *Linn.* D.

„ hermanniaefolia, *Eckl.*

Herb. D.F.

„ bupleurifolia, *Rich.* A.

„ virgata, *Linn.* G.D.

Bupleurum, *Linn.* sp. 3.

„ arborescens, *Linn.* D.

„ trifoliata, *Wendl.* A.

Seseli, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ chaerophylloides, *Th.* D.

Cnidium, *Cuss.* sp. 1.

„ suffruticosum, *Schlechtend.* D.

Oenanthe, *Linn.* sp. 12.

„ inebrians, *Th.* A.

Apium, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ prostratum, *Labillard.* E.

Torilis, *Gaertn.* sp. 1.

„ africana, *Spr.* C.

Bunium, *Linn.* sp. 1.

„ rigens, *Spr.* C.

Capnophyllum, *Gaertn.* sp. 1.

„ africanum, *Gaertn.* B.

Sium, *Linn.* sp. 3.

„ filifolium, *Th.* A.

„ angustifolium, *Linn.* D.

FAMILIA 63. Terebinthaceae.

Rhus, *Linn.* sp. 31. Taybosjes. /si

„ pauciflorum, *Th.* A.

„ obliquum, *Th.* A.

„ alatum, *Th.* A.

„ spicatum, *Th.* A.H.

„ cirrhiflorum, *Linn.* A.

„ tridendatum, *Linn.* B.

„ dimidiatum, *Th.* E.

„ crenatum, *Th.* B.

„ sinuatum, *Th.* A.

„ tomentosum, *Linn.* A.

„ excisum, *Th.* A.

„ glaucum, *Th.* H.

„ pubescens, *Th.* D.

„ laevigatum, *Th.* A.

„ mucronatum, *Th.* A.

(b) The root of *Cussonia spicata*, which is called by the colonists Noijesboom, Samareelboom, are eaten by the Hottentots and Caffres. This tree has, at a distance, the appearance of a Palm-tree, and would be an ornament to our gardens.

376 *Plants found in the District of Uitenhage.*

- „ viminalis, *Th. D.*
 „ erosum, *Th. A.*
 „ lanceum, *Th. H.*
 „ rosmarinifolium, *Vahl. G.*
Fagara, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ armata, *Th. A.*

FAMILIA 64. Rhamnaceae.

- Rhamnus*, *Linn. sp. 8.*
 „ capensis, *Th. A.B.*
 „ prinoides, *Herit. A.*
 „ celtifolius, *Th. H.*
 „ tetragonus, *Th. A.*
Phylica, *Linn. sp. 4. F.G.*
Ceanothus, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ africanus, *Th. D.*
Ilex, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ crocea, *Th. A. Saffraan-*
 hout.

Cassine, *Linn. sp. 5.*

Celastrus, *Linn. sp. 18.*

- „ rostratus, *Th. B.*
 „ linearis, *Th. D.*
 „ rotundifolius, *Th. B.*

Euclea, *Linn. sp. 6. (c)*

- „ lancea, *Th. A.*
 „ pubescens, *Eckl. Herb. A.*
 „ humilis, *Eckl. Herb. A.*

Vlakteguarri.

„ desertorum, *Eckl. Herb. B.*

„ undulata, *Th. B. Bosch-*
 guarri.

FAMILIA 65. Diosmeae.

Brunia, *Linn. sp. 2.*

„ abrotanoides, *Linn. G.*

„ paleacea, *Linn. G.*

Diosma, *Linn. sp. 12. F.G.*

„ pulchella, *Linn. G.*

„ rufescens, *Spreng. G.*

FAMILIA 67. Rutaceae.

Calodendron, *Th. sp. 1.*

„ capense, *Th. F. Wilde*

Kastanjeboom.

Zygophyllum, *Linn. sp. 4.*

„ microphyllum, *Th. F.*

„ sessilifolium, *Linn. B.*

„ Morgsana, *Linn. E.*

Tribulus, *Linn. sp. 1.*

„ terrestris, *Linn. C.*

FAMILIA 68. Menispermaceae.

Cissampelos, *Linn. sp. 1.*

„ capensis, *Th. B. D.*

FAMILIA 70. Meliaceae.

Ekebergia, *Sparm. sp. 1.*

„ capensis, *Sparm. H. Esse-*
 boom.

