

# South Africa

## *Spring at the Cape*

A Greentours Trip Report

8<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2018

Led by Paul Cardy and Campbell Fleming

Daily Accounts and Systematic Lists by Paul Cardy

**Days 0 & 1 Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> & Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> September Arrival and Kirstenbosch**  
(N.B. departure day from UK treated as 'Day 0' to maintain the day numbers used on checklists!)

I arrived early at the airport to sort various practicalities and there met Campbell. Arrivals were on two different flights, and once all assembled, and vehicle loaded, we drove the short distance to the leafy Cape Town suburb of Pinelands. We were immediately spotting common birds such as Egyptian Goose, Hadada Ibis, Blacksmith Plover, and Hartlaub's Gull.

We were welcomed at our comfortable bed and breakfast, and we settled into the excellent rooms. There followed a very short break, with time to change and freshen up, but as there was so much to see we were keen to get into the field as soon as possible.

A short drive took us to Kirstenbosch Botanic Garden where we enjoyed an excellent and substantial lunch in the upper restaurant, at an outside table, very busy today this being Sunday. Karoo Prinias and Cape Robin Chats were in attendance. The adjacent bookshop had a good selection. *Neomuda* cicadas were a feature, calling in flight.

Kirstenbosch is a fine botanic garden of global importance, the extensive planted areas boasting a wealth of native flora, and, in the upper part, native fynbos on the lower slopes of Table Mountain. A short visit can only scratch the surface, but we made the best of our time here.

We strolled slowly upwards, admiring the fine plantings, with Table Mountain looming above, the lower slopes of fynbos not far from the upper edge of the gardens. *Histiopteris incisa* was our first fern, followed by naturalised *Nephrolepis cordifolia*. The planted *Sparrmannia africana*, belonging to the *Tiliaceae*, was in impressive flower. Carpenter Bees patrolled.

The gardens are a fine birdwatching site, and we had good views of Southern Double-collared Sunbird, Cape White-eye, African Dusky Flycatcher, and Cape Spurfowl. Some were able to photograph Cape Sugarbird on *Leucospermum*. Forest Canary, Cape Batis, and Southern Boubou added to the variety. We had very close views of Spotted Eagle Owl. A highlight was Brown-backed Honeybird, a species whose range has expanded westwards in recent years. Striped Mouse scuttled over the planted beds.

*Oxalis purpurea* coloured areas of lawn pink, and *Oxalis incarnata* was seen too. The proteaceous tree *Brabejum stellatifolium* was in bloom. Planted King Protea was in fine flower and everyone took the opportunity to photograph the impressive blooms. Although we saw many plants of this species in

the wild later in the tour, none were in flower this year. *Moraea villosa* was in flower, although not native here, and we would see this beautiful species in the wild at Ceres.

Once in the fynbos we were faced with a wealth of plants, many belonging to families unfamiliar to European botanists. The pink flowered legume *Podalyria calyptata* was in fine flower, as was *Virgilia oroboides*. Cape Sweet Pea *Dipogon lignosus*, *Indigofera filiformis*, and the tar scented *Bolusafra bituminosa* were among the other legumes. We were pleased to find the orchid *Satyrium odorum* in flower. The anemone relative *Knowltonia vesicatoria* grew in the shade, and *Erica hirtiflora* was in flower. *Cunonia capensis* was of great interest as its only surviving relatives occur in New Caledonia.

The impressive feathery flowering heads of *Phyllica pubescens* were admired, and *Geranium incanum* was here in flower. Attractive Silver Trees dotted the hillside here and there, and representing the same family was Waboom, *Protea nitida*. Among the many other plants recorded were *Oftia africana*, *Struthiola ciliata*, *Osyris compressa*, *Podocarpus elongatus*, and *Asparagus rubicundus*. Among the many shrubs and trees were *Canthium inerme*, *Clutea pulchella*, *Olea europaea africana*, *Searsia tomentosa*, *Cassine peragua*, *Gymnosporium senegalensis*, *Curtisia dentata*, *Maytenus oleoides*, *Myrica cordifolia*, and *Diospyros wighteana*. *Wachendorfia thyrsoides* was in bud. Ferns included *Mohria caffrorum*, *Pellaea pteroides*, *Asplenium aethiopicum*, and *Histiopteris incisa*.

*Viscum pauciflorum* parasitised the *Maytenus*. *Gnidia juniperifolia* had yellow flowers, and *Gnidia tomentosa* was in flower at the streamside. New this year was *Linum quadrifolium*.

Weary after the flight and a very rewarding introduction to the wealth of wildlife here, we made our way back to the vehicles, and thence the guesthouse, preparing for dinner, which was in a restaurant a short drive away. The food was excellent, and we looked forward to an excellent tour.

## Day 2 Monday 10<sup>th</sup> September                      Cape Peninsula

After an excellent breakfast at the guesthouse we set out for a day on the peninsula.

The first stop, at the Observatory, not far from the hotel, was intended to target just one plant, the critically endangered *Moraea aristata*, this being the sole remaining site for it. Not only was the target *Moraea* in flower, but there were many many other things of interest, not least more petaloid monocots. We were very privileged to be able to visit here.

As we walked towards the *Moraea aristata* the lawns held some fine *Sparaxis grandiflora*, and there were several patches of *Lachenalia meriana*, the first of many of the genus we would see. The orange *Baeometra uniflora* and the blue *Geissorhiza aspera* were closed at this time of the morning. As well as the very special *Moraea aristata* there was one patch of the lovely *Moraea vegeta* (the only place we saw it), and it took some finding today, also being all closed up, but I persuaded one to open by intimately breathing on it! There was also common Tulp, *Moraea miniata*. Weedy composites began with *Arctotheca calendula*, *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*, *Ursinia anthemoides*, and *Cotula turbinata*. *Oxalis pescaprae* was familiar from the Mediterranean, where it is a serious weed. Superficially very similar but with flattened petioles was *Oxalis compressa*. Other European weeds included *Erodium moschatum*, *Trifolium dubium*, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, *Euphorbia peplus*, and *Euphorbia esula*. Other native species included *Asparagus scandens*, *Hermannia hyssopifolia*, and *Searsia lucida*. *Romulea rosea* flowered in the lawns, together with the very different small white-flowered form, var. *australis*. A small area of open water had Yellow-billed Duck, Cape Shoveler, and Red-billed Teal.

Our next scheduled stop was at the African Penguin colony at Boulder's Beach. Here we walked a path that allowed us to get within inches of the penguins, allowing fine photographs. Many individuals were here, with several chicks. This species is also known as Jackass Penguin due to its call, a regular soundtrack here. Rocks out to sea had Cape Cormorants, fewer White-breasted Cormorants, as well as Swift Tern, and Kelp Gulls were much in evidence. Cape Robin Chat was active in the scrub. A sunbathing Rock Hyrax was seen well. The vegetation featured *Rhus glauca* and *Lycium tomentosum*, and *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* flowered. Blue *Commelina benghalensis* flowered in the shade. There were impressive Cape Lappet larvae, Cape Wagtail, and the pierid Common Dotted Border was flying.

Further south along the impressive False Bay coast, the shrubby *Scabiosa africana* flowering on the roadsides, we reached Cape Point Reserve, boasting fine fynbos vegetation. At the first stop in fine ericoid, proteoid, restioid fynbos, were *Muraltia ericoides*, *Lobelia pinifolia*, *Crassula fascicularis*, *Adenandra uniflora*, *Adenandra villosa*, *Erica imbricata*, *Drosera trinervia*, *Penaea mucronata*, *Gnidia pinifolia*, and *Struthiola ciliata*. The Silky-puff, a small pink flowered protea, was very attractive. There was a fine selection of restios including *Elegia stipularis*, *Staberoha banksii*, *Hypodiscus aristatus*, *Mastersiella digitata*, and *Restio circinnatus*. Among the other heaths were *Erica coriifolia* and *Erica labialis*.

At the next site was a wealth of different plants. The fynbos here had fine *Leucadendron salignum*, the very yellow *Leucadendron laureolum*, stunning *Serruria glomerata* and *Serruria villosa*, beautiful floriferous *Mimetes fimbriifolius*, and *Leucospermum conocarpodendron* became conspicuous. *Indigofera glomerata* and *Senecio elegans* were in flower. Lovely *Nemesia barbata* was here, with deep blue to blackish flowers, a species we would see at many sites this year. Southern Rock Agama and Cape Sand Lizard basked.

We reached a rocky coastal outlook where among the many plants were *Thesium viridifolium*, *Gymnodiscus capillaris*, *Asparagus lignosus*, and *Geissorhiza ovata*. There was much of the rodent pollinated *Liparia parva* in flower this year (pollinated by Striped Mouse which we had seen at Kirstenbosch). *Polygala bracteolata*, *Hebenstreitia repens*, *Staavia radiata*, and *Lyperia tristis* continued the variety. During lunch I saw Cape Siskin.

Having appreciated the views at this, almost the southern most point of the continent (the southernmost point is Cape Agulhas), we headed back into the fynbos. At the next site were *Saltera sarcocolla*, *Syncarpha speciosissima*, and *Moraea collina*. *Aspalathus cephalotes violacea* was in flower as was the orchid *Disa obliqua*. Next we wandered into a slightly marshy area to admire the beautiful *Mimetes hirtus*, with attendant Malachite Sunbirds. Also in this area was the yellow flowered *Aspalathus carnosus*, and we had good views of Bontebok beside the road.

Here was an extensive recent burn and we found many fine things here. Two species of gladiolus were new to the tour after all these years. *Gladiolus merianellus* (bonaspei), with beautiful tubular orange flowers is limited to the peninsula, and pink *Gladiolus ornatus* was admired. Yellow *Romulea flava* bloomed, and *Corycium bicolorum* in bud was new for the tour.

At the coast we had close views of Ostrich, and Black Oystercatchers on the shore. In flower here were *Trachyandra ciliata*, *Euphorbia caput-medusae*, *Coleonema album*, and *Ruschia sarmentosa*.

We travelled back along the impressive and rugged west coast of the peninsula, the sun beginning to set over the waves, with striking cloud formations too. Back in Pinelands at dusk, at the end of a very

productive day, we quickly prepared for dinner. This we ate in another nearby restaurant in the Howard Centre.

### **Day 3 Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> September West Coast, Darling Area, and Langebaan**

Today we left Pinelands, the weather fine, and headed for the west coast, north of Cape Town. Wetlands north of town had Black-winged Stilts, Greater Flamingos, and a selection of other waterbirds. The traffic was not heavy, and we made good progress to our first stop where we saw much *Lachenalia pallida* in flower, and a selection of amaryllid leaves including those of *Brunsvigia orientalis* and *Crossyne guttata*. Alien weeds such as Purple Viper's Bugloss and *Trifolium hirtum* were a feature.

At the next stop the fascinating *Babiana ringens* flowered commonly on one stretch of roadside. This is a remarkable plant, whose highly specialised structure has a modified sterile stem forming a central spike to serve as a perch for pollinating Malachite Sunbirds.

At this same stop were many other things of interest. Among the other petaloid monocots were *Wachendorfia multiflora*, *Gladiolus carinatus*, and the orchid *Corycium orobanchoides* in flower. *Lachenalia variegata* was identified. Manuleaeoid Scrophulariaceae were well represented with at least *Nemesia affinis*, *Nemesia bicornis*, *Lyperia lychnidea*, *Manulea rubra*, *Hebenstreitia repens*, *Hebenstreitia robusta*, *Phyllopodium cephalophorum*, *Polycarena lilacina*, and *Hemimeris sabulosa*. *Cysticapnos vesicaria* was an interesting twining fumitory with small pink flowers and inflated pods, and the red tubular flowers of *Microloma sagittatum* were bird tongue pollinated. Also here were the brown flowered *Salvia lanceolata*, *Tetragonia fruticosa*, the orange flowered and strongly scented *Hermannia angustibracteata*, *Oxalis obtusa*, *Rumex lativalvis*, and the endemic *Ruschia indecora*. Both *Trachyandra hirsutiflora* and *Trachyandra revoluta* were in bloom. *Osteospermum clandestinum*, *Eriocephalus racemosus*, and *Muraltia spinosa* were among the many other species here. New this year was *Aspalathus albens*, several in flower, and also here was the attractive *Felicia heterophylla*. Grey-backed Cisticola performed display flights and Fynbos Blue was on the wing.

As we drove onto Waylands Wild Flower Reserve, part of a farm set aside for its wealth of flowers, we knew we were in for a treat. Always a highlight, the flowers were simply stunning here this year. It's difficult to know how to express this fine floral show, but here are some of the highlights. Much *Moraea tripetala*, the inner tepals reduced almost to short hairs giving a three-petalled appearance; many of the purple and red *Geissorhiza radians*, and its co-mimic *Babiana rubrocyanea*; *Geissorhiza monanthos*; the large pink flowers of the leafy stemmed *Drosera cistiflora*; fine *Drosera pauciflora*; *Salvia africana-caerulea*; *Sparaxis bulbifera*; *Triglochin bulbosa*; *Lachenalia pallida*; *Moraea fugax* and the brick red and small flowered *Moraea gawleri*; *Albuca acuminata*; the flat to the ground umbellifer *Arctopus echinatus* with central spiny bracts; the shrubby borage *Lobostemon fruticosus*; *Trachyandra chlamydophylla* and *Trachyandra filiformis*; and *Lapeirousia jacquinii*. *Lachenalia unifolia* was added to the growing *Lachenalia* list and there was a lone *Moraea tricolor*.

There was so much going on that we hardly had a second to look at anything else, but Bokmakierie sang from atop bushes, the satyrid Boland Brown was common here, a butterfly we would see at many sites during the tour, and Meadow Whites were numerous. The plants continued with *Ursinia anthemoides*, *Aspalathus hispida*, fine *Spiloxene capensis*, *Pelargonium triste*, *Ixia dubia*, *Polygala recognita*, yellow flowered *Nemesia affinis*, *Melasmaerula ramosa*, and *Montinia caryphyllacea*. There were

distinctive leaves of *Eriospermum capense*. Areas were turned blue with *Heliophila coronopifolia* and *Heliophila africana*.

Once through the small town of Darling we next visited another small flower reserve, Tienie Versveld, where Cloud Cisticola performed high aerial display flights. This reserve supports the only known population of *Geissorhiza darlingensis* which flowers a little later in the year. The showy *Ornithogalum thyrsoides* was much in evidence, *Babiana angustifolia* was admired, and *Spiloxene canaliculata* was another speciality of the area. *Indigofera procumbens* had attractive spikes of salmon flowers. *Romulea tabularis* was numerous and the yellow 'mesem' *Carpanthea pomeridiana* was in flower. Capped Wheatear was seen closely, a small pond here supported Yellow-billed Duck, Cape Teal, Red-billed Teal, Wood Sandpiper on the shore, and Cape Longclaw and African Pipit nearby.

Plants continued with *Trachyandra muricata*, *Hebenstreitia robusta*, *Chlorophytum undulatum*, *Ixia maculata*, and *Crotalaria excisa*. A highlight was a stunning red form of *Drosera cistiflora*.

Now heading purposefully for our accommodation in Langebaan we arrived at dusk and before dinner met for the serious task of the plant check list. Campbell then drove us to a very good waterside restaurant for dinner.

## Day 4 Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> September      West Coast National Park

We awoke to fine weather in Langebaan, and after enjoying a good breakfast we set out to explore the West Coast National Park. A short drive from town saw us arriving at the park's northern gate, fine views of Langebaan lagoon and the coast ahead. The park comprises Langebaan Lagoon, and the surrounding strandveld, and includes varied habitats such as coastal dunes, salt marsh, wetlands, and fynbos.

A detour along a newly signposted track yielded few interesting plants, but good views of Southern Black Korhaan. The next stop was prompted by *Ferraria crispa* that I spotted as we drove. The strandveld vegetation here had much *Euphorbia mauritanica*, with its distinctive yellow bracts, and the tall yellow and green flowered *Albuca* here was *Albuca flaccida*. *Ornithoglossum viride* was a pleasing find, not seen by us for some years on the tour. Our drive around the lagoon was punctuated by Ostrich sightings, fine close Black Harrier, and Black-winged Kite hovering. Further stops produced *Ballota africana*, *Stachys aethiopica*, *Stoibrax capense*, *Zaluzianskya villosa*, *Gazania pectinata*, and *Foveolina tenella*. *Viscum capense* parasitised *Euclea*. In the shade of shrubs grew the euphorbiaceous *Leidesia procumbens*.

Karoo Scrub Robin was much in evidence, and Pied Starling and Cape Bulbul were common. At a dune stop we saw superb *Grielum humifusum* on the roadsides (*Grielum grandiflorum* was seen today too). Also here were *Cotula duckittiae*, *Jordaaniella dubia*, a(nother) mystery *Heliophila*, and *Limeum africanum*.

At a coastal stop, the ocean lively, were *Atriplex cinerea*, *Roepera cordifolia*, and *Chenolea diffusa*. New this year was *Frankenia pulverulenta* and *Didelta carnosus* was in impressive flower on one slope. African Oystercatcher was on the rocks.

We reached the Postberg section of the park, open only in August and September. Here were a good selection of ungulates, but with a rather complex situation regarding which are native. Bontebok and Cape Mountain Zebras, both reintroduced but native to the area, grazed on the open grassland, as

did Springbok, also native here. Angulate Tortoise prompted a stop, and several more followed. There were many Sacred Ibis.

On the Postberg the floral show was very impressive this year and the fine weather meant quite a number of cars were motoring around the tracks, but nevertheless we managed to more or less do our own thing, stopping opportunities anyway being strictly limited inside the reserve. The purple composite here was *Felicia tenella*, and there were also *Euphorbia burmannii*, *Roepera morgsana*, and abundant *Oncosiphon suffruticosum*.

Having reached the designated parking area where we were allowed to get out and wander around, it was already time for lunch, Hartlaub's Gull waiting expectantly near the cars. After lunch we set out on a short walk. The red *Pelargonium fulgidum* was striking, and there was *Pelargonium hirtum* too. *Trachyandra muricata*, *Asparagus capensis*, and *Drimia exuviata* were here, and *Chasmanthe floribunda* was in fruit. Among other species here were the pink flowered *Podalyria argentea*, *Nemesia affinis*, the small, orange flowered *Ornithogalum maculatum*, *Hemimeris sabulosa*, and *Muraltia harveyana*. Karoo Girdled Lizard and Cape Skink were seen well. Grey Tit was active around the boulders.

Plants continued with *Gladiolus alatus*, *Moraea gawleri*, *Pharnaceum lanatum*, *Othonna cylindrica*, *Aloe mitriformis*, *Lampranthus aurantiacus*, *Muraltia macropetala*, and *Lessertia rigida*. The ferns *Cheilanthes hastata* and *Cheilanthes multifidus* were identified.

*Crassula natans* bloomed in a small rock pool. The larvae of Cherry Spot moth was rather common and we would see them at a number of sites, feeding on *Albuca* and *Ornithogalum*. The attractive pale bee-fly here was *Australoechus hirtus* and Bladder Grasshopper was seen. Across the bay were good views of Langebaan.

The next stop produced the diminutive *Ornithogalum multiflorum*, *Wurmbea spicata*, *Geissorhiza aspera*, *Crassula muscosa*, and *Chaenostoma uncinatum*. *Lachenalia rubida* had gone over. The glandular hairy *Hemimeris* sp.1, an as yet undescribed species, very locally endemic, was a fine addition to the list.

At the bird hide were Kittlitz's Plovers, Red Knot, and both Greater and Lesser Flamingos side by side. Beside the boardwalk bloomed the beautiful *Gladiolus orchidiflorus*, and *Otholobium bracteolatum* was new for the tour.

Later we continued the ever growing plant list before returning to the same restaurant as last evening for another excellent dinner.

## **Day 5 Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> September      Journey to Nieuwoudtville via Veldruff, Cedarberg, Knersvlakte and Van Rhyn's Pass**

Today we left Langebaan and embarked on the varied journey to Nieuwoudtville. Driving past the salt marshes at Veldruff we saw a selection of waterbirds, including both species of flamingo again.

We took the coast road north of Veldruff and then headed inland to the Cedarberg. Our first stop was to admire thousands of red *Babiana hirsuta* flowering in dunes. This was an incredible sight and our interest prompted three other vehicles to stop too. One of the floral shows of the tour. Here too was much fine *Euphorbia caput-medusae*. There were many impressive *Brunsvigia orientalis* leaves, fine *Senecio elegans*, and the lycaenid Sand-dune Opal. Fine *Ferraria densepunctulata* was a bonus.

Verloren Vlei was much drier than is usual, but last year it had been completely dry. Here were *Ornithogalum suaveolens*, *Ornithogalum hispidum*, *Crassula subaphylla*, *Tylecodon wallichii* and beautiful *Cyanella hyacinthoides*. There was a confusing variety of *Albuca* species! It was pleasing to find *Lachenalia hirta*, at the only site we have seen the species. Booted Eagle was in the air.

A scenic drive took us towards Clanwilliam. A roadside proved excellent with a great show of petaloid monocots. *Lapeirousia jacquini* and *Sparaxis meterlekampiae* needed a keen eye to distinguish between the two, there was lovely *Disa spathulata*, and what appeared to be the very local *Lachenalia glauca*, known from further north but also one site in this area. *Leucospermum loranthifolium* and *Leucospermum pubescens* were seen.

We chanced upon a suitable flowery track just as lunch time loomed. Here a lovely white flowered *Hermannia* defied identification, despite my best efforts.

We reached the N7 where we were hassled by an aggressive large red truck, and we were relieved when we could eventually let it pass! Later was a fuel and supply stop, and before long we were in the arid landscape of the karoo, amid *Acacia karoo* scrub. We took a detour onto a side track late afternoon which allowed a taste of the fascinating vegetation of the Knervslakte. Our main target, the succulent 'babies bottoms', *Argyroderma delaeti* was numerous here, and we found several fine patches. *Pteronia glabrata* was new for the list. This year the floral show was quite something with a palette of stunning colours, mostly provided by a mixture of composites and mesems.

Next we climbed the escarpment towards Vanrhyns Pass, seeing *Tylecodon paniculatus* and *Ficus cordata* on the slopes. A view stop allowed fine vistas in the late afternoon light. Here was an initial taste of the floral wealth of the Nieuwoudtville area, among the many species *Moraea brachygynae*, *Gnidia leipoldtii*, *Diascia whiteheadi*, and *Alonsoa unilabiata*. A roadside with many pink flowered *Satyrium erectum* prompted a late afternoon stop.

We reached the characterful town of Nieuwoudtville and from there took the dirt road south towards our home for the next three nights. Having driven through the gates of the farm at which we would be staying there was time for a search for *Gladiolus uysiae*, and we found just one of this fine species. *Cyanella alba* was in flower.

We continued to the extensive farmstead, all very comfortable, and we settled in before enjoying a raved about dinner of delicious lamb, with a fire roaring in the corner, and as usual good wine available. Bee-eaters were over the house as we unloaded.

## **Day 6 Friday 14<sup>th</sup> September    Nieuwoudtville – Papkuilsfontein and Hantam**

An excellent breakfast was enjoyed. Karoo Thrush, Mountain Wheatear, and Greater-striped Swallows were among the conspicuous birds around the farm.

We initially travelled south to the neighbouring farm at Papkuilsfontein, where we checked in at the farmhouse for our visit to the nearby waterfall.

Nearing the waterfall we parked, and a short rocky walk led us to the edge of the gorge and fine views of an impressive narrow waterfall tumbling into it. This was a remarkable landscape, with hardly a sign of human interference. After admiring the view we turned our attention to the plants, which were many and varied. *Felicia filifolia*, *Oedera squarrosa*, and the fumitory *Trigonocapnos*

*lichtensteini* were noted, and a highlight was the unusual *Whiteheadia bifolia*. Among the many other species here were *Lobostemon laevigatus*, *Arctotis revoluta*, *Crassula nudicaulis*, and *Crassula muscosa*. The shrub *Dodonaea angustifolia* was of interest as it has a widespread global distribution. Other shrubs included *Osyris compressa* and *Diospyros glabra*.

Plants continued with *Coleonema juniperinum*, *Nylandtia scoparia*, impressive *Dioscorea elephantipes* with its impressively large exposed armoured tuber, and *Ornithogalum maculatum*. A superbly floriferous *Brachycarpaea juncea*, a striking plant. *Lachenalia mutabilis* and *Nemesia cheiranthus* were here too. Highlights were *Lapeirousia fabricii*, *Disperis circumflexa*, and *Holothrix aspera*. Graceful Crag Lizard and Ground Woodpecker were seen well.

Nearby were specimens of the rosaceous tree *Cliffortia arborea*, a relict and now very scarce member of a large Cape genus. *Geissorhiza divaricata*, *Heliophila elata*, *Heliophila amplexicaulis*, *Salvia dentata* and *Oxalis ambigua* continued the variety. The large *Aloe mitriformis* was in impressive flower and the fern *Cheilanthes capensis* was here.

Much interest was caused by the phenomenally tiny *Conophytum swanepoelianum* and the only slightly larger *Anacampseros retusa*, both only in leaf.

Nearby a three-year old burn site had much in flower. A very spiny *Berkheya* featured, *Convolvulus capensis* and *Ornithogalum suaveolens* were here, and *Lapeirousia violacea* was a new species for the tour. Slopes were densely orange with swathes of *Gorteria diffusa*, an incredible sight this year. There was also much *Gorteria personata*.

It was time to head purposefully nearer to town, and we reached Hantam Botanic Garden in time to eat our lunch on the lawn. The bus tour around the reserve here is justly famous. Unusually last year this had been suspended as the whole area had been so incredibly dry and gave nothing of the idea of the usual floral profusion here. It was quite something to have seen it like this. The whole place had been deserted and the offices closed. We had parked at the upper car park, walked the dry velt, and even managed to reach the dolerite ridge on foot. There we had found a few of the usual specialities in ones and twos, but even here there were very few.

This year it was back to normal, in fact more so, the floral show simply stunning, and probably the best we had ever seen it. But the old characterful bus has finally been retired and replaced by a smaller safari jeep. There was just room for all of us to fit in, with me leading the tour, and at least none of us had to sit on the rather odd safari chair bolted to the front of the vehicle!

First we stopped in the extensive renosterveld, chock full of bulbs, many of species already familiar to us, but what a superb display. It has been calculated that up to 20,000 bulbs can occupy a square metre of ground here! There was much fine *Sparaxis elegans*, *Moraea tripetala*, and a wealth of beautiful *Geissorhiza splendidissima*. *Bulbinella elegans*, *Cyanella alba*, and a small white *Heliophila* were also in bloom, and *Diascia veronicoides* was numerous.

Also seen were *Arctotis acaulis* and the thistle like *Berkheya glabrata*. A stop was prompted by the lovely *Hesperanthes vaginata*, abundant here this year, and *Moraea odorata* was added to the list. A highlight today was the very local endemic *Lachenalia neilii*, on the dolerite, and named in honour of Neil McGregor, the former owner of the property. They were in fine form this year. The endemic *Alonsoa unilabiata* was another highlight.

It was a short drive onto the ridge of dolorite where we found *Babiana framesii*, and Ant-eating Chats frequenting the rocks. Common Quail was heard often around Nieuwoudtville, and was seen here.



*Ferraria variabilis* was in fine flower. Among the many other species this afternoon were *Rhyncopsidium pumilum*, *Tenichroa filifolia*, *Diascia whiteheadii*, *Diascia cardiosepala*, *Nemesia leipoldtii*, and *Moraea pritzeliana* in flower. Trimen's Brown was on the wing.

Back in our vehicles we headed towards the farm. A stop at a culvert yielded yet another *Lachenalia*, this one *Lachenalia alba*, also in fine form.

At the farm we enjoyed another delicious dinner, later continuing with the checklists.

## Day 7 Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> September      Nieuwoudtville – Quiver Tree Forest and Wild Flower Reserve

Today we travelled some way to the north of town, to the Quiver Tree or Kerkeboom Forest. In town a quick visit to the characterful grocery store was as always an interesting experience.

The Quiver Tree is a species of *Aloe*, *Aloe dichotoma*, with a remarkably distinctive shape, forming a very sparse and open 'forest' on a dry rocky hillside, an atmospheric and beautiful place. However the Quiver Trees themselves appear to be suffering somewhat from the recent drought.

In this arid habitat flowers were few and far between but searching the slopes yielded a few interesting species. The Karoo Violet, *Aptosimum indivisum* was particularly attractive, and the spiny shrub *Monsonia crassicaule* was remarkable for being a geranium, the long stork's-bill pods showing its affinities. *Othonna quercifolia*, *Arctotis fastuosa*, *Rhyncopsidium pumilum*, *Osteospermum sinuatum*, *Gazania heterochaeta* and *Gazania lichtensteinii* were among the composites; the unusual *Codon royenii* represented the Boraginaceae; and *Euphorbia decussata*, *Malephora purpureocrocea*, and *Prenia pallens* were all here. *Jamesbrittenia thunbergii* was in flower and *Ornithoglossum parviflorum* was in fruit.

To the north were fine views of a vast arid landscape. Western Rock Skinks scuttled for shade and among the birds were Acacia Pied Barbet, Cape Sparrows, Familiar Chat, and Bee-eaters in the air. Strangely the colony of Dassie Rats discovered on a previous visit here was not seen this year or last. Several of the attractive lycaenid Namaqua Bar were on the wing and the tiny Tinktinkie Blue was a good find.

Back towards town, passing slopes with many Dorper sheep, white with black heads, we made a short roadside stop that produced some fine plants. *Codon royenii* was again in flower as was *Prenia pallens*. *Forsskaolea candida*, belonging to the nettle family, grew at the roadside. *Leysera gnaphthaloides* was among a number of composites, and the spiny *Pelargonium echinatum*, discovered here last year, was impressive. There were several of the lycaenid Pale Hairtail, *Anthene butleri*. Yellow flowered *Lotononis leptoloba* and blue *Lotononis maximiliani* flowered at the roadside. *Aloe glauca* was new for the list.

At the next stop was the large pink-flowered mallow *Anisodonteia anomala* and an *Indigofera* with very impressive pods. Tubular purple flowered *Peliostomum virgatum* was attractive. Here were many *Moraea aspera*, with spiralled leaves, and fine *Wurmbea variabilis*.

*Sparaxis elegans* in superb condition, more than we had ever seen before, meant we just had to make an unscheduled stop to admire it.

At the next site the *Sparaxis tricolor* was superb and numerous, and here was *Moraea tripetala* again. Other petaloid monocots included the yellow *Babiana vanzylliae*; blue *Babiana sambucina*; *Hesperantha*

*cucullata*; the blue spikes of *Ixia rapunculoides*; *Moraea vallisbelli*; *Bulbinella eburniflora*; and *Lapeirousia jacquinii*. The variety continued with *Asparagus ovatus*, *Ornithogalum polyphyllum*, *Gladiolus scullyi*, *Diascia whiteheadi*, and *Selago glabrata*.

The orchids here were the endemic *Corycium ingeanum*, very similar to *Corycium orobanchioides*. *Gazania rigida*, *Cotula microglossa*, *Cotula nudicaulis*, *Hebenstreitia parviflora*, and *Hemimeris sabulosa* were all seen too. Here we enjoyed lunch, somewhat delayed for some of us as there was so much to see.

Next we walked a little further to a streamlet that supported a fine population of *Onixotis stricta*, *Spiloxene aquatica*, and also *Romulea multisulcata*. Under the trees here were a number of the interesting 'stemless' orchid *Satyrium pumilum*, fly pollinated, and indeed flies were much in evidence around the plants.

Our last stop of the day was at the extensive Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, another great site, and superb today. The dolerite here supported *Hesperantha bachmannii*, *Ornithogalum suaveolens*, *Babiana framesii*, *Bulbinella elegans*, *Roepera foetida*, *Melianthus comosus*, *Stachys rugosa*, *Cotula microglossa*, *Diascia veronicoides*, *Hemimeris centrodes* and *Geissorhiza inaequalis*. The Pineapple Lily, *Eucomis regia*, was a highlight, and the impressive *Veltheimia capensis* was in fruit. The local endemic *Zantedeschia odorata* was in flower.

*Cyanella lutea* was in fine flower, and the variety continued with *Microloma tenuifolium*, *Silene pilosellifolia*, *Solanum guineense*, *Pterygodium schelpi* in fine form, *Trigonocapnos lichtensteinii*, and *Pteronia glauca*. The impressive Warrior Silver-spotted Copper was flying.

The afternoon was drawing to a close and it was time to retire to the farm and catch up with notes after another marvellously varied and productive day.

In town we refuelled at Protea Motors but unfortunately the garage itself was closed so we could not admire the collection of cars and motorbikes, some vintage, other than through the window. The owner did deign to sell us some fuel however.

## Day 8 Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> September                      Cederberg, Middleberg Pass, to Ceres

Saying farewell to all at De Lande we headed south. Callan had experienced very rough roads and few flowers in the Tanqua Karoo the previous week so the decision was made to take an alternative route to Ceres, not our usual one across the Tanqua. This took us through fascinating new habitat south of Nieuwoudtville, thence to the Cederberg, Pakhuis Pass, south to Citrusdal, over the Middleberg Pass, Gydo Pass, and finally into Ceres.

We could have spent all day exploring the areas to the south of Nieuwoudtville. The vegetation changed regularly and there was so much new, it was very difficult not to stop as often as we wanted to but we had a long distance to cover today, with so many potential stops. We just had to make an early stop though for an impressive tall pink *Gladiolus* that became prominent on roadsides. This was *Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*, new for the tour. Here too were a number of other new plants for the tour, *Pelargonium coronopifolium* initially not looking like a member of that genus, *Podalyria pearsonii* full of pink flowers, *Babiana ecklonii*, and *Phylica pulchella*.

At the next stop was the unusual protea *Paranormis bracteolaris*, three *Corycium crispum*, an orchid we had not seen for years on the tour, and *Cyanella orchidiformis* our fourth species of the genus.

A long dirt road took us towards the Cederberg. We stopped for a large black snake on the road, A Mole Snake, serendipity working to show us *Lapeirousia divaricata* new for the tour at the same spot. We really were in an isolated area here and passed only the very occasional dwelling. A superb Puff Adder on the quiet road prompted another stop. Single stemmed *Aloe comosa* became a feature, a local endemic. Finally we reached the tarmac. A pass had *Moraea cookii* and *Polycarena batteniana*.

Pakhuis Pass is always a fascinating area. Here were many plants including *Phyllica olaeifolia*, *Eriocephalus purpureus*, *Hemimeris racemosa*, *Lobostemon laevigatus*, *Metalasia densa*, *Felicia dregei*, *Lebeckia pauciflora*, *Searsia undulata* and *Stoebe plumosa*. A great find was the local endemic *Ruschia cederbergensis* and *Adenandra marginata* was also new. Plants continued with yellow flowered *Oxalis obtusa*, *Felicia merxmulleri*, and *Cheilanthes multifidus*. Proteaceae were a feature, namely *Leucospermum calligerum*, *Protea laurifolia*, *Protea glabra*, *Leucadendron loranthifolium*, and *Leucadendron pubescens*. *Teedia lucida* was new for the tour and *Holothrix secunda* was in flower.

