

South Africa

Spring at the Cape

A Greentours Trip Report

3rd to 14th September 2024

Led by Paul Cardy

Daily Accounts and Systematic Lists by Paul Cardy

Days 0 and 1 Tuesday 3rd and Wednesday 4th September Arrival and Kirstenbosch

(N.B. departure day from UK treated as ‘Day 0’ to maintain the day numbers used on checklists!)

I started the day in Vanrhynsdorp at the southern edge of Namaqualand. Leaving in the dark we drove purposefully south with time for a quick recce of Rondebosch Common before heading to the airport. There I collected the mini-bus (an excellent Staria), and soon met Sue and Bob, arriving on the BA flight.

The 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, Hadedda Ibis, Blacksmith Plover, and Hartlaub’s Gull. We were welcomed at our comfortable bed and breakfast by Martin, and we settled into the excellent rooms. Tonight I was staying at another place nearby and whilst Sue and Bob enjoyed a short break to prepare for the afternoon in the field, I took my things to my B and B. 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. Ruth had arrived the previous day and had spent the morning in the garden, and we met her at the main entrance. There followed a visit to the excellent bookshop where we all bought at least some books. I was pleased to point out to Bob a half price copy of the invaluable Fynbos book which he duly bought. Although I’d bought many books here just a few days earlier (notably the superb Iridaceae monograph), I hadn’t spotted the new *Cliffortia* monograph in the cabinet, so I snapped that up, as well as the Amaryllidaceae field guide.

We enjoyed an excellent and substantial lunch in the upper restaurant, at a quiet outside table, watching Cape Robin-chats, Southern Double-collared Sunbirds, and Cape White-eyes. It was immediately apparent that the four of us were going to have an excellent enjoyable tour, and that we certainly did. I had been here on Sunday, and the weather being fine it had of course been very busy, the car parks full. The gardens were much quieter today, and the weather pleasantly cool.

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*. Carpenter Bees patrolled. *Cunonia capensis* was of great interest as its only surviving relatives occur in New Caledonia. The family Cunoniaceae however occurs in tropical America, and elsewhere in Oceania.

The gardens are a fine birdwatching site, an early highlight being two Spotted Eagle-Owls that were attracting attention from other visitors too. We had good views of Cape Spurfowl, a species we'd see every day bar one. Cape Sugarbird on *Leucospermum* gave fine photograph opportunities.

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 its impressive blooms. Although we saw several plants of this species in the wild later in the tour, none were in flower this year. The protea beds had many fine species in flower including *Paranormus reflexus*, native to the Elandsberg far to the east. Malachite Sunbird attended various proteas and we'd see this stunning bird at many sites.

Once in the fynbos we were faced with a wealth of plants. The pink flowered legume *Podalyria calyptata* was in fine flower, as was *Virgilia oroboides*. The anemone relative *Knowltonia vesicatoria* grew in the shade, and *Erica hirtiflora* was common in flower. *Erica mauritanica*, *Erica baccans*, and *Erica paniculata* were here too.

The impressive feathery flowering heads of *Phylica pubescens* were admired, and *Geranium incanum* was 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 varied shrubs and trees were *Canthium inerme*, *Clutea pulchella*, *Olea europaea africana*, *Searsia tomentosa*, *Cassine peragua*, *Gymnosporia buxifolia*, *Curtisia dentata*, *Maytenus oleoides*, *Myrica cordifolia*, and *Diospyros wighteana*. Pretty *Lotononis umbellata* was in flower. Ferns continued with *Mohria caffrorum*, *Pellaea pteroides*, *Asplenium aethiopicum*, and *Histiopteris incisa*.

Viscum pauciflorum parasitised the *Maytenus*. *Gnidia juniperifolia* had yellow flowers, and white flowered *Gnidia tomentosa* bloomed at the streamside. *Aristea bakeri* in fruit was a feature and yellow flowered *Ochna serrulata* was naturalised. African Olive Pigeons were a feature today with several in flight and one seen perched in the open. Lemon Dove skulked, but one was seen briefly on the track before it took flight. We had great close views of African Dusky Flycatcher, a very tame individual.

Weary after the flight and this very rewarding introduction to the wealth of wildlife here, we made our way back to the vehicle, and thence the guesthouse, preparing for dinner, which tonight was in the guesthouse itself. The food was excellent, and we looked forward to a fine tour.

Day 2 Thursday 5th September

Cape Peninsula

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

The first stop, at Rondebosch Common, not far from the hotel, was intended to target just one plant, the critically endangered *Moraea aristata*. Not only was the target *Moraea* in fine flower, but there were many other things of interest.

A much commoner *moraea* was here too, common Tulp, *Moraea miniata*, and the previous day I'd seen *Moraea gawleri*. The previous morning, almost exactly 24 hours earlier, paths here had been bright yellow with very many flowers of *Moraea fugacissima*, but they had all withered already, not a

single bloom remained. The flowers are ephemeral, lasting less than a day, and of course that's what *fugacissima* means.

Native composites began with *Arctotheca calendula*, *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*, *Ursinia anthemoides*, and *Cotula turbinata*. *Oxalis pes-caprae* was familiar from the Mediterranean, where it is a serious weed, but native here. European weeds included *Erodium moschatum*, *Trifolium dubium*, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, *Euphorbia peplus*, and *Euphorbia esula*. *Hermannia multiflora* was the first species of many of this large genus we'd see and *Romulea rosea* was in flower. Zitting Cisticola called and Cape Longclaw was seen.

We headed south on the Cape Peninsula. In the past we have always stopped at the African Penguin colony at Boulder's Beach on this first morning. This year I'd decided that later in the tour we'd visit the colony at Betty's Bay instead (there we also saw four species of Cormorant and several other things of interest). This gave us more time to concentrate today on all that Cape Point had to offer.

The scenic journey took us across Silvermine reserve, and through characterful Simonstown. Further south along the impressive False Bay coast, we reached Cape Point Reserve, boasting fine fynbos vegetation. Notable for me was the fact it was (almost unbelievably) thirty-five years since I'd first reached Cape Point, then, in 1989, having arrived here after seven months of fascinating adventures crossing Africa overland through twenty countries, starting in the UK.

At our first stop in fine ericoid, proteoid, and restioid fynbos were *Muraltia ericoides*, *Lobelia pinifolia*, *Adenandra uniflora*, *Adenandra villosa*, *Erica imbricata*, many rosettes of *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* (forming extensive stands), *Staberoha banksii*, *Hypodiscus aristatus*, *Mastersiella digitata*, and *Restio circinnatus*. Among the other heaths were *Erica coriifolia*, *Erica labialis*, *Erica muscosa*, and *Erica ericoides*.

Stilbe vestita, representing the endemic Cape family Stilbaceae, was a new species for the already extensive plant list. *Berzelia abrotanoides* represented the Bruniaceae, another endemic South African family. The monocots *Baeometra uniflora* and *Spiloxene ovata* were in flower.

At the next site was a wealth of different plants. Proteas featured, with fine *Leucadendron salignum*, the very yellow *Leucadendron laureolum*, stunning *Serruria glomerata* and *Serruria villosa*, beautiful floriferous *Mimetes fimbriifolius*, and conspicuous *Leucospermum conocarpodendron*. *Indigofera glomerata* and *Senecio elegans* were in flower and Southern Rock Agama and Cape Sand Lizard basked.