FAMILIA 72. Acerae.

Dodonaea, *Linn. sp. 1.*

„ angustifolia, *Th. D.*

FAMILIA 73. Sapindeae.

Ornithophora, *Linn. sp. 1.*

„ capensis, *Eckl. Herb.*

Wilde Pruimeboom.

FAMILIA 74. Onagraceae.

Epilobium, *Linn. sp. 2.*

„ villosum, *Th. D.*

„ tetragonum, *Linn. E.*

Montinia, *Linn. sp. 1.*

„ acris, *Linn. G.*

FAMILIA 75. Salicariae.

Lythrum, *Linn. sp. 1.*

„ hyssopifolium, *Linn. E.*

FAMILIA 76. Cruciferae.

1. Siliquosae.

Cheiranthus, *Linn. sp. 1.*

Heliophila, *Linn. sp. 8.*

Sisymbrium, *Linn.*

„ capense, *Th. A.*

„ Burchellii, *Cand. B.*

„ lyratum, *Burm. B.*

Nasturtium, *R. Br.*

„ palustre, *Cand. B.*

(c) The berries of *Euclea* are eaten.

2. Siliculosae.

- Lepidium*, Linn. sp. 3.
 „ *capense*, Th. C.
 „ *pinnatum*, Th. A.

FAMILIA 77. Fumariae.

- Fumaria*, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *Lichtensteinii*, Schlechtend, D.
Corydalis, Vent. sp. 1.
 „ *Cracca*, Schlechtend, A.

FAMILIA 78. Ranunculaceae.

- Ranunculus*, Linn. sp. 2.
 „ *sceleratus*, Linn. D.
 „ *pubescens*, Th. B.
Clematis, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *triloba*, Th. A.

FAMILIA 79. Polygaleae.

- Polygala*, Linn. sp. 11.
 „ *cordifolia*, Linn. A.
 „ *quadrifolia*, Burchell, G.
 „ *amoena*, Thunb. A.
 „ *sericea*, Eckl. Herb. G.
Muraltia, Neck. sp. 7.
 „ *squarrosa*, Cand. D.
Mundia, Kunth. sp. 1.
 „ *spinosa*, Cand. var. *albiflora*, D. Duinebesjes. (d)

FAMILIA 80. Leguminosae.

- Virgilia*, Lam. sp. 1.
 „ *aurea*, Lam. D.
Cyclopia, Vent. sp. 1.
 „ *genistoides*, Venten. G.
Podaliria, Lam. sp. 3.
 „ *styracifolia*, Sims. G.
Cytisus, Linn. sp. 2.
Ononis, Linn. sp. 4.
 „ *microphylla*, Thunb. B.
Borbonia, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *lanceolata*, Linn. F.
Lebeckia, Thunb. sp. 1.

- „ *nuda*, Ker. G.
Sarcophyllum, Th. sp. 1.
 „ *carnosum*, Th. E.
Loddigesia, Sims. sp. 1.
 „ *oxalidifolia*, Sims. A.
Rafnia, Thunb. sp. 2.
 „ *retroflexa*, Th. A.
 „ *spicata*, Th. D.
Aspalathus, Linn. sp. 10.
Crotalaria, Linn. sp. 5.
 „ *pilosa*, Th. A.
Dolichos, Linn. sp. 2.
 „ *gibbosus*, Thunb. G.
 „ *decumbens*, Th. C.
Phaseolus, Linn. sp. 2.
 „ *capensis*, Th. D.
Glycine, Linn. sp. 7.
Orobus, L. sp. 2.
 „ *pellucidus*, Spreng. G.
 „ *capensis*, Spreng. C.
Liparia, L. sp. 2.
Sutherlandia, R. Br. sp. 1.
 „ *frutescens*, R. Br. B.
Lessertia, Decand, sp. 6.
 „ *obtusata*, Spr. A.
Indigofera, Linn. sp. 7. (e)
Galega, Linn. sp. 2.
Trigonella, L. sp. 5.
 „ *glabra*, Th. A.
Medicago, L. sp. 1.
 „ *laciniata*, Gouan. C.
Hippocrepis, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *unisiliqua*, L. A.
Hedysarum, Linn. sp. 1.
 „ *squarrosum*, Th. A. D.
Hallia, Th. sp. 1.
 „ *asarina*, Th. H.
Psoralea, Linn. sp. 11.
 „ *decidua*, Berg. A.
 „ *multicaulis*, Jacq. D.
 „ *repens*, Linn. E.
 „ *decumbens*, Ait. D.
 „ *striata*, Th. D.
 „ *tenuifolia*, Linn. H.