Here was an impressive Aardvark burrow. I was very pleased to find a skull of a small cat. I immediately thought, and after much consideration, believe this to be the skull of Black-footed Cat (Small Spotted Cat), a scarce and rarely seen species. The skull is very small indeed, this being one of the world's smallest cats.

Time was speeding by so we ate lunch en route. The next part of the journey was on a fast stretch of the N7 as far south as Citrusdal.

Next stop was at Middleberg Pass where among other things we saw *Pelargonium tabulare*, *Babiana mucronata*, and *Moraea demissa*. Roadside stops south of here produced some fine monocots including *Moraea longistyla*, *Moraea macronyx*, and *Wurmbea spicata*. A rocky slope had very many *Gladiolus hirsutus*.

Another pass brought us into quite different habitat and landscape, the verdant fruit growing region of the Ceres valley. An extensive recent burn produced a superb orchid site. This was a stunning place. There was a superb show of orange *Satyrium coriifolium*, and also *Satyrium erectum*, *Satyrium bicorne*, and very beautiful *Moraea villosa*.

In Ceres we arranged ourselves into the comfortable rooms of our hotel at a pleasant riverside location, before enjoying dinner.

## Day 9 Monday 17<sup>th</sup> September                      Ceres and Tulbagh

First we drove to another extensive burn site near town, this one dating from the previous year. Here we soon found *Cyphia zeyheriana*, *Ixia capillaris*, and *Gladiolus recurvus*, the latter having been a great addition to the list last year. I was very pleased to also find *Gladiolus ceresianus*, a beautiful species that we had not seen for some years. Two low 'galaxia' moraeas were the highlight, the yellow *Moraea galaxia*, and the purple endemic *Moraea variabilis*. *Protea lorifolia* was in flower and *Hyobanche glabrata* was a bonus.

At the next site, a burn slope now nine years after the burn, we were especially hoping to find the Spider Orchid, *Bartholina burmanniana*, with its superb finely divided flowers. Before long I found the

first, in perfect condition, and a total of some ten were found this year. Among other species here were yellow flowered *Geissorhiza ornithogaloides* and the orchid *Disperis villosa*.

Other shorter stops produced among other things the distinctive *Babiana lineolata*, rather common, the pink *Ixia latifolia*, and the local speciality *Gladiolus quadrangularis*. Sheltered banks had the orchids *Disperis bolusiana* and *Pterygodium pentherianum* and the unusual irid *Xenoscapa fistulosa*. Another spider lily was in bloom, this one *Ferraria divaricata*. *Lachenalia juncifolia* had distinctive narrow leaves, and *Lachenalia pallida* was here too.

At a new site for us, over the Gydo Pass, was another fine selection of petaloid monocots including *Moraea falcifolia*, *Moraea macronyx*, and blue *Moraea ciliata*. Small yellow flowered *Nemesia gracilis* was new for the list. Unfortunately rather heavy rain came and it was pretty cold, so we used the drive to Tulbagh to eat lunch en route. A quick stop was made to enable Hilary to see the *Moraea villosa* that she had missed yesterday.

Having reached the environs of Tulbagh, only some forty kilometres to the west, the first stop yielded many orange flowered *Ornithogalum dubium* and many fine deep red *Babiana villosa*. Also here was *Albuca foetida* and a beautiful *Pelargonium* with trefoil leaves that is proving hard to identify.

Nearby were *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*, *Geissorhiza aspera*, and the local endemic *Lachenalia mediana rogersii*. A short walk took us to a site where I'd discovered the endemic *Moraea tulbaghensis* a few years ago. This very special orange species was a tour highlight, and in fine form. Also here were *Geissorhiza inflexa* and *Athanasia trifurcata*.

Next we drove the group into the town of Tulbagh so they could walk slowly along the street of beautifully preserved traditional Cape buildings which looked fine in the late afternoon light.

We returned to Ceres after a superbly enjoyable afternoon.

## **Day 10 Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> September      Ceres to De Hoop via Worcester and Swellendam**

After another good breakfast we headed again over Michell's Pass. The route took us south along the Breede River Valley where heavy rain precluded any stops. We reached Worcester after about an hour to find the rain had almost stopped, although it was somewhat chilly to start with.

We spent most of the morning exploring Worcester Karoo Botanic Garden. Above the planted gardens is native succulent karoo vegetation. Here *Euclea undulata* was common and shrubby *Wahlenbergia nodosa* was in flower. *Nymanya capensis* was in both flower and impressive fruit. A good number of *Haworthia arachnoidea* in flower was a highlight, and there were *Haworthia pumila* rosettes. There were some impressive *Conophytum ficiforme* on the rocks. Among the many other plants here were *Ornithogalum hispidum*, *Crassula ovata*, *Crassula fascicularis*, *Crassula umbella*, *Searsia dissecta*, *Manochlamys albicans*, *Selago eckloniana*, *Passerina obtusifolia*, and *Albuca longipes*. The distinctive leaves of *Oxalis convexula* were identified and *Cyanella lutea* was in flower. The local speciality *Drosanthemum speciosum* boasted striking red flowers. *Heliophila cornuta* was unusual, with narrow succulent leaves, and not immediately looking like a crucifer.

Among the plantings, predominantly of local native species, were a good selection of species growing wild such as *Pterygodium volucris* and *Polygala microlopha*. Sadly the little shop here which used to stock a small selection of books, is no more. A distinctive beetle here was *Thermophilum decemguttatum*.

Lastly we searched a rock outcrop for the local endemic *Lachenalia stayneri* which I had discovered, new for the list, on our previous visit. We found a lone example. Several *Albuca spiralis* were here.

The cafe in the gardens being currently closed, today we again had a picnic, and travelled on a little before finding a quiet detour east of Robertson which proved a suitable lunch site. Of course as everywhere we stopped there were some interesting plants. The shrub *Gymnosporia buxifolia* had foetid white flowers, and was an addition to the list. The labiate *Leonotis leonurus* had whorls of orange flowers, there was *Chaenostoma caeruleum*, *Lapeirousia pyramidalis* continued a good tour for that genus, and *Gasteria brachyphylla* was also new.

Once through Bredasdorp, and after only a few minutes on the N2, we turned south onto the unpaved roads of the Agulhas Plains, very slippery after recent rains, making driving something of a challenge. An early highlight was three Karoo Korhaan seen closely. Agulhas Long-billed Lark perched on fences and we had fine views of Blue Cranes, common in the area.

Nearing our destination a stop produced the lovely *Gladiolus tristis*, many this year, and some fine *Lachenalia contaminata* in a wet meadow. *Watsonia aletroides* bloomed at the roadside and fine *Gasteria carinata* flowered on a low cliff. The generic name derives from the likeness of the flower shape to a stomach, and was the second species we saw today. Plants continued with *Sarcostemma viminale* and *Bulbine praemorsa*. Two Spotted Eagle Owls flew out of the bushes.

This meadow was closely guarded by a rather aggressive female Ostrich, and we decided on discretion and calmly crossed back over the fence when she got rather too close!

It was now but a short drive to The De Hoop Collection, a beautiful group of Cape Dutch style bungalows and other buildings inside the eponymous nature reserve.

Once inside the park we drove down from the limestone ridge onto the limestone flats, all full of new plants that we would have plenty of time to appreciate the next day. Ostriches were again much in evidence. Bontebok grazed on the flats, and Cape Francolins were fearless on the lawns. Soon we settled into the comfortable chalet rooms, beautifully restored, each with kitchen and dining table, with a wealth of wildlife just outside the door.

There was a chance to catch up with notes etc. before enjoying a very good meal in the impressive restaurant. Spotted Thick-knee was seen on the flats by those of us who walked to dinner.

## Day 11 Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> September De Hoop

We awoke to rain, which persisted all morning and later forced a return to the warmth of the hotel HQ where we used the time to catch up with the plant list.

Initially we drove rather purposefully down to the coast, where the dunes held many new plants, among them *Berkheya coriacea*, *Helichrysum dasyanthum*, *Phyllica ericoides*, and *Cassine peragua*. *Thesidium humile* and *Viscum capense* were both parasites. The leaves of *Massonia pustulata* were certainly very pustulate. *Agathosma collina* was co-dominant. Unfortunately the cold and rain dampened enthusiasm somewhat.

A short walk took us onto the rather windsept open dunes where we enjoyed the wonderful spectacle of many Southern Right Whales near to shore. From left to right there were at least forty of

these great mammals, and the views we had were superb, although we had to brave getting wet today. Many were with calves. The very impressive *Senecio elegans* bloomed on the dunes, where *Passerina robusta* was colonising, and there was much *Morella cordifolia*. Cape Bulbuls and Cape Buntings were much in evidence.

We tried to sit out the rain in the vehicles but it was obviously not going to relent any time soon. So we headed back to base where catching up with the extensive plant list was well worthwhile. A bonus was whilst doing this I spotted a South African gastropod book on the shelves, and I was later able to buy it from the owner, by an amusing reverse haggling process with me upping the price she asked! We enjoyed lunch, the restaurant busy with all the guests sheltering from the rain, which had become ridiculously heavy.

In shade of trees near the rooms I added the nettle relative *Drouetia iners* to the list.

I was determined that regardless we would go out in the afternoon, and indeed the weather improved markedly. We headed onto the limestone ridge which produced a wealth of new species in fine limestone fynbos. Cape Mountain Zebras grazed on the flats as we drove past.

On the limestone slopes the dominant proteas were *Leucospermum truncatum*, *Leucadendron muirii*, *Leucadendron meridianum*, and *Protea obtusifolia*, whilst ericas were represented by *Erica coccinea* (the yellow flowered form), *Erica scytophylla*, and *Erica bruniifolia*. Everlastings were a feature, including *Syncarpha chlorochrysum*, *Syncarpha argyropsis*, and *Syncarpha canescens*. Other species included *Polygala peduncularis*, *Polygala dasyphylla*, *Ursinia dentata*, *Metalasia calcicola*, *Acmadenia mundiana*, and *Wahlenbergia calcarea*. *Pelargonium betulinum* was in impressive flower.

A tall lanky lobelia was *Lobelia linearis*. We sauntered slowly down the road, with fine views across the reserve, the dunes, the sea, and the hotel. *Chironia tetragona* was in striking flower.

A very extensive recent burn site proved a fascinating site. Here was very much of the verbena *Chascanum cernuum* (abundant this year), yellow *Moraea fugax*, *Gnidia galpinii*, and several confusing species of *Hermannia*. Tall *Lobelia valida* was in impressive flower and *Bobartia macrospatha* was identified. Among the many other plants this afternoon were *Euchaetis burchelli*, *Coleonema album*, *Berkheya coriacea*, *Selago aspera*, *Pseudoselago verbenacea* and *Aspalathus incurvifolia*. *Gladiolus permeabilis* was the first we had seen for some years and continued our very productive visit for the genus. *Gnidia chrysophylla* was new for the tour.

Next we headed back to the flats to catch up with some of the plants we'd missed this morning, among them fine red flowered *Lachenalia bifolia*. Another stop yielded *Acmadenia obtusata*, *Erica propinqua*, *Gnidia squarrosa*, *Euchaetis meridionalis* and *Struthiola rigida*. Striped Mouse was seen by some.

A bonus here this year was a group of six Namaqua Sandgrouse that we saw on two days in a row.

**Day 12 Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> September**      **De Hoop, Bredasdorp, Napier, Caledon,  
Houwhoek**

Superb weather today and we made a few short stops in the limestone fynbos to catch up with the few species we'd not yet seen. On the flats in the sunshine were a selection of ungulates we'd already seen, as well as Grey Rhebok.

We drove purposefully towards Bredasdorp. A short stop was made to admire *Aloe ferox*, and many Blue Cranes punctuated the journey. We pressed on through Bredasdorp, the southernmost town in Africa (here we were not far from Cape Agulhas).

We continued our journey towards Napier where we visited a small protected patch of renosterveld. This was an excellent site, and although access was not so easy, we saw some fine species on our short visit. *Gladiolus virescens* was in fine form and *Babiana patersoniae* and *Babiana patula* were both here. The beautiful pink *Ixia longituba* was in fine flower and *Ixia flexuosa* was here too. A highlight was many *Wurmbea marginata* in fine condition, and *Hyobanche glabrata* was found. Among other species were *Polygala refracta*, *Aspalathus nigra*, *Pterygodium catholicum*, *Pelargonium alchemilloides*, *Hermannia joubertiana* and *Trachyandra chlamydophylla*. Beautiful *Nemesia barbata* was here, a species we saw at many sites this year, whereas in some years we see it at only one. I found a rosette of *Haworthia minima*.

Lunch in the lovely town of Napier took rather too long. After we'd finished I offered to drive Keith back to the renosterveld to see the *Gladiolus virescens* which he'd missed, so this we did.

We rejoined the others en route and headed west to Caledon, near where a fine patch of native vegetation had *Bulbinella triquetra*, *Hesperantha falcata*, *Ixia flexuosa*, and *Wachendorfia paniculata*, and much fine *Babiana purpurea* new for us. *Gladiolus liliaceus* was in fine bloom, *Bulbinella barkerae* was very attractive, and *Berkheya armata* was in flower. A *Bobartia* was difficult to assign to species. *Diosma hirsuta* was here, *Watsonia aletroides* was in flower, and yellow *Moraea ciliata* was admired.

It was time to continue west to Houwhoek, where we were to spend the last two nights of the tour. We settled in to the comfortable rooms, complete with fireplaces and enjoyed a hearty dinner in the welcoming dining room.

## **Day 13 Friday 21<sup>st</sup> September Houwhoek, Fernkloof, Rooisand, Kleinmond**

First we visited a site very near the hotel where among the many highlights was the lovely pink *Geissorhiza schinzii*, and the *Phaenocoma prolifera* was also stunning. *Microdon dubius*, *Berzelia lanuginosa* and *Edmondia fasciculata* were among the many other species here. There was a small population of the impressive *Paranormus bolusii*. *Lobelia linearis* and *Lobelia pinifolia* were both here, and among the *Ericas* were *Erica hispidula*, *Erica plukenetii*, and *Erica corydalidis*. *Adenandra brachyphylla* was in attractive flower, and *Othonna quinquedentata* and *Ursinia paleacea* were seen. Cape Sugarbird attended *Leucospermum cordifolium*, and Orange-breasted Sunbird was much in evidence.

Proteas continued with the scarce and unusual *Serruria flagellifolia* and the ground protea *Protea scabra*. Also here were *Athrixia heterophylla*, *Stoebe aethiopica*, the impressive grass *Pentameris macrocalycina*, and *Bulbine praemorsa*. Fine *Gladiolus debilis* was admired.

Back in the vehicle we saw two species of *Watsonia* on the roadsides, *Watsonia marginata* and *Watsonia meriana*.

Next we travelled down to the coast at Hermanus and visited the lovely reserve at Fernkloof. I'd been here a couple of weeks before and the site had been deserted. It was quite a shock to arrive today and find a flower festival in progress. The place was teeming with visitors, but amazingly once we drove past the stalls and tents, up at the reserve car park there was almost nobody at all and we enjoyed a fine quiet visit to the reserve itself.

We began in the small visitor centre where a small selection of species currently in flower is labelled. Particularly of use are the labelled restios, always a feature of the site. We walked up the gully noting much of interest. *Protea eximia* had impressively large blooms. Among quite a selection of *Thesium* species, *Thesium strictum* and *Thesium euphorbioides* were distinctive. Plants continued with *Penaea cneorum*, *Saltera sarcocolla*, *Retzia capensis*, and *Struthiola tomentosa*. Below upper cliffs were *Erica lutea*, *Hypocalyptus oxalidifolius*, and *Geissorhiza bryicola*.

John was very pleased to be shown *Grubbia tomentosa* representing an endemic family of only three species, all of which occur in the area.

A quick visit to the flower show followed, in the hope of finding a stall selling a host of rare botanical books! No luck but I did buy the new Fernkloof photographic guide from its editor. Nearby we ate lunch in a good restaurant, sadly not the hoped for speedy affair, but a Cape Wagtail inside the restaurant kept us amused. My was the noodle soup good!

The next stop had several of the atypical and local *Gladiolus trichonemifolius* flowering in a wet flush. Other plants included *Lobelia coronopifolia*, *Wachendorfia paniculata*, *Drosera trinervia* in flower, and *Trichocephalus stipularis*.

Another rough track, lined with alien *Leptospermum laevigatum*, took us towards the shores of an estuary. Wet roadsides had *Sparaxis grandiflora violacea*, *Geissorhiza imbricata*, *Ixia micrandra*, and *Crassula nutans* in flower. On the lake shore were many *Satyrium odorum*, *Cyperus thunbergii*, and the attractive *Manulea tomentosa*. We had great views of a Denham's Bustard.

*Erica bruniades* and *Erica pattersoniae* were in good flower at our next stop. A great find was a number of the blue 'flowered' *Gnidia penicillata* new for the list, and *Serruria adscendens* was a local endemic, the Kleinmond Spiderhead. A short visit to the southern edge of the Kogelberg yielded among other things *Leucospermum oleifolium*. A last roadside stop was made to admire a fine display of pink *Protea compacta*, the Bot River Protea.

That evening we had a last run through the checklist before enjoying another good dinner. John gave a kind speech of thanks to the leaders.

## **Day 14 Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> September      Harold Porter Botanic Garden, to Cape Town, Departure**

All good things come to an end, and today was the last day of the tour.

The coast road took us to Betty's Bay, the pink flowered and straggly *Protea compacta* again seen on the roadsides.

Harold Porter Botanic Garden is another fine garden, with native fynbos above the extensive plantings of native plants. Unfortunately another garden where the bookshop has been closed for a few years but they assured me it would re-open one day! Carpenter Bees nested in a post by the gate. Among plants growing wild were *Oxalis livida*, *Rubus rigidus*, *Senecio rigidus*, and the yellow flowered *Commelina africana*.

In the native fynbos *Erica retorta* was in fine bloom, and we saw *Saltera sarcocolla*, *Indigofera glomerata*, and *Podalyria oleaefolia*. The special endemic *Retzia capensis* had finished flowering as is usual at this



time, as it had at Fernkloof yesterday. The umbel *Centella triloba* was found on upper cliffs. *Mimetes cucullatus* was in fine flower, as was *Erica caffra* beside the stream. *Leucadendron gandogeri* was a feature.

John and Hilary found a filmy fern, *Hymenophyllum capense*, a great find, as well as *Dryopteris inaequalis* new for the tour. Indeed ferns feature here, and among other species seen were *Blechnum capense*, *Blechnum punctulatum*, *Blechnum tabulare*, and *Histiopteris incisa*. I was very pleased to find the distinctive *Schizaea pectinata*. The nymphalid Protea Emperor flew over forest patches. A lone wild *Gladiolus cunonius* bloomed in the beds.

There followed a leisurely lunch at the garden restaurant, with plenty of time to use the facilities for changing in, in preparation for the flight later in the day.

So it was time for the drive back towards Cape Town, the route taking us along the scenic coast of False Bay.

Sad farewells followed after a fine and productive tour. In time we caught our various flights. On arrival in Europe I immediately set to work on the report, especially the very extensive plant list, now over fifty pages long.

## South Africa Systematic Lists 2018

### The Itinerary

**Day 1. Sunday 9<sup>th</sup> September. Arrival. Pinelands. Kirstenbosch Botanic Garden.**

**Day 2. Monday 10<sup>th</sup> September. Observatory. Boulders. Cape Point.**

**Day 3. Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> September. *Babiana ringens* site. Waylands. Tienie Versveld. Langebaan.**

**Day 4. Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> September. West Coast National Park.**

**Day 5. Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> September. Veldriff. Clanwilliam. Knervslakte. Nieuwoudtville.**

**Day 6. Friday 14<sup>th</sup> September. Nieuwoudtville. Papkuilsfontein. Hantam Botanic Garden.**

**Day 7. Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> September. Quiver Tree Forest. Nieuwoudtville. Bikoës. Wild Flower Reserve.**

**Day 8. Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> September. South from Nieuwoudtville. Pakhuis Pass. Middleberg Pass. Ceres.**

**Day 9. Monday 17<sup>th</sup> September. Ceres area. Tulbagh area.**

**Day 10. Tuesday 18<sup>th</sup> September. Worcester Botanic Garden. Robertson. To De Hoop.**

**Day 11. Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> September. De Hoop.**

**Day 12. Thursday 20<sup>th</sup> September. Bredasdorp. Napier. Caledon. Houwhoek.**

**Day 13. Friday 21<sup>st</sup> September. Houwhoek. Fernkloof. Rooisand. Kleinmond. Kogelberg.**

**Day 14. Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> September. Harold Porter Botanic Garden. To Cape Town. Departure.**

**Day 15. Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> September. Arrival Europe.**

# Systematic List Number 1      Plants

Compiled by Paul Cardy

This is based on the plant list created from scratch after our first tour here in 2009 (PC and CC), and includes additions from the 2010 tour (OM and CC), the 2011, 2012, 2013 tours (PC and CC), and the 2014 and 2017 tours (PC). Species not seen in 2018 are retained in the list together with the year they were last seen. Many species were added in 2018 and are annotated 'New in 2018'. Of course all species with no year annotation were seen in 2018. A few species are retained from sites not visited in 2018 to keep the list as complete as possible, as to some extent the exact sites visited will vary slightly from year to year. I also include some records from my days exploring before the tour for interest.

For families likely to be unfamiliar to European botanists I have given a few defining characteristics. As an aide memoire I have usually given a few species characters too, which with locality information may help to identify photographs. Of course comments under each species are of necessity brief, and a character given for one species does not mean it is not shown by others in the list! The list should be used in conjunction with the relevant books.

Many books were used in the field, and later in compiling the list. Perhaps most comprehensively useful was 'Field Guide To Fynbos' by John Manning. 'Cape Plants. A Conspectus of the Cape Flora of South Africa' by Goldblatt and Manning and 'Plant Genera of the South-western Cape' by Trindlers-Smith were both invaluable. New in 2013 was the revised Cape Plants 'Plants of the Greater Cape Floristic Region, 1: The Core Cape Flora' by Manning and Goldblatt, Sanbi 2012, and '2: The Extra Cape Flora', by D.A.Snijman (Editor), 2013. These are now the standard works to the Cape Flora (PGCFR).

The regional flower guides produced by the Botanical Society of South Africa vary greatly in species coverage and usefulness in the field! For petaloid monocots 'The Color Encyclopedia (sic) of Cape Bulbs' by Manning, Goldblatt and Snijman, is excellent and is comprehensive for most genera. 'Orchids of South Africa, a Field Guide' by Johnson, Bytebier, and Starker, Struick 2015, was used for that family. Where available many monographs were also used, such as 'Ericas of South Africa' by Schumann et al., 'Gladiolus in Southern Africa' by Goldblatt and Manning, and 'The Moraeas of Southern Africa' by Goldblatt.

The bewildering variety and richness of the Cape Flora, with many very large and complex genera, meant in no way could we identify everything we saw. Certain families were covered much better than others. The petaloid monocots were well studied, although certainly several remain unidentified. Vast families such as the Aizoaceae are only seriously tackled by an expert on that family.

The alphabetic arrangement and classification follow 'Cape Plants'.

In 2017 there had been little rain in much of the area, and severe water restrictions were in place (and indeed still so this year). However last year it was only at Nieuwoudtville that there was a very apparent difference in the flora to that we usually see. Elsewhere things were more or less as 'normal' and indeed many new plants were found. Thankfully this year there had been prolonged rain, although not yet enough to reverse the water restrictions. Consequently the flora was superb in 2018 and in many places the floral display was breathtaking.

## Pteridophytes

Reference:- 'Ferns of Southern Africa, A Comprehensive Guide', by Crouch et al. Struick, 2011.

Anemiaceae <i>Mohria caffrorum</i>	Kirstenbosch, Nieuwoudtville waterfall, Worcester, Ceres, Caledon, Napier, etc.
Aspleniaceae <i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i> <i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i> <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Black Spleenwort. Kirstenbosch, new in 2018. African Spleenwort. Kirstenbosch. Maidenhair Spleenwort. Kirstenbosch, new in 2018.
Blechnaceae <i>Blechnum attenuatum</i> <i>Blechnum australe</i> <i>Blechnum capense</i> <i>Blechnum punctulatum</i> <i>Blechnum tabulare</i>	Kirstenbosch. Southern Deer Fern. Kirstenbosch 2014. Cape Deer Fern. Harold Porter Botanic Garden and Fernkloof. Harold Porter Botanic Garden and Fernkloof. Mountain Deer Fern. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Cyathaceae <i>Cyathea capensis</i>	Cape Tree Fern. Kirstenbosch.
Dennstaedtiaceae <i>Histiopteris incisa</i> <i>Hypolepis sparsisora</i> <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden. Grootvadersbosch 2009. Bracken. Widespread.
Dryopteridaceae <i>Dryopteris inaequalis</i> <i>Polystichum pungens</i> <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden, new in 2018 (JB and HB). Prickly Shieldfern. Kirstenbosch, new in 2018. Cape Point, Fernkloof, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, and Houwhoek.
Gleicheniaceae <i>Gleichenia polypodioides</i>	Coral Fern. Cape Point <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> site, and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Hymenophyllaceae <i>Hymenophyllum capense</i>	A filmy fern. Harold Porter fynbos rocks (JB and HB), 2018.
Lycopodiaceae <i>Lycopodiella cernua</i>	Michell's Pass wet roadside rocks (from vehicle!).
Nephrolepidaceae <i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Boston Fern. Naturalised at Kirstenbosch. = <i>N.exaltata</i> .
Osmundaceae <i>Todea barbara</i>	Kirstenbosch, Fernkloof, Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Polypodiaceae <i>Pleopeltis macrocarpa</i> <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Kirstenbosch. Common Polypody. Grootvadersbosch 2009.
Pteridaceae <i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> <i>Cheilanthes capensis</i> <i>Cheilanthes contracta</i> <i>Cheilanthes deltoidea</i> <i>Cheilanthes depauperata</i> <i>Cheilanthes hastata</i> <i>Cheilanthes induta</i> <i>Cheilanthes multifida</i>	Kirstenbosch. Cape Lip Fern. Nieuwoudtville. Bain's Kloof Pass, 2014. Wild in Worcester botanic garden. Gannaga Pass 2009. Postberg, Nieuwoudtville, and Ceres. Nieuwoudtville waterfall. Postberg and Cederberg lunch site.

<i>Pellaea pteroides</i> <i>Pteris dentata</i>	Myrtle Fern. Kirstenbosch and Fernkloof. Grootvadersbosch 2009.
Schizaeaceae <i>Schizaea pectinata</i>	Curly Grass Fern. Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Thelypteridaceae <i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.

## Gymnosperms

Cupressaceae <i>Widdringtonia nodiflora</i>	Mountain Cypress. Native. Fernkloof, Kirstenbosch, etc.
Pinaceae <i>Pinus pinaster</i> <i>Pinus pinea</i> <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Maritime Pine. Alien. Widely naturalised. Stone Pine. Alien. Monterey Pine. Alien. In plantations but not naturalised.
Podocarpaceae <i>Afrocarpus falcatus</i> <i>Podocarpus elongatus</i> <i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	Outeniqua Yellowwood. Naturalised in Kirstenbosch. Leaves narrower than <i>P.latifolius</i> . Kirstenbosch.

## Angiosperms

### Palaeodicotyledons

Lauraceae <i>Cassytha ciliolata</i> <i>Cryptocarya angustifolia</i>	False Dodder. Yellowish parasitic vine. Widespread and locally common. Small tree. Harold Porter botanic garden.
Piperaceae <i>Peperomia retusa</i> <i>Peperomia tetraphylla</i>	Flowers in thread-like terminal spikes. Kirstenbosch 2011. Epiphytic in Grootvadersbosch, 2009. Leaves in whorls of 4 with flowers in narrow terminal whitish spikes.

### Monocotyledons

Agapanthaceae <i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Gone over at Betty's Bay burn site 2009.
Agavaceae <i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant. Occasionally naturalised.
Alliaceae <i>Allium neapolitanum</i> <i>Tulbaghia capensis</i> <i>Tulbaghia dregeana</i>	Naples Garlic. Alien. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, 2014. Allium scented. Flowers purple. Tienie Versveld. Allium scented. Flowers in nodding heads, cream with yellow fleshy ring in the throat. Hantam botanic garden, not seen 2018.
Amaryllidaceae New to my library last year was the recently published standard work 'The Amaryllidaceae of Southern Africa' by Graham Duncan, Umdaus Press, 2016. N.B. most are autumn flowering and in leaf at this time of year.	
<i>Ammocharis longifolia</i> <i>Boophone haemanthoides</i> ssp. <i>ernesti-ruschii</i> <i>Brunsvigia bosmaniae</i>	Noted in leaf, e.g. Observatory and Tienie Versveld. Leaves in a spreading fan. Leaves at Nieuwoudtville. Leaves broad and leathery. Leaves locally common at Nieuwoudtville.

<i>Brunsvigia comptonii</i>	Probably this species seen in leaf, Tanqua Karoo. 2017.
<i>Brunsvigia marginata</i>	Probably this species also seen in leaf.
<i>Brunsvigia orientalis</i>	Leaves ovate, flat on ground, scattered records, e.g. West Coast National Park.
<i>Brunsvigia striata</i>	Leaves elliptical, pressed to ground. Nieuwoudtville?
<i>Crinum variabile</i>	Leaves in waterside vegetation, Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Crossyne flava</i>	Leaves 4 to 6, prostrate or spreading, to 12 cm wide, leathery with coarse bristly margins. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Crossyne guttata</i>	Leaves 4 to 6, broadly strap shaped, to 9cm wide, margins fringed with bristles which are longer in young leaves. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Gethyllis afra</i>	Leaves De Hoop? 2012.
<i>Gethyllis campanulata</i>	Leaves many, narrow and wiry. Leaves at Nieuwoudtville 2011.
<i>Gethyllis villosa</i>	Leaves Hermanus area 2010.
<i>Gethyllis</i> spp.	Other species likely present in leaf.
<i>Haemanthus amarylloides</i>	Probably this species in leaf Nieuwoudtville and Cederberg.
ssp. <i>amarylloides</i>	
<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i>	Leaves at Gannaga Pass 2009. Surely seen elsewhere too.
<i>Haemanthus sanguineus</i>	Leaves 2, prostrate and leathery. Widespread in leaf.
<i>Nerine sarniensis</i>	Guernsey Lily. Many in leaf, wild at Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Strumaria gemmata</i>	In fruit at De Hoop.
<i>Strumaria spiralis</i>	Scape wiry and colied in lower part. Flowers white. Several in flower at Rooisand 2017.
Anthericaceae (included in Agavaceae in PGCFR)	
<i>Chlorophytum</i> has linear leaves in a basal rosette. Pedicels jointed. Capsule prominently three angled.	
<i>Chlorophytum triflorum</i>	Flowers white, reddish on reverse. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Chlorophytum undulatum</i>	Flowers white with dark keels, 15 to 18mm across. Waylands, Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville and Ceres, etc.
Aponogetonaceae	
<i>Aponogeton angustifolius</i>	Aquatic. Lanceolate leaves. Waylands.
<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	Aquatic. Broader leaves. Ceres etc.
Araceae	
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Calla Lily. Widespread and very common.
<i>Zantedeschia odorata</i>	Deciduous. Flowers strongly scented. On dolerite at Nieuwoudtville.
Asparagaceae	
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Spiny, stems pale. Cladodes 4 to 6 in fascicles. Kirstenbosch, West Coast NP etc.
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Cladodes ovate. Kirstenbosch etc.
<i>Asparagus capensis</i>	Spiny, cladodes in clusters of 5, hairy. Darling area. West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Asparagus exuvialis</i>	Shrub, white membranous bark. Cladodes filiform. Nieuwoudtville and Ceres.
<i>Asparagus lignosus</i>	Spiny, stems pale, cladodes terete. Cape Point lunch. West Coast NP.
<i>Asparagus ovatus</i>	Cladodes ovate, many veined. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, West Coast NP, and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	Spiny, grey stems, cladodes in feathery fascicles. Scattered records e.g. Nieuwoudtville, Waylands.
<i>Asparagus rubicundus</i>	Spiny, stems dark brown. Cladodes c.10 in fascicles. Kirstenbosch, West Coast NP, Waylands, etc.
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Cladodes in threes in one plane, one smaller opposite a larger pair. Kirstenbosch and Observatory.
<i>Asparagus suaveolens</i>	Spiny, cladodes 1 to 6 in fascicles. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	Other species possibly overlooked.
Asphodelaceae	
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Many branched shrub, leaves in apical rosettes. Near Bredasdorp.
<i>Aloe arenicola</i>	Numerous white spots on leaves. Sandveld near Elands Bay, 2014.
<i>Aloe brevifolia</i>	A dwarf aloe with broad thick leaves. De Hoop 2011.
<i>Aloe comosa</i>	Single-stemmed. North of Clanwilliam, a very local endemic. New in 2018.