The great variety continued with *Roepera spinosa*, *Syncarpha vestita*, *Cullumia squarrosa*, *Babiana ambigua*, *Senecio elegans*, male *Leucodendron coniferum*, *Eriosperma capense* leaves, *Jordaaniella dubia*, *Oxalis obtusa*, *Nemesia affinis*, and *Othonna filicaulis*.

We reached a rocky coastal outlook, where a short walk yielded yet more plants and fine views of the Atlantic coast. Among the many plants were *Thesium viridifolium*, *Gymnodiscus capillaris*, *Asparagus lignosus*, fine flowering rodent pollinated *Liparia parva* (pollinated by Striped Mouse), *Polygala bracteolata*, *Hebenstreitia repens*, *Staavia radiata*, *Manulea cheiranthus*, *Struthiola striata*, *Moraea nana*, and *Othonna arborescens*. Cape Grassbird sang from atop the scrub, a beautiful bird.

Here we ate lunch, during which I found *Androcymbion eucomoides* and *Crassula fascicularis*, which I later showed to everyone, and a small green mantid was a good find.

Having appreciated the views at this, almost the southern most point of the continent (the southernmost point is Cape Agulhas, where the Atlantic and Indian Oceans meet), we headed back into the fynbos. A burn site surprisingly produced nothing but a species of *Othonna*. At the next site were *Saltera sarcocolla*, *Syncarpha speciosissima*, and *Aspalathus capensis* in impressive flower. Next we wandered into a slightly marshy area to admire the beautiful *Mimetes hirtus*, with attendant Malachite Sunbirds.

Another stop was prompted by beautiful flowering mats of *Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron* in dunes characterised by *Olea capensis*. Here too were *Dorotheanthus bellidiformis*, *Ruschia sarmentosa*, *Euphorbia tuberosa*, and *Polygala recognita*. Nearby we saw closely our first Bontebok, a truly beautiful endemic antelope.

At the coast we had close views of Ostrich, and Black Oystercatchers were on the shore. In flower here were *Trachyandra ciliata*, *Euphorbia caput-medusae*, *Coleonema album*, *Ruschia sarmentosa*, *Thesium capitatum*, and *Felicia fruticosa*, and *Pelargonium gibbosum* was in leaf. An Angulate Tortoise moved through the vegetation.

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, again served in the guesthouse. I'd moved into Howard's End today, and it was great not to have to go out to dinner, and to be able to eat at home.

Day 3 Friday 6th September West Coast, Darling Area, and to Langebaan

Today we left Pinelands, the weather fine, and headed for the west coast, north of Cape Town. We said our fond farewells to Martin. Having worked out a straightforward route to get us out of the city we were soon in the extensive arable land north of town. We turned off the N7 and reached the less used coastal road. At our first stop, near a filling station, 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. I stocked up on water and snacks.

At the next stop the fascinating *Babiana ringens* flowered 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. Although there were many fewer than usual here today, we did at least find a few in flower. Workers were busy fencing the northern side of the road here, so in future we'll no longer be able to access the habitat on that side of the road.

At this same stop were many other things of interest. Among the other petaloid monocots were *Wachendorfia multiflora*, *Wachendorfia brachyandra*, *Gladiolus carinatus*, *Babiana tubiflora*, and *Ferraria divaricata*.

Aspalathus spinescens was in full flower, a member of the second largest genus in the Cape Flora, comprising some 300 species. *Cissampepos capensis* twined through the shrubs. Manuleaeoid Scrophulariaceae were well represented with *Nemesia affinis*, *Hebenstreitia repens*, *Phyllopodium cephalophorum*, and *Hemimeris sabulosa*. *Cysticapnos vesicaria* was an interesting twining fumitory with small pink flowers and inflated pods, and the red tubular flowers of *Microlooma sagittatum* were

bird tongue pollinated. Also here were the brown flowered *Salvia lanceolata*, *Tetragonia fruticosa*, *Oxalis obtusa*, *Rumex lativalvis*, *Trichocephalus stipularis*, *Helichrysum revolutum*, and the endemic *Ruschia indecora*. Both *Trachyandra hirsutiflora* and *Trachyandra revoluta* were in bloom. *Osteospermum clandestinum*, *Eriocephalus racemosus*, and *Muraltia spinosa* were among the shrubs.

Our next scheduled stop was Waylands Wild Flower Reserve, part of a farm set aside for its wealth of flowers. But on arrival I was shocked to find both gates, entrance and exit, shut and locked. I later learnt that recent rains had so damaged the tracks in the reserve that it had been temporarily closed to visitors. I'm going to leave in the account of our last visit here, as hopefully next year it will again be open as usual.

Waylands 2023.

'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.'

'There was so much going on that we hardly had a second to look at anything else, but Bokmakierie sang from atop bushes, and the satyrid Boland Brown was common here, a butterfly we would see at many sites during the tour. The plants continued with *Ursinia anthemoides*, *Aspalathus hispida*, fine *Spiloxene capensis*, *Pelargonium triste*, *Ixia maculata*, *Polygala recognita*, yellow flowered *Nemesia affinis*, *Melasphaerula ramosa*, and *Montinia caryphyllacea*. There were distinctive leaves of *Eriospermum capense*. Areas were turned blue with *Heliophila coronopifolia* and *Heliophila africana*.'

Back to 2024.

So, I had to think quickly and find an alternative. Fortunately just down the road was another protected area, Oudepost. Spending the next two hours or so here we found many great things, many of the above species usually seen at Waylands being here too. Although missing some of the above species, we also added some new ones.

Just inside the gate things began well with *Lapeirousia jacquinii*, *Lachenalia pallida*, *Lachenalia unifolia*, much *Tulbaghia capensis*, fine *Romulea cruciata*, *Moraea gawleri*, *Trachyandra filiformis*, and *Albuca acuminata*. A pond supported *Spiloxene aquatica* and *Wurmbea stricta*, and *Triglochin bulbosa* at its marshy fringes. *Haemanthus sanguineus* was in leaf. *Heliophila coronopifolia* and *Heliophila africana* turned large areas of the veld blue.

The shrubby borage *Lobostemon fruticosus* was numerous in flower. *Wachendorfia multiflora*, *Spiloxene serrata*, *Romulea hirsuta*, *Polygala umbellata*, *Euphorbia genistoides*, *Hermannia alnifolia*, and *Limeum africanum* continued the variety. Boland Brown was on the wing, with several seen. A particularly fine wetter area supported much of lovely *Geissorhiza radians*, and *Romulea tabularis*, *Crassula natans*, and *Aponogeton angustifolius*. There was much evidence of porcupine diggings, with several unearthed bulbs lying on the surface.

There was a request to be driven to the HQ, shop, and orchid area for a toilet visit, and the girls there were very welcoming. Flowering *Gladiolus gracilis* was new for the tour.

Next was a visit to the Darling renosterveld reserve, with a fine display, nearly every species being different to those seen at Oudepost. Here were beautiful *Romulea hirsuta*, *Moraea tripetala*, fine *Gladiolus alatus*, *Sparaxis villosa*, lovely *Ixis scillaris*, and *Wiborgia fusca* new for the list.