(d) The berries of *Mundia spinosa*, are called by the colonists Schildpadbestjes, Duinebesjes, and eaten.

(e) Different species of *Indigofera* may, perhaps, be used to the preparation of Indigo.

- „ bracteata, *Linn. E.*
 „ spicata, *Linn. D.*
 „ triflora, *Th. D.*
 „ verrucosa, *Willd. F.*
 „ pinnata, *L. G.*
Melilotus, *Tournef. sp. 1.*
 „ indica, *Desf. E.*
Trifolium, *L. sp. 2.*
 „ stipulaceum, *Th. C.*
Cassia, *L. sp. 1.*
 „ capensis, *Th. F.*
Schotia, *Jacq. sp. 1.*
 „ speciosa, *Jacq. B. (f)*
Omphalobium, *Jacq. sp. 1.*
 „ *Schotia*, *Jacq. fil. A.*
Acacia, *Willd. sp. 2.*
 „ capensis, *Burchell, A.C.*
 „ caffra, *Willd. D.*

FAMILIA 81. *Capparideae.*

- Capparis*, *Linn. sp. 3.*
 „ citrifolia, *Lam. B.*
 „ oleoides, *Burchell, D.*
 „ triphylla, *Th. A.*
Schepperia, *Neck. sp. 1.*
 „ juncea, *Decand. B.*

2. *Droseraceae.*

- Drosera*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ cistiflora, *Linn. F.*

FAMILIA 82. *Hypericeae.*

- Hypericum*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ aethiopicum, *Th. A.H.*

FAMILIA 84. *Geranieae.*

1.

- Geranium*, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ incanum, *Linn. G.*
Pelargonium, *Ait. sp. 33.*
 „ melananthos, *Jacq. A.*
 „ tetragonum, *Herit. B.*
 „ peltatum, *Ait. B.*
 „ inquinans, *Ait. B.*

- „ vitifolium, *Ait. D.*
 „ odoratissimum, *Ait. C.*
 „ alchemilloides, *Ait. A.*
Monsonia, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ ovata, *Cav. A.C.*

2. *Melanthaceae.*

- Melianthus*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ major, *Linn. F.*

- Oxalis*, *Linn. sp. 17.*

4.

- Impatiens*, *Linn. sp. 1.*

FAMILIA 85. *Malvaceae.*

1.

- Malva*, *Linn. sp. 3.*
 „ capensis, *Linn. D.*
 „ grossularifolia, *Cav. E.*
 „ rotundifolia, *Linn. C.*

Kiesablaaderen.

- Hibiscus*, *Linn. sp. 5.*

- „ aethiopicus, *Linn. A.*
 „ gyssopinus, *Th. B.*
 „ urens, *Linn. H.*
 „ ficulneus, *Linn. D.*
 „ vesicarius, *Cav. D.*

2. *Sidaeae.*

- Sida*, *L. sp. 4.*
 „ capensis, *Cav. I.*
 „ Soneratia, *Cav. A.D.*
 „ triloba, *Cav. A.D.*
 „ ternata, *Linn. A.*

FAMILIA 87. *Ochneae.*

- Ochna*, *Linn. sp. 1.*
 „ atropurpurea, *Decand. A.*

FAMILIA 89. *Tiliaceae.*

1.

- Grewia*, *Linn. sp. 2.*
 „ occidentalis, *Linn. A. (g)*
 „ flava, *Decand. B.*

(f) The beans of *Schotia speciosa*, and *Omphalobium Schotia*, are eaten by the Hottentots; roasted either in the hard legumes on the fire, or boiled.

(g) The somewhat succulent fruits of *Grewia occidentalis* are called by the inhabitants *Kreusbesjes*, and eaten.

Sparmannia, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ *africana*, *Linn.* H.