<i>Aloe dichotoma</i>	Kerkeboom or Quiver Tree. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Aloe falcata</i>	Multi-stemmed. Tubular flowers. Tanqua Karoo, leaves only 2014?
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Single-stemmed. De Hoop area, locally common.
<i>Aloe glauca</i>	A stemless aloe. North of Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018.
<i>Aloe microstigma</i>	Wild in Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Aloe mitriformis</i>	Leaves short, margins have prickles. Flowers scarlet in drooping heads. Nieuwoudtville waterfall. West Coast NP. ( <i>A.perfoliata</i> ).
<i>Aloe succotrina</i>	Hermanus coast, PGC, new in 2018.
<i>Aloe variegata</i>	Leaves with white mottling. Flowers red, drooping. Karoo stop en route to Nieuwoudtville, in fine flower 2012. 2014 Tanqua Karoo near Ceres.
<i>Bulbine</i> seen were all yellow flowered, with densely bearded filaments. Fleshy basal leaves.	
<i>Bulbine alooides</i>	Leaves at Nieuwoudtville, broad with hairy margins 2014. Flowers March to May.
<i>Bulbine annua</i>	Annual, leaves many in basal rosette, long pedicels. West Coast NP and De Hoop dunes.
<i>Bulbine cepacea</i>	Leaves narrowly lanceolate, surrounded at base by fibrous sheaths. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Bulbine frutescens</i>	Shrublet. Nieuwoudtville to Calvinia roadside and Karoo. Not seen 2018.
<i>Bulbine lagopus</i>	Geophyte to 40 cm, forming tufts. Fernkloof.
<i>Bulbine praemorsa</i>	Leaves thick, narrowly channelled. Kirstenbosch, Houwhoek, and near De Hoop.
<i>Bulbine succulenta</i>	Leaves short and thick with a basal collar of stiff fibres. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Bulbine torta</i>	Leaves coiled, flowers in short racemes. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Bulbinella</i> have long-lived flowers, usually in a conical raceme, and smooth filaments.	
<i>Bulbinella barkeriae</i>	To 60cm. White flowers in a narrow cylindrical raceme, musty odor. Napier renosterveld.
<i>Bulbinella caudafelis</i>	To 80cm. White flowers with pink tinge in narrow spikes. Karoo and west of Bredasdorp 2009. 2012 Caledon. West Coast NP 2013 and 2014. 2018 near Citrusdal.
<i>Bulbinella eburniflora</i>	To 75cm. Small creamy white flowers, with musty odour. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoes (HB).
<i>Bulbinella elegans</i>	To 60cm. Flowers small in conical racemes, yellow or white tinged pink. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve and Hantam.
<i>Bulbinella latifolia latifolia</i>	Spikes of yellow flowers. Leaves to 65mm. Probably present, Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Bulbinella latifolia doleritica</i>	Spikes of deep orange red flowers. Usually still in bloom at Hantam, and wild flower reserve, Nieuwoudtville, although over this year.
<i>Bulbinella latifolia denticulata</i>	Yellow flowers. Ceres area.
<i>Bulbinella nutans</i>	To 1m. Yellow conical racemes of flowers. Leaves to 25mm. Usually locally numerous at Nieuwoudtville, e.g. around the guest farm. Many fewer than usual in 2017 and 2018.
<i>Bulbinella nutans turfusicola</i>	Robust spikes of cream flowers. Ceres and Caledon area.
<i>Bulbinella triquetra</i>	To 35 cm. Flowers in subcorymbose to narrowly conical raceme. Caledon area and Ceres.
<i>Gasteria brachyphylla</i>	Robertson lunch site, new in 2018.
<i>Gasteria carinata</i>	Several on a low cliff near De Hoop, in good flower.
<i>Haworthia arachnoidea</i>	Several in fine flower, wild, at Worcester Botanic Garden, and several more rosettes.
<i>Haworthia minima</i>	A rosette near Napier.
<i>Haworthia pumila</i>	Rosettes, wild at Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve 2009. Day 10, 2011. 2012 near Caledon.
<i>Trachyandra</i> have white flowers. Leaves basal. All have membranous sheaths at stem base unless otherwise noted.	
<i>Trachyandra chlamydophylla</i>	Leaves clumped, linear and erect. Flowers congested in an unbranched raceme. Waylands, Caledon, and Napier.
<i>Trachyandra ciliata</i>	Leaves channelled, soft and spongy, usually hairy. Flowers in a hairy raceme, conspicuous bracts. Cape Point and Observatory.

<i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>	Glabrous. De Hoop and Postberg.
<i>Trachyandra falcata</i>	Robust with leathery sickle-shaped leaves and dense racemes of white flowers. West Coast NP. Rather common at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Trachyandra filiformis</i>	Leaves few and linear, often mottled near base. Flowers in a lax unbranched raceme. Waylands and Tienie Versveld, locally common.
<i>Trachyandra flexifolia</i>	Leaves often undulate, hairy. Nodding flowers in branched raceme. Waylands and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Trachyandra hirsuta</i>	Stem base without membranous sheaths. To 60cm. Leaves in a fan, soft. Peduncle pubescent. De Hoop and Houwhoek.
<i>Trachyandra hirsutiflora</i>	Flowers in a hairy unbranched raceme. Leaves linear and scabrid. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Fernkloof, and Rooisand.
<i>Trachyandra muricata</i>	Flowers in branched panicles, nodding. West Coast NP, Ceres, Rooisand and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Trachyandra revoluta</i>	Perennial to 90 cm, flowers in divaricate panicle, nodding with recurved tepals. Cape Point, Darling area, West Coast NP, Ceres area, De Hoop.
<i>Trachyandra sabulosa</i>	Rooisand dunes 2013.
<i>Trachyandra tortilis</i>	Leaves undulate, flowers nodding. Tanqua Karoo 2013.

#### Colchicaceae

*Androcymbium* have petal like floral bracts that enclose the small flowers. Sometimes included in *Colchicum*.

<i>Androcymbium coloratum</i>	Bracts white. Nieuwoudtville. ( <i>A.burchellii</i> , <i>A.latifolium</i> , <i>A.pulchrum</i> )
<i>Androcymbium crispum</i>	Leaves crisped and bristly. Bracts ovate, green or white. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Androcymbium eucomoides</i>	Bracts ovate, green or whitish. Cape Point.
<i>Androcymbium hughocymbion</i>	Bracts leaf-like and acute, small. This species wild in Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Androcymbium volutare</i>	Leaves narrow and coiled. Bracts ovate and pale green. Several in karoo near Calvinia, 2013.
<i>Baeometra uniflora</i>	Orange flowers with reddish reverse and black claw. Scattered records, e.g. Observatory, Kirstenbosch, Waylands, Napier.
<i>Onixotis punctata</i>	Spikes of white flowers. Cape Point, a few in 2014, in a seasonally wet depression.
<i>Onixotis stricta</i>	Aquatic. Spikes of pinkish white flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës, many in flower.
<i>Ornithoglossum parviflorum</i>	Dark maroon tepals, nodding. Quiver Tree Forest, in fruit.
<i>Ornithoglossum viride</i>	Tepals green or purplish with maroon margins, nodding. c.4 in West Coast National Park.
<i>Wurmbea marginata</i>	Spikes of dark purple flowers. Many in fine flower near Napier.
<i>Wurmbea monopetala</i>	Flowers greenish or cream with dark margins. Rooisand 2011.
<i>Wurmbea spicata</i>	Flowers white to cream, sometimes with dark margins. West Coast NP and south of Middleberg Pass.
<i>Wurmbea variabilis</i>	Flowers greenish or cream with purple nectaries and sometimes margins. Nieuwoudtville.

#### Commelinaceae

<i>Commelina africana</i>	Flowers yellow. Wild in Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Flowers blue. This species naturalised at Boulders?

#### Convallariaceae

<i>Eriospermum</i> , Cottonseed, are geophytes, leaves and flowers produced at different seasons, leaves often distinctive.	
<i>Eriospermum capense</i>	Leaf cordate. Leaves at Waylands, Nieuwoudtville, Caledon, Ceres, etc.
<i>Eriospermum lanceifolium</i>	Leaf bluish, leathery, lanceolate, margins wavy. In leaf at Houwhoek.
<i>Eriospermum paradoxum</i>	In leaf at Waylands in 2017.
<i>Eriospermum</i> spp.	Leaves at various sites, e.g. Tienie Versveld, Nieuwoudtville waterfall, Ceres.

#### Cyperaceae

Sadly there has been little time to devote to sedges! The following have been identified.

<i>Cyperus fastigiatus</i>	Cape Peninsula, Waylands.
<i>Cyperus textilis</i>	
<i>Cyperus thunbergii</i>	Rooisand etc.
<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Others unidentified.
<i>Eleocharis limosa</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Ficinia anceps</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	
<i>Ficinia praemorsa</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Ficinia truncata</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Hellmuthia membranacea</i>	Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Isolepis antarctica</i>	Scattered records.
<i>Isolepis</i> spp.	Probably several different small species seen.
<i>Tetraria brachyphylla</i>	Kogelberg, new in 2018.
<i>Tetraria thermalis</i>	Cape Point, Tulbagh, Betty's Bay, etc.
<i>Tetraria</i> sp.	Fernkloof 2018.
Dioscoreaceae	
<i>Dioscorea elephantipes</i>	Elephant's Foot. Perennial with impressive exposed armoured tuber. Heart-shaped leaves and male flowers in erect racemes, female in nodding spikes. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
Haemodoraceae	
<i>Dilatris</i> , Bloodroot, has leaves in a dense fan, flowers in a dense rounded or flat-topped panicle.	
<i>Dilatris viscosa</i>	Gone over, Cape Point 2012.
<i>Wachendorfia</i> has pleated leaves, branched inflorescence of slightly irregular flowers.	
<i>Wachendorfia brachyandra</i>	Apricot flowers. Stamens and style clustered together, to half as long as tepals. Darling area.
<i>Wachendorfia multiflora</i>	Flowers dull yellow to brown. Tepals narrow. West Coast NP and <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Wachendorfia paniculata</i>	Flowers apricot. Stamens and style spreading, two-thirds to three-quarters as long as tepals. Locally very common, e.g. Caledon, Rooisand, Houwhoek, Waylands, West Coast National Park.
<i>Wachendorfia thyrsoflora</i>	Golden yellow flowers in a spike. In bud at Kirstenbosch.
Hyacinthaceae	
<i>Albuca</i> are <i>Ornithogalum</i> like and sometimes included in that genus. They differ in erect inner tepals, with at least the inner filaments pinched below.	
<i>Albuca acuminata</i>	Flowers yellow with green keels, inner tepals with hinged fleshy flap. Waylands.
<i>Albuca aurea</i>	Flowers erect, yellow with green keels. In the <i>Watsonia laccata</i> field near Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Albuca canadensis</i>	To 150 cm, white flowers with green keels, nodding, inner tepals with hinged fleshy flap. Widespread and locally numerous, e.g. Nieuwoudtville and Waylands. ( <i>Albuca maxima</i> )
<i>Albuca cooperi</i>	Leaves warty basally. Yellow flowers with green keels. Inner tepals hinged at tip. Waylands, Nieuwoudtville, etc.
<i>Albuca flaccida</i>	To 1m. Flowers yellow. Inner tepals with hinged fleshy flap. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. West Coast NP, Observatory.
<i>Albuca foetida</i>	Bulbous geophyte to 40cm. Flowers yellow with green keels, nodding. Tulbagh, common at one site.
<i>Albuca fragrans</i>	To 1m, flowers in drooping racemes, yellow with green keels. Ceres area 2014?
<i>Albuca grandis</i>	To 1.3m. Leaves fleshy. Flowers yellow-green with green keels. West Coast NP sandy flats and dunes.
<i>Albuca juncifolia</i>	15 to 30 cm, flowers yellow with green keels, drooping. Observatory etc.
<i>Albuca longipes</i>	Regular flowers, erect, white with green keels. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Albuca namaquensis</i>	Leaves hairy. Flowers nodding, dull yellow with greenish keels. Nieuwoudtville 2014.
<i>Albuca pentheri</i>	Leaves glandular hairy. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Albuca secunda</i>	Flowers yellow with green keels. Leaves dry at flowering. Possibly seen.



<i>Albuca setosa</i>	Leaves narrow, fleshy. Flowers erect, yellow with green keels. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Albuca spiralis</i>	Leaves spirally twisted, glandular hairy, flowers green, outer tepals with cream to yellow margins. Worcester Botanic Garden, several.
<i>Albuca suaveolens</i>	Flowers yellow with green keels. Nieuwoudtville, West Coast NP, Verloren Vlei, etc. Possibly other similar species seen too. ( <i>Ornithogalum suaveolens</i> ).
<i>Albuca viscosa</i>	Leaves often spirally twisted above, glandular. Flowers nodding, yellow with green keels. Day 10, 2010.
<i>Albuca</i> is a complex genus and several others were certainly present.	
<i>Daubenyia capensis</i>	A pincushion lily. Yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, in fruit, 2014.
<i>Dipcadi brevifolium</i>	Tanqua Karoo <i>Aloe falcata</i> site, 2013.
<i>Drimia</i> have leaves often dry at flowering.	
<i>Drimia exuviata</i>	Leaves erect, leathery, and greyish. Flowers rotate, white with green keels. West Coast NP lunch site and Seeberg, several in flower.
<i>Drimia filifolia</i>	Leaves one to many, erect and leathery, to 2mm wide. Tulbagh.
<i>Drimia media</i>	Leaves firm. In flower Seeberg bird hide, 2014.
<i>Drimia multifolia</i>	To 20 cm, coiled filiform leaves. Hantam, Nieuwoudtville. ( <i>Tenichroa multifolia</i> ). 2009.
<i>Eucomis regia</i>	Pineapple Lily. Leaves prostrate. Flowers in a greenish leafy spike. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, a few in fine flower.
<i>Lachenalia</i> has leaves often barred or spotted. Flowers in spikes or racemes, lower bracts often reduced, often with sterile upper flowers. Flowers funnel-shaped to tubular, tepals joined below, outer petals often with a swollen, darkly coloured tip.	
Having the standard work, 'The Genus <i>Lachenalia</i> ' by Graham Duncan, Kew 2012, in the field with us greatly clarified the records of this complex genus.	
<i>Lachenalia alba</i>	Leaves 2, white flowers on short to long pedicels. Nieuwoudtville, in fine flower at one site.
<i>Lachenalia bifolia</i>	Striking nodding red flowers. A few at De Hoop this year. Also many seen at Cape Agulhas (PGC). ( <i>L.bulbifera</i> )
<i>Lachenalia contaminata</i>	Leaves several, flowers white with brown markings, shortly pedicillate. A few near De Hoop.
<i>Lachenalia glauca</i>	Apparently this species west of Clanwilliam, 2018. Known from several sites further north, but only one in this area.
<i>Lachenalia hirta</i>	Single leaf covered with trichomes. Verloren Vlei.
<i>Lachenalia inconspicua</i>	An individual found in the Tanqua Karoo fitted this species well, particularly in leaf morphology, but out of range. 2013.
<i>Lachenalia judithiae</i>	Heavily blotched scape. Metallic blue flowers. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Lachenalia juncifolia</i>	Juncus-like leaves. Purple marked leaves and stems, long pedicels, anthers exerted. De Hoop, Robinson lunch site, and Ceres.
<i>Lachenalia lactosa</i>	Rooisand 2013, a very local endemic.
<i>Lachenalia longibracteata</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, plain or spotted, each flower with a long bract. Near Mamre. West Coast National Park.
<i>Lachenalia lutea</i>	Yellow flowers. Several at Rooisand 2014. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Lachenalia mediana</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, lanceolate, flowers shortly pedicillate, pale blue and white, with green or purplish markings, anthers included. Many at the Observatory. ssp. <i>rogersii</i> at Tulbagh.
<i>Lachenalia membranacea</i>	Inner tepals have broad translucent white margins. Cederberg lunch site.
<i>Lachenalia mutabilis</i>	1 leaf with undulate margins. Short pedicels, urn-shaped. Brown tips to flowers, anthers slightly protruding. Nieuwoudtville and Cederberg.
<i>Lachenalia neilii</i>	This very local endemic was a great find in fine flower on dolerite in Hantam botanic garden. Named in honour of Neil McGregor.
<i>Lachenalia obscura</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, suberect, heavily banded green beneath, flowers sessile or subsessile, cream to yellowish-green to brownish blue. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lachenalia orchioides</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, plain or densely spotted, flowers sessile, shortly cylindrical

	greenish yellow or blue. South of Middleberg Pass, Ceres area, Caledon, Rooisand, and Houwhoek.
<i>Lachenalia pallida</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, flowers cream to dark yellow with brown or green markings. Locally common, Mamre, Waylands, Tienie Versveld, Ceres.
<i>Lachenalia punctata</i>	Over at <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. ( <i>L.rubida</i> )
<i>Lachenalia pusilla</i>	Over at Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Lachenalia stayneri</i>	This very local endemic was wild in Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Lachenalia suaveolens</i>	White margined flowers heavily carnation-scented. Common at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lachenalia trichophylla</i>	Leaf single, heart-shaped, with stellate hairs on upper surface and margin, flowers yellow with green markings. Cederberg lunch site 2012.
<i>Lachenalia unicolor</i>	Two densely pustulate leaves, flowers on long pedicels, anthers exerted. Day 8, 2012.
<i>Lachenalia unifolia</i>	Leaf single, linear, banded with green and maroon. Flowers variable, anthers included. Waylands and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Lachenalia variegata</i>	Leaf single, margins thickened and undulate. Flowers shortly pedicillate, greenish-grey with variously coloured markings. One at the <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Lachenalia violacea</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, lanceolate, plain or heavily spotted. Flowers on long pedicels, bluish green at base, with purple tips. Anthers exerted. Nieuwoudtville 2011. 2012 near Clanwilliam. 2013 and 2014 Knervslakte.
<i>Lachenalia zebrina</i>	Leaves and lower stems strongly patterned in purple. Fine in Tanqua Karoo 2013.
<i>Massonia</i>	has a sessile inflorescence between leaves that are appressed to the ground.
<i>Massonia depressa</i>	Leaves often spotted. Leaves at Nieuwoudtville waterfall and wild flower reserve.
<i>Massonia echinata</i>	Small. Little Karoo at Tradouw's Pass, 2009. Over at De Hoop.
<i>Massonia grandiflora</i>	Probably this species in flower at the koppie before Ceres, 2009.
<i>Massonia pustulata</i>	Leaves strongly pustulate. Several in fruit in the dunes at De Hoop.
<i>Ornithogalum concordianum</i>	Coiled leaves. Flowers yellow with green keels. Tanqua Karoo 2013.
<i>Ornithogalum dubium</i>	Orange flowers. Locally common at Tulbagh.
<i>Ornithogalum hispidum</i>	10 to 40 cm, bracts small, flowers white. Verloren Vlei and Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Ornithogalum maculatum</i>	Short, flowers orange or yellow, outer tepals often with a dark tip. West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Cederberg.
<i>Ornithogalum multifolium</i>	Very small examples, pale yellow flowers, West Coast NP and Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Ornithogalum nannodes</i>	Leaves of this species at Nieuwoudtville. Very small plant. 2009.
<i>Ornithogalum polyphyllum</i>	Flowers white with green keels, fragrant. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Ornithogalum strictum</i>	In bud at Hantam. In flower near Clanwilliam.
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	Showy white flowers. Darling area, Nieuwoudtville, Rooisand, Tulbagh.
<i>Ornithogalum xanthochlorum</i>	Robust with pale green flowers. Tanqua Karoo, rather common at one site 2013.
<i>Ornithogalum</i> sp.	Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Polyxena ensifolia</i>	To 5cm, 2 leaves. In fruit at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Veltheimia capensis</i>	Sand Lily. Robust with impressive inflated fruits. In fruit at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Whiteheadia bifolia</i>	Pagoda Lily. Leaves prostrate, white flowers in a dense conical spike. In flower at Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<b>Hypoxidaceae</b>	
<i>Empodium plicatum</i>	Leaves near Napier, 2012.
<i>Empodium</i> sp.	Autumn Star. Leaves at Nieuwoudtville 2009.
<i>Spiloxene</i>	has yellow, orange, or white star-shaped flowers.
<i>Spiloxene aquatica</i>	White flowers, in pools. Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, and Napier.
<i>Spiloxene canaliculata</i>	Flowers yellow or orange with dark centre. Leaves u-shaped in cross section. Several at Tienie Versveld.

<i>Spiloxene capensis</i>	Flowers yellow or white, centre usually iridescent blue or green. Leaves v-shaped in cross section. Scattered records, e.g. Waylands, Ceres, Rooisand, Napier, Caledon.
<i>Spiloxene flaccida</i>	Yellow flowers, more than 1 per scape. Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Spiloxene ovata</i>	Flowers yellow or white, 1 per scape. One bract. West Coast NP, Ceres, Rooisand, Cape Point, etc.
<i>Spiloxene serrata</i>	Flowers white or yellow, 1 per scape. Two bracts. Waylands etc.
<i>Spiloxene</i> sp.	An orange flowered species that fits none of the described species was seen at Postberg, West Coast NP, 2011 and 2012.

## Iridaceae

*Aristea* have actinomorphic blue flowers. Fewer than usual in flower this year.

<i>Aristea africana</i>	Spathes and bracts fringed more than half their length. Cape Point, Ceres, etc.
<i>Aristea bakeri</i>	To 1m. In fruit at Kirstenbosch.
<i>Aristea biflora</i>	Large flowers with paired membranous tissue above base of tepals. Usually a few in fine flower near Caledon where a local endemic. Not seen 2018.
<i>Aristea glauca</i>	Forms low cushions with blue flowers. In flower De Hoop coastal flats, 2014.
<i>Aristea pusilla</i>	Stem flattened and two-winged. Near Napier 2014.
<i>Aristea spiralis</i>	Very large white or pale blue flowers. Cape Point and Fernkloof.

*Babiana* has pleated leaves. Stems, leaves, or bracts hairy. Flowers usually blue to violet. Reference: 'A revision of the southern African genus Babiana, Iridaceae: Crocoideae' by Peter Goldblatt and John C. Manning, *Strelitzia* 18, 2007.

<i>Babiana ambigua</i>	Flowers blue to mauve with white to cream markings. Cape Point, West Coast NP, De Hoop, and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Babiana angustifolia</i>	Dark blue flowers, inverted, 'lower' tepals with black markings. Damp areas at Tienie Versveld.
<i>Babiana ecklonii</i>	Stem erect and well developed. Flowers violet with dark blue and cream markings. South of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Babiana fourcadei</i>	Flowers mauve with yellow and violet markings. Near Honeywood 2009.
<i>Babiana fragrans</i>	Bain's Kloof Pass (PC and FC), 2017.
<i>Babiana framesii</i>	Flowers dark blue to purple with white markings, tube curved. Nieuwoudtville dolerite, wild flower reserve.
<i>Babiana hirsuta</i>	A superb colony of this striking red flowered species in dunes north of Veldriff. A fine show this year, abundantly in flower. ( <i>B. thunbergii</i> )
<i>Babiana lineolata</i>	To 25cm and often branched. Pale blue with yellow markings. Ceres, locally common.
<i>Babiana minuta</i>	Fragrant mauve flowers with yellow markings. Gone over at Nieuwoudtville, in rock crevices at the waterfall.
<i>Babiana montana</i>	Flowers mauve with yellow and purple markings. Filaments unequal. North of Cape Agulhas, 2018 (PGC).
<i>Babiana mucronata</i>	Middleberg Pass, 2018.
<i>Babiana nana</i> ssp. <i>nana</i>	Flowers blue or purple with white markings. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Babiana nana</i> ssp. <i>maculata</i>	Narrow leaves. Cape Point, new in 2018.
<i>Babiana patersoniae</i>	Flowers white to pale blue to mauve with yellow markings, fragrant. Napier, rather common.
<i>Babiana patula</i>	Short. Flowers mauve to blue with yellow markings. Very strongly fragrant. Near De Hoop, and Napier.
<i>Babiana praemorsa</i>	This species on dolerite at Hantam? These plants appear to be hybrids between this and <i>Babiana framesii</i> .
<i>Babiana purpurea</i>	Pink to purple fragrant flowers, filaments arched, anthers arrow shaped. Locally numerous in the Caledon area, in fine flower.
<i>Babiana ringens</i>	Main spike axis sterile. Flowers red at ground level. Highly adapted for sunbird pollination. Several in fine flower on roadside near Mamre 2018. Also at Cape Point in 2014.
<i>Babiana rubrocyanea</i>	Flowers actinomorphic, blue with red centre. Very common at Waylands.
<i>Babiana sambucina</i>	Flowers mauve to violet with white markings, tube straight. Nieuwoudtville and Ceres area.
<i>Babiana scariosa</i>	Stem erect and branched. Flowers mauve and yellow. Resembles a <i>Gladiolus</i> . Gannaga Pass 2009.

<i>Babiana stricta</i>	Flowers weakly zygomorphic, blue, white or yellow. <i>Satyrium coriifolium</i> site in Breede River Valley (2011), burn site near Worcester, and Rooisand 2013. 2014 numerous in fine flower at Bain's Kloof Pass. 2017 Franschhoek Pass.
<i>Babiana tubiflora</i>	Similar to the following species, less robust. Flowers uniformly white or cream except for small red markings on lower tepals, slender perianth tube widens only near apex, filaments 13-16mm. Sands, West Coast NP and <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Babiana tubulosa</i>	Flowers white to cream, pink on outside, perianth tube widened for 10-21mm, filaments 20-22mm. Postberg 2017.
<i>Babiana vanzyliae</i>	Flowers yellow. Rather common at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Babiana villosa</i>	Actinomorphic pink to dark red flowers. In fine flower at Tulbagh.
<i>Babiana virginea</i>	Flowers white, or blue and yellow. Common at one site near the lodge at Gannaga Pass 2009. A local endemic of the Roggeveld Escarpment.
<i>Bobartia</i> has long cylindrical leaves, yellow flowers in a terminal head, enclosed by a dry spathe, flowers lasting less than a day.	
<i>Bobartia gladiata</i>	Rush Iris. Leaves elliptical in cross section. In bud at Cape Point.
<i>Bobartia longicyma</i>	Leaves round in cross section. Tepals free to the base. Kogelberg 2012.
<i>Bobartia macrospatha</i>	Leaves round in cross section. Short perianth tube. In fruit on De Hoop limestone.
<i>Bobartia</i> sp.	In flower east of Caledon. Does not fit the characters of any species!
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	Orange-red flowers in two-ranked spike. In fruit, West Coast NP.
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	Observatory, not wild.
<i>Ferraria</i> , Spider Irises, have dull coloured flowers with crinkled margins and fringed style crests.	
<i>Ferraria crispa</i>	Flowers brown. Several fine examples West Coast NP and near De Hoop.
<i>Ferraria densepunctulata</i>	Flowers greenish to grey, speckled with blue. North of Veldriff, new in 2018.
<i>Ferraria divaricata</i>	Ceres.
<i>Ferraria kamiesbergensis</i>	Flowers cream, yellow, or greenish, often with darker spots on the tepal claws. Tanqua Karoo 2011.
<i>Ferraria uncinata</i>	Flowers yellow to purple. Clanwilliam area, and Cederberg lunch slope. 2012.
<i>Ferraria variabilis</i>	Nieuwoudtville dolerite.
<i>Freesia</i> has sword-shaped leaves with a raised midrib, the tips often blunt or rounded. Flowers in a 1-ranked horizontal scalloped spike. Green or dry bracts.	
<i>Freesia alba</i>	Flowers white, often mauve on the outside. This or similar at the observatory, where introduced. 2014.
<i>Freesia caryophyllacea</i>	Flowers yellow or cream with yellow markings. Near Napier 2011.
<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Flowers cream with yellow markings. De Hoop 2010 and 2011. Common near Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Freesia occidentalis</i>	Flowers creamy white and yellow. Tanqua Karoo, 2011.
<i>Geissorhiza</i> has leaves usually with a midrib and thickened margins, flowers usually actinomorphic. Bracts green and soft. Style divided above the level of the anthers into short recurved branches.	
<i>Geissorhiza aspera</i>	Spike of blue flowers. Common at Cape Town Observatory, and also at Tienie Versveld, West Coast National Park, and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Geissorhiza bryicola</i>	White flowers and unequal stamens on wet rocks at Fernkloof.
<i>Geissorhiza divaricata</i>	Flowers small, white to pale mauve, dark mauve on reverse. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Geissorhiza eurystigma</i>	Flowers deep blue with a red centre. Waylands, several fine examples.
<i>Geissorhiza heterostyla</i>	Leaf margin strongly thickened. Flowers blue to purple, stamens with one shorter filament. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Geissorhiza hispidula</i>	Flowers small, cream or white. Leaves sticky, often hispid. Cape Point burn site 2014.
<i>Geissorhiza imbricata</i>	Flowers white to yellow. Rooisand.
<i>Geissorhiza inaequalis</i>	Leaf margin lightly thickened. Flowers pale blue, stamens with one shorter

	filament. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, numerous.
<i>Geissorhiza inflexa</i>	Red or purple flowers. A few at Tulbagh.
<i>Geissorhiza juncea</i>	Small cream to yellow flowers. Several at Waylands, yellow flowers.
<i>Geissorhiza monanthos</i>	Flowers dark blue with pale centre edged with a dark ring. Waylands and Tienie Versveld, common.
<i>Geissorhiza nana</i>	Flowers white and tiny, mostly one per spike. Near Napier 2011. 2012 between Napier and Caledon. 2014 Rooisand.
<i>Geissorhiza ornithogaloides</i>	Flowers yellow. Many at Ceres, and south of Middleberg Pass.
<i>Geissorhiza ovata</i>	Flowers white, deep pink on reverse. Cape Point, Houwhoek, Fernkloof.
<i>Geissorhiza radians</i>	Flowers deep blue violet, with red centre edged with white. Numerous at Waylands, in very fine flower.
<i>Geissorhiza schinzii</i>	Large pink flowers with darker veins. Many in fine flower at Houwhoek.
<i>Geissorhiza similis</i>	Small white flowers. Cape Point coast stop.
<i>Geissorhiza splendidissima</i>	Flowers blue with black centre. Nieuwoudtville, many in fine flower.
<i>Geissorhiza sulphurascens</i>	Flowers white to cream. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Geissorhiza tulbaghensis</i>	Flowers white with a dark centre. Tulbagh 2013.
<i>Gladiolus</i> has leaves usually with a definite midrib, inflorescence a spike of usually zygomorphic flowers. This was a particularly productive trip for <i>Gladiolus</i> species.	
<i>Gladiolus alatus</i>	Flowers large, orange with yellow on lower tepals. Scattered records, e.g. near Darling, West Coast, Tulbagh.
<i>Gladiolus carinatus</i>	Flowers blue and yellow. 1 at the <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. Ceres.
<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	Flower white with strong pink markings. 1 at Tradouw's Pass 2009.
<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	Pubescent leaves. Large pink to mauve, speckled, fragrant flowers. South of Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018.
<i>Gladiolus ceresianus</i>	Short. Flowers dull purplish with erect dorsal tepal. c.5 on Ceres burn slopes.
<i>Gladiolus cunonius</i>	Upper tepal elongate, bright red, lower tepals small and green. West of Napier, and one wild in Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Gladiolus debilis</i>	Flowers white with red markings. Fine at Houwhoek.
<i>Gladiolus hirsutus</i>	Flowers pink. Fernkloof and Houwhoek. Locally common this year. Also numerous at one site north of Ceres.
<i>Gladiolus hyalinus</i>	Flowers long tubed, brownish to cream with dark speckles.
<i>Gladiolus liliaceus</i>	Flowers large, brown. Turn mauve and become intensely fragrant in evening. Caledon to Napier, locally common.
<i>Gladiolus maculatus</i>	Brown flowers. Ceres burn site, new in 2018.
<i>Gladiolus meliusculus</i>	Flowers bilabiate, pink to orange with with black and greenish markings. Waylands.
<i>Gladiolus merianellus</i>	Orange and yellow tubular flowers. Cape Point burn, new in 2018.
<i>Gladiolus orchidiflorus</i>	( <i>Gladiolus bonaspei</i> ) Flowers greenish to purple with dark purple markings on lower tepals. 3 in fine flower at Seeberg.
<i>Gladiolus ornatus</i>	Pink flowers with white and red markings. Cape Point, new in 2018.
<i>Gladiolus permeabilis</i>	Flowers windowed in profile. 1 at De Hoop.
<i>Gladiolus quadrangularis</i>	Leaves x-shaped in cross section. Flowers red. Ceres area, several in fine flower.
<i>Gladiolus recurvus</i>	At the 'new' Ceres burn site.
<i>Gladiolus rogersii</i>	Flowers blue with yellow markings on lower tepals. 2 at Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Gladiolus scullyi</i>	Flowers dull yellow to light brown. Nieuwoudtville, locally common at several sites.
<i>Gladiolus speciosus</i>	Flowers like <i>G.alatus</i> but upper tepal hooded. Fine south of Nieuwoudtville, and Tulbagh.
<i>Gladiolus splendens</i>	Red flowers. 1 by culvert at Nieuwoudtville, 2014.
<i>Gladiolus trichonemifolius</i>	Leaves four-grooved. Actinomorphic yellowish flowers. Several at Rooisand.
<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Flowers cream with brown shading. De Hoop area, locally common, and Bredasdorp to Napier.
<i>Gladiolus uysiae</i>	Flowers bilabiate, brownish purple. Nieuwoudtville, on the farm.
<i>Gladiolus venustus</i>	Flowers purple with yellow markings on lower tepals. Nieuwoudtville and Cederberg.
<i>Gladiolus virescens</i>	Yellow and pink flowers. In fine flower near Napier.