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* is usually much in evidence, but was in bud this year. *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, there was *Tulbaghia capensis*, and the yellow 'mesem' *Carpantea pomeridiana* was in flower. Plants continued with *Trachyandra muricata*, *Hebenstreitia robusta*, *Chlorophytum triflorum*, *Aspalathus hispida*, *Ruschia langebaanensis*, and *Pelargonium hirtum*. Cape Teal was on the pond.

Now heading purposefully for our accommodation in Langebaan we arrived at dusk. Southern Black Korhaan was seen closely as we approached. We were welcomed by Jackie, and settled into the spacious rooms, having the whole place to ourselves. I headed out to sort some practicalities before we met for dinner.

I'd arranged a taxi to take us to dinner, initially to our regular restaurant in Langebaan. However on arrival the place was packed and they told me they'd given our booked table to someone else! Well, they won't see us again. Our driver recommended another place, actually much closer to the guesthouse, and this turned out to be a great choice, very welcoming, the food excellent, a good waterside restaurant. I later phoned for the taxi to take us home.

Day 4 Saturday 7th September

West Coast National Park

After enjoying a good breakfast we set out to explore the West Coast National Park. A short drive through Langebaan 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.

It was immediately obvious how busy the park would be today. Already there were many cars at the northern gate, it not helping that the card machine there did not work, so no-one could pay the entrance fee. Of course this was a Saturday at the height of the flower season, but I'd never seen the park quite so busy. The shows of flowers were indeed superb today, and we consoled ourselves with the knowledge that this would be the only day of the tour when we would share any site with many others, indeed most sites we visited on the tour we had completely to ourselves.

Early stops yielded *Trachyandra ciliata*, *Dichisma ciliatum*, and fine *Ferraria crispa* that I spotted as we drove. The strandveld vegetation had much *Euphorbia mauritanica*, with its distinctive yellow bracts, *Roepora margsana* with its distinctive inflated fruits, and the tall yellow and white flowered *Albuca* here was *Albuca grandis*. Various lepidoptera larvae were abundant here, many of them spectacular, such as a species numerous on *Lycium tetrandrum*, and a green and red butterfly larva on *Euclea*. Two Steenbok moved through the scrub.

Our drive around the lagoon was punctuated by Ostrich sightings, fine close Black Harrier, and hovering Black-winged Kite. Further stops produced *Ballota africana*, *Stachys aethiopica*, *Stoibrax capense*, much *Zaluzianskya villosa*, *Gazania pectinata*, and *Foveolina tenella*. *Viscum capense* parasitised *Euclea*.

We stopped at the busy HQ so I could pay the entrance fees. Whilst I did that the group watched the many flamingos on the lagoon. There were also many Cape Cormorants, Cape Spurfowl, Cape Wagtail, and as we drove away, Grey-winged Francolin on the road.

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*, *Limeum africanum*, *Cynanchum africanum* in flower, *Hermannia scabra*, *Thesium spinosum*, *Foveolina tenella*, *Tylecodon paniculatum*, *Roepera flexuosa*, *Zaluzianskya parviflora*, *Corycium orobanchioides*, *Senecio maritimus*, *Arctotis stoechadifolia*, *Pharnaceum lineare*, and *Satyrium odorum*. A juliform millipede crossed the track.

At a coastal stop, the ocean lively, were *Atriplex cinerea*, *Roepera cordifolia*, *Chenolea diffusa*, *Didelta carnosus* in impressive flower on one slope, *Senecio littoreus*, and *Mesembryanthemum guecherianum*. African Oystercatcher was on the rocks.

We reached the Postberg section of the park, open only in August and September, and the destination of nearly all visitors here, attracted by its wild flower displays. Cape Mountain Zebras (native but re-introduced) and Gemsbok (translocated), grazed on the open grassland.

Despite twenty or thirty visitors wandering around the veld taking selfies, when we got out to seriously look at the plants, the rangers almost immediately singled us out and moved us on, only us, leaving all the general tourists to wander where they wished! I tried to reason with them, but they were having none of it.

On the Postberg the floral show this year was incredible, the vast sheets of colour given primarily by various composites. *Felicia tenella* was in flower, and there were *Euphorbia burmannii*, *Roepera morgana*, abundant *Oncosiphon suffruticosum*, and *Moraea fugax*.

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. The initially full car park steadily emptied during our visit, everyone perhaps going home to watch today's rugby match?

After lunch we set out on a short walk. Near the vehicle were both *Diascia diffusa* and *Diascia longicornis*. The red *Pelargonium fulgidum* was striking (we'd seen it as we drove too), and there was *Pelargonium hirtum*. *Trachyandra muricata*, *Asparagus capensis*, and *Drimia exuviata* were here, and *Chasmanthe floribunda* was in fruit. *Agathosma imbricata* was in fine flower. Among other species here were the pink flowered *Podalyria argentea*, *Nemesia affinis*, *Hemimeris sabulosa*, and *Muraltia harveyana*. *Gomphocarpus cancellatus* was in distinctive fruit. Karoo Girdled Lizard and Cape Skink were seen well.

Plants continued with *Moraea gawleri*, *Pharnaceum lanatum*, *Othonna cylindrica*, *Lampranthus aureus*, *Phyllopodium capillare*, *Stachys aethiopica*, *Manulea rubra*, *Clutia daphnoides*, and *Muraltia macropetala*. *Watsonia meriana* was in fine flower. The ferns *Cheilanthes hastata* and *Cheilanthes multifidus* were identified. Cape Bunting sang from the rocky outcrops.

Across the bay were good views of Langebaan. Now back in the vehicle, the floral show continued superb, many flowers as we drove. Two more Black Harriers were in the air.

Once on the opposite side of the lagoon, the next stop, a rocky promontary with a small historic building atop it, produced the diminutive *Ornithogalum multiflorum*, *Crassula muscosa*, *Chaenostoma uncinatum*, *Oftia africana*, *Crotalaria excisa*, and *Adenogramma glomerata*.

At the nearby bird hide were Kittlitz's Plovers, and both Greater and Lesser Flamingos side by side very close to us. Beside the boardwalk bloomed the beautiful *Gladiolus orchidiflorus*. African Spoonbill was also seen today.

There was time to relax and catch up on notes back at the guesthouse, later the taxi driving us to and from Marc's, where we enjoyed another great dinner.

Day 5 Sunday 8th September Journey to Nieuwoudtville via Veldriff, Cedarberg, Knersvlakte and Van Rhy'n's Pass

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

We took the coast road north of Veldriff and then headed inland towards the Cedarberg. Our first stop was to admire thousands of red *Babiana hirsuta* flowering in dunes. This was an incredible sight, one of the floral shows of the tour. There were many where we stopped but the display stretched for quite some way as we drove. Here too was much fine *Euphorbia caput-medusae*, many impressive *Brunsvigia orientalis* leaves, fine *Senecio elegans*, and *Silene crassifolia*. Karoo Lark sang.

As we drove we saw Blue Crane close to the road and Jackal Buzzard atop telegraph poles.