2. Hermannieae.

Hermannia, *Linn.* sp. 11.
 Mahernia, *Linn.* sp. 3.
 „ *glabrata*, *Cav.* B.
 „ *diffusa*, *Linn.* B.

FAMILIA 91. Ionidieae.

Viola, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ *capensis*, *Linn.* F.G.
 Frankenia, *Linn.* sp. 3.
 „ *Nothria*, *Thunb.* E.
 „ *Krebsii*, *Schlechtend.* B.
 „ *pauciflora*, *Decand.* B.

FAMILIA 92. Caryophylleae.

Dianthus, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ *caespitosus*, *Th.* C.
 „ *crenatus*, *Th.* A.
 Silene, *L.* sp. 11.
 „ *noctiflora*, *Linn.* C.
 „ *bellidifolia*, *Jacq.* D.
 „ *gallica*, *Linn.* C.
 Arenaria, *L.* sp. 2.
 „ *rubra*, *L.* B.
 „ *marina*, *Sm.* E.
 Cerastium, *L.*
 „ *vulgatum*, *L.* A.
 Bergia, *L.*
 „ *glomerata*, *L.* B.
 Pharnacium, *Linn.* sp. 7.
 „ *marginatum*, *Th.* D.
 „ *dichotomum*, *Th.* C.
 „ *glomeratum*, *Th.* D.
 Polycarpon, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ *tetraphyllum*, *Linn.* C.

2. Lineae.

Linum, *Linn.* sp. 2.
 „ *africanum*, *Linn.*
 „ *aethiopicum*, *Th.* E.

FAMILIA 93. Portulacaceae.

Portulaca, *Linn.* sp. 1.
 „ *oleracea*, *Linn.* B.
 Talinum, *Juss.* sp. 1.
 „ *arachnoides*, *R. Br.* (Portulaca trigona, *Th.* B.)
 Portulacaria, *Jacq.* sp. 1.
 „ *afra*, *Jacq.* B. Spekboom.

FAMILIA 94. Aizoideae.

Aizoon, *Linn.* sp. 6.
 „ *secundum*, *Linn.* B.
 „ *glinoides*, *L.* C.
 „ *rigidum*, *L.* C.
 Mesembryanthemum, *Linn.* sp. 38.
 „ *felinum*, *Lam.* B.
 „ *linguaeforme*, *Linn.* B.
 Tetragonia, *L.* sp. 5.
 „ *hirsuta*, *L.* E.
 „ *fruticosa*, *L.* B.
 „ *tetrapteris*, *Haw.* B.
 „ *echinata*, *Ait.* B.

FAMILIA 98. Sempervivae.

Cotyledon, *Linn.* sp. 7.
 „ *teretifolia*, *Th.* B.
 „ *orbiculata*, *Linn.* B.
 „ *oblonga*, *Haw.* C.
 „ *ramosa*, *Haw.* B.
 „ *hemisphaerica*, *Linn.* B.
 „ *mucronata*, *Lam.* B.
 Crassula, *Linn.* sp. 28.
 „ *falcata*, *Linn.* B.
 „ *arborens*, *Mill.* B. (h)
 „ *perfoliata*, *Linn.* B.
 „ *Cotyledonis*, *Linn.* B.
 „ *argentea*, *L.* B.
 „ *obvallata*, *L.* C.
 Tillaea, *L.* sp. 3.
 „ *inanis*, *L.* B.F.

FAMILIA 100. Rosaceae.

Cliffortia, *L.* sp. 6.

(h) The root of *Crassula arborens* is eaten by the Hottentots raw, but taste astringent; they call it t'Kar Kai.

„ odorata, Th. E.	Geum, Linn. sp. 1.
„ ilicifolia, Linn. D.	„ capense, Thunb. G.
„ serrata, Th. F.	Rubus, Linn. sp. 2. Wilde
„ strobilifera, Linn. D.	Braame.
„ graminea, Th. I.	„ Mundtii, Schlechtend, A.
Alchemilla, Linn. sp. 1.	(i)
„ capensis, Th. G.	„ chrysocarpus, Schlechtend,
Acharia, Thunb. sp. 1.	H.
„ tragioides, Th. A. H.	

(i) The fruits of *Rubus Mundtii* are black, of *Rubus chrysocarpus* yellow and both eaten.