<i>Gladiolus watermeyeri</i>	Flowers large, pearly grey with dark veins, lower tepals green. 1 at Nieuwoudtville, lunch site on first day, 2012.
<i>Hesperantha</i> flowers usually actinomorphic, often opening late afternoon. Style divides at the mouth of the tube into long filiform branches.	
<i>Hesperantha bachmannii</i>	Flowers white and nodding. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve and Ceres. Locally common.
<i>Hesperantha brevifolia</i>	Leaves short. Flowers white, red on reverse. Bain's Kloof Pass, 2014.
<i>Hesperantha cucullata</i>	Flowers white, red outside. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Hesperantha falcata</i>	Flowers white or yellow, outer tepals red on outside. Scattered records, e.g. Caledon.
<i>Hesperantha juncifolia</i>	Flowers white, pink on outside. De Hoop 2011.
<i>Hesperantha pauciflora</i>	Flowers pink. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës.
<i>Hesperantha pilosa</i>	Leaves hairy on margins, midrib, and secondary veins. Nieuwoudtville and Ceres. Not seen 2017 or 2018.
<i>Hesperantha pseudopilosa</i>	Leaves hairy on margin and midrib. Flowers white, green or brown on reverse. This species Ceres pm 2012?
<i>Hesperantha radiata</i>	Flowers white, nodding, outer tepals red on outside. Scattered records.
<i>Hesperantha rivulicola</i>	Flowers white, brown on reverse. Nieuwoudtville culvert.
<i>Hesperantha vaginata</i>	Flowers large, cup-shaped, yellow with brown markings. Nieuwoudtville, abundant in one area of Hantam botanic garden.
<i>Ixia</i> has actinomorphic flowers, with pale or rust coloured bracts, membranous or dry, on wiry stems.	
<i>Ixia capillaris</i>	Flowers white to mauve. Ceres.
<i>Ixia dubia</i>	Orange to yellow flowers with dark centre, bracts translucent pink. Waylands.
<i>Ixia erubescens</i>	Distinctive crisped leaves, flowers pink. Tulbagh 2013.
<i>Ixia flexuosa</i>	Pink or white flowers with a slight musky odor. Near Napier, and Caledon.
<i>Ixia fucata</i>	Franschhoek Pass, new in 2017.
<i>Ixia latifolia</i>	Leaves relatively broad. Flowers pink. Ceres.
<i>Ixia longituba</i>	Beautiful long-tubed pink flowers. Napier.
<i>Ixia maculata</i>	Flowers orange to yellow with dark star-like centre. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Ixia micrandra</i>	Flowers pink with filiform tube. De Hoop, Rooisand, and Fernkloof.
<i>Ixia polystachya</i>	Dense spikes of white to pink flowers. Numerous at one site at Rooisand 2011.
<i>Ixia purpureorosea</i>	Flowers mauve-pink with a blackish centre. In fine flower at Postberg, a Saldanha Bay endemic.
<i>Ixia rapunculoides</i>	Blue funnel shaped flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Ixia scillaris</i>	Flowers pink with filiform tube. Darling 2012.
<i>Ixia versicolor</i>	Linear twisted leaves. Flowers white or purple with dark centre. Rooisand 2011.
<i>Ixia</i> sp.	Pink, Citrusdal roadsides.
<i>Lapeirousia</i> has corrugate or leathery leaves. Flowers zygomorphic or actinomorphic.	
New to my library this year was 'Systematics and Biology of <i>Lapeirousia</i> , <i>Codonorhiza</i> , <i>Psilosiphon</i> and <i>Schizorhiza</i> in Southern Africa' by Peter Goldblatt and John C.Manning, <i>Strelitzia</i> 35, Sanbi 2015.	
This was a productive visit for the genus.	
<i>Lapeirousia divaricata</i>	Short-tubed white to pale pink flowers. South of Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018.
<i>Lapeirousia fabricii</i>	Flowers large, cream to pink with red markings. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Lapeirousia jacquinii</i>	Short, leaves ribbed, flowers zygomorphic, purple with whitish streaks on lower tepals. Waylands, Cederberg, Nieuwoudtville etc.
<i>Lapeirousia oreogena</i>	Short, leaves ribbed, flowers actinomorphic, violet with cream and black markings in centre. Usually a few at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, and Hantam. Not seen this year.
<i>Lapeirousia pyramidalis</i>	Flowers cream to bluish and scented. Plants reddish. Robertson lunch site.
<i>Lapeirousia violacea</i>	Flowers long-tubed, violet with dark red markings on lower tepals. 3 at Papkuilsfontein old burn site, new in 2018.
<i>Melaspheerula ramosa</i>	Fairy Bells. Numerous cream flowers on delicate much branched stems. Kirstenbosch, Boulders, Waylands, West Coast NP, Ceres, Nieuwoudtville,

	etc.
<i>Micranthus alopecuroides</i>	Leaves sword-shaped with distinct midvein. Houwhoek 2012, over,
<i>Micranthus junceus</i>	Leaves 3-6 mm diameter at Nieuwoudtville 2009.
<i>Micranthus tubulosus</i>	Leaves 8-14 mm diameter. Gone over, Ceres, 2012.
<i>Moraea</i> have either iris-like flowers with unequal tepals, or with all tepals more or less equal.	
<i>Moraea angusta</i>	Stem nodes sticky. Tepals unequal, yellow. <i>Watsonia laccata</i> meadow, Grootvadersbosch to De Hoop 2009. Ceres pm 2012. Worcester burn site 2012 and 2013.
<i>Moraea anomala</i>	Tepals unequal, yellow with darker yellow nectar guides. Clanwilliam botanic garden car park 2009! Day 5 also 2010. Houwhoek 2017.
<i>Moraea aristata</i>	Flowers white with dark blue to emerald nectar guides, the outer tepals much larger. A few of this beautiful species at the Cape Town Observatory, its only remaining station. Fewer seen than is usual.
<i>Moraea aspera</i>	Leaves loosely coiled. Flowers salmon. Common at one site near Nieuwoudtville. ( <i>Homeria spiralis</i> ).
<i>Moraea barnardii</i>	2 of this fine very local endemic were seen at Shaw's Pass, 2014.
<i>Moraea bellendenii</i>	Outer tepals much large than inner, yellow. Several at Napier 2017.
<i>Moraea bifida</i>	Very similar to <i>Moraea miniata</i> but with a single leaf. Abundant at Nieuwoudtville. Usually salmon, but yellow form seen too.
<i>Moraea bituminosa</i>	Yellow flowers enclosed in fibrous scales. Waylands.
<i>Moraea brachygyne</i>	Small pink flowers with yellow, speckled centre. Van Rhyn's Pass, new in 2018.
<i>Moraea bulbillifera</i>	Stems often with bulbils at nodes. De Hoop flats 2014.
<i>Moraea cantharophila</i>	Flowers white or cream, inner tepal claws with dark central streak, style crests yellow to salmon, tepals unequal. Kogelberg 2011.
<i>Moraea ciliata</i>	Very short with blue iris like flowers. Blue form near Gydo Pass, yellow form near Caledon.
<i>Moraea collina</i>	Stem flexed outwards above leaf sheath. Yellow flowers, subequal tepals. Cape Point.
<i>Moraea cookii</i>	Yellow flowers. Englishman's Grave, new in 2018.
<i>Moraea demissa</i>	Small yellow flowers. Middleberg Pass, new in 2018.
<i>Moraea falcifolia</i>	Acaulescent cormous geophyte. Flowers white with yellow nectar guides on outer tepals and purple marks on inner tepals. A few at Ceres. New in 2018.
<i>Moraea fenestrata</i>	Tepals subequal, salmon or yellow, with tepal claws narrowed at the base forming a windowed floral cup. Near Nieuwoudtville, and Tanqua Karoo, 2014.
<i>Moraea filicaulis</i>	A slender form of <i>M. fugax</i> now treated as a full species. Day 5 lunch site.
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Single leaf. Flowers salmon with yellow centre, or entirely yellow, tepals subequal. Houwhoek and Napier.
<i>Moraea fugacissima</i>	Stemless, yellow flowers, tepals subequal. Cape Point 2017.
<i>Moraea fugax</i>	Tepals unequal, yellow or blue. Scattered records, De Hoop, Tulbagh, Papkuilsfontein, West Coast NP, Tienie Versveld, Waylands.
<i>Moraea galaxia</i>	Short, yellow flowers. Ceres burn sites.
<i>Moraea gawleri</i>	Small iris like flowers. Waylands (brick red), Ceres (yellow), West Coast NP, Kirstenbosch, Tulbagh, etc.
<i>Moraea inconspicua</i>	Flowers small, yellow to brown or cream, tepals unequal. Nieuwoudtville 2010.
<i>Moraea lewisiae</i>	Yellow flowers. Near Caledon 2014.
<i>Moraea longistyla</i>	Leaf single, tepals subequal, yellow or salmon. South of Middleberg Pass, and Ceres area.
<i>Moraea lugubris</i>	Short, leaves 2, Flowers deep blue with yellow nectar guides, iris like. Tulbagh and Cape Point.
<i>Moraea macronyx</i>	Stemless, unequal tepals, white and yellow flowers. South of Middleberg Pass, and several in Ceres area.
<i>Moraea marlothii</i>	A tall species with a broad single leaf (and yellow flowers), in leaf at Papkuilsfontein.
<i>Moraea miniata</i>	Tulp. Leaves 2 or 3. Flowers salmon or yellow. Widespread and locally numerous, e.g. Cape Town Observatory, West Coast National Park, south of Middleberg Pass, Nieuwoudtville, etc.
<i>Moraea minor</i>	Leaf single. Flowers yellow or salmon. Tepal claws form a cup that

	includes stamens. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Moraea neglecta</i>	Tepals unequal, yellow with darker stippling on outer tepals. Several at Cape Point.
<i>Moraea ochroleuca</i>	Leaf usually single. Flowers yellow to orange and foetid. One at Cape Point.
<i>Moraea odorata</i>	Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and wild flower reserve dolerite. ( <i>M.fragrans</i> )
<i>Moraea papilionacea</i>	Leaves hairy. Flowers yellow or salmon. Day 10, 2010. 2012 PGC before group.
<i>Moraea polyanthos</i>	Blue flowers, subequal tepals. Near De Hoop, on roadsides, but not seen 2017 or 2018.
<i>Moraea pritzeliana</i>	Coiled leaves. Nieuwoudtville, wild flower reserve and Hantam, a few in flower.
<i>Moraea pseudospicata</i>	Leaf single. (Small violet flowers with orange nectar guides.) Nieuwoudtville, in leaf.
<i>Moraea serpentina</i>	Leaves twisted or coiled. Flowers white and yellow, flushed violet. Many in Knervslakte, 2012.
<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Small mauve flowers with orange and white nectar guides. Near De Hoop.
<i>Moraea speciosa</i>	Flowers blue with a pale cup. Gone over, Tanqua Karoo, 2014.
<i>Moraea tricolor</i>	Short. Variable flower colour, tepals unequal. 1 at Waylands.
<i>Moraea tricuspидata</i>	Flowers white to cream. Rooisand 2011. 2014, 1 at Cape Point.
<i>Moraea tripetala</i>	Inner tepals reduced to a short tooth. Flowers blue to violet. Variable, widespread and locally numerous, e.g. Waylands, Tienie Versveld, De Hoop, Nieuwoudtville (abundant), Napier, and Ceres.
<i>Moraea tulbaghensis</i>	Orange flowers. One of the finds of the trip in 2013 was 21 in bloom near Tulbagh at what was a new site for this now very scarce species. 2014 at the same site, although flowers going over. 2017 at the same site, many in fruit, a few still in flower. 2018, a few in flower.
<i>Moraea vallisbelli</i>	Short, single leaf, tepals subequal, flowers yellow or pink with darkly outlined yellow nectar guides. Locally abundant at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Moraea variabilis</i>	Stemless, with purple to mauve flowers. Ceres 'new' burn site, a local endemic.
<i>Moraea vegeta</i>	Tepals unequal and of a distinctive dull purple brown. Several in one area at the Observatory.
<i>Moraea villosa</i>	Very showy with three large purple outer tepals with dark markings. Fine near Ceres, superb examples.
<i>Moraea virgata</i>	Yellow flowers. Cape Point roadsides 2009.
<i>Nivenia corymbosa</i>	In fruit at Bain's Kloof Pass, 2014.
<i>Nivenia stokoei</i>	Bush Iris. Woody. In fruit at Kogelberg, 2012.
<i>Romulea</i> are often acaulescent, with actinomorphic flowers. A large genus, many are impossible to identify without examining corm characters.	
<i>Romulea cruciata</i>	Magenta with dark blotches around yellow centre.
<i>Romulea eximia</i>	Flowers rose or red with dark blotches around the greenish or yellow cup. Darling area 2010.
<i>Romulea flava</i>	Yellow flowers. Cape Point.
<i>Romulea hirsuta</i>	Flowers pink with dark marks around the yellow cup. Darling area, locally common.
<i>Romulea hirta</i>	Pale yellow flowers, sometimes with chestnut blotches at edge of cup. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Romulea leipoldtii</i>	Flowers cream with yellow cup. Recorded 2011?
<i>Romulea monadelphica</i>	Flowers red with black and silvery markings in cup. Nieuwoudtville, dolerite at Hantam, superb at one site 2014. Not seen 2017 or 2018.
<i>Romulea montana</i>	Flowers yellow, darker in the throat. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Romulea multisulcata</i>	Yellow flowers, seasonal pools. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës.
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Flowers pink to magenta. Widespread. Size very variable, the small white flowered var. <i>australis</i> seen at various sites.
<i>Romulea sabulosa</i>	Flowers dark red, with black blotches in green cup. Nieuwoudtville 2012.
<i>Romulea sphaerocarpa</i>	Flowers yellow with brown markings.
<i>Romulea tabularis</i>	Flowers blue with yellow cup. Tienie Versveld and Rooisand coast.
<i>Romulea tortuosa</i>	Flowers yellow with darker markings in the throat. Ceres third burn site 2009.



<i>Romulea</i> spp.	Several others were not identified.
<i>Sparaxis</i> have dry and papery or crinkled and solid bracts, streaked with darker flecks, and flowers on firm fleshy stems.	
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Flowers subactinomorphic, creamish. Wetter parts of Waylands, and Tienie Versveld. Also Somerset West roadsides on the last day.
<i>Sparaxis elegans</i>	Flowers actinomorphic, salmon with purple and yellow centre. A beautiful species. Nieuwoudtville, locally abundant this year, more seen than ever before.
<i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i>	Flowers subactinomorphic. ssp. <i>fimbriata</i> , lawns at observatory in Cape Town. ssp. <i>violacea</i> Rooisand. ssp. <i>grandiflora</i> at Tulbagh, 2013.
<i>Sparaxis metelerkampiae</i>	Flowers zygomorphic and bilabiate, violet marked with white. Cederberg.
<i>Sparaxis pillansii</i>	Another beautiful actinomorphic species at Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, several in fine flower, 2014.
<i>Sparaxis tricolor</i>	Flowers actinomorphic, orange scarlet, with yellow centre edged black. A beautiful species. Abundant at one site near Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Sparaxis villosa</i>	Flowers zygomorphic, yellow and violet. Tulbagh, in fruit.
<i>Tritoniopsis dodii</i>	Cape Peninsula 2010. (?)
<i>Watsonia</i> have spikes of two-ranked numerous pink, orange, or red flowers.	
'The Genus <i>Watsonia</i> ' by Peter Goldblatt, 1989, is the standard work.	
<i>Watsonia aletroides</i>	Narrow tubular red flowers. Near De Hoop. Napier and Napier to Caledon roadsides, and Caledon. Locally very common.
<i>Watsonia coccinea</i>	Short with pink flowers. 1 at Cape Point.
<i>Watsonia laccata</i>	Flowers pink. Common in one field between Grootvadersbosch and De Hoop 2009. Rooisand 2011. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Watsonia marginata</i>	Leaves broad, flowers pink, actinomorphic. Houwhoek (from vehicle).
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Tall, Flowers red to orange. Houwhoek (from vehicle), and Caledon area.
<i>Watsonia spectabilis</i>	Flowers large and scarlet. Roadsides Stanford to Hermanus 2009.
<i>Watsonia tabularis</i>	In flower at Cape Point, from the vehicle, flowering rather early.
<i>Watsonia zeyheri</i>	Flowers bright orange, tube elongate. 1 at Cape Point 2017.
<i>Witsenia maura</i>	Bokmakieriestert. Woody shrub, spreading. Cape Point, not in flower 2012. Only a few specimens are known.
<i>Xenoscapa fistulosa</i>	Fairy Pipes. Very small plant with zygomorphic white flowers. Locally common in Ceres area. Also one at Nieuwoudtville and wild in Worcester BG.
<b>Juncaceae</b>	
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	
<i>Juncus punctorius</i>	
<b>Juncaginaceae</b>	
<i>Triglochin bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Arrow-grass. Tienie Versveld and West Coast NP.
<i>Triglochin</i> spp.	Others possibly seen. 5 species occur.
<b>Lanariaceae</b>	
<i>Lanaria lanata</i>	Many plants at Bain's Kloof Pass burn, 2017 (PC and FC).
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	
For the 2012 tour Callan and I both obtained pre-publication copies of the superb and major new 'The Cape Orchids', by William R.Liltved and Steven D.Johnson, Sandstone Editions, 2012.	
More suitable for use in the field is the excellent 'Orchids of South Africa, A Field Guide', by Johnson, Bytebier, and Starker, Struick 2015.	
<i>Bartholina burmaniana</i>	Spider Orchid. Lip much divided into narrow linear lobes. c.10 in fine flower at Ceres.

<i>Bonatea speciosa</i>	Green Wood Orchid. Robust with green and white flowers. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Corycium bicolorum</i>	Robust, leaves and stem marked with purple at base. In bud Cape Point, new in 2018.
<i>Corycium crispum</i>	Leaf margins crisped. Flowers yellow with green lip appendage. 3 south of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Corycium ingeanum</i>	Similar to <i>C.orobanchoides</i> . Nieuwoudtville, where a Bokkeveld Plateau endemic. Described as recently as 1986.
<i>Corycium orobanchoides</i>	Flowers yellow green with purple petal apices. Locally common, e.g. Darling area, West Coast NP, Ceres, Worcester, Tulbagh.
<i>Disa biflora</i>	Pinkish white flowers with narrow sepals. Several at Ceres. ( <i>Schizodium cornutum</i> )
<i>Disa bracteata</i>	Flowers in dense raceme, green with maroon tinted sepals, spur pendent. A few records late in the tour. ( <i>Monadenia bracteata</i> )
<i>Disa obliqua</i>	Pink flowers. 1 at Cape Point. ( <i>Schizodium obliquum</i> )
<i>Disa spathulata</i>	Lip spathulate. 2 west of Clanwilliam. 1 at Ceres.
<i>Disperis bolusiana</i>	Single yellowish green or white flower. Ceres, locally very common.
<i>Disperis capensis</i>	Single flower, green and magenta, sepals tailed, lip limb curled downwards. 2 at Cape Point 2012. 1 Cape Peninsula and 1 at Shaw's Pass, 2014. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Disperis circumflexa</i>	Flowers greenish and white. Nominated, c.3 at Ceres. var. <i>aemula</i> , 1 at Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Disperis villosa</i>	1 to 4 yellowish green flowers. Waylands, Ceres, etc.
<i>Holothrix aspera</i>	Plant hairy. Sepals green, petals white. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Holothrix cernua</i>	2 basal leaves stiff hairy or scaly. Petals green. Rooisand 2011.
<i>Holothrix secunda</i>	2 basal fleshy leaves. Sepals green, petals cream, entire, and fleshy. In bud at Nieuwoudtville waterfall. In flower Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Holothrix villosa</i>	Plant hairy. Flowers green. A few at Ceres, Cederberg, Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Liparis capensis</i>	2 to 3 ovate and spreading leaves. Gone over at Cape Point, <i>Watsonia coccinea</i> site, 2011. In bud at Ceres 2014.
<i>Monadenia atrorubens</i>	Flowers beetroot red. Rooisand 2011. ( <i>Disa atrorubens</i> )
<i>Monadenia rufescens</i>	Flowers lime green with purple petals. Cape Point 2009, <i>Watsonia coccinea</i> site. ( <i>Disa rufescens</i> )
<i>Polystachya ottoniana</i>	Epiphyte. In leaf at Grootvadersbosch lunch site 2009.
<i>Pterygodium acutifolium</i>	Sepals lime-green, petals yellow. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Pterygodium alatum</i>	Lip appendage with two broad lobes spanning flower. Locally numerous at Ceres.
<i>Pterygodium caffrum</i>	1 at Caledon 2017.
<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i>	Rather widespread. Napier, Ceres, Caledon, Tulbagh, Cederberg, etc.
<i>Pterygodium hallii</i>	Flowers 'upside-down'. A few at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Pterygodium pentherianum</i>	Lip appendage with two broad lobes spanning flower. Ceres.
<i>Pterygodium schelpei</i>	Flowers white. A few at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Pterygodium volucris</i>	Worcester botanic garden, Robertson lunch site, and De Hoop.
<i>Satyrium bicorne</i>	Flowers dull yellow tinged purplish brown. Leaves 2, flat on ground. Cederberg and Ceres.
<i>Satyrium bracteatum</i>	Short with yellow flowers marked dark reddish brown. Kirstenbosch, new in 2018 (PGC).
<i>Satyrium candidum</i>	Flowers white, faintly tinged pink. Ceres.
<i>Satyrium carneum</i>	Robust plant. Flowers pink. In flower Betty's Bay roadside.
<i>Satyrium coriifolium</i>	Flowers orange. Many in fine flower at Ceres.
<i>Satyrium erectum</i>	Flowers pink. Numerous on one roadside at Nieuwoudtville. Also at Ceres and Worcester.
<i>Satyrium humile</i>	Sweet scented flowers, basal leaves thin. Ceres.
<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	Flowers green tinged dull purple brown. Pungent flowers, fleshy leaves. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, West Coast NP, and Rooisand coast. Locally very common.
<i>Satyrium pumilum</i>	Acaulescent. A few of this distinctive species at one site, Nieuwoudtville.

#### Poaceae

Added to my library last year was the exhaustive 'Identification Guide to Southern African Grasses' by Fish et al, Sanbi 2015 (Strelitzia 36). Hopefully future tours will allow more time to put into this vast family!

*Aira cupaniana* Alien.

<i>Aristida congesta</i>	Giant Reed. Alien.
<i>Aristida junciformis</i>	Alien.
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Wild Oat. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Oats. Alien.
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Winter Wild Oat. Alien.
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Alien.
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	Great Quaking Grass. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass. Alien.
<i>Briza minor</i>	Great Brome. Alien.
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Compact Brome. Alien. Surely seen, but considered rare in SAG, only recorded Somerset West!
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Alien.
<i>Bromus pectinatus</i>	Stiff Brome. Alien.
<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	Barren Brome. Alien. Not in SAG.
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Alien.
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	
<i>Chaetobromus involucratus</i>	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Alien.
<i>Cymbopogon pospischilii</i>	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass.
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dogstail. Alien.
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Observatory etc.
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	In dunes.
<i>Ehrharta</i> spp.	Others unidentified, but several more certainly present.
<i>Eragrostis capensis</i>	
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	
<i>Eragrostis racemosa</i>	
<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.	A few others possibly seen.
<i>Festuca scabra</i>	
<i>Fingerhuthia africana</i>	Nieuwoudtville etc.
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley. Alien.
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Thatch Grass. Often abundant on roadsides.
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Ryegrass. Alien.
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Stiff Darnel. Alien.
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	Darnel. Alien.
<i>Lophochloa cristata</i>	Alien.
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Alien.
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Alien.
<i>Pennisetum</i> spp.	Others probably present.
<i>Pentameris macrocalycina</i>	Houwhoek.
<i>Pentameris</i> spp.	Several others certainly present. A large genus. Some sixty other species occur in the area.
<i>Pentaschistus airoides</i>	
<i>Pentaschistus curvirostris</i>	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Bulbous Canary-grass. Alien.
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass. Alien.
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed.
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass. Alien.
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass.
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass. Alien.
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Alien.
<i>Pseudopentameris brachyphylla</i>	Hermanus and Betty's Bay.
<i>Pseudopentameris macrantha</i>	
<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Surely present. Other <i>Schismus</i> species possibly seen too.
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye.

<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>	
<i>Setaria</i> spp.	Others probably present.
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	
<i>Stipa capensis</i>	
<i>Stipagrostis</i> spp.	
<i>Tenaxia stricta</i>	( <i>Merxmuellera stricta</i> )
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>	
<i>Tribolium uniolae</i>	Observatory.
<i>Tribolium</i> spp.	Others certainly present.
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue. Alien.
<i>Vulpia</i> spp.	Others probably present.
Potamogetonaceae	
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed. Nieuwoudtville and Day 10, 2010.
Restionaceae	
Reference: 'Restios of the Fynbos' by Els Dorrat-Haaksma and H.Peter Linder, 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition, Struick 2012.	
More species of restio were present than are listed here, but with each visit more and more are being identified.	
<i>Askidiosperma paniculatum</i>	Near Napier.
<i>Cannomois virgata</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Ceratocaryum argenteum</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Elegia capensis</i>	Kirstenbosch, Harold Porter Botanic Garden fynbos and Michell's Pass.
<i>Elegia cuspidata</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Elegia ebracteata</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia filacea</i>	Cape Point and Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia fistulosa</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia juncea</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia microcarpa</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Elegia mucronata</i>	Cape Peninsula.
<i>Elegia persistens</i>	Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos and Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia spathacea</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia stipularis</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Elegia tectorum</i>	Rooisand.
<i>Hypodiscus argenteus</i>	Fernkloof and Houwhoek.
<i>Hypodiscus aristatus</i>	Cape Point and Fernkloof.
<i>Ischyrolepis eleocharis</i>	De Hoop dunes and limestone slopes.
<i>Mastersiella digitata</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Nevillea obtusissima</i>	Houwhoek.
<i>Restio bifarius</i>	Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos and Fernkloof.
<i>Restio capensis</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Restio cincinnatus</i>	Locally dominant at Cape Point.
<i>Restio egregius</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Restio leptocladus</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Restio paniculatus</i>	
<i>Restio perplexus</i>	Fernkloof .
<i>Restio</i> spp.	
<i>Soroveta ambigua</i>	
<i>Staberoha banksii</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Staberoha cernua</i>	Fernkloof .
<i>Staberoha distachyos</i>	
<i>Staberoha vaginata</i>	
<i>Staberoha</i> sp.	
<i>Thamnochortus erectus</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Thamnochortus insignis</i>	Dunes at De Hoop.
<i>Thamnochortus lucens</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Thamnochortus paniculatus</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Thamnochortus pulcher</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Thamnochortus spicigerus</i>	Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Thamnochortus</i> sp.	Cape Point.

*Willdenowia incurvata* West Coast NP. *Babiana ringens* site.

#### Tecophilaeaceae

*Cyanella* has flowers on slender pedicels, a small bracteole near middle. Stamens in two groups with the upper anthers smaller, style directed to one side.

*Cyanella alba* Flowers solitary on wiry pedicels, white, outer tepals flushed maroon on reverse. Nieuwoudtville, locally common.

*Cyanella hyacinthoides* Raceme much branched. Flowers blue to mauve to white. Knervslakte, Verloren Vlei, and Nieuwoudtville.

*Cyanella lutea* Flowers in elongate racemes, yellow with brown veins. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, Worcester botanic garden, etc.

*Cyanella orchidiformis* Flowers in elongate racemes, mauve with purple centre. South of Nieuwoudtville.

#### Thurniaceae (Prioniaceae)

*Pronium serratum* Palmiet. Oliphants River at Clanwilliam, Kogelberg, Harold Porter Botanic Garden.

#### Typhaceae

*Typha capensis* Bulrush. Cape Flats.

#### Zosteraceae

*Zostera capensis* Day 5, 2010.

## Eudicotyledons

#### Acanthaceae

*Justicia cuneata* Twiggy shrublet with pink marked cream flowers. Bloukrans Pass 2014.

#### Aizoaceae

Many more species of this large and complex family were seen than are listed here. Even identifying many to generic level is the province of an expert on the family. Over 1,000 species occur in the Karoo, the most speciose radiation of any plant family anywhere in the world.

*Acrosanthes teretifolia* Decumbent with opposite glabrous leaves. Solitary white flowers with five perianth segments. Waylands and West Coast National Park.

*Aethephyllum pinnatifidum* Prostrate annual with small yellow flowers. Rooisand 2011.

*Aizoon paniculatum* Sprawling, with small magenta flowers. Waylands.

*Aizoon rigidum* Grey hairy prostrate sub-shrub. Yellow sessile flowers. De Hoop 2017.

*Aizoon sarmentosum* White flowers, Rooisand 2012.

*Argyroderma delaeti* 'Silver skin'. Deciduous leaves, variable flower colour. Many in Knervslakte.

*Aridaria noctiflora* Shrub with white flowers. Tanqua Karoo and Bloukrans Pass 2017.

*Aridaria* ?sp. Quiver Tree Forest.

*Brownanthus* sp. Tanqua Karoo 2014.

*Carpantea pomeridiana* Yellow flowers. Waylands and Tienie Versveld.

*Carpobrotus acinaciformis* Rose-purple flowers. Filaments purple. De Mond 2018 (PGC).

*Carpobrotus edulis* Hottentot Fig. Cape Point, West Coast NP, etc., locally common.

*Cheiridopsis cigarettifera* Yellow flowers. Day 6 in 2010.

*Cleretum papulosum* Small yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville.

*Conicosia elongata* Prostrate perennial with white or yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville.

*Conicosia pugioniformis* Tufted perennial with yellow flowers. *Babiana ringens* site.

*Conophytum ficiforme* 'Fig-shaped' leaf bodies. Wild in Worcester BG.

*Conophytum swanepoelianum* Tiny plants at Nieuwoudtville waterfall.

<i>ssp.rubrolineatum</i>	Houwhoek
<i>Conophytum</i> sp.	Agulhas coast 2018 (PGC).
<i>Delosperma litorale</i>	Livingstone Daisy. Tufted annual, flower colour variable. Cape Point, Waylands, Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i>	White flowers, with fleshy protruberances alternating with the stigmas. A few in fine flower at Bloukrans Pass, 2017.
<i>Dorotheanthus maughanii</i>	Creamy-white flowers. Tanqua Karoo, common. 2017.
<i>Drosanthemum framesii</i>	Shrublet with hispid branches and solitary magenta flowers. Nieuwoudtville, De Hoop, etc.
<i>Drosanthemum hispidum</i>	Nieuwoudtville 2010.
<i>Drosanthemum latifolium</i>	Shrublet with striking red to orange flowers. Wild at Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Drosanthemum speciosum</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Drosanthemum thudichumii</i>	Karoo 2011.
<i>Eurystigma clavatum</i>	Yellow-green shrublet with inconspicuous flowers. Nieuwoudtville (numerous), Knervslakte, etc.
<i>Galenia africana</i>	Grey felted shrublet with small red or yellow flowers. Karoo 2011. Nieuwoudtville and Tanqua Karoo.
<i>Galenia fruticosa</i>	West Coast National Park.
<i>Galenia sarcophylla</i>	De Hoop. Included in <i>L.pauciflorus</i> in PGCFR.
<i>Jordaaniella dubia</i>	Striking red flowers. This at Waylands 2014?
<i>Lampranthus amabilis</i>	Orange flowers. West Coast National Park lunch site.
<i>Lampranthus aurantium</i>	Wild in Worcester BG.
<i>Lampranthus aureus</i>	Shrublet with pinkish purple flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Lampranthus haworthii</i>	Shrublet with purple flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Lampranthus uniflorus</i>	Golden yellow flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Leipoldtia schultzei</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Malephora crassa</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Malephora purpureoerocrea</i>	Knervslakte.
<i>Mesembryanthemum caudatum</i>	Annual with white flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Mesembryanthemum guerichianum</i>	Knervslakte.
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Quiver Tree Forest?
<i>Mesembryanthemum rapaceum</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Phyllobolus nitidus</i>	Hantam 2011?
<i>Phyllobolus splendens</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Phyllobolus tenuiflorus</i>	Ovate leaves, white flowers. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Prenia pallens</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Prenia vanrensburgii</i>	Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Tanqua Karoo, 2017. This name is not in PGCFR.
<i>Ruschia cedarbergensis</i>	Purple flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Ruschia centrocapsula</i>	Pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville 2017. This species identified from the NWV wild flower guide, but PGCFR gives this as a poorly known species not in range.
<i>Ruschia cradockensis</i>	Shrublet with silvery white flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Ruschia extensa</i>	Magenta flowers. West Coast National Park.
<i>Ruschia indecora</i>	Hermanus coast (PGC).
<i>Ruschia langebaanensis</i>	Flowers reddish with a dark stripe. Cape Point coast.
<i>Ruschia macowanii</i>	Magenta flowers. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Ruschia sarmentosa</i>	Day 6 2010.
<i>Ruschia spinosa</i>	West Coast NP.
<i>Ruschia unca</i>	Boulders.
<i>Tetragonia chenopodioides</i>	Shrub, leaf margins recurving. Near Mamre, Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Pakhuis Pass 2017.
<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	Coarsely hairy. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Tetragonia herbacea</i>	Perennial with yellow flowers. Near Mamre.
<i>Tetragonia hirsuta</i>	Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and Papkuilsfontein. 2014.
<i>Tetragonia nigrescens</i>	Magenta flowers. East of Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Tetragonia portulacoides</i>	
<i>Tetragonia rosea</i>	
Amaranthaceae (includes Chenopodiaceae)	
<i>Atriplex bolusii</i>	West Coast NP coast. ( <i>A.cinerea</i> )

<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i>	Grey-mealy annual weed. Australian. Knervslakte, etc.
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	West Coast National Park.
<i>Chenolea diffusa</i>	Mat-forming succulent perennial. West Coast NP. ( <i>Bassia diffusa</i> ).
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot. Alien. Slightly mealy, diamond-shaped leaves.
<i>Exomis microphylla</i>	Grey-mealy shrub. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Manochlamys albicans</i>	Wild in Worcester BG.
<i>Salsola aphylla</i>	Day 5, 2010.
<i>Salsola arborea</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort. Alien. Annual with spine-tipped leaves. Roadside between De Hoop and Bredasdorp.
<i>Sarcocornia natalensis</i>	West Coast NP and Day 5, 2010.
<i>Sarcocornia</i> sp.	Near De Hoop.
<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i>	Berg River at Velddrif.
Anacampserotaceae	
<i>Anacampseros retusa</i>	Tiny succulent. Papkuilsfontein.
Anacardiaceae	
<i>Heeria argentea</i>	Small evergreen tree with cream flowers in panicles. Michell's Pass.
<i>Laurophyllus capensis</i>	Densely leafy evergreen shrub. Dioecious, panicles of yellowish flowers. Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Searsia</i> (formerly <i>Rhus</i> ) are shrubs or small trees with trifoliolate leaves.	
<i>Searsia angustifolia</i>	Leaflets lanceolate. Michell's Pass. Bain's Kloof Pass. 2017.
<i>Searsia burchelli</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Searsia chirindensis</i>	Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Searsia crenata</i>	Leaflets sessile, apex blunt and crenate. De Hoop dunes.
<i>Searsia cuneifolia</i>	Leaves trifoliolate, obovate leaflets coarsely toothed above. Rooisand.
<i>Searsia dissecta</i>	Margins of leaflets sharply toothed. Waylands, Worcester BG.
<i>Searsia glauca</i>	Bluish leaves. Cape Town Observatory, West Coast NP, De Hoop, etc.
<i>Searsia incisa</i>	Leaflet margins lobed or dentate. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Searsia laevigata</i>	Leaflets sessile, obovate. Kirstenbosch, near Mamre, West Coast NP, De Hoop.
<i>Searsia lancea</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017. Worcester Botanic Garden 2018.
<i>Searsia longispina</i>	Armed shrub. This species West Coast NP?
<i>Searsia lucida</i>	Leaves shiny. Cape Town Observatory, Cape Point, De Hoop etc.
<i>Searsia pallens</i>	Oblanceolate sessile leaflets.
<i>Searsia pterota</i>	Sessile obovate leaflets with revolute margins.
<i>Searsia rehmanniana</i>	Sessile obovate leaflets, slightly hairy.
<i>Searsia rosmarinifolia</i>	Leaflets linear.
<i>Searsia scytophylla</i>	Stiff sessile obovate leaflets, margins revolute.
<i>Searsia tomentosa</i>	Leaflets white woolly below. Kirstenbosch, Waylands.
<i>Searsia undulata</i>	Leaflets sticky and aromatic. Nieuwoudtville and Pakhuis Pass.
Apiaceae	
<i>Annesorhiza altiscapa</i>	Tall slender umbellifer. Lemon scented. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Annesorhiza macrocarpa</i>	De Hoop dunes 2013.
<i>Arctopus dregei</i>	Possibly this species at Tulbagh.
<i>Arctopus echinatus</i>	Bristly leaves appressed to the ground, with central flowers/fruits surrounded by very spiny bracts. Darling area, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Caledon, etc. Widespread.
<i>Capnophyllum africanum</i>	West Coast.
<i>Centella triloba</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden fynbos and Fernkloof.
<i>Ciclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Alien. Seen on the Peninsula, new in 2018.
<i>Dasispermum suffruticosum</i>	In leaf at <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel. Alien. Roadsides near De Hoop.
<i>Hermas villosa</i>	Robust, leaves white felted below. In leaf at Fernkloof.
<i>Lichtensteinia lacera</i>	In leaf, Kirstenbosch and Houwhoek.
<i>Notobubon galbanum</i>	This species in leaf, Kirstenbosch. ( <i>Peucedanum galbanum</i> )
<i>Stoibrax capense</i>	Annual with 3-pinnatisect leaves. West Coast NP dunes.
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading Hedge-Parsley. Alien. Scattered records, e.g. West Coast,

Worcester BG.