It was good to find Verloren Vlei no longer dry, on my last visit there had been no water at all. This year it was again a sizeable lake. Here we saw *Tylecodon wallichii*, and it was pleasing to find many *Lachenalia hirta* at the only site we have seen the species. Little Grebe was on the water.

A scenic drive took us towards Clanwilliam, the roadsides very floriferous. A stop yielded *Lapeirousia jacquinii*, *Leucospermum loranthifolium*, and *Leucospermum pubescens*, and *Elegia macrocarpa* was added to the growing restio list. South African Shelduck was nearby.

We reached the N7 where we found a track where we could get away from the highway. Here a colony of Southern Red Bishops caused much interest and *Gladiolus venustus* was in flower. *Lebeckia sepiaria* bloomed on the highway verges. A roadside picnic table near the Olifants River was a suitable place to eat lunch.

Later we made a fuel and supply stop, and before long we were in the arid landscape of the karoo, amid *Acacia karoo* scrub. Now at the southern edge of Namaqualand the floral show was superb this year. In the days immediately preceding the tour Callan and I had made a speedy trip as far north as Springbok to explore the excellent flowering there this year. At this stop, a place we'd stopped a week or so earlier on our way north, we saw *Galenia sarcophylla*, *Ferraria variabilis*, *Lachenalia unifolia*, *Lapeirousia angustifolia*, *Heliophila variabilis*, *Mesembryanthemum rapaceum*, *Cotula pedicillata* (but orange not yellow flowered), *Amellus microglossus*, and *Dimorphotheca pinnata*.

Perched Greater Kestrels were seen as we drove.

We took a detour onto a side track late afternoon which allowed a taste of the fascinating vegetation of the quartz pebble expanse of the Knervslakte. Our main target, the succulent ‘babies bottoms’, *Argyroderma delaeti*, was numerous here, and we found several fine patches. A palette of stunning colours was provided by a fine mixture of composites and mesems. *Cotula* coloured whole areas yellow and *Crassula natans* coloured whole areas red. Short explorations yielded *Malephora purpureo-crocea*, *Plantago cafra*, *Cyanella hyacinthoides*, *Aloe falcata*, and *Ornithogalum polyphyllum*. *Moraea serpentina* was in fine flower, the first time we’d seen it for several years, and *Lachenalia violacea* and *Gladiolus scullyi* were pleasing finds. At least six Ludwig’s Bustards was a highlight.

Next we climbed the escarpment towards Vanrhyns Pass, seeing *Tylecodon paniculatus* and *Ficus cordata* on the slopes. A view stop allowed fine vistas west in the late afternoon light.

Having arrived with a little time to spare, we had an initial taste of the floral wealth of the Nieuwoudtville area. *Bulbinella nutans* coloured large areas yellow, and the delicate *Bulbinella eburniflora* was here too. Yellow flowered *Babiana vanzylliae* was in fine form and *Hesperantha pauciflora* coloured areas pink, the most I’d ever seen here. Blue *Ixia rapunculoides* was locally numerous. An impressive start.

Soon we reached the characterful town of Nieuwoudtville, and our guesthouse. Dinner was served there tonight, our nearby restaurant being closed, they had brought us delicious bobotie, heated up by the guesthouse owners. I’d ordered drinks too.

Day 6 Monday 9th September Nieuwoudtville – Quiver Tree Forest and Wild Flower Reserve

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

The Quiver Tree is a species of *Aloe*, *Aloe dichotoma*, with a remarkably distinctive shape, here forming a very sparse and open ‘forest’ on a dry rocky hillside, an atmospheric and beautiful place. On previous visits the Quiver Trees appeared to be suffering somewhat from the recent droughts. Reassuring that this year they were all healthy.

At this southern edge of Namaqualand, fittingly we saw Namaqua Dove along the entrance road.

I was initially dismayed as our usual site has now been fenced making access impossible, but I soon spotted a sign that led us to a new official entrance, where a small fee was collected, a small selection of souvenirs was on sale, and we found the best facilities of the whole tour, beautifully decorated. A path led us into fine habitat.

The arid slopes yielded many interesting species, the Karoo Violet, *Aptosimum indivisum*, particularly attractive. Among the composites were *Othonna quercifolia*, *Arctotis fastuosa*, *Rhyncopsidium pumilum*, *Osteospermum sinuatum*, *Gazania heterochaeta*, and *Gazania lichtensteinii*, and the unusual *Codon royenii* represented the Boraginaceae. The highlight was superb flowering *Hoodia gordonii*. This striking spiny succulent was in full flower, flesh-pink and saucer shaped. One of the tour highlights, I took a picture of the group sitting beside it.

Plants continued with *Zaluzianskya violacea*, *Trichodesma africanum*, *Arctotis campanulata*, *Caroxylon aphyllum*, and *Osteospermum pinnatum*.

To the north were fine views of a vast arid landscape. Western Rock Skinks scuttled for shade, and Dusky Sunbirds were much in evidence. The small pond at the junction with the highway surprisingly had Greater Flamingos.

Back towards town, we made a roadside stop that produced some fine plants. *Codon royenii* was again in flower. *Forsskaolea candida*, belonging to the nettle family, grew at the roadside. *Leysera gnaphthaloides* and *Didelta spinosa* were among a number of composites, and the spiny *Pelargonium echinatum* was in flower. Yellow flowered *Lotononis leptoloba* and blue flowered *Lotononis maximilaiani* were at the roadside, and *Lampranthus watermeyerii* was new for the list. The alien *Medicago laciniata* was also new for the list.

At the next stop was an *Indigofera* with very impressive pods, possibly *Indigofera alternans*. Tubular purple flowered *Peliostomum virgatum* was attractive. Here were many *Moraea aspera*, with spiralled leaves.

Another side track took us again to the area we'd visited the previous evening, with vast sheets of *Bulbinella nutans* and whole fields pink with *Hesperantha pauciflora*. Here too were *Moraea ciliata*, *Moraea bifida*, and *Romulea hirta*. *Sparaxis elegans* was in superb flower, always one of the highlights here.

The next site, as with all places we visited today, we had to ourselves. *Romulea sabulosa* was in superb flower, and *Dolichos decumbens*, *Hesperantha pilosa*, *Senecio erosus*, and *Bulbine alooides* were among the many other species. In a pool, *Limosella grandiflora* was new for the list. Here we enjoyed lunch, somewhat delayed as there had been so much to see.

Petaloid monocots continued with the yellow *Babiana vanzijliae*; blue *Babiana sambucina*; *Hesperantha cucullata*; the blue spikes of *Ixia rapunculoides*; *Moraea vallisbellii*; *Bulbinella eburniflora*; and *Lapeirousia jacquinii*. The variety continued with *Asparagus ovatus*, *Gladiolus scullyi*, *Diascia whiteheadi*, and *Selago glabrata*.

The orchids here were the endemic *Corycium ingeanum*, very similar to *Corycium orobanchioides*. *Gazania rigida*, *Cotula nudicaulis*, and *Hebenstreitia parviflora* were seen, and *Wiborgia monoptera* and *Wiborgia tetraptera* were both in flower this year.

Next we walked a little further to a streamlet that supported a fine population of *Onixotis stricta*, a few *Spiloxene aquatica*, and pretty *Heliophila amplexicaulis*. Under the trees here were a number of the interesting 'stemless' orchid *Satyrium pumilum*, fly pollinated.