Apocynaceae (includes Asclepiadaceae)

- Aspidoglossum heterophyllum* Branched perennial to 20cm, flowers green with white corona. Cape Point burn site, 2014.
- Carissa bispinosa* Num-num. Thorny shrub with milky sap. De Hoop.
- Cynanchum africanum* Brown twisted petals and a white corona. West Coast NP.
- Cynanchum obtusifolium* Climber with dull green flowers and a white corona. Kirstenbosch 2014.
- Eustegia minuta* Green flowers in small umbels. Near Mamre, Nieuwoudtville, 2011. Rooisand 2012.
- Gomphocarpus cancellatus* Hairy shrub with cream flowers. Ceres roadsides. West Coast NP in fruit.
- Gomphocarpus fruticosus* Shrub with nodding clusters of cream flowers. Fruits swollen with fleshy projections. Lower Breede Valley.
- Hoodia gordonii* Tanqua Karoo. Not found since 2011.
- Microlooma sagittatum* Climber with tubular pink to red flowers. Pointed petals. Pollinated by sunbird's tongue. *Babiana ringens* site, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, etc.
- Microlooma tenuifolium* Climber with tubular orange to red flowers. Rounded petals. Pollinated by sunbirds tongue. Ceres, Worcester, Napier, Rooisand, etc.
- Quaqua mammillaris* Knervslakte 2013.
- Sarcostemma viminale* Near De Hoop.
- Stapelia erectiflora/Stapelia glanduliflora* One of these species at Papkuilsfontein, 2014.
- Stapelia hirsuta* In fruit. Worcester burn site 2013. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
- Aquifoliaceae
- Ilex mitis* Tree with glossy leaves. Kirstenbosch.
- Araliaceae
- Cussonia thyrsoiflora* Sprawling shrub or tree, digitate leaves. Cape Peninsula 2010.
- Asteraceae
- This is a vast family in the region and although we identified many species, more species than are listed here were present but unidentified.
- Amellus microglossus* Hairy annual with small yellow flowers with reduced white rays. Tanqua Karoo and Quiver Tree Forest 2014.
- Anaxeton asperum* Fernkloof.
- Anaxeton laeve* Woolly shrublet, small discoid flowers in dense rounded clusters. Cape Peninsula.
- Arctotheca* have several rows of bracts with broad membranous margins and tips.
- Arctotheca calendula* Cape Weed. Disc black. Widespread and often abundant.
- Arctotheca populifolia* Mat forming white felted perennial. Coastal dunes, Langebaan, West Coast NP, and De Hoop.
- Arctotis* have 5 or 6 rows of bracts, outer often tailed, inner broad with large membranous tips.
- Arctotis acaulis* Outer bracts have slender woolly tips. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and wild flower reserve, Darling, De Hoop.
- Arctotis aspera* Harsh soft-wooded shrublet, yellow disc, white ray petals reddish below. Cape Point coast stop. Not in flower 2018?
- Arctotis breviscapa* Flowers blackish with orange or yellow rays red on reverse. Outer bracts with slender woolly tips. West Coast NP.
- Arctotis fastuosa* Flowers orange with a dark ring. Quiver Tree Forest.
- Arctotis hirsuta* Slightly fleshy thinly hairy leaves. West Coast NP, abundant.
- Arctotis incisa* Rays orange or white reddish on reverse. Cape Agulhas coast 2018 (PGC).
- Arctotis revoluta* Leaves bipinnatisect, flowers yellow or orange. Nieuwoudtville waterfall Pakhuis Pass, and Seeberg.
- Arctotis scabra* Leaves roughly hairy. Fernkloof. (*A.semipapposa*)
- Arctotis stoechadifolia* Silvery woolly perennial, flowers cream with reddish reverse, outer bracts with woolly tails. West Coast NP 2017.
- Athanasia trifurcata* Shrub with leaves toothed above. Ceres and Tulbagh.
- Athrixia heterophylla* Cobwebby shrublet with pink flowers. Houwhoek.



*Berkheya* are thistle-like usually with yellow flowers.

*Berkheya armata* Tulbagh, near Napier, Caledon, and De Hoop.  
*Berkheya barbata* Houwhoek.  
*Berkheya coriacea* De Hoop dunes and limestone slopes.  
*Berkheya fruticosa* Nieuwoudtville.  
*Berkheya glabrata* Nieuwoudtville, Hantam dolerite, a few in flower.  
*Berkheya heterophylla* Nieuwoudtville roadsides.  
*Berkheya rigida* Langebaan. Ceres.  
*Berkheya spinosa* Thorny shrub to 45cm. Pale yellow flowers. Bloukrans Pass 2014.  
*Berkheya* sp. Grey spiny, locally very common, Papkuilsfontein.

*Bidens pilosa*  
*Capelio tabularis* This species Day 14, 2010. (*Alcioppe tabularis*).  
*Chrysocoma ciliata* Shrublet with discoid yellow heads. Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Napier.  
*Chrysocoma coma-aurea* Scattered records.  
*Chrysocoma hantamensis* Hantam, Nieuwoudtville 2011.  
*Cichorium intybus* Chicory. Alien. Roadsides, 2014.  
*Cineraria lobata* This species south of Gordon's Bay? 2014.  
*Cineraria geifolia* West Coast National Park.  
*Cineraria platycarpa* Discoid white flowered form at Worcester Botanic Garden, new in 2018.  
*Conyza albida* West Coast NP 2010.  
*Conyza canadensis* Canadian Fleabane. Alien.  
*Corymbium africanum* Linear leaves, purple flowers. In bud at Caledon 2014

*Cotula* have discoid heads, although sometimes with rays, 2 rows of bracts with narrow membranous margins.

*Cotula barbata* Softly hairy annual. Nieuwoudtville.  
*Cotula coronopifolia* Wet areas at Tienie Versveld, Ceres, Rooisand.  
*Cotula duckittiae* Large orange flowers, this rather common West Coast NP.  
*Cotula eckloniana* Florets broadly winged. West Coast NP 2010.  
*Cotula filifolia* Linear leaves. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).  
*Cotula microglossa* Leaves tripinnatisect. Bracts 1-nerved. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.  
*Cotula nudicaulis* Bracts large and round. Nieuwoudtville, locally very common.  
*Cotula turbinata* Flower heads shortly radiate. Native weed, widespread and common.  
*Cotula* spp. Others surely present.

*Cullumia* are spiny shrublets, with four rows of stiff spiny bracts. Yellow flowers.

*Cullumia carlinoides* De Hoop limestone.  
*Cullumia setosa* Leaves oval. Cape Point.  
*Cullumia squarrosa* Leaves needle-like. Cape Point.

*Didelta* have yellow flowers with two rows of bracts, the inner lance-shaped, the outer large and leaf-like.

*Didelta carnosa* Thinly or densely cobwebby shrublet. West Coast NP coast stop.  
*Didelta spinosa* Sometimes prickly, leaves cordate. Cederberg, Nieuwoudtville.

*Dimorphotheca* have large radiate flowers, 1 or 2 rows of narrow bracts.

*Dimorphotheca cuneata* Shrublet with yellow flowers, white or orange rays darker on reverse. South of Calvinia, 2014.  
*Dimorphotheca fruticosa* Shrub, ray florets white or mauve. Cape Agulhas coast 2018 (PGC).  
*Dimorphotheca nudicaulis* Perennial. Cape Point and Fernkloof.  
*Dimorphotheca pluvialis* Annual. Widespread and abundant.

*Dymondia margaretae* Field full near De Hoop 2009. Stemless, low, with yellow flowers.

*Edmondia fasciculata* Bracts bright yellow. Houwhoek.  
*Edmondia pinifolia* An 'everlasting'. Houwhoek and Fernkloof.  
*Edmondia sesamoides* Yellow flowers. Fernkloof.  
*Elytropappus rhinocerotis* Renosterbos. Dominant in, and giving its name to, renosterveld.  
*Emilia hantamensis* Tall annual with radiate yellow flowers. Numerous on dolerite at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.  
*Erigeron karvinskianus* Alien. Worcester Botanic Garden 2017.

*Eriocephalus* are shrubs with heads of small woolly flowers.

<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Wild Rosemary. Cape Point, West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Eriocephalus capitellatus</i>	Silvery silky shrub to 1.6m.
<i>Eriocephalus ericoides</i>	Glabrescent shrub to 1m. Quiver Tree Forest and Knervslakte.
<i>Eriocephalus microphyllus</i>	South of Calvinia 2017.
<i>Eriocephalus racemosus</i>	<i>Babiana ringens</i> site, and West Coast NP.
<i>Eriocephalus paniculatus</i>	Bracts and ovaries densely golden woolly. De Hoop.
<i>Eriocephalus punctulatus</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Eriocephalus purpureus</i>	Nieuwoudtville and Cedarberg.
<i>Eriocephalus spinescens</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017. (? , this name is not in PGCFR).

*Euryops* are shrubs with yellow flowers with one row of smooth oval bracts joined at the base.

<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Cape Peninsula, Bain's Kloof Pass. 2017. Fernkloof 2018.
<i>Euryops annuus</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Euryops linearis</i>	Leaves mostly entire and linear. De Hoop limestone, common.
<i>Euryops multifidus</i>	Leaves mostly trifid with forked lateral lobes. West Coast NP.
<i>Euryops othonnoides</i>	Grey-felted shrublet, leaves pinnatisect. Middleberg Pass 2018.
<i>Euryops speciosissimus</i>	Large shrub with very long pinnatisect leaves and large solitary flowers. Locally dominant in the Cederberg, and Michell's Pass.
<i>Euryops tenuissimus</i>	Leaves filiform, flowers solitary. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Euryops virgatus</i>	Small pinnatisect leaves. Hantam first stop 2013. Local endemic.
<i>Euryops virgineus</i>	Obovate leaves, small solitary flowers. Naturalised at Kirstenbosch.
<i>Euryops</i> spp.	A few others unidentified.

*Felicia* have yellow or rarely blue disc florets and blue, pink or white rays, with 2 to 4 rows of green bracts with narrow membranous margins.

<i>Felicia aculeata</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Shrublet. De Hoop.
<i>Felicia aethiopica</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Shrublet. Wild in Harold Porter BG and Kirstenbosch
<i>Felicia amoena</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Annual or perennial. De Hoop dunes.
<i>Felicia australis</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Widespread annual, e.g. Nieuwoudtville, covering large areas.
<i>Felicia bergeriana</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Annual.
<i>Felicia dregei</i>	Woody shrublet. Bracts in 3 rows. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Felicia elongata</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Perennial. West Coast NP.
<i>Felicia filifolia</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Shrub, needle-like leaves. Nieuwoudtville, Cape Peninsula, Worcester BG.
<i>Felicia fruticosa</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Shrub, small oblanceolate leaves. South of Gordon's Bay.
<i>Felicia heterophylla</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Annual with blue discs. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Felicia hirsuta</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Shrublet. Karoo 2009.
<i>Felicia hirta</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Shrublet. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Felicia merxmuelleri</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Annual. Cedarberg and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Felicia muricata</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Shrublet. Bloukrans Pass 2014.
<i>Felicia namaquana</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Annual. Karoo 2009.
<i>Felicia tenella</i>	Bracts in 3 rows. Annual. West Coast NP and De Hoop.
<i>Felicia</i> spp.	Others unidentified.

*Foveolina tenella* Aromatic annual with solitary radiate flowers, yellow with white rays. West Coast NP, Seeberg bird hide site.

*Galeomma oculus-gati* Locally common in Hantam Botanic Garden.  
*Galinsoga parviflora* Alien.

*Gazania* are perennials or annuals with milky latex. Several rows of stiff bracts joined below into a smooth or hairy cup.

<i>Gazania heterochaeta</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Gazania krebsiana</i>	Perennial. Flowers yellow or orange. West Coast NP.
<i>Gazania lichtensteinii</i>	Annual. Flowers yellow or orange. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Gazania pectinata</i>	Annual. Flowers yellow or orange with dark ring. West Coast NP and De Hoop.
<i>Gazania rigida</i>	Perennial. Flowers yellow or orange usually with a dark ring. Nieuwoudtville.

<i>Gazania serrata</i>	Cederberg lunch site.
<i>Gerbera linnaei</i>	Perennial with tufted leaves, yellow-felted below. Franschoek Pass 2017.
<i>Gerbera</i> sp.	In leaf at Rooisand 2013.
<i>Gnaphalium capense</i>	
<i>Gnaphalium pauciflorum</i>	Nieuwoudtville glacial pavement, this species 2013?
<i>Gorteria</i> are annual herbs with several rows of stiff bracts joined below into a cup that becomes woody and encloses the seeds.	
<i>Gorteria diffusa</i>	Beetle Daisy. Nieuwoudtville, Superabundant.
<i>Gorteria personata</i>	Darling area, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville etc.
<i>Gymnodiscus capillaris</i>	Small yellow flowered annual. Cape Point.
<i>Helichrysum</i> are usually woolly or felted, with disciform flowers with several rows of papery bracts.	
<i>Helichrysum dasyanthum</i>	Grey woolly with yellow flowers. De Hoop dunes.
<i>Helichrysum moeserianum</i>	Grey woolly annual, bracts bright yellow. West Coast NP dunes, 2014.
<i>Helichrysum pandurifolium</i>	Grey-woolly shrublet, clusters of discoid flowerheads with cream-coloured bracts. Day 13.
<i>Helichrysum retortum</i>	Large white flowers flushed pink, papery bracts. De Hoop dunes. Not seen 2018.
<i>Helichrysum revolutum</i>	Corymbs of straw-coloured flowers. Cape Point, West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Helichrysum rosum</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2010.
<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>	Corymbs of creamy white flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Hirpicium</i> have usually needle-like leaves with margins rolled under and felted beneath. Several rows of stiff bracts united below into a smooth or hairy cup. Flowers yellow or white.	
<i>Hirpicium alienatum</i>	Twiggy shrublet. Bracts acuminate. Knervslakte.
<i>Hirpicium integrifolium</i>	Shrublet. Bracts filiform. Robertson roadsides 2012.
<i>Hymenolepis crithmoides</i>	Shrub with finely divided leaves, with clusters of small flowers in flat-topped clusters. Michell's Pass and Betty's Bay. Not in flower. ( <i>H. parviflora</i> )
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear. Alien.
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear. Alien. Widespread.
<i>Ifloga thellungiana</i>	White-membranous annual with straw-coloured discoid heads hidden among leaves. Ceres 2012.
<i>Ifloga</i> sp.	West Coast NP lunch site, 2017.
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce. Alien.
<i>Lasiopogon muscoides</i>	Annual, woolly mats. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Lasiospermum brachyglossum</i>	Annual with globose flower-heads, yellow and red with reddish rays. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Leysera gnaphalodes</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lidbeckia quinqueloba</i>	White rayed flowers, on rocks at Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Metalasia</i> are ericoid shrubs with involucre bracts in several rows. A confusing genus!	
<i>Metalasia brevifolia</i>	This species Harold Porter fynbos?
<i>Metalasia calcicola</i>	De Hoop limestone.
<i>Metalasia cephalotes</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Metalasia densa</i>	Widespread, e.g. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Metalasia erubescens</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Metalasia fastigiata</i>	Cederberg.
<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Locally common at De Hoop. Also Cape Point.
<i>Metalasia</i> spp.	Others surely present.
<i>Oedera</i> are shrubs with a few rows of rather translucent bracts.	
<i>Oedera capensis</i>	Cape Point. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Oedera genistifolia</i>	Tulbagh and also Napier?
<i>Oedera imbricata</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Oedera squarrosa</i>	Houwhoek. Cedarberg. Nieuwoudtville waterfall. Worcester.
<i>Oncosiphon grandiflorum</i>	Robust aromatic annual with yellow discoid heads. Day 8.
<i>Oncosiphon suffruticosum</i>	Aromatic annual herb with with discoid yellow flowers. West Coast NP,

	abundant. Scattered records elsewhere.
<i>Osmitopsis asteriscoides</i>	Erect shrub with white-rayed flowers. Marshes at Cape Point and Betty's Bay.
<i>Osteospermum</i>	have 2 to 4 rows of narrow bracts, and yellow flowers.
<i>Osteospermum acanthospermum</i>	Annual with yellow flowers. Tanqua Karoo, 2017.
<i>Osteospermum clandestina</i>	Near Mamre, Nieuwoudtville, Observatory.
<i>Osteospermum ilicifolium</i>	Shrub with sharply toothed leaves and yellow flowers. Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<i>Osteospermum incana</i>	Cape Peninsula. ( <i>Chrysanthemoides incana</i> )
<i>Osteospermum leptolobum</i>	Yellow flowered unpleasant smelling shrub. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Osteospermum monilifera</i>	Widespread and very common. ( <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> )
<i>Osteospermum pinnatum</i>	Annual with white to orange rays dark at base. Near Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Osteospermum polygaloides</i>	Shrublet, leaves leathery, solitary yellow flowers, bracts spiny backed. Cape Point 2014.
<i>Osteospermum sinuata</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Osteospermum spinosum</i>	This species at Houwhoek, 2018?
<i>Osteospermum subulatum</i>	Shrublet. South of Bredasdorp 2018 (PGC).
<i>Osteospermum</i> spp.	Others surely present.
<i>Othonna</i>	has one row of smooth bracts joined at the base.
<i>Othonna arborescens</i>	Succulent shrublet, leaves crowded at branch tips. West Coast NP. Cape Point.
<i>Othonna arbuscula</i>	Succulent shrub. Worcester Botanic Garden 2018.
<i>Othonna auriculifolia</i>	Leaves radical, toothed to deeply lobed. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Othonna bulbosa</i>	Tuberous perennial. Cape Point.
<i>Othonna cacalioides</i>	Dwarf succulent. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Othonna ciliata</i>	Subshrub with yellow flowers. Wellington 2017.
<i>Othonna coronopifolia</i>	Shrub with solitary flowers on long peduncles. West Coast NP.
<i>Othonna cylindrica</i>	Shrub with flowers in corymbs. West Coast NP.
<i>Othonna dentata</i>	Succulent shrublet. Fernkloof cliffs.
<i>Othonna digitata</i>	Perennial with disciform purple flowers. Cape Point and West Coast NP. Not seen 2018.
<i>Othonna erythrochaeta</i>	Nieuwoudtville, in seed, 2011.
<i>Othonna filicaulis</i>	Perennial with disciform flowers. West Coast NP. ( <i>O.undulosa</i> )
<i>Othonna parviflora</i>	Perennial with erect wand-like stems. Cederberg.
<i>Othonna quercifolia</i>	Succulent shrublet. Quiver Tree Forest, Knervslakte.
<i>Othonna quinquedentata</i>	Shrub with slender erect stems. Houwhoek area.
<i>Othonna</i> spp.	Others unidentified, including at Cape Point.
<i>Pentzia incana</i>	White-woolly shrub with yellow discoid heads. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Petalacte coronata</i>	Mauve discoid heads, bracts with white papery appendages. Cape Point.
<i>Phaenocoma prolifera</i>	An 'everlasting' with striking purple flowers and pink papery bracts. Fine at Houwhoek, also Cape Point and Fernkloof.
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue. Alien.
<i>Polyarrhena reflexa</i>	Leaves reflexed, ray petals white, pink on reverse. Kirstenbosch and Fernkloof.
<i>Printzia polifolia</i>	White-woolly shrub with mauve rayed flowers. Caledon 2018.
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Rooisand 2011.
<i>Pteronia</i>	are shrubs with tubular florets and bracts in many rows, closely overlapping.
<i>Pteronia camphorata</i>	West Coast NP.
<i>Pteronia divaricata</i>	Bloukrans Pass 2017.
<i>Pteronia glabrata</i>	Knervslakte 2018.
<i>Pteronia glauca</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Pteronia glomerata</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Pteronia incana</i>	Ceres, near De Hoop, Worcester BG, Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Pteronia pallens</i>	Bloukrans Pass 2017.
<i>Pteronia paniculata</i>	Worcester BG.
<i>Pteronia viscosa</i>	Quiver Tree Forest 2018.

*Rhynchopsidium* are annuals with many rows of bracts, the inner larger and lanceolate, the outer shorter and ovate.

<i>Rhynchosidium pumilum</i>	Nieuwoudtville, abundant.
<i>Rhynchosidium sessiliflorum</i>	Flowers sessile. West Coast, Worcester BG, etc.
<i>Senecio</i> usually has one row of bracts, often with membranous edges. Usually a few small dark-tipped bracts occur on the peduncle below the involucre bracts.	
<i>Senecio abruptus</i>	Annual, yellow flowers. Numerous at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Senecio arenarius</i>	Glandular hairy annual, rays mauve. Widespread, e.g. Cape Point, numerous in West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville. ( <i>S.cakilefolius</i> )
<i>Senecio arnicifolius</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Woody shrublet with yellow flowers. Widespread and abundant.
<i>Senecio cinerascens</i>	White-woolly shrub with yellow flowers. Bloukrans Pass 2017.
<i>Senecio elegans</i>	Glandular hairy annual, leaves fleshy, coastal sands at De Hoop, <i>Babiana hirsuta</i> site, and Veldruff.
<i>Senecio erosus</i>	Perennial, yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam.
<i>Senecio hastatus</i>	Sticky perennial with yellow flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Senecio hastifolius</i>	Perennial with purple ray florets. Kogelberg 2012.
<i>Senecio laevigatus</i>	Annual, yellow flowers. Possibly this species De Mond 2018 (PGC).
<i>Senecio littoreus</i>	Annual, yellow flowers. West Coast NP, common, and Cape Point.
<i>Senecio maritimus</i>	Annual, yellow flowers. West Coast NP coast stop.
<i>Senecio panduratus</i>	Perennial. Nieuwoudtville 2017.
<i>Senecio pubigerus</i>	Rooisand, Caledon, 2017.
<i>Senecio purpureus</i>	Kirstenbosch, and Harold Porter BG.
<i>Senecio rigidus</i>	Rough Ragwort. Locally numerous Kleinmond and Rooisand.
<i>Senecio sarcoides</i>	Cape Point, West Coast NP.
<i>Senecio spiraeifolius</i>	Perennial with pinnatisect leaves. Nieuwoudtville 2014.
<i>Senecio</i> spp.	Others unidentified.
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Stoebe aethiopica</i>	Harold Porter BG fynbos, Houwhoek.
<i>Stoebe cinerea</i>	Ericoid shrub. Ceres, Tulbagh, Houwhoek.
<i>Stoebe plumosa</i>	Rooisand.
<i>Syncarpha</i> are felted perennials with conspicuous discoid flowers with several rows of papery bracts.	
<i>Syncarpha argyropsis</i>	Flowers in loose terminal clusters. Bracts white. Fine at De Hoop.
<i>Syncarpha canescens</i>	Bracts pink to red. De Hoop.
<i>Syncarpha chlorochrysum</i>	Bracts pale yellow. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Syncarpha gnaphaloides</i>	Shrublet, yellow discoid flowers, reddish-brown bracts. In bud at Houwhoek.
<i>Syncarpha paniculata</i>	Bracts yellow or pink in bud, aging to white. De Hoop dunes.
<i>Syncarpha speciocissima</i>	Solitary flower heads. Bracts white. Cape Point in flower.
<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	Flowers in loose terminal clusters. Bracts white. Cape Point and Fernkloof.
<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Small tree. Flowers discoid in large panicles. Boulders. ( <i>T.camphoratus</i> in part)
<i>Ursinia</i> has broad bracts in many rows, with conspicuous papery tips. Pappus of 5 white scales which enlarge in fruit.	
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Annual, solitary flower heads yellow or orange, sometimes with dark ring. Observatory, Waylands, Ceres, etc. Locally very common.
<i>Ursinia cakilifolia</i>	Annual, solitary flowers yellow or orange. Cederberg lunch site. Nieuwoudtville, numerous.
<i>Ursinia dentata</i>	Shrublet. De Hoop.
<i>Ursinia nana</i>	Solitary yellow flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Ursinia nudicaulis</i>	Shrublet, solitary yellow flowers. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Ursinia paleacea</i>	Shrub, yellow flowers dark on reverse. De Hoop roadsides?
<i>Ursinia pilifera</i>	Shrublet, solitary flowers with white or yellow rays dark on reverse. Nieuwoudtville.
<b>Bignoniaceae</b>	
<i>Rhizogum obovatum</i>	Karoo Gold. Very distinctive shrub with impressive yellow flowers. Worcester Botanic Garden, but native in the area.
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle. Trumpet shaped orange flowers. Native somewhat

further east but naturalised occasionally in our area.

#### Boraginaceae

*Amsinckia retrorsa*

Alien. The only species listed in Cape Plants but surely more than one species present. Locally abundant.

*Anchusa capensis*

Typical alkanet with blue flowers. Nieuwoudtville roadsides.

*Codon royenii*

Roughly hairy shrublet. Large cream flowers with purple stripes. Quiver Tree Forest, in flower.

*Echium candicans*

Alien. Near Houwhoek, roadsides.

*Echium plantagineum*

Purple Viper's Bugloss. Alien. Widespread and locally extremely numerous.

*Lobostemon* are small shrubs with usually hairy leaves and funnel shaped blue to pink flowers.

*Lobostemon curvifolius*

Flowers pink, hairy outside. De Hoop flats and limestone.

*Lobostemon echioides*

Flowers small and rotate. Day 10, 2010.

*Lobostemon fruticosus*

Flowers blue to pink, hairy outside. Waylands, where common. West Coast NP. Tienie Versveld. Also Rooisand.

*Lobostemon laevigatus*

Reddish branches, leaves leathery with rough white margins. Cedarberg and Nieuwoudtville waterfall.

*Lobostemon lucidus*

Pink tubular flowers, blue at tips. Cape Agulhas, 2018 (PGC).

*Lobostemon montanus*

Leaves silvery hairy, blue flowers hairy outside. Cape Peninsula 2017. Fernkloof 2018.

*Lobostemon trichotomus*

Flowers blue, glabrous or hairy outside. South of Nieuwoudtville 2018.

*Myosotis discolor*

Changing Forget-me-not. Alien. Kirstenbosch, and Harold Porter BG lawns.

*Trichodesma africanum*

Quiver Tree Forest, 1 plant, 2009. Tanqua Karoo 2013 and 2014.

#### Brassicaceae

*Brassica napus*

Rape. Alien.

*Brassica nigra*

Black Mustard. Alien.

*Cadaba aphylla*

Recorded 2010.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris*

Shepherd's Purse. Alien.

*Cardamine hirsuta*

Hairy Bittercress. Alien.

*Coronopus didymus*

Lesser Swinecress. Alien. Cape Town 2012.

*Diplotaxis muralis*

Annual Wall Rocket. Alien. Napier 2012.

*Erophila verna*

Spring Whitlow Grass. Kirstenbosch (JB).

*Erucastrum austroafricanum*

Locally common.

*Heliophila* are annual or perennial, sometimes slightly woody. Flowers blue, pink, white, or occasionally yellow. Species of this genus were a feature of the tour this year with a large number seen. Without a monograph of the genus, identification was often impossible. The descriptions in PGCFR are not detailed enough to separate many species, and there is no complete key.

*Heliophila africana*

Annual with blue flowers. Waylands etc.

*Heliophila amplexicaulis*

Annual, flowers white, pink or mauve. Nieuwoudtville.

*Heliophila arenaria*

Annual. Nieuwoudtville, Papkuilsfontein burn site 2014.

*Heliophila carnosa*

Shrublet, flowers white or pink. Ceres.

*Heliophila collina*

Annual with white flowers. Nieuwoudtville, locally numerous.

*Heliophila cornuta*

Shrublet, white, blue, or mauve flowers. Fleshy filiform leaves. Worcester BG.

*Heliophila coronopifolia*

Annual with blue flowers. Abundant at Waylands.

*Heliophila crithmifolia*

Annual with pinnatifid leaves. Bloukrans Pass 2017.

*Heliophila deserticola*

Annual, mauvish white flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2013.

*Heliophila digitata*

Annual with pink or blue flowers. West Coast NP?

*Heliophila elata*

Willow perennials with blue white-centred flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.

*Heliophila juncea*

Shrub with showy purple flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.

*Heliophila linearis*

Perennial, leaves fleshy, flowers white to purple. De Hoop.

*Heliophila macra*

Shrub with white or pinkish flowers. De Hoop.

*Heliophila meyeri*

Annual with white flowers. Houwhoek.

*Heliophila pinnata*

Annual with blue to mauve flowers. Day 8, 2010.

*Heliophila pubescens*

Pubescent annual with whitish flowers. Bloukrans Pass 2017.

<i>Heliophila pusilla</i>	Annual with white flowers. De Mond 2018 (PGC).
<i>Heliophila refracta</i>	This species West Coast NP?
<i>Heliophila scoparia</i>	Shrublet with erect linear fruits, 30 to 120 mm.
<i>Heliophila subulata</i>	Annual with blue, mauve or pink flowers. Grootvadersbosch to De Hoop 2009. De Mond 2018 (PGC).
<i>Heliophila</i> spp.	Several other species were seen but not identified. Some 60 species occur.
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	In fruit, Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Lepidium ruderale</i>	Narrow-leaved Pepperwort. Alien. Observatory.
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison. Alien.
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock. Naturalised near Simonstown.
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish. Alien. Widespread.
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard Cabbage. Alien, e.g. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Sisymbrium capense</i>	Widespread.
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Eastern Rocket. Alien.

#### Bruniaceae

Shrubs, mostly ericoid. Leaves spirally arranged, needle-like, with a minute dry black tip. Flowers small, often cream or white. Sepals and petals 5. Near-endemic to Cape Fynbos.

*Berzelia* has dense globular capitula, and petiolate leaves.

<i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i>	Flower heads white, c.10mm diameter. Peduncles red, often swollen. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Houwhoek, and Rooisand.
<i>Berzelia alopecuroides</i>	Flower heads 3-4mm. Possibly this also seen at Fernkloof.
<i>Berzelia lanuginosa</i>	Flower heads c.5mm diameter, cream. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Houwhoek, Rooisand.
<i>Berzelia squarrosa</i>	Flower heads white, less than 10 mm. Fernkloof.

*Brunia* has dense globular capitula and sessile leaves.

<i>Brunia africana</i>	Possibly this also seen at Fernkloof.
<i>Brunia albiflora</i>	Betty's Bay 2017.
<i>Brunia noduliflora</i>	Houwhoek and Fernkloof.
<i>Brunia paleacea</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Brunia</i> spp.	Others certainly present.

<i>Staavia radiata</i>	Cape Point coast stop.
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Campanulaceae (Lobeliaceae included here, although treated separately in PGCFR)

*Cyphia* are erect or twining herbs with white to purple flowers, equally five lobed or two lipped, and split down the side.

<i>Cyphia bulbosa</i>	Erect, 2 anthers bearded. Kirstenbosch etc.
<i>Cyphia crenata</i>	Twining with white to mauve flowers. All anthers bearded. Leaves linear lanceolate to ovate. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, West Coast NP, Waylands.
<i>Cyphia digitata</i>	Twining. All or 2 anthers bearded. Leaves digitate. Tienie Versveld, Nieuwoudtville, Caledon, Houwhoek.
<i>Cyphia eckloniana</i>	Twining. Flowers cream inside, dull reddish outside. Bain's Kloof Pass 2017.
<i>Cyphia incisa</i>	Erect. All anthers bearded. Tienie Versveld, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Tulbagh.
<i>Cyphia subtubulata</i>	Twining. Corolla more or less equally five lobed. All anthers bearded. Tulbagh.
<i>Cyphia volubilis</i>	Twining with showy white to purple flowers. Rooisand, Houwhoek, Cederberg (purple).
<i>Cyphia zeyheriana</i>	Twining. Corolla more or less equally five lobed. Anthers glabrous. Ceres.

Possibly seen too were:-

<i>Cyphia angustiloba</i>
<i>Cyphia dentariifolia</i>
<i>Cyphia dentata</i>
<i>Cyphia latipetala</i>
<i>Cyphia longipetala</i>
<i>Cyphia phyteuma</i>

*Cyphia polydactyla*  
*Cyphia ptilostemon*

*Lobelia* has the corolla two-lipped and split to the base at the back, the front lip with three lobes.

*Lobelia comosa* Annual, bright blue flowers. Rooisand.  
*Lobelia coronopifolia* Tufted shrublet, to 30cm, with large flowers. Houwhoek.  
*Lobelia erinus* Annual or perennial. Flowers variable in colour. Rooisand.  
*Lobelia linearis* Broom-like shrublet. De Hoop and Houwhoek.  
*Lobelia pinifolia* Erect shrublet, to 50cm. Scattered records. Locally common at Cape Point, and Houwhoek.  
*Lobelia pubescens* Pubescent leaves, white flowers. In shade at Fernkloof, new in 2018.  
*Lobelia setacea* Perennial. West Coast NP.  
*Lobelia tomentosa* Shrubby. Scattered records, e.g. De Hoop limestone.  
*Lobelia valida* Shrubby with impressive deep blue flowers. De Hoop burn site.  
*Lobelia* spp. A few others were not identified.

*Microcodon glomeratus* Annual with campanulate pale blue flowers. West Coast NP, 2017.  
*Monopsis debilis* Possibly this species at Cape Point 2011?

*Wahlenbergia* has campanulate flowers with broad petals.

*Wahlenbergia androsacea* Tufted annual. Flowers white to pale blue. Quiver Tree Forest 2013.  
*Wahlenbergia annularis* Attractive with flowers 15 to 20 mm across. Elands Bay 2014.  
*Wahlenbergia calcarea* Flowers white with darker reverse. De Hoop limestone, locally common.  
*Wahlenbergia capensis* Attractive flowers, blue with a darker centre. A small example at Cape Point.  
*Wahlenbergia nodosa* Wild in Worcester Botanic Garden. (*Lightfootia nodosa*)  
*Wahlenbergia paniculata* Flowers in lax corymbose cymes. 6-8mm diameter. North of Veldruff. 2014.  
*Wahlenbergia prostrata* Common on Bloukrans Pass roadsides, 2014.  
*Wahlenbergia* sp. A shrub with very small recurved leaves. Robertson roadside 2012.