Our last stop of the day was at the extensive Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, another great site, and superb today. We were briefly stopped at a routine police checkpoint en route, and they later stopped us a second time on our return journey! The dolerite here supported many special plants. Immediately out of the vehicle we saw *Lapeirousia oreogona*, always one of the highlights here. We explored the rock outcrops, punctuated by, among other things, *Hesperantha bachmannii*, *Babiana framesii*, *Bulbinella elegans*, *Roepora foetida*, *Melianthus comosus*, *Stachys rugosa*, *Cotula microglossa*, *Diascia veronicoides*, *Hemimeris gracilis*, *Geissorhiza inaequalis*, and *Androcymbion latifolium*. The Pineapple Lily, *Eucomis regia*, was a highlight and the local endemic *Zantedeschia*

odorata was in flower. The orchid *Pterygodium schelpei* flowered in rock crevices. Malachite Sunbird was seen closely. The last plant of note, the other side of the vehicle, was the distinctive *Veltheimia capensis*.

Driving back we found the gate closed, earlier than we'd been told it would be, but as the driver of another vehicle we met had told us, the chain was in position but the lock was not closed.

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

We later walked the couple of blocks to the restaurant, open tonight, where Wessie and her staff welcomed us and gave us a great dinner.

Day 7 Tuesday 10th September Nieuwoudtville - Matjiesfontein and Hantam

We initially travelled south to the farm at Matjiesfontein., en route seeing many Blue Cranes and several Ludwig's Bustards in the veld south of town. White-throated Swallows were beside a small bridge.

At a group of historic sandstone buildings, I paid the small fee for the circuitous flower drive, a 13km route. We were greeted by yet more remarkable flower shows. Whole areas were coloured by abundant *Ursinea cakilefolia*. Various short stops yielded *Lachenalia obscura*, *Hebenstreitia parviflora*, and *Bulbine succulenta*. A recent burn site had abundant fine *Bulbinella eburniflora*, *Nemesia cheiranthus*, fine *Corycium ingeanum*, *Oxalis flava* leaves, *Oxalis luteola*, and *Hebenstreitia dentata*. Strange tubes in the earth here were perhaps made by wasps? Familiar Chat, Cape Clapper Lark, and Capped Wheatear were among the birds. Once again visiting the small shop at the end of the drive we were excited and dismayed to see picked *Gladiolus watermeyerii* in a vase. Gathered on the farm of course, but we'd not seen it! Nearby we drove a short way onto the entrance track to the farm we have stayed at many times in the past, to search for *Gladiolus uysiae*, another beautiful species we've seen here several times. With us all splitting up to cover the widest area possible unfortunately we found no gladiolus today (so the second species missed this morning!), but we did see fine *Wurmbea spicata*.

It was time to head purposefully nearer to town, and we reached Hantam Botanic Garden in time to eat our lunch on the lawn.

In the past we joined the afternoon tour of the reserve, an old characterful bus taking us across the veld onto the dolerite ridge. In later years the bus was replaced by an open jeep. For a few years these tours were suspended, but thankfully they now operate again, and the director of the garden, Simphwe, took us on an extensive tour. We were not alone, and shared the tour with an interesting and diverse mix of a few other visitors, whose interest seemed to range from almost none to as keen as we were!

Blue Cranes were flying and calling. Near the HQ abundant *Cotula nudicaulis* coloured vast areas. A short walk yielded *Romulea montana*, *Dolichos decumbens*, *Tetragonia portulacoides*, and *Lotononis hirsuta*. I was pleased to show everyone the long-tongued fly *Moegistorhynchus*, the pollinator of many long tubed flowers in the region. A target was the endangered endemic *Euryops virgatus* of which there was a quite healthy population here. One of the group, Lyn, much to my envy, found a Ludwig's Bustard feather, and her husband, Malcolm, put it in his pocket. My, I wanted that, and later it was mine!

It has been calculated that up to 20,000 bulbs can occupy a square metre of ground here! We drove through town, passing the Wild Flower Reserve, and onto the extensive property of Hantam to the north-east of town, and the dolerite outcrops. Common Quails flew up as we drove across the veld and Rock Hyraxes scampered and basked on the rocks.

We reached fields full of the orange flowered endemic subspecies *Bulbinella latifolia doleritica*, and vast areas of yellow *Bulbinella nutans*, but amazingly the two were completely separate, not mixing at all. On the dolerite flats were many of the lovely *Hesperantha vaginata*, abundant this year. The endemic *Romulea monadelpha* was in perfect flower. Short stops yielded *Diascia whiteheadi*, *Albuca namaquensis*, *Moraea odorata*, *Lachenalia violacea*, *Rhyncopsidium pumilum*, *Diascia cardiosepala*, *Othonna auriculifolia*, *Lapeirousia oreogona*, and *Lapeirousia plicata*, the first time we'd seen this last species here.

Seeing a group of Ludwig's Bustards gave me the chance. 'Oh, some people are fortunate enough to have a feather of one of those' I ventured with exaggerated emphasis. Malcolm immediately reached inside his pocket, and handed his feather back to me. My, what a kind gesture, I really did not expect that, very many thanks to him. It still adorns my hat.

Secretarybird was a bonus, always a special sight, and two Bat-eared Foxes moved across the veld, another bonus.

At the end of the tour we said our thanks and farewells to each other, and I drove us back to town. That evening due to everyone feeling under the weather, and just choosing a quiet evening in, I ate alone at the very good restaurant just down the road.

Day 8 Wednesday 11th September Cederberg, Middleberg Pass, to Ceres

Saying farewell to Nieuwoudtville we headed south. This year I knew that there was little in flower in the Tanqua Karoo, so the decision was made to take an alternative route to Ceres, as we had also done on the last visit, instead of our usual route across the Tanqua. This took us through fascinating habitat south of Nieuwoudtville, thence to the Cederberg, Pakhuis Pass, Clanwilliam, south to Citrusdal, over the Middleberg Pass and Gydo Pass, and finally into Ceres.

It was very difficult not to stop as often as we wanted to but we had a long distance to cover today, with many potential stops. South of town Ludwig's Bustards were again seen closely, and Southern Pale Chanting Goshawks were on telegraph posts. A great sight was some one hundred Blue Cranes, superb, and Black Harrier and Steenbok were seen again too.

An empty long dirt road took us towards the Cederberg, and it took one hour exactly to the junction with the 364. At our first stop were *Ruschia extensa* and *Ruschia caroli*, *Lessertia frutescens*, *Lobostemon laevigatus*, and *Nemesia anisocarpa*.

At Botterkloof Pass were many striking *Pelargonium magenteum*, aptly named for its intense colour. Single stemmed *Aloe comosa* became a feature, a local endemic, and *Crassula brevifolia* was in flower. On the narrow steepest stretch of road at the pass, I stopped to let a car coming up past, and the driver even stopped and thanked me for having done so, as in his experience most do not!

Next were many more superb *Pelargonium magenteum*, as well as *Tetragonia hirsuta*, *Drosanthemum hispidum*, and *Gladiolus venustus*. A stunning red form of *Gazania rigida* became a feature. Finally we reached the tarmac, the impressive outline of the Cedarberg ahead.