#### Caryophyllaceae

*Cerastium capense* Glandular-hairy annual. Cape Point and De Hoop etc.  
*Cerastium glomeratum* Sticky Mouse-ear. Alien. Scattered records.  
*Cerastium semidecandrum* Little Mouse-ear. Alien. De Hoop 2012.  
*Dianthus albens* White flowers. De Hoop 2013.  
*Dianthus* sp. In leaf at Nieuwoudtville, Hantam dolerite, 2013.  
*Herniaria capensis* Ceres second burn site 2012.  
*Kohlrauschia prolifera* Alien. Scattered records, e.g. De Hoop.  
*Polycarpon tetraphyllum* Four-leaved Allseed. Alien. Cape Town etc.  
*Sagina procumbens* Procumbent Pearlwort. Alien.  
*Scleranthus annuus* Annual Knawel. Alien.  
*Silene burchellii* Flowers white to purple, petals bifid. Nieuwoudtville. (*S.pilosellifolia*).  
*Silene crassifolia* White to yellow flowers, bifid petals. Sands north of Veldruff.  
*Silene gallica* Alien. Observatory etc. A locally common weed.  
*Silene undulata* Wild Tobacco. West Coast National Park. (*S.bellidioides*)  
*Silene* sp. Small purple flowers. West Coast NP 2011.  
*Silene* sp. Small white flowers. Tienie Versveld 2014.  
*Spergula arvensis* Corn Spurrey. Alien. Recorded 2010.  
*Spergularia media* Greater Sand-spurrey. Alien.  
*Spergularia rubra* Sand-spurrey. Alien. Recorded 2010.  
*Stellaria media* Common Chickweed. Alien. Scattered records.

#### Celastraceae

*Cassine peragua* Leaves opposite, conspicuous venation beneath. Kirstenbosch. De Hoop.  
*Cassine schinoides* Leaf venation inconspicuous underneath. Kirstenbosch.  
*Gymnosporia buxifolia* Spiny shrub with cymes of foetid white flowers. Robertson lunch site, new in 2018.  
*Gymnosporia senegalensis* Kirstenbosch.  
*Maurocena frangula* Leaves leathery, margins revolute. West Coast NP.  
*Maytenus acuminata* When leaf is torn elastic threads connect the segments. Kirstenbosch.  
*Maytenus oleioides* Kirstenbosch and Nieuwoudtville waterfall.



<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>	De Hoop dunes.
<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	In fruit, which are conspicuous and orange-yellow, West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Putterlickia pyracantha</i>	Fruits striking. West Coast NP.
Convolvulariaceae	
<i>Convolvulus capensis</i>	Cape Bindweed. Waylands, Ceres, Tulbagh, Nieuwoudtville, etc.
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Purple flowers. Alien. Naturalised at Boulders.
Crassulaceae	
'Cotyledon and Tylecodon' by Ernst van Jaarsveld and Daryl Koutnik, Umdaus Press, 2004, was added to my library in 2017.	
<i>Adromischus</i> has sessile flowers in an unbranched spike.	
<i>Adromischus caryophyllaceus</i>	Day 12, 2010.
<i>Adromischus filicaulis</i>	Papkuilsfontein and Worcester Botanic Garden, in leaf.
<i>Adromischus hemisphaericus</i>	West Coast NP 2013.
<i>Adromischus triflorus</i>	Nieuwoudtville 2010.
<i>Adromischus</i> spp.	In leaf at various sites, e.g. Houwhoek, Middleberg Pass.
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Large succulent leaves, clusters of nodding tubular red flowers, which are stalked. West Coast NP, Cape Peninsula.
<i>Crassula alpestris</i>	Reddish, leaves triangular and opposite. Dense clusters of white flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Crassula atropurpurea</i>	Red fleshy leaves. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Crassula barbata</i>	Tanqua Karoo, very distinctive coiled hairy young plants. 2014.
<i>Crassula campestris</i>	Whitish star-shaped flowers. This at Papkuilsfontein, under rock? 2014.
<i>Crassula capensis</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Crassula columnaris</i>	Tubular white to yellow flowers in a terminal head. Knervslakte 2014.
<i>Crassula ?comptonii</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall rocks? 2014.
<i>Crassula deltoidea</i>	Perennial with clusters of cream-coloured urn-shaped flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Crassula dichotoma</i>	Annual with wiry stems. Waylands, Papkuilsfontein, Bikoës, etc.
<i>Crassula expansa filicaulis</i>	Small white flowers tinged red. De Hoop. Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Crassula fallax</i>	Shrublet with tubular whitish flowers in flat topped clusters. Napier.
<i>Crassula fascicularis</i>	Clusters of tubular cream flowers. Cape Point, and Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Crassula muscosa</i>	Scale like leaves, small yellowish flowers in upper axils. Verloren Vlei, Robertson lunch site, etc.
<i>Crassula natans</i>	Red patches in wet depressions. Scattered records, e.g. Nieuwoudtville. Also seen in flower at West Coast NP.
<i>Crassula nudicaulis</i>	Reddish, leaves in basal rosette, Tiny white flowers in spike-like inflorescence. Nieuwoudtville and De Hoop.
<i>Crassula pellucida</i>	Starry white flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Crassula pubescens</i>	Similar to <i>C.nudicaulis</i> but petals with round appendage at tip. Worcester Botanic Garden, new in 2018.
<i>Crassula pyramidalis</i>	Tubular white flowers in terminal heads. Karoo ruined building stop before Ceres, 2009.
<i>Crassula quadrangularis</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Crassula rupestris</i>	Tubular whitish flowers tinged pink. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, De Hoop, Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Crassula sebaeoides</i>	Annual with yellow flowers. Superficially resembles <i>Sebaea</i> . Van Rhyn's Pass.
<i>Crassula subaphylla</i>	Shrublet. Lakeside stop, Elands Bay.
<i>Crassula umbella</i>	Star shaped white to yellowish green flowers. Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Crassula umbellata</i>	Cup-shaped cream to pinkish flowers. West Coast NP 2014.
<i>Crassula vaillantii</i>	Similar to <i>C.natans</i> . Nieuwoudtville and West Coast NP.
<i>Crassula</i> sp.	Striking pink flower spikes. Koppie north of Ceres 2009.
<i>Crassula</i> spp.	A few other species were unidentified.
<i>Tylecodon paniculatus</i>	Distinctly shaped with tree-like fleshy trunk. In leaf. Near Nieuwoudtville,

<i>Tylecodon ventricosus</i>	etc.
<i>Tylecodon wallichii</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017. In leaf. Nieuwoudtville, Verloren Vlei.
Cucurbitaceae	
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Day 5, fields.
<i>Kedrostis nana</i>	Waylands.
Cunoniaceae	
<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	Butterspoon Tree. Kirstenbosch. Other species of the genus occur in New Caledonia.
<i>Platylophus trifoliatus</i>	Tree. Tradouw's Pass 2009.
Curtisiaceae	
<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	Harold Porter botanic garden.
Cytinaceae (= Rafflesiaceae)	
<i>Cytinus sanguineus</i>	1 of this root parasite in dunes at De Hoop was a highlight in 2013. A group of three found in 2014 at a nearby site. A scarce species.
Dipsacaceae	
<i>Scabiosa africana</i>	Shrublet to 1m. Roadsides near Cape Point.
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious. Native here as well as in Europe. Day 8 roadsides, very tall!
Droseraceae	
<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	Narrow leaves up stem. Large flowers. Kirstenbosch, Waylands where a variety of colours, a striking red form at Tienie Versveld, and Harold Porter botanic garden.
<i>Drosera glabripes</i>	In leaf at Harold Porter botanic garden.
<i>Drosera hiliaris</i>	Kirstenbosch and Ceres, in leaf.
<i>Drosera pauciflora</i>	Stemless with large flowers. In fine flower at Waylands and Ceres.
<i>Drosera trinervia</i>	Rosettes of reddish leaves. Kirstenbosch, rosettes. Cape Point, in flower.
Ebenaceae	
<i>Diospyros austro-africana</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Diospyros glabra</i>	Near Ceres. Rooisand.
<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	Bladder-nut. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, and De Hoop. Locally dominant.
<i>Euclea tomentosa</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Euclea undulata</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
Ericaceae	
<i>Erica abietina</i>	Large tubular red flowers. Cape Peninsula 2011.
<i>Erica bicolor</i>	Robust shrub, pale pink flowers, brown stamens. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Erica brachialis</i>	Large tubular green flowers. Cape Point 2012.
<i>Erica bruniades</i>	Woolly pink flowers. Kleinmond.
<i>Erica brunifolia</i>	Drooping heads of white flowers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Erica caffra</i>	Water Heath. Harold Potter Botanic Garden fynbos, by the river.
<i>Erica capitata</i>	Plant hairy, and globose flowers very hairy. In fruit at Cape Point <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> site, 2014. A rare species.
<i>Erica cerinthoides</i>	Fire Heath. Tight clusters of tubular red flowers. Cape Point 2014.
<i>Erica coccinea</i>	De Hoop limestone, yellow flowered form. Large tubular flowers with protruding anthers. Also Cape Point and Fernkloof. The distinctive <i>Erica</i> at Shaw's Pass 2014 was var. <i>intermedia</i> .
<i>Erica coriifolia</i>	Urn-shaped pink flowers. Cape Point, locally common.
<i>Erica corydalis</i>	White Petticoat Heath. Spherical white flowers. This at Houwhoek?
<i>Erica cristata</i>	Distinctive 'cockscomb anthers', Rooisand, 2014.
<i>Erica cubica</i>	The common pink flowered species at Grootvadersbosch, colouring the hillside. 2009.
<i>Erica cumuliflora</i>	Small flowers in dense heads, white with erect dark brown lobes. Fernkloof.

<i>Erica curtophylla</i>	Pink flowers, on long pedicels, thick slightly curved leaves, prominent style and stigma. Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Erica curviflora</i>	Water Heath. Large tubular red flowers. In impressive flower at Greyton, streamsides, new in 2018 (PGC).
<i>Erica dodii</i>	Recorded?
<i>Erica ecklonii</i>	Small tubular white flowers in terminal heads, 4 exerted anthers. Fernkloof.
<i>Erica ericoides</i>	Urn shaped pale pink flowers with four protruding anthers. Cape Point.
<i>Erica exleeana</i>	Sticky with very small flowers, stigma far exerted. Cape Point. 2014.
<i>Erica globiceps</i>	Low shrublet with terminal heads of small tubular pink flowers with 4 exerted anthers. Harold Porter Botanic Garden fynbos, very common.
<i>Erica hirtiflora</i>	Numerous small hairy ovoid pink flowers. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Erica hispidula</i>	Small urn to bell shaped flowers, white, pink, or red. Common in Houwhoek area.
<i>Erica imbricata</i>	Small calycine flowers, white or pink with exerted anthers. Locally common. Cape Point. Rooisand.
<i>Erica labialis</i>	Terminal heads of small to medium tubular pink flowers with four exerted anthers. Cape Point.
<i>Erica lutea</i>	Small to medium yellow to white flowers, 'pointed'. Fernkloof.
<i>Erica mariae</i>	Large dark red tubular flowers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Erica patersonii</i>	Large tubular yellow flowers. In flower in marshes at Betty's Bay, and Kleinmond.
<i>Erica perspicua</i>	Prince-of-Wales Heath. Pink flowers with white tips. Betty's Bay.
<i>Erica plukenetii</i>	Red tubular flowers with protruding anthers. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Houwhoek.
<i>Erica propinqua</i>	Flowers small, urn-shaped, deep pink. De Hoop dunes.
<i>Erica pulchella</i>	Attractive spikes of pink flowers. De Hoop, 2018.
<i>Erica quadrangularis</i>	Very small pink or white flowers. Houwhoek area.
<i>Erica retorta</i>	Bottle Heath. Sticky pink flowers. In fine flower in Harold Porter fynbos.
<i>Erica rhopalantha</i>	Broadly urn shaped dark pink flowers. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Erica scytophylla</i>	Flowers small, urn-shaped, pink with darker exerted anthers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Erica sessiliflora</i>	Large tubular light green flowers. Fernkloof.
<i>Erica sitiens</i>	Small pink flowers. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Erica vernicosa</i>	Small, narrowly ovoid, pink, shiny, with four exerted stamens. De Hoop 2010.
<i>Erica versicolor</i>	Large tubular flowers, Kirstenbosch, where naturalised.
<i>Erica villosa</i>	Shrublet with small woolly white flowers. Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<i>Erica</i> sp.	Very small flowers, 8 anthers. Kirstenbosch fynbos 2014.
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	
<i>Clutia</i> are shrubs with alternate leaves, inconspicuous flowers, male and female on separate plants.	
<i>Clutia alaternoides</i>	Kirstenbosch and Cape Point.
<i>Clutia ericoides</i>	Day 5, 2010.
<i>Clutia polygonoides</i>	Fernkloof and Caledon.
<i>Clutia pulchella</i>	Kirstenbosch.
<i>Clutia thunbergii</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Euphorbia braunsii</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Euphorbia burmanii</i>	Shrublet with leaves soon falling to leave green twiggy stems. West Coast NP.
<i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i>	Medusa's Head. Shrublet with rosette of club-shaped branches. West Coast NP, and numerous in dunes north of Veldruff.
<i>Euphorbia decussata</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Euphorbia ecklonii</i>	Leaves pressed to the ground, elliptic. De Hoop flats.
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy Spurge. Alien. Scattered records. e.g. Observatory.
<i>Euphorbia erythrina</i>	Woody perennial. De Hoop.
<i>Euphorbia foliosa</i>	Day 13, 2010.
<i>Euphorbia genistoides</i>	Linear leaves. Ceres area and Cederberg.
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge. Alien. Observatory.
<i>Euphorbia loricata</i>	Impressive spiny shrub. Cederberg lunch slopes 2012.

<i>Euphorbia mauritanica</i>	Shrub with yellow petal-like glands. Locally common, e.g. West Coast National Park.
<i>Euphorbia multiceps</i>	This species, Karoo, 2013?
<i>Euphorbia pepus</i>	Petty Spurge. Alien. Scattered records, e.g. Observatory.
<i>Euphorbia silenifolia</i>	Similar to <i>E.tuberosa</i> but leaves narrower. Ceres.
<i>Euphorbia tenax</i>	Worcester Botanic Garden and Verloren Vlei. ( <i>E.arcuethobioides</i> )
<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	Stemless with long narrow leaves. West Coast National Park.
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spiny cushion at Gannaga Pass 2009.
<i>Leidesia procumbens</i>	Sprawling annual, under shrubs. West Coast National Park.
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury. Alien. Cape Town, Harold Porter, etc.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant. Alien. Mitchell's Pass 2017.
Fabaceae	
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Locally numerous as in the Karoo.
The following alien acacias, all from Australia, are widespread:-	
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	
<i>Acacia elata</i>	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	
<i>Aspalathus albens</i>	Small pale yellow flowers fading to rose. Sandveld, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, new in 2018.
<i>Aspalathus carnosa</i>	Shrub, flowers in terminal heads, yellow, standard partly red. Cape Point.
<i>Aspalathus cephalotes</i>	Violet flowers in spikes or heads. Cape Peninsula, ssp. <i>violacea</i> .
<i>Aspalathus ericifolia</i>	Yellow flowers. Ceres.
<i>Aspalathus forbesii</i>	Shrub with white flowers. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Aspalathus globulosa</i>	Terminal heads of almost white flowers with keel tipped violet. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Aspalathus hirta</i>	Bright yellow flowers, keel and calyx shortly hairy. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Aspalathus hispida</i>	Flowers pale yellow to white. Waylands.
<i>Aspalathus incurvifolia</i>	Narrow leafy spikes with yellow flowers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Aspalathus linearis</i>	Rooibostee. Pakhuis Pass, and in leaf in Harold Porter Botanic Garden fynbos.
<i>Aspalathus nigra</i>	Shrublet with slate-blue to violet flowers. Caledon, Napier.
<i>Aspalathus retroflexa</i>	Sprawling with single flowers. De Hoop limestone?
<i>Aspalathus rosea</i>	Shrublet with pink flowers.
<i>Aspalathus sericea</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Aspalathus spinosa</i>	Day 5, 2010.
<i>Aspalathus spinescens</i>	Thorny shrub with yellow flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Aspalathus ternata</i>	Pale yellow flowers fade purplish. Sandvelt east of Velddrif, 2009. Possibly day 5, 2011.
<i>Aspalathus</i> spp.	A number were not identified, a very large genus.
<i>Bolusafra bituminosa</i>	Tar Pea. Bitumen scented, with yellow flowers. Kirstenbosch, in flower.
<i>Calobota angustifolia</i>	Shrub with yellow flowers. West Coast NP, locally dominant. ( <i>Lebeckia multiflora</i> )
<i>Calobota cytisoides</i>	Silvery shrub with bright yellow flowers. Cederberg lunch slope 2012. ( <i>Lebeckia cytisoides</i> )
<i>Calobota sericea</i>	West Coast National Park. ( <i>Lebeckia sericea</i> )
<i>Crotalaria excisa</i>	Subshrub with yellow flowers. Tienie Versveld, Postberg, and Seeberg.
<i>Cyclopia maculata</i>	Shrub with yellow flowers. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Cape Sweet Pea. Large trifoliolate leaves and racemes of pink flowers. Kirstenbosch and Cape Point.

<i>Dolichos decumbens</i>	Creeping with heads of strongly sweet-scented purple flowers. Nieuwoudtville. Not seen 2014, 2017, or 2018.
<i>Hypocalyptus coluteioides</i>	Shrub with striking racemes of magenta flowers. Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Hypocalyptus oxalidifolius</i>	Sprawling shrublet, leaves resemble sorrel leaves. Delicate sprays of pink flowers. Fernkloof upper cliffs.
<i>Indigofera</i> are herbs or shrubs with pink flowers, the keel petals with a sac or spur.	
<i>Indigofera alopecuroides</i>	Shrublet, leaflets densely hairy. Fernkloof.
<i>Indigofera alternans</i>	The plant with superbly impressive pods north of Nieuwoudtville was identified as this last year, but this name is not in PGCFR.2. Seen again this year.
<i>Indigofera capillaris</i>	Shrublet. Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<i>Indigofera cytisoides</i>	Shrub, in fruit. Locally common on slopes at Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<i>Indigofera digitata</i>	Flower stalks long. Rooisand.
<i>Indigofera filicaulis</i>	Shrublet, Thread-like peduncles more than twice length of leaves. Houwhoek.
<i>Indigofera filifolia</i>	Shrub to 3m, leaves sparse. Cape Point.
<i>Indigofera filiformis</i>	Shrublet, wiry stems, pink to red flowers with standard densely silky on back. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Indigofera glomerata</i>	Shrublet with racemes of purple flowers. Houwhoek, Cape Point, Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Indigofera heterophylla</i>	Prostrate with bright pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Indigofera incana</i>	Shrublet, leaflets coarsely long-hairy. Observatory and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Indigofera meyeriana</i>	Shrublet. Stems furrowed, often greyish. Day 8, 2011.
<i>Indigofera ovata</i>	Trailing shrublet, leaves 1-foliolate. Franschoek Pass 2017.
<i>Indigofera procumbens</i>	Trailing with erect racemes of orange to purple flowers. Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP.
<i>Indigofera</i> spp.	Several were unidentified.
<i>Lebeckia</i> are shrubs or herbs with a woody base. Racemose yellow flowers.	
<i>Lebeckia leipoldtiana</i>	Thorny shrublet with yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lebeckia pauciflora</i>	Standard partly purple, keel spirally twisted. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Lebeckia plukenetiana</i>	Spikes of yellow flowers. Leaves 1-foliolate. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Lebeckia sepiaria</i>	Leaves articulated near centre. Yellow flowers. West Coast National Park, new in 2018.
<i>Lessertia frutescens</i>	Sutherlandia. A striking small shrub with red flowers and large swollen papery pods. Widespread and locally common.
<i>Lessertia inflata</i>	Small shrublet, grey hairy, flowers pink with purple keel, pod inflated. Recorded 2014.
<i>Lessertia microphylla</i>	North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lessertia miniata</i>	Flowers orange-red. De Hoop dunes 2017.
<i>Lessertia rigida</i>	Spinescent subshrub, pink to purple flowers. West Coast NP lunch site.
<i>Liparia parva</i>	Prostrate shrublet, with globose racemes of pale yellow-green flowers. Rodent pollinated. Cape Point, several in flower.
<i>Lotononis falcata</i>	Annual, flowers yellow fading orange. Bloukrans Pass 2014.
<i>Lotononis hirsuta</i>	Sprawling softly hairy, with yellow flowers with brown flecks on standard. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and wild flower reserve.
<i>Lotononis leptoloba</i>	Annual, yellow flowers. North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lotononis maximiliani</i>	Annual with blue flowers. North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lotononis pungens</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers. West Coast NP.
<i>Lotononis umbellata</i>	Prostrate with clusters of yellow flowers. Kirstenbosch fynbos.
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil. Alien.
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Alien.
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Lupin. Alien. Nieuwoudtville etc.
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	Yellow Lupin. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Lupinus varius</i>	Alien. Scattered records.

<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick. Alien.
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick. Alien.
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick. Alien. Locally common.
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne. Alien. A few records.
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Melilotus</i> sp.	
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Alien. Ceres.
<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>	Cultivated Bird's-foot. Alien. Tulbagh.
<i>Otholobium bracteolatum</i>	Sprawling shrub with blue and white flowers. Seeberg bird hide, new in 2018.
<i>Otholobium sabulosum</i>	Shrublet with white and purple flowers. De Hoop limestone. Now called sp.1 in PGCFR.
<i>Podalyria</i> , Cape Sweetpeas, are silvery hairy shrubs, with simple leaves and pink purple or white flowers.	
<i>Podalyria argentea</i>	Shrublet, bracts broadly ovate. West Coast NP.
<i>Podalyria biflora</i>	Shrublet, bracts lanceolate. Caledon.
<i>Podalyria calyptrata</i>	Small tree to 5m. Widespread in the south of the area, e.g. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Podalyria hirsuta</i>	Shrub to 3m. Franschoek Pass 2017.
<i>Podalyria myrtillifolia</i>	Shrub. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Podalyria oleaefolia</i>	Willowy resprouting shrub. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Podalyria pearsonii</i>	Willowy shrub to 1m. Flowers magenta pink and white. South of Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018.
<i>Podalyria sericea</i>	Shrublet to 1m. West Coast, a few flowers.
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Mesquite. Naturalised and numerous in the Karoo.
<i>Psoralea aphylla</i>	Broom-like shrub with blue flowers, keel white. Cape Point.
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Tree with narrowly pinnate leaves and purple flowers. Fernkloof.
<i>Psoralea restioides</i>	Shrublet, blue to purple flowers with large white nectar patch. Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<i>Psoralea</i> sp.	Michell's Pass, a species awaiting description.
<i>Rafnia</i> , Ink Peas, are hairless and bluish, with simple leaves.	
<i>Rafnia amplexicaulis</i>	Shrub with clasping leaves. South of Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018.
<i>Rafnia capensis</i> ssp. <i>pedicillata</i>	Hairless with terminal heads of yellow flowers. Betty's Bay burn 2009.
<i>Rafnia ovata</i>	Erect shrub, large solitary flowers. South of Gordon's Bay (PGC) 2009.
<i>Rhynchosia capensis</i>	Decumbent shrub with yellow flowers. Cape Peninsula.
<i>Rhynchosia ferulifolia</i>	Sprawling subshrub with yellow flowers. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom. Alien.
<i>Tephrosia capensis</i>	Subshrub with pinnate leaves and pink or purple flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Crimson Clover. Alien. Observatory.
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover. Alien. Tulbagh.
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil. Alien. Napier.
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil. Alien. Cape Town etc.
<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Hairy Trefoil. Alien. Ceres, near Mamre, etc.
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Trifolium stipulaceum</i>	Native. Day 3, 2010.
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover. Alien. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Worcester BG lawns
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Alien. Widespread and locally common, e.g. Observatory and Waylands.
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare. Alien. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch. Alien. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Virgilia divaricata</i>	Small tree, leaflets glabrescent. Fernkloof, naturalised.
<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>	A pink flowered tree, leaflets finely hairy beneath. Kirschtenbosch, in leaf this year.

<i>Wiborgia</i> , Pennypods, are shrubs with yellow flowers, and woody pods that are rounded and winged.	
<i>Wiborgia monoptera</i>	Pale yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, locally common. Fruit has broad dorsal wing.
<i>Wiborgia tetraptera</i>	Flowers whitish flushed purple. Nieuwoudtville, in flower. Fruit has dorsal, ventral, and lateral wings.
<i>Xiphotheca reflexa</i>	Silver Pea. Shrublet with silvery leaves and yellow flowers at branch ends. Rooisand 2012.
Fagaceae	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak. Alien. Tolhuis, Michell's Pass.
Frankeniaceae	
<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>	Sea Heath. West Coast National Park, coast stop. New in 2018.
Fumariaceae	
<i>Cysticapnos vesicaria</i>	Climbing annual with small pink flowers and inflated fruits. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Darling area, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Worcester Botanic Garden, etc. Locally numerous.
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Alien. Widespread.
<i>Trigonocapnos lichtensteinii</i>	Twining annual with long racemes of pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve and waterfall.
Gentianaceae	
<i>Chironia baccifera</i>	In fruit, red berries, Kirstenbosch and De Hoop.
<i>Chironia tetragona</i>	In fruit, red berries. De Hoop limestone, in superb flower this year.
<i>Lagenias pusillus</i>	Annual with small yellow flowers. Rooisand 2017.
<i>Orphium frutescens</i>	Shrublet with striking pink flowers. In early flower at Rooisand, 2014.
<i>Sebaea albens</i>	Four petals, white or yellow.
<i>Sebaea aurea</i>	Four-lobed flowers. Yellow form at De Hoop. White form near Napier.
<i>Sebaea exacoides</i>	Flowers yellow or white with orange streaks in throat, five-lobed. Scattered records, e.g. Napier, Rooisand, etc. Very pale yellow form in Cederberg. Yellow 5-lobed flowers. De Hoop 2017.
<i>Sebaea micrantha</i>	Yellow 5-lobed flowers. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Sebaea zeyheri</i>	
Geraniaceae	
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Alien.
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill. Alien. Widely naturalised.
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill. Alien. Widespread.
<i>Geranium incanum</i>	Kirstenbosch.
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill. Alien. Cape Town etc.
<i>Monsonia</i> (= <i>Sarcocaulon</i> )	
<i>Monsonia crassicaule</i>	Spiny succulent with large yellow flowers and long typical stork's-bill fruits. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Monsonia salmoniflora</i>	Pink Candle Bush. Spiny shrub with pink flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Monsonia speciosa</i>	Not spiny. Flowers white to pink. In fine flower at Waylands.
<i>Pelargonium</i>	
The 3 volume 'Pelargoniums of Southern Africa' by Van der Walt (and Vorster, volume 3), various publishers, is the standard work on the genus.	
<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>	Leaves round, lobed, often with reddish zonal marking, which, as the name suggests, resemble <i>Alchemilla</i> leaves. In leaf at Caledon.
<i>Pelargonium anethifolium</i>	Finely divided umbellifer like leaves, umbels of yellowish green flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Pelargonium articulatum</i>	Leaves round and silky hairy, often with reddish zonal marking. In leaf at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Pelargonium betulinum</i>	Shrub. Leaves somewhat leathery. White to pink flowers. De Hoop limestone, in fine flower.
<i>Pelargonium candicans</i>	This species at Houwhoek?
<i>Pelargonium carneum</i>	Shaw's Pass. Karoo BG. 2014.
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Widespread, e.g. Kirstenbosch, West Coast NP, Rooisand.
<i>Pelargonium coronopifolium</i>	Rough haired linear slightly toothed leaves. South of Nieuwoudtville, new

	in 2018.
<i>Pelargonium cucullatum</i>	Large leaved shrub. Kirstenbosch not in flower, Cape Point, West Coast NP, Rooisand.
<i>Pelargonium echinatum</i>	Stem succulent. Stem with thorny stipules. Pinnate leaves densely white hairy below. North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Pelargonium fragrans?</i>	West Coast National Park, 2014.
<i>Pelargonium fulgidum</i>	Scarlet flowers. Common in West Coast NP, and north of Veldruff.
<i>Pelargonium gibbosum</i>	In leaf, West Coast NP etc.
<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	Dwarf annual, leaves cordate or lobed, flowers purple. Houwhoek.
<i>Pelargonium hermanniifolium</i>	Harsh leaves in two opposite rows, large pink flowers. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Pelargonium hirtum</i>	Flowers dark pink. West Coast NP lunch site.
<i>Pelargonium lobatum</i>	Geophyte, softly hairy leaves, flowers black with yellow margins. West Coast National Park.
<i>Pelargonium magenteum</i>	Magenta-purple flowers. Middleberg Pass.
<i>Pelargonium multiradiatum</i>	Geophyte, leaves pinnatisect, petals black with narrow pale yellow margins. West Coast lunch site.
<i>Pelargonium myrrhifolium</i>	Leaves divided into narrow lobes. Pink flowers with darker markings. Cape Point, Darling, West Coast NP, Rooisand etc.
<i>Pelargonium patulum</i>	Leaves cordate to round, margin variously incised, leathery, glaucous, usually with reddish zonal marking. Ceres roadside, in leaf.
<i>Pelargonium rapaceum</i>	Geophyte, white, yellow or pink flowers. Day 6, 2010.
<i>Pelargonium scabrum</i>	Shrub. Deeply lobed lemon scented leaves. White to pink flowers. Pakhuis Pass, Van Rhyn's Pass.
<i>Pelargonium senecioides</i>	Annual, leaves pinnatifid, flowers white with purple markings. Sandvelt, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Pelargonium strigifolium</i>	South of Gordon's Bay. 2014.
<i>Pelargonium suburbanum</i>	De Hoop.
<i>ssp. bipinnatifidum</i>	
<i>Pelargonium tabulare</i>	Shrublet, leathery round leaves, flowers purple. Scattered records in leaf. In flower Middleberg Pass.
<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	Basal tuft of leaves. Pale yellowish flowers with darker markings on long peduncle. Observatory, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Darling area, Middleberg Pass, Tulbagh, Caledon, etc.
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Tulbagh, trefoil leaves
<b>Grubbiaceae</b>	
	Shrubs. Inflorescence a small axillary cone-like cluster. Flowers minute, reddish, and star shaped. Sepals 4, petals absent. Ovary inferior. Endemic to Cape Fynbos.
<i>Grubbia rosmarinifolia</i>	Ericoid shrublet. Woolly white flowers. Fernkloof 2014.
<i>Grubbia tomentosa</i>	Shrublet. Flowers in cone-like axillary clusters, pinkish. Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<b>Kiggelariaceae</b>	
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wild Peach. Kirstenbosch.
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	
<i>Ballota africana</i>	Whorls of purple flowers. West Coast NP, locally common.
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle. Alien. Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Whorls of orange tubular flowers. Kirstenbosch and Robinson lunch site.
<i>Plectranthus fruticosus</i>	Probably this species at Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Plectranthus neochilus</i>	Day 14, 2010.
<i>Salvia africana-caerulea</i>	Blue flowered grey-hairy leaved shrub. Darling area and Ceres.
<i>Salvia africana-lutea</i>	Golden-brown flowered grey leaved shrub. Cape Peninsula, West Coast NP, Darling area, De Hoop.
<i>Salvia chamelaeagnea</i>	Blue flowers, leaves glabrescent. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Salvia dentata</i>	Blue flowers, leaves grey-hairy and toothed to pinnatifid. Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Salvia disermas</i>	Glandular hairy, leaves roughly hairy and ovate, whitish to mauve flowers. Roadsides at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Salvia lanceolata</i>	Dull pinkish flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	



<i>Stachys aethiopica</i>	White to pink flowers. West Coast NP, De Hoop, Ceres, Fernkloof.
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort. Alien. Observatory, Kirstenbosch, etc.
<i>Stachys aurea</i>	Yellow flowers. Gannaga Pass 2009.
<i>Stachys rugosa</i>	Grey shrub, pink flowers, foetid. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, and Hantam dolerite.
Limeaceae	
<i>Limeum aethiopicum</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Limeum africanum</i>	Small green and white flowers. Mamre, West Coast NP etc.
Linaceae	
<i>Linum africanum</i>	Yellow flowers. De Hoop 2014.
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial Flax. Alien. Napier to Caledon roadsides, 2017.
<i>Linum quadrifolium</i>	Leaves in whorls of four, flowers yellow. Kirstenbosch fynbos, new in 2018.
Loranthaceae	
<i>Septulina glauca</i>	Stem parasite with tubular flowers greyish green flushed red. On <i>Lycium</i> , West Coast NP.
Malvaceae	
<i>Anisodonteia anomala</i>	Pink flowers, strongly scented. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Anisodonteia biflora</i>	Ceres area (from vehicle!). 2014.
<i>Anisodonteia scabrosa</i>	Small pink flowers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	Shrub with pink flowers. This species at Worcester Botanic Garden?
<i>Hermannia</i> are shrublets or perennials with small yellow, red or pink flowers with spirally twisted petals and globular to bell-shaped calyces. A very complex genus with many recently discovered and as yet undescribed species.	
<i>Hermannia alnifolia</i>	Grey-mealy shrub with small yellow flowers. Darling area and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Hermannia althaeifolia</i>	Mealy-grey shrublet with yellow flowers. Darling area.
<i>Hermannia angularis</i>	Red flowers. Houwhoek.
<i>Hermannia angustibracteata</i>	Scented orange flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Hermannia cernua</i>	Cream flowers. A very distinctive species at Nieuwoudtville, new in 2017. But this name is not in PGCFR. It is in the Nieuwoudtville Wild Flower Guide. Synonymy?
<i>Hermannia concinnifolia</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers. Apparently variable. De Hoop.
<i>Hermannia confusa</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers. Ceres.
<i>Hermannia cuneifolia</i>	Twiggy shrub with yellow flowers. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Hermannia flammea</i>	Shrublet with dark red flowers.
<i>Hermannia grandiflora</i>	Beautiful deep pink flowers. Usually in fine flower in Tanqua Karoo.
<i>Hermannia heterophylla</i>	Sprawling shrublet with mauve flowers. West Coast NP.
<i>Hermannia hyssopifolia</i>	Cream to pale yellow flowers. Observatory, Kirstenbosch.
<i>Hermannia johanssenii</i>	Grey shrublet with nodding deep yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Hermannia joubertiana</i>	Small red flowers in tight clusters. De Hoop.
<i>Hermannia multiflora</i>	Grey-mealy shrub with yellow flowers. Cape Peninsula.
<i>Hermannia myrrhifolia</i>	Shrublet with red and yellow flowers. Day 3, 2010.
<i>Hermannia pinnata</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers. Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP.
<i>Hermannia saccifera</i>	Yellow flowers. Tradouw's Pass 2009. Near De Hoop 2011.
<i>Hermannia spinosa</i>	Spinescent shrublet, flowers dark pink to red. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Hermannia ternifolia</i>	Grey-mealy shrublet with orange to red flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Hermannia trifoliata</i>	Red flowers on erect branches. De Hoop.
<i>Hermannia trifurca</i>	To 1.5m. Mauve flowers. West Coast NP 2017.
<i>Hermannia verdoorniae</i>	Shrublet with nodding pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam. Not seen 2017 or 2018.
<i>Hermannia</i> spp.	Many others not identified, including one with white flowers, Day 5 lunch site.
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Alien. South of Gordon's Bay (PGC) 2009.
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree Mallow. Alien.
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow. Alien.
<i>Malva pusilla</i>	Small Mallow. Alien. Nieuwoudtville.

<i>Radyera urens</i>	Karoo Pumpkin. Resembles a cucurbit. Red flowers. Tanqua Karoo, one plant. 2014.
Meliaceae	
<i>Nymania capensis</i>	Chinese Lanterns. Worcester botanic garden, both wild and planted.
Melanthaceae	
Trees or shrubs. Racemes of green, brown or red flowers. Sepals 5, petals 4 or 5.	
<i>Melianthus comosus</i>	Flat leaves, racemes with one flower at each node. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, in poor condition this year.
<i>Melianthus elongatus</i>	Leaf margins rolled under, racemes of 2 to 4 flowers at each node. West Coast NP.
<i>Melianthus major</i>	Large greyish leaves and long stalked racemes of maroon flowers. Scarce this year, e.g. Cederberg.
Menispermaceae	
<i>Cissampelos capensis</i>	Sprawling or climbing shrublet. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Waylands, West Coast NP.
Molluginaceae	
<i>Adenogramma glomerata</i>	Annual with small axillary clusters of white flowers. Nieuwoudtville. Ceres.
<i>Adenogramma lichtensteiniana</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Hypertelis salsoloides</i>	Dwarf shrublet. Fleshy leaves. 8mm white/pink flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Pharnaceum aurantium</i>	Shrublet, white flowers on long purplish white-glaucous peduncles. Nieuwoudtville 2017.
<i>Pharnaceum elongatum</i>	Shrublet, stipules cut to base into hair-like lobes. Cape Point.
<i>Pharnaceum lanatum</i>	Stipular hairs form a woolly mass. West Coast NP.
<i>Pharnaceum lineare</i>	Leaves in whorls. West Coast NP.
Montiniaceae	
Shrubs or small trees. Flowers white, regular, star shaped. Sepals and petals 4.	
<i>Montinia caryophyllacea</i>	Glaucous shrub with terminal white flowers. Widespread, e.g. Kirstenbosch, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Tulbagh, Caledon, Fernkloof.
Moraceae	
<i>Ficus cordata</i>	Namaqua Fig. Nieuwoudtville area.
Myricaceae	
<i>Morella cordifolia</i>	West Coast NP and De Hoop dunes. ( <i>Myrica cordifolia</i> )
<i>Morella quercifolia</i>	Kirstenbosch, Rooisand, De Hoop, Fernkloof. ( <i>Myrica quercifolia</i> )
Myoporaceae	
<i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i>	Naturalised at Cape Town Observatory.
Myrsinaceae	
<i>Myrsine africana</i>	Cape Myrtle. Kirstenbosch and Fernkloof.
<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>	Cape Beech. Kirstenbosch.
Myrtaceae	
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Teatree. Dominant at Rooisand, in flower.
Neuradaceae	
Prostrate hairy annuals. Flowers yellow and cup shaped. Sepals and petals 5.	
<i>Grielum grandiflorum</i>	Flowers yellow with a green 'eye'. West Coast NP and north of Veldruff.
<i>Grielum humifusum</i>	Flowers yellow with white central area. Numerous in West Coast NP.
Ochnaceae	
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Shrub with showy yellow flowers. Kirstenbosch fynbos. Native further east. Not in flower 2018.

Oleaceae	
<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i>	Tree. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Olea capensis</i>	Tree, leaves elliptic-ovate. Kirstenbosch and Cape Point.
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>africana</i>	Wild Olive. Leaves narrowly-elliptic. Scattered records, e.g. Kirstenbosch, Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Olea exasperata</i>	Dune Olive. Small tree with linear-oblong leaves. West Coast NP dunes and De Hoop dunes.
Oliniaceae	
<i>Olinia ventosa</i>	Hard Pear. Kirstenbosch.
Onagraceae	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common Evening-primrose. Alien. Roadsides.
Orobanchaceae	
<i>Harveya purpurea</i>	Broadly funnel shaped pink flowers direct from the ground. A few on slope near Stanford, 2009. Rooisand 2011 and 2012.
<i>Harveya squamosa</i>	Spike of tubular orange/yellow flowers. A few in West Coast NP, and a few on roadside north of Clanwilliam (from vehicle), 2014.
<i>Hyobanche glabrata</i>	Sparsely hairy red flowered root parasite. Ceres.
<i>Hyobanche sanguinea</i>	Densely hairy crimson flowered root parasite. Cape Point, De Hoop, etc.
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape. Alien. Kirstenbosch. 2017.
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape. Alien. Tulbagh.
Oxalidaceae	
<i>Oxalis ambigua</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2009.
<i>Oxalis bifida</i>	Leaves trifoliolate, leaflets bilobed to middle. Flowers rose with greenish tube, peduncle articulated. Ceres and Caledon. (?)
<i>Oxalis commutata</i>	Flowers rose, lilac or white with yellow tube. Ceres 2011?
<i>Oxalis compressa</i>	Similar to <i>O.pes-caprae</i> , but petiole flattened. Kirstenbosch, Observatory, West Coast NP, Ceres area etc.
<i>Oxalis convexula</i>	Geophyte with fleshy leaves. In leaf Worcester, new in 2018.
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow flowers. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Oxalis densa</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Oxalis engleriana</i>	Leaves crowded apically. Leaflets ciliate and hairy beneath. Rose flowers with yellow tube. Ceres?
<i>Oxalis flava</i>	Leaflets narrow. In leaf at Nieuwoudtville, Cederberg, etc.
<i>Oxalis glabra</i>	Flowers red, pink or white with a yellow tube. Darling area.
<i>Oxalis hirta</i>	Leaves grey-green, hairy beneath. Flowers mauve, magenta or white with sometimes elongate yellow tube. Ceres.
<i>Oxalis incarnata</i>	Flowers white with greenish tube. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter BG.
<i>Oxalis lanata</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i>	Pink flowers. silky leaves. Bloukrans Pass 2017.
<i>Oxalis livida</i>	Leaflets deeply bilobed, purple beneath. Flowers rose or lilac with yellowish tube. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Yellow flowers, leaves trifoliolate. Rooisand 2017.
<i>Oxalis massoniana</i>	Hantam. In leaf, stalkless leaves up the stem.
<i>Oxalis multicaulis</i>	Leaflets silky hairy beneath. Flowers white or pink with yellow tube and dark reddish margins. Ceres to Worcester and Rooisand 2011. Recorded 2012.
<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	Flower colour variable, often salmon. Wedge or heart shaped leaflets. Widespread and common, Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville etc.
<i>Oxalis orbicularis</i>	Leaves large. Flowers pale lilac with yellow tube, peduncle articulated. Rooisand 2011?
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Yellow flowers, several on peduncle. Widespread and locally very common.
<i>Oxalis polyphylla</i>	Leaflets linear. Flowers rose lilac or white, with yellow tube and darker margins. De Hoop 2011.
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Leaflets ciliate, hairy beneath. Purple flowered form, scattered records.
<i>Oxalis versicolor</i>	White flowers with purple margins. Cape Point, Darling area, Rooisand etc.
<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	Several others seen but unidentified.

Papaveraceae	
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Mexican Poppy. Alien. Roadsides north of Nieuwoudtville, and north of Langebaan.
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy. Alien.
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy. Alien. Probably this, large flowers, seen from vehicle near Langebaan.
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy. Alien. Napier 2011.
Penaecaceae	
Shrubs, mostly hairless. Leaves opposite in 4 ranks. Flowers yellow or pink. Sepals 4, brightly coloured and petal like. Petals absent. Ovary superior. Endemic to Cape Fynbos.	
<i>Penaea cneorum</i>	Small yellowish flowers. Fernkloof.
<i>Penaea mucronata</i>	Small yellow to red flowers. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, etc.
<i>Saltera sarcocolla</i>	Flowers glossy pink. Cape Point, Fernkloof, and Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos.
<i>Sonderothamnus speciosus</i>	Pink flowers, tepals c.8 mm long. Fernkloof.
Plantaginaceae	
<i>Plantago cafra</i>	Cape Plantain. Hairy annual with linear leaves. Wild in Worcester botanic garden. Not seen 2018.
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain. Alien.
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain. Alien. Widespread.
Plumbaginaceae	
<i>Dyerophytum africanum</i>	Shrub with spikes of flowers with wrinkled calyces, corolla variously coloured. Quiver Tree Forest 2014.
<i>Limonium longifolium</i>	Flowers pink to white. Days 2 and 13, 2010. North of Simonstown 2014?
<i>Limonium perigrinum</i>	Flowers magenta. West Coast NP 2017.
<i>Limonium scabrum</i>	Dwarf perennial, corymbs of mauve flowers. De Hoop 2014.
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea Lavender. Alien. Purple and white flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
Polygalaceae	
<i>Muraltia</i> are shrubs, often ericoid, with small usually pink flowers. 110 fynbos species.	
<i>Muraltia collina</i>	Axillary pink flowers on short pedicels.
<i>Muraltia ericoides</i>	Axillary pink flowers sessile. Cape Point.
<i>Muraltia filiformis</i>	Axillary pink flowers sessile. Leaves needle-like to linear. Cape Point.
<i>Muraltia harveyana</i>	Calyx small. Flowers on short pedicels, axillary, pink. West Coast NP.
<i>Muraltia heisteria</i>	Calyx small. Flowers on short pedicels, axillary, purple. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Ceres.
<i>Muraltia macropetala</i>	Axillary subsessile flowers, purple with white side petals. Waylands and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Muraltia satureioides</i>	Calyx small. Flowers on short pedicels, axillary, pink or white. Coastal calcareous sands, De Hoop dunes.
<i>Muraltia</i> spp.	Several others seen but unidentified.
<i>Nylandtia</i> are shrubs with pink flowers. Now included in <i>Muraltia</i> .	
<i>Nylandtia scoparia</i>	Erect shrub. Pink flowers, red fleshy fruits. Scattered records, e.g. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Nylandtia spinosa</i>	Thorny shrub with small pink flowers and red or orange fleshy fruits. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. Langebaan to Nieuwoudtville etc., locally common.
<i>Polygala bracteolata</i>	Inflorescence terminal, side petals unequally bilobed. Cape Peninsula.
<i>Polygala dasyphylla</i>	Inflorescence terminal, side petals entire. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Polygala garcinii</i>	Shrublet with needle-like leaves. Inflorescence terminal, side petals entire. Kirstenbosch, Waylands, West Coast NP, Rooisand.
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Shrub with large purple flowers. Reasonably common and widespread.
<i>Polygala fruticosa</i>	Shrub with opposite heart shaped leaves. Ceres area 2017.
<i>Polygala microlopha</i>	Inflorescence terminal, side petals unequally bilobed. Leaves leathery. Wild in Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Polygala peduncularis</i>	Large flowers on long peduncles. Inflorescence lateral. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Polygala recognita</i>	Inflorescence terminal, keel shorter than 6 mm. Cape Point.
<i>Polygala refracta</i>	Inflorescence lateral, side petals shortly bilobed. Napier.

<i>Polygala umbellata</i>	Shrublet with umbel-like clusters of purple flowers. Caledon and Fernkloof.
<i>Polygala</i> spp.	Several others seen but unidentified.
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	
<i>Emex australis</i>	Fruits spiny. West of De Hoop.
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass. Alien.
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel. Alien.
<i>Rumex cordatus</i>	Leaves ovate-cordate. Scattered records, e.g. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock. Alien. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Rumex lativalvis</i>	Leaves sagittate-hastate, long-petiolate. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<b>Primulaceae</b>	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel. Alien. Widespread. Blue flowered form, scattered records. Red flowered form at Napier.
<b>Proteaceae</b>	
Trees or shrubs. Sometimes dioecious. Inflorescence often with colourful bracts. Sepals 4, petals absent. Ovary superior. Fruit a woody nutlet, often aggregated into a cone.	
<i>Brabejum stellatifolium</i>	Wild Almond. A tree. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Diastella divaricata</i>	Silky Puff. Shrublet with pink flowerheads. Cape Point.
<i>Diastella fraterna</i>	Flowers white to cream. Day 14, 2010.
<i>Leucadendron</i> have unisexual flowers, the female in cones formed by woody bracts, and the male in dense inflorescences.	
<i>Leucadendron argenteum</i>	Silver Tree. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Leucadendron chamelaea</i>	Leaves linear-oblongate, involucre leaves slightly longer, yellow. Flower heads strongly scented. Ceres pm 2012.
<i>Leucadendron coniferum</i>	Cone scales overlapping, bracts yellow. Rooisand 2014.
<i>Leucadendron eucalyptifolium</i>	Involucre leaves long and yellow in both sexes. Locally common at Tradouw's Pass 2009.
<i>Leucadendron gandogeri</i>	Involucre leaves yellow tinged red. Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Leucadendron laureolum</i>	Involucre leaves large and yellow giving a striking yellow appearance to the plant. Cape Point etc.
<i>Leucadendron linifolium</i>	Distinctive small shrub with rounded flowerheads. Kleinmond.
<i>Leucadendron loranthifolium</i>	Blue-green leaves. Cederberg.
<i>Leucadendron meridianum</i>	Cone scales overlapping, leaves linear-lanceolate, silky or glabrous. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Leucadendron modestum</i>	Rough oblong leaves with a blunt red tip. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Leucadendron muiirii</i>	Cone scales not overlapping, leaves dimorphic. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Leucadendron pubescens</i>	Leaves silvery hairy. Cederberg.
<i>Leucadendron remotum</i>	Leaves linear-oblongate, involucre leaves similar. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Leucadendron salicifolium</i>	To 3m with conspicuous yellow involucre bracts. Bain's Kloof Pass and Franschoek Pass 2017.
<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Male involucre leaves narrow and yellow, female larger and ivory or red. Widespread. Cape Point, Ceres, etc.
<i>Leucadendron spissifolium</i>	Involucre leaves ivory or pale green. Betty's Bay area?
<i>Leucadendron tinctum</i>	Involucre leaves yellow turning red. Houwhoek (PGC) 2012. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>	Involucre leaves yellow. Cape Point.
<i>Leucospermum</i> , Pincushions, are shrubs or trees with medium to large clustered flowerheads, usually yellow or red.	
<i>Leucospermum calligerum</i>	Grey hairy leaves, globose cream flowers. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Leucospermum conocarpodendron</i>	Shrub to 5m. Bright yellow flowers. Cape Point, Cape Peninsula, and Fernkloof. ssp. <i>viridum</i> .
<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>	Large orange to scarlet flowers. Houwhoek area.
<i>Leucospermum heterophyllum</i>	Prostrate shrublet, flowers cream fading reddish. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron</i>	Creeping with yellow flowers. Mamre.
<i>Leucospermum oleifolium</i>	Flowers yellow-green fading red. Kogelberg.
<i>Leucospermum prostratum</i>	Mat-forming shrublet with flower heads yellow fading orange. Resprouting at Rooisand 2012.

<i>Leucospermum rodolentum</i>	Grey leaves and bright yellow flowers. Roadsides in sandveld east of Velddrif 2012.
<i>Leucospermum truncatum</i>	In bud at Houwhoek, new in 2018.
<i>Leucospermum truncatum</i>	Leaves with three apical teeth. Yellow flowers fade to orange. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Mimetes</i> , Pagoda Bushes, are shrubs or trees with flowers in spikes at branch tips with coloured bracts or inflorescence leaves.	
<i>Mimetes cucullatus</i>	Style red. Kogelberg and Betty's Bay.
<i>Mimetes fimbriifolius</i>	Style yellow with red tips. Rocky slopes Cape Point, restricted to the Cape Peninsula.
<i>Mimetes hirtus</i>	Involucral bracts brightly coloured, usually longer than inflorescence leaves. Style red. In peaty marshes very locally at Cape Point.
<i>Paranormus bolusii</i>	Leaves dissected, flower heads in cylindrical spikes. Several at Houwhoek.
<i>Paranormus bracteolaris</i>	Impressive spikes of pink flowers. South of Nieuwoudtville and Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Paranormus</i> sp.	A species at Shaw's Pass 2014.
<i>Protea</i> are shrubs or small trees, with flowers in terminal heads, surrounded by large colourful bracts.	
<i>Protea acaulos</i>	Ground Protea. A fine addition to the list. Worcester 2013.
<i>Protea amplexicaulis</i>	Low shrub with distinctive cordate glaucous leaves. In leaf, and old flowerheads, at Bain's Kloof Pass, 2014. In leaf at Fernkloof 2017 and 2018.
<i>Protea compacta</i>	Bot River Protea. Tall and lanky, pink bracts. Kleinmond and Rooisand, very locally numerous.
<i>Protea coronata</i>	Bright green involucral bracts, tips curved inwards and with a white beard. Kirstenbosch 2013. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	King Protea. Large cup-shaped flowers with pink bracts. In leaf this year in the wild at Harold Porter BG, and at Cape Point. In fine flower at Kirstenbosch.
<i>Protea eximia</i>	Leaves oblong-ovate. In impressive flower at Fernkloof. New in 2018.
<i>Protea glabra</i>	Chestnut Sugarbush. Involucral bracts brownish. Cederberg and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Protea laurifolia</i>	Cream to pink bracts, outer with horny margins, inner bearded. Pakhuis Pass, Nieuwoudtville waterfall, and Ceres.
<i>Protea lepidocarpodendron</i>	Black-bearded Protea. Cape Point, not in flower.
<i>Protea longifolia</i>	Inner involucral bracts not bearded, greenish to pink. Florets forming a black woolly cone longer than bracts. Fernkloof.
<i>Protea lorifolia</i>	Inner involucral bracts bearded, pink or cream. Ceres.
<i>Protea nana</i>	Needle-shaped leaves, beautiful pendulous flowerheads with red bracts. Bain's Kloof Pass 2014.
<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	Green narrow oblong leaves. Houwhoek 2012 (PGC).
<i>Protea nitida</i>	Waboom. Foliage and bracts silvery. Kirstenbosch, Day 8, Ceres, Betty's Bay area, etc.
<i>Protea obtusifolia</i>	Narrow flowerheads, cream to red involucral bracts. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Protea repens</i>	Sugarbush. Narrow flowerheads with cream to red bracts, covered with a sticky gum. Cape Point, Ceres, etc.
<i>Protea scabra</i>	A 'ground protea' with narrow leaves. Flowers more or less over at Houwhoek.
<i>Protea scolymocephala</i>	Involucral bracts cream or pale green. Cape Point, from the vehicle, 2009!
<i>Protea susannae</i>	Leaves with sulphurous odour and involucral bracts with brown sticky coating. Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Serruria</i> , Spiderheads, have leaves divided into very narrow segments, and often pink or silvery clustered flower heads.	
<i>Serruria adscendens</i>	Kleinmond spiderhead. Flower heads several in clusters, creamy white. Kleinmond.
<i>Serruria decumbens</i>	Peninsula Whip Spiderhead. Cape Point 2017.
<i>Serruria elongata</i>	Flower heads several on a long peduncle, silvery pink. Fernkloof.
<i>Serruria fasciflora</i>	Solitary silvery pink flower heads. Greyton (PGC).
<i>Serruria flagellifolia</i>	Slender trailing stems, leaves narrow, deep pink flowers. Houwhoek. Cryptic and easily overlooked.

<i>Serruria glomerata</i>	Flower heads several in clusters, cream. Cape Point in fine flower.
<i>Serruria pedunculata</i>	Silvery pink flower heads, fragrant. Bain's Kloof Pass 2017.
<i>Serruria rostellaris</i>	Silvery pink flower heads. In fine flower Houwhoek, 2017.
<i>Serruria villosa</i>	Silky leaves and solitary yellow flowerhead. Cape Point in fine flower.
<i>Serruria</i> sp.	Shaw's Pass 2014.
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	
<i>Anemone tenuifolia</i>	In leaf at Kirstenbosch.
<i>Knowltonia vesicatoria</i>	Yellowish flowers. Kirstenbosch. ( <i>Anemone vesicatoria</i> )
<b>Resedaceae</b>	
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Yellow Mignonette. Alien. Roadsides near De Hoop.
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	
<i>Phylica</i> are shrubs or small trees. Leaves ericoid, flowers often grouped in heads, calyx woolly or hairy outside.	
<i>Phylica buxifolia</i>	Shrub or small tree, leaf margins slightly revolute, grey-felted beneath. Cape Point and Fernkloof.
<i>Phylica cephalantha</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Phylica dodii</i>	De Hoop limestone.
<i>Phylica ericoides</i>	Shrublet, needle-like leaves, flowers densely white-felted. De Hoop dunes and Cape Point.
<i>Phylica oleaeifolia</i>	Shrub, leaves ovate, white-felted beneath. Cederberg and Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
<i>Phylica pubescens</i>	Shrub with linear-lanceolate leaves, flowers in large flattened solitary capitula, surrounded by many leaves and long-villous bracts. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Phylica pulchella</i>	Shrublet, white flowers, in large flattened solitary capitula. No petals. Pakhuis Pass, new in 2018.
<i>Phylica rigidifolia</i>	Shrub, leaves linear to needle-like, rough, flowers white. South of Nieuwoudtville, and Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Phylica</i> spp.	Various species unidentified, e.g. at Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville, Rooisand.
<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	Small thorny tree, opposite ovate leathery leaves. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Trichocephalus stipularis</i>	Shrublet, leaves with small stipules, linear-lanceolate, rough, pink flowers in capitula, densely white-hairy on outside. Cape Point, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Rooisand, etc.
<b>Rosaceae</b>	
<i>Cliffortia</i> are shrubs or small trees, flowers unisexual, on same or different plants.	
<i>Cliffortia arborea</i>	A very rare and local tree. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, several plants. West Coast NP 2013.
<i>Cliffortia obcordata</i>	On slopes of Table Mountain from Kirstenbosch, 2012!
<i>Cliffortia odorata</i>	Leaves spiny. Nieuwoudtville, Worcester, Houwhoek, Pakhuis Pass, Caledon.
<i>Cliffortia ruscifolia</i>	Leaves simple, linear, acute. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>	Others unidentified, e.g. at Pakhuis Pass, Drayton.
<i>Cliffortia</i> spp.	Harold Porter BG streamside.
<i>Rubus rigidus</i>	
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	
<i>Anthospermum</i> are shrubs or herbs with narrow often whorled leaves. Flowers small.	
<i>Anthospermum aethiopicum</i>	Drayton, 2018.
<i>Anthospermum bergianum</i>	Densely hairy subshrub, 5-lobed yellowish flowers. Cape Point.
<i>Anthospermum galioides</i>	This species at Fransshoek Pass, 2017?
<i>Anthospermum spathulatum</i>	Scattered records.
<i>Anthospermum</i> sp.	Ceres.
<i>Burchellia bubalina</i>	Tree. Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Canthium inerme</i>	Cape Date. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Galium capense</i>	Scrambling glabrescent perennial. Leaves in whorls of 6 to 10.
<i>Galium spurium</i>	Straggling prickly annual.
<i>Galium tomentosum</i>	Prickly scrambling perennial, leaves in whorls of 6 to 8.
<i>Nenax divaricata</i>	Similar to <i>Anthospermum</i> . Nieuwoudtville 2010.
<b>Rutaceae</b>	

Trees or shrubs. Often aromatic. Frequently ericoid. Leaves dotted with oil glands. Flowers mostly white to pink. Sepals and petals 5 (rarely 4). Ovary superior.

*Acmadenia* are shrubs with pink or white flowers, petals often bearded.

*Acmadenia mundiana* Shrub to 1m. Pink flowers. Leaves up to 11 x 5mm. Common on De Hoop limestone.

*Acmadenia obtusata* Shrublet to 30 cm. Flowers bright pink. Leaves 11 x 1.5mm. De Hoop dunes, locally dominant.

*Adenandra* are shrubs with showy red tinged white flowers. Stamens tipped with a stalked gland, alternating with hairy staminodes.

*Adenandra brachyphylla* Leaves broadly ovate, cordate at base. Houwhoek.

*Adenandra marginata* Flowers 2 to 15 in loose umbels, white, pink outside. Pakhuis Pass.

*Adenandra obtusata* Flowers in heads of 1 to 4. De Hoop limestone.

*Adenandra uniflora* Solitary pinkish white flowers with darker medial stripe. Cape Point.

*Adenandra villosa* Flowers 2 to 6 in condensed corymbs. Cape Point.

*Agathosma* usually has small flowers, stamens and staminodes 5. Disc cup-like or flat.

*Agathosma bifida* Flowers in lax terminal clusters, white to intense purple.

*Agathosma capensis* Sweetly spice-scented. White, pink, or purple flowers in lax terminal clusters. Ceres and Middleberg Pass.

*Agathosma ciliaris* Flowers in terminal clusters, white or mauve. Cape Point, Houwhoek.

*Agathosma collina* White flowers in dense terminal clusters. Dominant in De Hoop dunes.

*Agathosma imbricata* Ericoid shrub with dense clusters of white, pink, or purple flowers. West Coast NP, De Hoop.

*Agathosma lanceolata* This species at Cape Point?

*Agathosma riversdalensis* White or purple flowers in terminal clusters. De Hoop.

*Agathosma serpyllacea* Leaves narrow, swollen behind tip and slightly twisted. Flowers in lax terminal clusters, white, pink, or purple. De Hoop limestone slope.

*Agathosma* spp. Others unidentified.

*Coleonema* are shrubs with 5 staminodes arising opposite each petal, concealed in a channel.

*Coleonema album* Leaves linear-oblong, sweet-smelling, flowers white. Kirstenbosch. De Hoop. Cape Point.

*Coleonema juniperinum* Leaves resin-scented, flowers white. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, in flower.

*Coleonema pulchellum* Dense shrub with pungent sweet-smelling leaves, flowers pink. Cape Peninsula 2014.

*Diosma* are small shrubs with flowers many or few in inflorescence, disc cup-like with a wavy margin. Petals glabrous.

*Diosma aspalathoides* Aromatic shrub to 1m. White flowers in small terminal clusters. West Coast NP, new in 2018.

*Diosma hirsuta* Leaves alternate. Flowers white. Napier, Caledon.

*Diosma subulata* Leaves mostly opposite, flowers white. De Hoop.

*Diosma* sp. Cape Point.

*Diosma* sp. Caledon.

*Euchaetis* are erect shrubs, with terminal solitary, twin or aggregated flowers. Petals white to pink, transversely bearded.

*Euchaetis burchelli* Flowers 2 at branch tips, white or pink. De Hoop limestone slope.

*Euchaetis meridionalis* Ericoid shrublet with ascending folded leaves and clusters of 4 to 6 white or pink flowers. De Hoop, locally dominant.

Santalaceae

*Osyris compressa* Hemiparasitic shrub. Kirstenbosch etc.

*Thesidium fragile* Brittle hemiparasitic shrublet. Perianth lobes and stamens 4. De Hoop dunes.

*Thesidium fruticosum* Probably this at Fernkloof, 2018.

*Thesium* are hemiparasites with perianth lobes and stamens 5.

*Thesium capitatum* To 30 cm. Flowers minute and whitish in dense terminal heads. Cape Point and Fernkloof.

*Thesium carinatum* Possibly this species at Fernkloof.

*Thesium ericifolium* Shrublet to 20cm, leaves linear, flowers in terminal cymose clusters.



<i>Thesium euphorbioides</i>	Fernkloof, new in 2018.
<i>Thesium lineatum</i>	Shrub to 2m. Bracts broad and yellowish. Fernkloof.
<i>Thesium pseudovirgatum</i>	Rigid shrub, Flowers in short racemes on spinescent branchlets. Quiver Tree Forest 2014.
<i>Thesium spicatum</i>	This species at Cape Point, 2013?
<i>Thesium spinosum</i>	Shrublet with flowers in dense oblong spikes. Recorded 2012.
<i>Thesium strictum</i>	Spiny. West Coast NP.
<i>Thesium viridifolium</i>	Broom-like, to 2m. Scattered records, e.g. Cape Point, Pakhuis Pass, Fernkloof.
<i>Thesium</i> spp.	Shrublet to 50 cm. Flowers white in dense heads. Cape Point. Many others not identified, especially at Fernkloof. Some 85 species occur.
Sapindaceae	
<i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i>	Small tree. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, Ceres, Michell's Pass.
Sapotaceae	
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	Milkwood. De Hoop and Harold Porter botanic garden.
Scrophulariaceae	
<i>Alonsoa unilabiata</i>	Annual, flowers pink to orange. Nieuwoudtville and Van Rhyn's Pass.
<i>Antirrhinum orontium</i>	Weasel's Snout. Alien. Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Aptosimum indivisum</i>	Shrublet with blue and violet flowers. Leaves spine-tipped. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Aptosimum procumbens</i>	Prostrate shrublet with blue and violet flowers. Karoo 2011.
<i>Chaenostoma</i> are shrublets or woody perennials. Calyx 2-lipped, corolla with 5 more-or-less equal lobes. Stamens 4 in dissimilar pairs. Formerly <i>Sutera</i> .	
<i>Chaenostoma caeruleum</i>	Glandular-hairy perennial. Flowers mauve or violet with a yellow tube. Robertson lunch site.
<i>Chaenostoma hispidum</i>	Glandular-hairy shrublet. Flowers narrowly funnel shaped, pink to mauve with a yellow throat. Cape Point, De Hoop, and Fernkloof.
<i>Chaenostoma revolutum</i>	Glandular-hairy shrublet, flowers white, pink or mauve with a yellow tube. Ceres area.
<i>Chaenostoma uncinatum</i>	Glandular shrub. Pink flowers. West Coast NP, Seeberg.
<i>Chaenostoma</i> sp.	Cape Point coast site.
<i>Cromidon varicalyx</i>	Annual flowers in heads, white with orange patch. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam. Not seen 2017 or 2018.
<i>Diascia</i> have mostly purple flowers with bright yellow windows, lower petal with pouches or spurs.	
<i>Diascia bicornuta</i>	Flower spurs 13 to 19 mm long. Cederberg lunch site 2012.
<i>Diascia capensis</i>	Flowers saccate. West Coast NP.
<i>Diascia cardiosepala</i>	Flowers solitary, mauve with purple centre. Nieuwoudtville dolerite, numerous.
<i>Diascia collina</i>	2-saccate flowers, greyish magenta with dark magenta centre and yellow sacs and stamen-bearing boss. West Coast NP.
<i>Diascia diffusa</i>	Flowers saccate. West Coast NP 2012. This species <i>Babiana ringens</i> site?
<i>Diascia elongata</i>	Flowers saccate, fruiting pedicels s-shaped. Cape Point.
<i>Diascia floribunda</i>	Nieuwoudtville 2014.
<i>Diascia humilis</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Diascia lewisiae</i>	Nieuwoudtville, Hantam stop 1, 2012.
<i>Diascia longicornis</i>	Spurs 4 to 18 mm. Cederberg stop 1, 2012.
<i>Diascia nana</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Diascia parviflora</i>	Flowers greyish to reddish violet with yellow windows, in racemes. Ceres.
<i>Diascia veronicoides</i>	Dark purple flowers in racemes. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, and numerous at Hantam.
<i>Diascia whiteheadii</i>	2 long spurs. Nieuwoudtville. Locally common.
<i>Dischisma capitatum</i>	Annual with white flowers in dense narrow spikes. Flowers less than

- 10mm long. Kirstenbosch and West Coast NP.  
*Dischisma ciliatum* Shrublet. Possibly this species at *Babiana ringens* site.  
*Dischisma spicatum* Annual, white flowers in elongate spikes, flowers over 10mm long. Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018.
- Halleria lucida* Tree Fuchsia. Small tree with orange flowers. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
- Hebenstretia* have sessile flowers in dense spikes, white usually with orange fleck at the base of petals.  
*Hebenstretia dentata* Annual. Nieuwoudtville.  
*Hebenstretia parviflora* Annual. Nieuwoudtville.  
*Hebenstretia repens* Annual. Anthers stalked. Kirstenbosch, Mamre, West Coast NP, Cape Point.  
*Hebenstretia robusta* Shrublet. Nieuwoudtville. West Coast NP.  
*Hebenstretia* spp. Others possibly overlooked.
- Hemimeris* have bright yellow flowers with darker spots, lower lip with pouches or spurs.  
*Hemimeris centrodes* Flowers with 2 spurs, 3 to 6 mm long. Flowers 8 to 14 mm. Brown spots on upper lip. Nieuwoudtville dolerite.  
*Hemimeris gracilis* Flowers 5 to 8 mm, spurs 4 to 5 mm. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.  
*Hemimeris racemosa* Flowers 7.5 to 13 mm, spurs very short (to 3mm). Widespread, e.g. Fernkloof, Caledon, Worcester Botanic Garden.  
*Hemimeris sabulosa* Flowers saccate with invaginations over stamens. Cape Point, Waylands, West Coast NP, etc.  
*Hemimeris* sp.1 Like *H.sabulosa* but clammy glandular-hairy. Flowers pale yellow. An as yet undescribed Saldanha Bay endemic listed as this in PGCFR. Seeberg, new in 2018.
- Jamesbrittenia* are shrubs or herbs with glands. Corolla regular.  
*Jamesbrittenia albomarginata* Dwarf shrublet, flowers maroon with white margins. De Hoop 2017. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).  
*Jamesbrittenia fruticosa* Shrublet, flowers white to purple with yellow throat. South of Calvinia 2014.  
*Jamesbrittenia stellata* Glandular-hairy shrublet with white or pink flowers with wedge-shaped yellow to red patch at base of each lobe. Near rooms at De Hoop 2017.  
*Jamesbrittenia thunbergii* Annual, mauve flowers with yellow/orange throat. Quiver Tree Forest.
- Lyperia* are mostly annual with large leaf-like bracts. Corolla tube cylindrical, inflated at throat.  
*Lyperia lychnidea* Perennial, greenish flowers. *Babiana ringens* site and West Coast National Park.  
*Lyperia tristis* Glandular annual with starry yellow flowers. Cape Point, Pakhuis Pass, Nieuwoudtville, north of Veldruff.
- Manulea* are annual or perennial, flowers white, yellow, red or brown. Tubular corolla with five similar lobes or 2-lipped.  
*Manulea altissima* Foetid perennial, tall, heads of white flowers, Sandveld east of Velddrif and near Clanwilliam. 2012.  
*Manulea cheiranthus* Annual with brown thread like petals. Cape Point etc.  
*Manulea rubra* Perennial with reddish brown narrow-petalled flowers. *Babiana ringens* site.  
*Manulea tomentosa* Grey-hairy perennial, flowers orange to brown. Rooisand shores.
- Microdon capitatus* Ericoid. Ovoid heads of white flowers with orange throat. West Coast NP.  
*Microdon dubius* Long spikes of yellow flowers. Houwhoek.
- Nemesia* have strongly 2-lipped flowers, rather snapdragon like.  
*Nemesia affinis* Annual, variable flower colour. Scattered records, e.g. West Coast NP, *Babiana ringens* site, and Cape Point. (*N.versicolor*)  
*Nemesia anisocarpa* Annual with yellow lower lip, upper lip white with broader lobes than *N.cheiranthus*. Nieuwoudtville and Day 8.  
*Nemesia barbata* Lower lip blue to blackish. Very beautiful. Seen at many sites this year, e.g. Cape Point, Waylands, Nieuwoudtville, Cederberg, Napier, Caledon.