Pakhuis Pass is always a fascinating area. Here were many, mostly new, plants, including *Phylica oleifolia*, *Eriocephalus purpureus*, *Metalasia densa*, *Felicia dregei*, *Felicia merxmuelleri*, *Lebeckia pauciflora*, *Pelargonium scabrum*, and *Searsia undulata*. A great find was the local endemic *Ruschia cederbergensis*. Proteaceae were a feature, namely *Leucospermum calligerum*, *Protea laurifolia*, *Protea glabra*, *Leucadendron loranthifolium*, *Leucadendron pubescens*, and *Paranormus bracteolaris*.

Here was an impressive Aardvark burrow, with very fresh prints at its entrance. A few years ago I had been very pleased to find a skull of a small cat at this site. 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 and were soon on the road again. The next part of the journey was on a fast stretch of the N7 as far south as Citrusdal. We had a rest stop, refueled, stocked up on supplies, and I 'phoned the hotel to check all was ready for our late afternoon arrival. Near here on a flowery roadside were fine *Ixia scillaris*, *Geissorhiza exscapa* new for the tour, *Geissorhiza inaequalis*, *Sparaxis metelerkampiae*, *Gladiolus venustus*, *Ornithogalum maculatum*, and *Lachenalia mutabilis*.

Next stop was at Middleberg Pass where, unusually, the flora was rather backward this year. We did however see the attractive *Leucadendron rubrum*, and nearby was *Wurmbea spicata*. Driving purposefully now, further south we stopped to watch a small group of Grey Rhebok.

Another pass brought us into quite different habitat and landscape, the verdant fruit growing region of the Ceres valley. The light was fading as we made our way to the hotel.

In Ceres we arranged ourselves into the comfortable rooms, situated around a courtyard, before enjoying a welcome dinner.

Day 9 Thursday 12th September

Ceres and Tulbagh

The morning was spent exploring the area around Ceres, where on each visit the most productive areas depend on recent burn sites. Initially I drove us to the furthest point along the most productive road, looking out for the most promising sites along the way. There have been productive burns in the area since our very first visit. Unfortunately much of this area has been seriously fenced since my last visit making access impossible, but I did find one superb site with easy access.

The first highlights were fine *Spiloxene capensis*, and the red flowered endemic *Gladiolus quadrangularis*, many flowering on one slope. A yellow flowered *Hermannia* was numerous. A shrubby *Pelargonium* with spiky leaves also awaits identification.

The extensive burn produced new plants every few steps. The yellow *Moraea fugacissima* was in fine flower, a species that had gone over when we'd visited Rondebosch Common at the start of the tour. The beautiful *Moraea macronyx* was in fine flower, *Moraea longistyla* was new to us, and the common *Moraea tripetala* was here too. The variety continued with yellow flowered *Geissorhiza ornithogaloides*, *Babiana lineolata*, *Babiana sambucina*, fine *Nemesia barbata*, *Ferraria divaricata*,

Lachenalia orchioides, *Spiloxene ovata*, and *Selago glutinosa*. There were a few more mystery species here including a small yellow *Nemesia* and another *Hermannia* with dark yellow flowers and very large leaves, possibly *Hermannia salviifolia*.

Orchids were well represented with *Disa biflora*, *Disperis circumflexa*, *Disperis villosa*, *Satyrium erectum*, *Corycium orobanchioides*, and *Holothrix villosa*. A highlight was the hoped for Spider Orchid, *Bartholina burmanniana*, with its lovely finely divided flowers, and a total of some five in perfect condition were found this year.

Sheltered banks had the orchid *Disperis bolusiana*, and the diminutive irid *Xenoscapa fistulosa*. Roadsides had many more *Geissorhiza ornithogaloides*, and *Gladiolus venustus*. At a new site for us we ate lunch, among the many plants here the greenish yellow flowered pea *Lotononis prostrata*.

In the afternoon we headed west, to the town of Tulbagh, only some forty kilometres away. The first stop yielded very many orange flowered *Ornithogalum dubium* and the deep red *Babiana villosa*, a local speciality, in flower. Also here was *Albuca foetida*. A beautiful *Pelargonium* with trefoil leaves that I had found here a few years ago had proved hard to identify with the monograph, and unfortunately I have not been able to relocate it since.

Nearby were many *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*, fine *Geissorhiza aspera*, *Hesperantha falcata*, and the local endemic *Lachenalia mediana rogersii*. Alpine Swifts sped overhead.

Another recent burn site proved to be another tour highlight. Here was abundant *Gladiolus alatus* in fine flower; *Sparaxis villosa*; beautiful orange and yellow *Zaluzianskya divaricata*; *Nemesia barbata* in both blue and white and black and white forms, as we'd also seen at Ceres; superb *Spiloxene capensis*; plum coloured nominate *Sparaxis grandiflora*; extensive patches of the orchids *Pterygodium alatum* and *Pterygodium catholicum*; many impressive *Drosera cistiflora* and *Drosera trinervia* in flower; and one or more species of *Sebaea*. We could have spent all day exploring this superb area, it was simply stunning.

Lastly we drove into the town of Tulbagh to stroll along its street of beautifully preserved traditional Cape buildings which looked fine in the late afternoon light.

We returned to Ceres after a very enjoyable afternoon. I saw African Harrier Hawk over the hotel garden.

Day 10 Friday 13th September Ceres to Houwhoek via Worcester and Franschhoek

After another good breakfast we headed again over Michell's Pass. The route took us south along the Breede River Valley. Perched Giant Kingfisher was seen as we drove, and two pale phase Booted Eagles were in the air.

We spent most of the morning exploring Worcester Karoo Botanic Garden. Above the planted gardens is excellent native succulent karoo vegetation, on Malmesbury shale. Here *Euclea undulata* was common and shrubby *Wahlenbergia nodosa* was in flower. The succulent rather crassula like shrub was *Othonna arbuscula*. *Nymania capensis* was in both flower and impressive fruit. A few *Haworthia arachnoidea* in flower was a highlight, and there were *Haworthia pumila* rosettes. There were many impressive *Conophytum ficiforme* on the rocks. Among the many other plants here were *Crassula ovata*, *Crassula fascicularis*, *Crassula umbella*, *Searsia dissecta*, *Manochlamys albicans*, *Selago*

eckloniana, and *Passerina obtusifolia*. The distinctive leaves of *Oxalis convexula* were identified and *Senecio junceus* had succulent leafless stems.

Butterflies were few on this tour, but Cape Black-eye was a good find, its larval foodplants species of *Crassula*. Fairy Warbler was seen well and Rock Hyraxes scampered on the outcrops. The woody *Heliophila cornuta* was in flower.

There were fine views south, across Worcester, to the remarkable series of different mountain ranges, as far as the Riviersonderend.

Back on the level after our circuitous walk, among the plantings, predominantly of local native species, were a good selection of species growing wild such as *Pterygodium volucris* and *Polygala microlopha*. We walked slowly admiring the many fascinating plants, not least a fine selection of euphorbias. Sadly the little shop here which used to stock a small selection of books is no more. A distinctive beetle here was *Thermophilum decemguttatum*. *Drosanthemum speciosum* is a striking red local endemic and was in fine flower. Walking back to get the vehicle I saw Layard's Warbler.

I'd suggested everyone visit the garden cafe for a quick coffee, and I'd meet them there. It turned out that the owner was not impressed that we were in a hurry and were not stopping for lunch. I hope his attitude was mock anger! The reason we no longer do eat lunch here, is on a previous visit we'd ordered lunch well in advance, the previous day in fact, asking for it to be ready when we arrived, which we did exactly at the time I'd told them. But things did not bode well when the staff then started asking us e.g. what bread we wanted for the sandwiches we had ordered, chips or salad, and similar questions. We had intended everything to be absolutely ready for us when we arrived but clearly they had not even begun to prepare anything! This had been very annoying and frustrating and we faced a very long wait. The food was good when it finally arrived but we'd lost interest by then! Back to this year I did at least order a bobotie for my breakfast. While that was being heated I searched for the local endemic *Lachenalia stayneri* which I had discovered, new for the list, on a previous visit. This I located, and duly showed everyone.

Negotiating Worcester, we took the road south, finding a roadside stop at which to eat lunch, several *Watsonia meriana* on the banks opposite.

We drove through the attractive town of Villiersdorp and began a discussion about Friday 13th!

Next was Franschoek Pass, to explore the slopes above a very large reservoir. This area is most productive after a burn, of which there were none this year, but we did see *Romulea rosea*, *Lachenalia orchioides*, *Struthiola confusa*, *Oxalis purpurea*, *Phaenocoma prolifera*, *Metalasia cephalotes*, *Gladiolus hirsutus*, and *Erica sitiens*. A small white *Geissorhiza* awaits identification.

We arrived at Houwhoek with time to make a first visit to the extensive burn site near the hotel, after a quick stop there to use the facilities. This burn is several years old but there had also been a recent burn on the same site and the flora was consequently excellent this year. I had stayed at Houwhoek before the tour, and had already explored to see how things were this year. Among the many highlights were many of the lovely pink *Geissorhiza schinzii*, and stunning *Phaenocoma prolifera* again. On the *Geissorhiza* was the beetle *Ceroctis capensis*, black with yellow markings.

The grass *Aristida diffusa* was numerous. *Leucospermum cordifolium* was in full bloom and two very interesting proteas were *Paranormus bolusii* and the cryptic *Serruria flagellifolia*. Leaves of the ground protea *Protea scabra* were distinctive, and I was delighted to find one in perfect flower. This

was a highlight of the whole tour for me. New plants came every step, with *Microdon dubius*, extensive *Berzelia lanuginosa*, attractive *Edmondia fasciculata*, and *Lobelia tomentosa*, *Lobelia linearis*, and *Lobelia pinifolia* all here. Among the *Ericas* were *Erica hispidula* and *Erica corydalis*. The variety continued with *Othonna quinqueidentata*, *Ursinia paleacea*, and *Athrixia heterophylla*. A species of *Cyphia* and *Adenandra brachyphylla* appeared to be co-mimics, for pollinators, so similar did their flowers appear. *Gladiolus debilis* was in fine flower, the orchid *Disperis capensis* was a great find, as was the asclepiad *Aspidoglossum heterophyllum*.

Back in the vehicle, despite our hotel being very close to the west of the site, the safe option is to turn left, take the carriageway some way to the east and return via the next junction, to turn west across the busy highway is not sensible. So we crossed Houwhoek Pass twice, seeing two species of *Watsonia* on the roadsides, *Watsonia marginata* and *Watsonia meriana*. In fact there was a fine extensive burn beside the westward carriageway, but no way was it possible to stop.

We checked in to the Houwhoek Inn, where we were to spend the next two nights. I consider this one of my many homes from home, so often have I stayed here, it has a fine location for visiting many productive areas. We settled in to the comfortable rooms, and enjoyed a hearty dinner in the welcoming dining room, busy this Friday evening.

Day 11 Saturday 14th September Fernkloof, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, Betty's Bay

After an extensive, and busy, breakfast, we made the short journey to the coast at Hermanus and visited the lovely reserve at Fernkloof where we began at the small visitor centre where a small selection of species currently in flower in the reserve is collected and labelled. Unusually this year there were no labelled restios, always a feature of the site.

We walked slowly up the gully noting much of interest. *Protea longifolia* was in bloom, the low growing *Protea cordata* was in leaf, and *Serruria elongata* was a highlight. As usual there was a selection of *Thesium* species, *Thesium strictum* and *Thesium euphorbioides* being distinctive, some nineteen species occur here. Here were *Penaea cneorum*, *Saltera sarcocolla*, *Struthiola tomentosa*, and *Aristea capitata* in bud. *Erica sessiliflora* had beautiful pale green tubular flowers, and purple flowered *Psoralea pinnata* was a feature of the streamside. *Gladiolus hirsutus* was in fine flower, locally common in the area. Among the composites were *Anaxeton asperum* and *Oedera imbricata*. Mountain Cypress, *Widdringtonia nodiflora*, was an interesting find.

Sue and Ruth chose to take a rest and wait at a conveniently positioned bench, whilst Bob and I ventured a little further along the trail. Upper cliffs had *Hypocalyptus oxalidifolius*, many *Bulbine lagopus*, *Centella triloba*, and *Crassula capensis* gone over. *Erica lutea* was in attractive flower.

Grubbia tomentosa represented an endemic family of only three species, all of which occur in the area. Adjacent to it, another very local endemic, *Retzia capensis*, was in flower. An interesting find was *Aptera fusca*, Table Mountain or Giant Cockroach. The slopes afforded fine views of the coast. Neddicky sang from atop a bush.

Now we drove west, in the Kleinmond area the pink *Protea compacta*, Bot River Protea, flowering on roadsides, although fewer than usual.

In the coastal settlement of Betty's Bay, Harold Porter Botanic Garden is a fine garden, with native fynbos stretching above the extensive plantings of native species. The bookshop, closed for a few

years, is now open again. I'd bought yet more books here before the tour began! Carpenter Bees nested in a post by the gate.

Here we enjoyed an excellent lunch in the very good restaurant, and everyone had a chance to visit the bookshop whilst we waited for our orders.

Immediately after lunch we visited the African Penguin colony nearby, later returning to further explore the gardens. We walked a coastal path that allowed us to get within inches of the penguins, allowing fine photographs. Several were close to the boardwalk, with several chicks. This species is also known as Jackass Penguin due to its call, a regular soundtrack here. Rocks had many Cape Cormorants, White-breasted Cormorants, several Crowned Cormorants, and a few Bank Cormorants. Kelp Gulls were much in evidence and Sabine's Gull was a bonus. Rock Hyraxes were on the rocks. *Ferraria crispa* was in perfect flower, an interesting find here.

Back at Harold Porter we enjoyed the fine afternoon light as we strolled through the garden. Speckled Mousebirds flew one after another from shrub to shrub, Black Sawwings were in the air, and Sweet Waxbills fed on the lawns. The woody *Halleria lucida* was in flower, we found the white flowered *Nemesia lucida*, and the restio *Elegia capensis* was a feature. A pair of Cape Sugarbirds fed on *Leucadendron cordifolium*, Southern Double-collared Sunbird puffed out its yellow pectoral tufts, and Yellow Bishop was admired.