<i>Nemesia bicornis</i>	<i>Babiana ringens</i> site and West Coast NP.
<i>Nemesia cheiranthus</i>	Annual with yellow lower lip with long white upper petals. Nieuwoudtville, locally very common.
<i>Nemesia fruticans</i>	Shrublet, flowers pink or lilac with raised yellow palate. Seemingly wild in Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Nemesia gracilis</i>	Small yellow flowers. Near Gydo Pass, new in 2018.
<i>Nemesia leipoldtii</i>	Flowers large, white with yellow patch, or purple. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, many.
<i>Nemesia ligulata</i>	Annual, flower colour variable. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Nemesia macrocarpa</i>	Perennial, leaves ovate, flowers white to pale pink, shade at Ceres.
<i>Nemesia</i> sp.	Small white flowers, De Hoop 2014.
<i>Oftia africana</i>	Shrub with toothed leaves and regular 5-lobed white flowers. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, West Coast NP, Pakhuis Pass, Rooisand, etc.
<i>Peliostomum virgatum</i>	Shrublet, flowers violet, anthers shortly hairy. North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Phyllopodium capillare</i>	Glandular annual with white flowers in compact heads. West Coast National Park, new in 2018.
<i>Phyllopodium cephalophorum</i>	Annual with crowded heads of mauve flowers in branched clusters. West Coast NP and <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Polycarena aurea</i>	Glandular annual. Flowers in clusters, yellow, with upper lip white tipped yellow. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Polycarena batteniana</i>	Annual. Flowers cream to white, yellow patch at base of upper lip. Nieuwoudtville. Not seen 2017 or 2018. But 2018, seen at Englishman's Grave.
<i>Polycarena formosa</i>	Annual. Flowers cream to yellow, upper lobes tipped orange and with orange patch at base. Nieuwoudtville, Papkuilsfontein.
<i>Polycarena lilacina</i>	Glandular annual with white to mauve flowers with basal yellow patch on upper petals. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Pseudoselago spuria</i>	Clusters of funnel shaped mauve flowers with 2 upper petals. Mamre 2009. Worcester, gone over, 2014.
<i>Pseudoselago verbenacea</i>	Glabrescent perennial, corymbs of mauve flowers with orange patches. De Hoop.
<i>Selago</i> are shrubs or herbs with small flowers often in many flowered heads.	
<i>Selago albida</i>	Flowers violet. South of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Selago aspera</i>	Flowers white. De Hoop.
<i>Selago eckloniana</i>	Flowers white. Wild at Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Selago glabrata</i>	Flowers white. Nieuwoudtville, old Papkuilsfontein burn site.
<i>Selago glutinosa</i>	White flowers in dense spikes. Ceres.
<i>Selago pinguicula</i>	Recorded 2013.
<i>Teedia lucida</i>	Shrublet, mauve flowers. On rocks at Pakhuis Pass, new in 2018.
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein. Apparently this species naturalised at Ceres, 2017.
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Aaron's Rod. Alien. Locally naturalised, e.g. Michell's Pass.
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell. Alien. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Zaluzianskya</i> , Drumstick Flowers, have flowers with 5 more or less similar lobes, the lobes often notched or forked.	
<i>Zaluzianskya capensis</i>	Flowers white inside, red outside. Wild in Harold Porter botanic garden, 2017.
<i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i>	Annual, flower lobes rounded, yellow with red start shaped centre. Brown outside. Cape Point.
<i>Zaluzianskya gracilis</i>	Annual. De Mond, 2018 (PGC).
<i>Zaluzianskya muirii</i>	Showy white flowers, red outside. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Zaluzianskya parviflora</i>	Annual, small flowers with deeply bifid lobes. West Coast NP.
<i>Zaluzianskya pusilla</i>	Annual, petals entire, white with orange centre, and maroon outside. Day 5, and Nieuwoudtville, 2010.
<i>Zaluzianskya villosa</i>	'Drumstick' of white to mauve 5 lobed flowers, with deeply notched petals. West Coast NP sands, locally common.

<i>Zaluzianskya violacea</i>	Annual, flowers with bifid lobes, mauve with yellow central patch. Roadsides north of Nieuwoudtville 2017.
<b>Solanaceae</b>	
<i>Lycium afrum</i>	Thorny shrub, flowers purple. West Coast NP 2017.
<i>Lycium cinereum</i>	Thorny shrub, flowers white to pale mauve. De Hoop.
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Thorny shrub with leathery leaves and white to mauve flowers. West Coast NP.
<i>Lycium tetrandrum</i>	Boulders.
<i>Lycium</i> sp.	Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco. Alien. Shrub with yellow tubular flowers. Karoo 2013.
<i>Solanum giftbergense</i>	Prickly shrub with purple flowers. Sandvelt east of Velddrif 2011.
<i>Solanum guineense</i>	Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Spiny shrub, leaves deeply lobed, flowers purple. West Coast NP.
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade. Alien.
<i>Solanum retroflexum</i>	Similar to <i>Solanum nigrum</i> . Leaves deeply serrate. Flowers white with purple keels. Bain's Kloof Pass 2014.
<i>Solanum tomentosum</i>	Prickly shrub with felted leaves and purple flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Solanum villosum</i>	Hairy Nightshade. Alien. Rooisand 2012.
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Rounded leaves, nodding purple flowers. West Coast NP 2014.
<b>Stilbaceae</b>	
Trees or shrubs, often ericoid. Inflorescence a spike or axillary clusters. Flowers small, often pink, cream or white. Funnel shaped or tubular. Sepals and petals 5. Ovary superior.	
<i>Retzia capensis</i>	Shrublet with long narrow leaves and tubular orange flowers with black tips. Harold Porter Botanic Garden and Fernkloof, gone over.
<i>Stilbe ericoides</i>	Ericoid shrublet. Multi-stemmed. Whorls of 4 leaves. Globular spikes of pink flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Stilbe overbergensis</i>	Ericoid shrublet. Single-stemmed. Leaves mainly in whorls of 3. Day 12, 2010.
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	
<i>Tamarix usneoides</i>	Day 6, 2010.
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	
Small trees or shrubs, often ericoid. Inflorescence a spike or head. Flowers white, yellow or pinkish, tubular, sepals 4 or 5, petals replaced by 4, 8, or 12 scale-like appendages. Ovary superior.	
<i>Gnidia</i> are often ericoid, flowers usually in heads, usually white or yellow, membranous or fleshy petal scales in the mouth of the fused sepal tube.	
<i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i>	Silky hairy. 4 fleshy floral scales, flowers cream. De Hoop, new in 2018.
<i>Gnidia juniperifolia</i>	Floral scales membranous. Involucral leaves slightly wider than than other linear leaves. Flowers yellow. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point.
<i>Gnidia leipoldtii</i>	Flowers 2 to 6 at branch tips, cream. Papkuilsfontein and Van Rhyn's Pass.
<i>Gnidia nana</i>	Shrub. Floral scales fleshy, flowers lilac to purple. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Gnidia oppositifolia</i>	Willowy shrub, flowers pale yellow. Recorded.
<i>Gnidia pedunculata</i>	Shrub to 50cm. Heads of yellow flowers, silky hairy. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Gnidia penicillata</i>	Shrublet with blue 'flowers' with four floral scales. Several at Kleinmond.
<i>Gnidia pinifolia</i>	Shrub. Floral scales fleshy, leaves needle-like, involucral leaves wider, flowers white. Cape Point. De Hoop, Harold Porter fynbos.
<i>Gnidia simplex</i>	Shrublet. Floral scales membranous. Yellow flowers. Leaves linear-lanceolate to awl-shaped. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Gnidia squarrosa</i>	Willowy shrub. Flowers pale cream-green. De Hoop.
<i>Gnidia tomentosa</i>	Shrub with reddish stems. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Lachnaea axillaris</i>	Shrublet with cream to pink flowers. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Lachnaea densiflora</i>	Ericoid shrub with capitula of cream to dark pink flowers. An interesting addition to the list, Rooisand, 2012. Also there in 2013, when also found at Cape Point <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> site.
<i>Passerina</i> has small cream or reddish flowers.	
<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Kirstenbosch. ( <i>P. vulgaris</i> )

<i>Passerina ericoides</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Passerina galpinii</i>	De Hoop limestone.
<i>Passerina glomerata</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall, Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Passerina obtusifolia</i>	Worcester botanic garden and Robertson lunch site.
<i>Passerina rigida</i>	De Hoop dunes.
<i>Passerina truncata</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Passerina</i> spp.	Others probably present.
<i>Struthiola</i> has flowers solitary in upper axils, forming long spikes, usually white or cream. Fleshy petal scales 4, 8, or 12.	
<i>Struthiola argentea</i>	Floral scales 12. Hypanthium hairy outside. De Hoop flats.
<i>Struthiola ciliata</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium hairy outside. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Rooisand, etc. (ssp. <i>angustifolia</i> at Pakhuis Pass).
<i>Struthiola confusa</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium hairy outside.
<i>Struthiola dodecandra</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium glabrous outside. Rooisand.
<i>Struthiola myrsinites</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium glabrous outside. Cape Point, Rooisand, etc.
<i>Struthiola rigida</i>	Floral scales 12. Hypanthium glabrous outside. De Hoop flats.
<i>Struthiola striata</i>	Floral scales 4. De Hoop flats.
<i>Struthiola tomentosa</i>	Floral scales 12. Hypanthium hairy outside. Branches silky woolly. Fernkloof.
<i>Struthiola</i> spp.	A few other species seen.
Tropaeolaceae	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium. Alien. Scattered records.
Urticaceae	
<i>Droguetia iners</i>	Softly woody perennial. Flowers greenish. In shade near rooms at De Hoop, new in 2018.
<i>Forsskaolea candida</i>	Shrublet. Roadside north of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Annual Nettle. Alien.
Valerianaceae	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian. Alien.
Verbenaceae	
<i>Chascanum cernuum</i>	Twiggy shrublet, terminal spikes of white, or mauve-tinged, flowers with a yellow throat. De Hoop, numerous at the burn site. ( <i>Plexipus cernuus</i> )
Violaceae	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Apparently this alien at De Hoop 2013. Not in Cape Plants.
Viscaceae (Included in Santalaceae in PGCFR)	
<i>Viscum capense</i>	Parasitic on <i>Osteospermum</i> , West Coast NP, and De Hoop dunes.
<i>Viscum pauciflorum</i>	Parasitic on <i>Maytenus</i> , Kirstenbosch. Orange berries.
<i>Viscum rotundifolium</i>	Common on <i>Acacia karoo</i> .
<i>Viscum</i> spp.	On <i>Agathosma imbricata</i> , De Hoop and <i>Phylica ericoides</i> , De Hoop. (?)
Zygophyllaceae	
<i>Augea capensis</i>	Brittle annual or perennial with opposite clavate leaves. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Roepera</i> was formerly <i>Zygophyllum</i> . Leaves bifoliolate unless otherwise stated.	
<i>Roepera cordifolia</i>	Shrublet with simple leaves, flowers yellow with red or brown markings. West Coast NP shore.
<i>Roepera flexuosa</i>	Shrublet, yellow flowers with reddish markings. Cape Point, West Coast NP, and De Hoop flats.
<i>Roepera foetida</i>	Foetid shrub. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve etc.
<i>Roepera fulva</i>	Shrublet, sessile leaves. Fruit 5-angled. South of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Roepera lichtensteiniana</i>	Shrublet with with bifoliolate leaves and lime-yellow flowers.
<i>Roepera morgsana</i>	Shrub, fleshy leaves, large fruits with 4 wings. West Coast NP, De Hoop.
<i>Roepera retrofracta</i>	Shrub with minute flowers, white or cream. Karoo koppie 2009.

*Roepera sessilifolia*  
*Roepera spinosa*  
*Roepera* spp.

Shrublet, flowers whitish with red veins. Houwhoek.  
Leaves sessile. Cape Point.  
A few unidentified.

## Systematic List Number 2      Birds

Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Cape Point, West Coast NP, De Hoop etc. Not truly wild populations.
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Widespread.
Grey-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila africana</i>	Day 12.
Cape Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis capensis</i>	Widespread and common.
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Heard at several sites, seen at Nieuwoudtville.
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Heard at the Observatory.
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Widespread, e.g. Darling area, Nieuwoudtville and De Hoop.
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Widespread and very common.
South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	Day 5.
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Tienie Versveld.
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Widespread in small numbers.
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	Day 8.
Cape Shoveler	<i>Anas smithii</i>	Observatory.
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	Observatory and Tienie Versveld.
African Penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Many seen very closely at Boulders.
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Tienie Versveld.
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Near Cape Town, Berg River, etc.
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	West Coast NP and Veldriff.
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Widespread and common.
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Common and widespread. Seen daily.
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Pinelands.
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	De Hoop.
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread in small numbers.
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Widespread singletons.
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	De Hoop.
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	De Hoop.
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	De Hoop.
Cape Gannet	<i>Morus capensis</i>	West Coast NP.
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Scattered records.
White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	Scattered records.
Cape Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo capensis</i>	Widespread. Extremely numerous along West coast.
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	De Hoop.
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Scattered records e.g. Nieuwoudtville.
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Widespread.
Black Harrier	<i>Circus maurus</i>	West Coast NP and Nieuwoudtville.
African Harrier Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	1 at Nieuwoudtville.
Jackal Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	Common on roadsides.
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Verloren Vlei and Nieuwoudtville.
Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	Scattered records.
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	Day 5.
Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	1 at Nieuwoudtville, whereas up to over one hundred per day there in 2017!
Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	1 at Rooisand.
Karoo Korhaan	<i>Eupodotis vigorsii</i>	3 near Swellendam.
Southern Black Korhaan	<i>Afrotis afra</i>	West Coast NP.
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Scattered records.
Blue Crane	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Widespread and locally numerous, seen at many sites with some fine views.

Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	De Hoop.
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	De Hoop.
African Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	Boulders, Cape Point, West Coast NP, De Hoop.
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Scattered records.
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Widespread in small numbers.
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Veldriff and Day 10.
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	West Coast NP.
White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	Cape Agulhas (PGC).
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Tienie Versveld.
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	West Coast NP.
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	De Mond (PGC).
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Hermanus (PGC).
Hartlaub's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus hartlaubii</i>	Locally very common.
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Common and widespread.
Swift Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	Boulders.
Namaqua Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	A group of 6 on two days at De Hoop.
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral Pigeon, towns, common and widespread.
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	Widespread.
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	Harold Porter fynbos.
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Widespread and reasonably common.
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Widespread.
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Widespread and common.
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	Heard at Houwhoek.
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Kirstenbosch, near De Hoop, and heard in Pinelands.
Fiery-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	Heard at De Hoop.
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	De Hoop.
African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	Scattered records.
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Scattered records.
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	Scattered records.
White-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius colius</i>	West Coast, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres.
Red-faced Mousebird	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	De Hoop.
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	De Mond (PGC).
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Widespread, often heard.
African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	A few records, e.g. De Hoop.
Acacia Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
Brown-backed Honeybird	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	1 at Kirstenbosch.
Ground Woodpecker	<i>Geocolaptes olivaceus</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Heard on Day 4.
Cape Batis	<i>Batis capensis</i>	Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter botanic garden.
Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	Widespread in small numbers.
Southern Tchagra	<i>Tchagra tchagra</i>	De Hoop.
Southern Boubou	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	Kirstenbosch and De Hoop.
Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Widespread and common.
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	De Hoop.
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Widespread.
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	Widespread and very common.
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	Widespread.
Fairy Warbler	<i>Stenostira scita</i>	Nieuwoudtville area.
Grey Tit	<i>Parus afer</i>	Postberg.
Cape Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	Heard, West Coast.
Cape Clapper Lark	<i>Mirafrapa apiata</i>	Nieuwoudtville.



Karoo Lark	<i>Calendulauda albescens</i>	West Coast and north of Veldriff.
Agulhas Long-billed Lark	<i>Certhilauda brevirostris</i>	Agulhas Plains.
Spike-heeled Lark	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	Karoo.
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Scattered records.
Large-billed Lark	<i>Galerida magnirostris</i>	West Coast NP and De Hoop.
Grey-backed Sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Cape Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus capensis</i>	Widespread.
Sombre Greenbul	<i>Andropadus importunus</i>	Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psaldoprocne pristoptera</i>	Robertson.
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	A few records.
White-throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	Scattered records by watercourses.
Pearl-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Scattered records.
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	Widespread.
Greater Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Nieuwoudtville and De Hoop
Grey-backed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>	Scattered records.
Levaillant's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Scattered records.
Neddicky	<i>Cisticola fulvoicapill</i>	Seen before the tour (PGC).
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Day 9.
Cloud Cisticola	<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Tienie Versveld.
Karoo Prinia	<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	Widespread and common.
Cape Grassbird	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	De Hoop.
Cape White-eye	<i>Zosterops capensis</i>	Widespread, especially Cape Town area.
Cape Sugarbird	<i>Promerops cafer</i>	Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, etc.
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Widespread and very common.
Pied Starling	<i>Lamprotornis bicolor</i>	Widespread and very common.
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville, De Hoop, etc.
Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	Scattered records.
Karoo Thrush	<i>Turdus smithii</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Cape Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Widespread and common.
Karoo Scrub-robin	<i>Erythropygia coryphaeus</i>	West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, etc.
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Nieuwoudtville and De Hoop.
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	Darling area, West Coast, Nieuwoudtville, and De Hoop.
Mountain Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>	Nieuwoudtville area etc.
Sickle-winged Chat	<i>Cercomela sinuata</i>	Nieuwoudtville area.
Tractrac Chat	<i>Cercomela tractrac</i>	Nieuwoudtville area.
Familiar Chat	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	Scattered records.
Ant-eating Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>	Nieuwoudtville area.
Cape Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rupestris</i>	Seen before the tour (PGC).
Chat Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
Fiscal Flycatcher	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	Scattered records.
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter botanic garden.
Orange-breasted Sunbird	<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Fernkloof, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, etc.
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	De Hoop.
Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Scattered records.
Southern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Widespread and reasonably common.
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Widespread.

Cape Sparrow	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Widespread and common.
Cape Weaver	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	Widespread and common.
Southern Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Widespread.
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Widespread and common.
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	Widespread.
Sweet Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melanotis</i>	Houwhoek.
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Widespread.
Cape Longclaw	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	Waylands and Tienie Versveld.
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	Scattered records.
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Kirstenbosch.
Cape Canary	<i>Serinus canicollis</i>	Scattered records.
Forest Canary	<i>Crithagra scotops</i>	Kirstenbosch.
Yellow Canary	<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Scattered records.
Brimstone Canary	<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>	Scattered records.
Streaky-headed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	Day 12.
Cape Siskin	<i>Crithagra totta</i>	Cape Point.
Black-headed Canary	<i>Crithagra alario</i>	Day 5.
Lark-like Bunting	<i>Emberiza impetواني</i>	Papkuilsfontein.
Cape Bunting	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	Widespread.

## Systematic List Number 3

## Mammals

The nomenclature and systematic order follow 'Smither's Mammals of Southern Africa. A Field Guide', edited by Peter Apps, 2000 edition.

Cape Golden Mole	<i>Chrysochloris asiatica</i>	Feeding trails noted.
Brant's Whistling Rat	<i>Parotomys brantsii</i>	At least three colonies in the Karoo, with several animals seen very closely 2009. 2011 heard only, and sign. 2013 two colonies Tanqua Karoo.
Striped Mouse	<i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i>	Diurnal. Kirstenbosch and De Hoop.
Dassie Rat		A colony found at the Quiver Tree Forest in 2014, but none seen in 2017 or 2018.
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Naturalised in southwest Western Cape Province and seen in Pinelands.
Cape Molerat	<i>Georychus capensis</i>	Mounds in sandy areas, e.g. West Coast NP.
Cape Dune Molerat	<i>Bathyergus suillus</i>	Mounds locally numerous.
Porcupine	<i>Hystrix africaaustralis</i>	Sign frequent, including quills, diggings, unearthed roots, and burrows at Hantam.
Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>	
Scrub Hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	Seen very closely at night, De Hoop.
Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Boulders, Nieuwoudtville, and De Hoop.
Cape Mountain Zebra	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Several in Postberg and at De Hoop.
Gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazelle</i>	3 in the Tanqua Karoo, 2017.
Red Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	A dead animal in the Tanqua Karoo 2017.
Bontebok	<i>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</i>	Postberg and De Hoop, Also Cape Point. Widely translocated within the species' natural range.
Common Duiker	<i>Sylvoicapra grimmia</i>	2014 West Coast NP and Tulbagh.
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Postberg.
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	3 near Calvinia, 2009.
Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	West Coast NP.
Cape Grysbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	Near De Hoop.
Grey Rhebok	<i>Pelea capreolus</i>	2 at De Hoop.
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepticrosus</i>	1 at Postberg, where not native, 2009 and 2011. A few there 2013.
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	West Coast NP, and De Hoop. Translocated populations.
Caracal	<i>Felis caracal</i>	1 seen superbly well at West Coast NP by PGC before the start of the tour, 2009. 2011 2 in West Coast NP. 2013 droppings at Nieuwoudtville waterfall.
African Wild Cat	<i>Felis lybica</i>	At least one, but probably two animals in the Tanqua Karoo, 2009.
Black-footed Cat	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	A skull of what I think is this species found at Pakhuis Pass.
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	3 at Nieuwoudtville, and 2 in the Tanqua Karoo 2009. 2011 Postberg.
Cape Fox	<i>Vulpes chama</i>	Houwhoek before the group arrived (PC and FC) 2017.
Cape Clawless Otter	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>	2 seen superbly, and watched for a considerable time, at De Hoop in 2011.

Striped Polecat	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	Road casualties.
Suricate (Meerkat)	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	2011 a colony near Klaver. 2012 at Hantam, a surprising record! 2013, 2 at Hantam.
Yellow Mongoose	<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	1 near Honeywood Farm, 2009.
Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Boulders, De Hoop.
Small Grey Mongoose	<i>Galerella pulverulenta</i>	Few seen this year. De Hoop and south of Gordon's Bay.
Chacma Baboon	<i>Papio cynocephalus ursinus</i>	A troop at Grootvadersbosch, 2009, was a remarkably south-westerly record.
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	Much sign such as burrows, and diggings into termite nests.
Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	In the ocean at De Hoop and False Bay.
Cape Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	Perhaps 30 to 40 at De Hoop 2012, and a few at Hermanus (2009). c.60 at De Hoop 2011.
Southern Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	50+ at De Hoop 2013. 20+ at De Hoop 2014, and 3 at Betty's Bay. 20+ at De Hoop 2017. 40+ at De Hoop, and several at Hermanus 2018.
Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	2 from Cape Point 2009, was a good record. Also seen there 2011. 2014, 2, and 3, from the West Coast NP.

## Systematic List Number 4

## Amphibians and Reptiles

Angulate Tortoise	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	Rather widespread in small numbers, e.g. West Coast NP, Cape Point. Worcester botanic garden 2017.
Leopard Tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys (Geochelone) pardalis</i>	2011 Rooisand. 2012 Ceres. 2018 Waylands. One in Pinelands 2017. One at Waylands 2017. Apparently this species on Day 7 (CM photo) 2017. Ceres lunch site 2017. Cape Point, Harold Porter BG, De Hoop, etc. Tanqua Karoo 2017. Quiver Tree Forest. Several at Cape Point, and West Coast NP. Postberg. Nieuwoudtville waterfall. A few records. Harold Porter BG. Quiver Tree Forest. West Coast NP. Rooisand 2013. 1 at Cape Point 2009. De Hoop 2011. Tanqua Karoo 2012. West Coast National Park 2014. 2018 south of Nieuwoudtville. A fine individual in Tanqua Karoo, 2013. South of Nieuwoudtville. Quiver Tree Forest, 2013. Probably this
Parrot-beaked Tortoise	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	
Cape Dwarf Chameleon	<i>Bradypodion pumilum</i>	
Ocellated Thick-toed Gecko	<i>Pachydactylus geitje</i>	
Small-scaled Leaf-toed Gecko	<i>Goggia microlepidota</i>	
Spiny Agama	<i>Agama hispida</i>	
Southern Rock Agama	<i>Agama atra</i>	
Namaqua Sand Lizard	<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	
Spotted Sand Lizard	<i>Pedioplanis lineoocellata</i>	
Cape (Black) Girdled Lizard	<i>Cordylus cordylus niger</i>	
Karoo Girdled Lizard	<i>Cordylus polyzonus</i>	
Graceful Crag Lizard	<i>Pseudocordylus capensis</i>	
Cape Skink	<i>Trachylepis capensis</i>	
Red-sided Skink	<i>Trachylepis homalocephala</i>	
Western Rock Skink	<i>Trachylepis sulcata</i>	
Variiegated Skink	<i>Trachylepis variegata</i>	
Silvery Dwarf Burrowing Skink	<i>Scelotes bipes</i>	
Puff Adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>	
Horned Adder	<i>Bitis caudalis</i>	
Mole Snake	<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	
Karoo Whip Snake	<i>Psammodphis notostictus</i>	Nieuwoudtville 2014.
Spotted Skaapstekker	<i>Psammodphyllax rhombeatus</i>	De Hoop 2017.
Plain Rain Frog	<i>Breviceps fuscus</i>	Heard at Grootvadersbosch 2009.
Sand Rain Frog	<i>Breviceps rosei</i>	Heard at West Coast NP.
Cape Mountain Rain Frog	<i>Breviceps montanus</i>	Heard Cape Peninsula and Kirstenbosch.
Western Leopard Toad	<i>Amietophrynus pantherinus</i>	Rooisand 2014.
Cape River Frog	<i>Afrana fuscigula</i>	1 at Kirstenbosch 2009. Heard Kirstenbosch 2013. Harold Porter BG. Cape Point 2014. Pinelands. Heard at Cape Point. Heard at Kirstenbosch, also Cape Point (2009). Heard at Harold Porter botanic garden. Heard at Grootvadersbosch 2009. Heard at Rooisand 2013. Heard at Langebaan.
Striped Grass Frog	<i>Ptychadena porosissima</i>	
Clicking Stream Frog	<i>Strongylopus grayii</i>	
Banded Stream Frog	<i>Strongylopus bonaespei</i>	
Cape Peninsula Moss Frog	<i>Arthroleptella lightfooti</i>	
De Villiers's Moss Frog	<i>Arthroleptella villiersi</i>	
Bronze Caco	<i>Cacosternum nanum</i>	
Micro Frog	<i>Microbatrachella capensis</i>	
Cape Sand Frog	<i>Tomopterna delalandii</i>	

## Systematic List Number 5      Butterflies

The standard work is 'Pennington's Butterflies of Southern Africa' second edition 1994, edited by Pringle et al., Much more portable is the excellent 'Field Guide to Butterflies of South Africa', by Steve Woodhall, Struik 2005. I have included foodplant (FP) details. At this time of year few butterflies were on the wing, and more or less every individual seen was identified and is listed below.

### *Papilionidae*

<i>Papilio demodocus</i>	Citrus Swallowtail	1 at Clanwilliam Botanic Garden 2009. 2012, 2 in citrus groves near Clanwilliam, 2011 also Clanwilliam. FP: citrus, <i>Toddalia asiatica</i> , <i>Calodendrum capense</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum capense</i> , <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> , etc. etc.
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### *Pieridae*

<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	A few naturalised in and around CT, where first seen in 1994. FP: crucifers
<i>Pontia helice</i>	Meadow White	Abundant at several sites. FP: <i>Heliophila</i> spp. and other crucifers.
<i>Mylothris agathina</i>	Common Dotted Border	2 + at Boulders 2009. 2012, Harold Porter Botanic Garden. 2014 De Hoop. 2018 Boulders. FP: <i>Tapinanthus oleifolius</i> , <i>Ximenia caffra</i> , <i>Osyris lanceolata</i> , <i>Colpoon compressum</i> etc.
<i>Colias electo</i>	African Clouded Yellow	Nieuwoudtville. FP: <i>Medicago sativa</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Vicia</i> spp., <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>

### *Lycaenidae*

#### *Theclinae*

<i>Leptomyrina lara</i>	Cape Black-eye	A few at Quiver Tree Forest, and Gannaga 2009. 2011, south of Calvinia. 2013 and 2014 Quiver Tree Forest. 2014 also Worcester. FP: <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> and <i>Kalanchoe lugardii</i>
<i>Capys alphaeus</i>	Protea Scarlet	2011 Silvermine. 2012 Houwhoek. 2017 Cape Point. FP: <i>Protea</i> spp.
<i>Cigaritis namaquus</i>	Namaqua Bar	Several at the Quiver Tree Forest. FP: <i>Zygophyllum</i> sp?
<i>Phasis thero</i>	Silver Arrowhead	<i>Babiana ringens</i> site and West Coast NP, 2017. FP: <i>Rhus undulata</i> and <i>Melianthus major</i> .
<i>Phasis clavum</i>	Namaqua Arrowhead	A few at Nieuwoudtville waterfall, and pass lunch site near Calvinia, 2009. 2012, Hantam. FP: <i>Rhus</i> spp.
<i>Argyraspodes argyraspis</i> <i>Poecilmitis lysander hantamsbergae</i>	Warrior Silver-spotted Copper	Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve. Calvinia, a few, 2009. Very local endemic. This taxon is not treated in Woodhall, but is in Pennington.
<i>Aloeides thyra</i>	Red Copper	CM photo, 2017.

<i>Aloeides aranda</i>	Aranda Copper	FP: <i>Aspalathus</i> spp. CM photo, 2017.
<i>Aloeides damarensis</i>	Damara Copper	FP: <i>Aspalathus</i> spp. Nieuwoudtville 2017.
<i>Aloeides barklyi</i>	Barkly's Copper	FP: <i>Aspalathus</i> spp. A male at the Quiver Tree Forest 2017.
<i>Chryisoritis pyroeis</i>	Sand-dune Opal	North of Veldruff. FP: <i>Zygophyllum flexuosum</i> and <i>Thesium</i> spp.
<i>Chryisoritis chrysaor</i>	Burnished Opal	Verloren Vlei 2017. FP: <i>Tylecodon paniculatus</i> , <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> , <i>Roepera</i> spp., <i>Acacia karoo</i> , <i>Searsia</i> spp.
<b>Lycaeninae</b>		
<i>Anthene butleri</i>	Pale Hairtail	North of Nieuwoudtville. FP: <i>Kalanchoe</i> spp. and <i>Cotyledon</i> spp.
<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>	Geranium Bronze	Kirstenbosch 2012. Citrusdal and Karoo 2011. 2017 CM photo. FP: <i>Geranium</i> spp. and <i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
<i>Cacyreus dicksoni</i>	Dickson's Geranium Bronze	Hantam, Nieuwoudtville, 2017. FP: <i>Geranium</i> spp. and <i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
<i>Leptotes pirithous/brevidentatus</i>	Common Blue/Short-toothed Blue	One of these species seen. Dissection necessary for positive id.
<i>Tarucus thespis</i>	Fynbos Blue	Cape Point (PGC) and Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2009. 2012 and 2013 Rooisand. 2014 and 2018:- <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. FP: <i>Phyllis imberbis</i> , <i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
<i>Lepidochrysops macgregori</i>	McGregor's Blue	1 at Hantam 2011.
<i>Eicochrysops messapus</i>	Cupreous Blue	Watsonia meadow, Grootvadersbosch to De Hoop, 2009. FP: <i>Thesium</i> spp.
<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>	Sooty Blue	FP: <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> , <i>Amaranthus</i> spp., <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> , <i>Medicago sativa</i> , <i>Zornia</i> spp.
<i>Brephidium metophis</i>	Tinktinkie Blue	Tanqua Karoo 2011. 2013 Quiver Tree Forest. 2014:- Worcester Botanic Garden. 2017:- Verloren Vlei. 2018:- Quiver Tree Forest. FP: <i>Exomis axyrioides</i> .
<i>Zizula hylax</i>	Gaika Blue	Cape Town Observatory 2009. 2011 Waylands. FP: <i>Ruellia</i> spp., <i>Justicia</i> spp., <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> etc.
<b>Nymphalidae</b>		
<b>Danainae</b>		
<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	African Monarch	Cape Town Observatory. FP: Asclepiadaceae.
<b>Satyrinae</b>		
<i>Tarsocera cassina</i>	Sand-dune Widow	Verloren Vlei 2017. FP: Grasses.
<i>Tarsocera cassus</i>	Spring Widow	Possibly this at Pakhuis Pass 2017.
<i>Tarsocera fulvina</i>	Karoo Widow	Gannaga Pass 2009. FP: Grasses.

<i>Tarsocera</i> species		Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<i>Melampius huebneri</i>	Boland Brown	Widespread and rather common. FP: Grasses.
<i>Pseudonympha trimenii</i>	Trimen's Brown	Hantam, near Napier, etc. FP: Grasses, including <i>Merxmuellera stricta</i> .
<i>Pseudonympha magus</i>	Silver-bottom Brown	Scattered records. FP: Grasses.
<b><i>Heliconiinae</i></b>		
<i>Acraea horta</i>	Garden Acraea	2 at Kirstenbosch 2017. FP: <i>Kiggelaria africana</i> and <i>Passiflora</i> spp.
<b><i>Nymphalinae</i></b>		
<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	Painted Lady	Widespread and very common. Most very worn. FP: Asteraceae etc.
<i>Charaxes pelias</i>	Protea Emperor	Possibly this species at Harold Porter Botanic Garden. FP: <i>Rafnia</i> spp., <i>Colpoon compressum</i> , <i>Hypocalyptus sophoroides</i> .
<b><i>Hesperiidae</i></b>		
<i>Spialia diomus ferax</i>	Common Sandman	Recorded 2014. FP: <i>Hermannia</i> spp. etc.
<i>Spilia</i> sp.	sandman species	At light, De Lande.
<i>Metisella metis</i>	Gold Spotted Sylph	Pinelands, 2009. 2012 and 2013, Cape Town Observatory. FP: Grasses.