Scanning the coast I had a brief view of a Humpback Whale. Now in the native fynbos *Erica retorta* was in fine bloom, and *Erica lutea*, *Erica hispidula*, and *Erica rhopalantha* were here too. We saw *Saltera sarcocolla*, *Indigofera glomerata*, *Podalyria oleaefolia*, and again the special endemic *Retzia capensis*, in distinctive leaf. The umbel *Centella triloba* was found on upper cliffs. Among ferns were *Blechnum capense*, *Blechnum punctulatum*, *Blechnum tabulare*, and *Histiopteris incisa*. We reached Disa Kloof and afro-montane forest along the stream. We had a group photo beneath a milkwood, 'Under Milk Wood'. Once back at the car park, ours was the only vehicle left, the gardens now closed.

That evening we enjoyed another good dinner, with the open fire blazing in the middle of the hotel restaurant.

Day 12 Sunday 15th September Houwhoek, Caledon, Napier, Bredasdorp, De Hoop

After another great breakfast we checked out of the Houwhoek Inn. We headed east, turning off the highway at Caledon, the streets quiet on a Sunday. The first highlight of the day was fine *Gladiolus liliaceus* on roadsides. We stopped when it was safe to do so, and admired them, seeing too *Aristea africana*, *Holothrix villosa*, *Baeometra uniflora*, and a pair of African Stonechats.

We continued our journey towards Napier where we visited a small protected patch of renosterveld, an excellent site. *Babiana patersoniae* and *Babiana patula* were both in fine flower. The gentian genus *Sebaea* is rather confusing, but here was the white flowered *Sebaea albens*, and *Sebaea micrantha* with tiny yellow flowers. Yellow *Spiloxene capensis* was beautiful. We made a circuit of the renosterveld, as usual having the site to ourselves. Every few steps produced new plants, among them *Helichrysum patulum*, *Agathosma ciliaris*, *Indigofera heterophylla*, *Crassula ciliata*, *Zygophyllum fulvum*, *Euphorbia ecklonii*, *Clutia tomentosa*, and *Albuca suaveolens*. A great find was several of the diminutive *Geissorhiza nana*, a scarce species. *Gnidia fourcadei* was new for the tour and *Ledebouria revoluta* was in leaf.

Bulbinella barkerae was in fine flower, *Aspalathus nigra* was attractive, and the *Chaenostoma* here was probably *Chaenostoma aethiopicum*. The beautiful pink *Ixia longituba* was in fine flower, many today, and *Ixia flexuosa* was here too. We'd seen *Watsonia aletroides* at a distance, but here we could admire it up close, with a lone *Watsonia laccata* too. *Baeometra uniflora* was fully open here. Among other species were *Polygala refracta* and *Pterygodium catholicum*.

A highlight today was lunch at the Napier Farmstall, superb and speedily served. This is a characterful place, full of interesting antiques, the staff always welcoming. We sat outside. A very enjoyable visit. One of us, I won't say who (!), tried to half inch the owner's Sunday Times, thinking it was for sale, a very kind thought of course, and in fact the owner gave it to us!

Back on the road we drove purposefully towards Bredasdorp, the southernmost town in Africa (here we were not far from Cape Agulhas). Another highlight was *Gladiolus tristis* on the roadsides, and of course we stopped to admire some fine examples of this lovely species. In town we made a brief stop at an ATM, refueled, and stocked up on a few supplies.

Once through Bredasdorp, we left the tarmac, driving east on the unpaved roads of the Agulhas Plains. We had fine views of Blue Cranes, common in the area, and Denham's Bustard, and there were two Avocets at a small pond. A short stop was made to admire *Aloe ferox*, nesting Southern Red Bishops common in the nearby reeds.

We motored purposefully as the gates at De Hoop close at 6 pm, but we arrived in good time. A short stop had *Anisodonteia scabrosa* and at the gate was the attractive *Erica mariae*. Now on coastal limestone slopes, the expanse of the park below us, and the fine coastline. 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.

We drove from the limestone ridge onto the limestone flats, all full of new plants that we would have plenty of time to appreciate tomorrow. Ostriches were much in evidence, many Eland and 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. Each of us had our own beautiful chalet, with two bedrooms.

There was a chance to catch up with notes etc. before enjoying a very good meal in the impressive restaurant where a feature is the very well stocked circular wine cellar. It was good to see again Dennis the waiter. I drove us to dinner, then drove the mini-bus back to my room, and walked back. After dinner we all walked home together, the rooms not too far from the restaurant. Scrub Hares were seen and many Eland grazed.

Day 13 Monday 16th September

De Hoop

Breakfast could be eaten inside or outside, overlooking the vlei where among several birds was Great Crested Grebe. Cape Spurfowls were much in evidence, and last visit one had stolen a slice of toast from my hand! This year it was House Sparrows that stole food from my plate. Southern Boubou was seen well.

Initially we drove rather purposefully to the coast, where the dunes held many new plants, among them *Berkheya coriacea*, *Searsia crenata*, *Muraltia satureioides*, *Acmadenia obtusata*, *Helichrysum dasyanthum*, *Phyllica ericoides*, and *Cassine peragua*. The parasites *Thesidium humile* and *Viscum*

capense were here. The leaves of *Massonia pustulata* were certainly very pustulate. *Agathosma collina* was co-dominant.

A short walk took us onto open dunes, remarkably still today with no wind, which is so often a feature here, and we enjoyed the wonderful spectacle of several Southern Right Whales near to shore. However there were many fewer than is usual this year, only some twenty or so seen whereas we have counted up to sixty in the past. Nevertheless we had fine views and sat quietly watching these marvellous cetaceans for as long as we wished. The very impressive *Senecio elegans* bloomed on the dunes, where *Passerina robusta* was colonising, and there was much *Morella cordifolia*.

Back nearer the vehicle, *Chasmanthe aethiopica* was in fruit, a good find was the scarce parasite *Cytinus sanguineus*, and *Satyrium carneum* was in bud, a very robust orchid. Cape Bulbuls and Cape Buntings were much in evidence, and Bar-throated Apalis moved through the scrub. Fork-tailed Drongo was seen.

Gladiolus cunonius was a highlight. *Euphorbia erythrina* and *Euphorbia ecklonii* were both seen. We again made several stops to watch the many unguulates, ostriches, etc. Near our buildings were many *Moraea bulbifera* in flower.

Lunch was eaten back at the restaurant and was followed by a siesta, and the opportunity to start packing. There were many Ostriches around our rooms.

In the afternoon we headed onto the limestone ridge, which produced a wealth of new species in fine limestone fynbos. Cape Mountain Zebras grazed on the flats.

Mid afternoon saw us heading back towards the gate. 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*. We again admired the *Erica mariae* at the gate. Everlastings are usually a feature, but this year we only saw *Syncarpha chlorochrysum*. Other species included *Polygala peduncularis*, *Polygala dasyphylla*, *Ursinia dentata*, *Metalasia calcicola*, *Acmadenia mundiana*, *Wahlenbergia calcarea*, and *Pelargonium betulinum*.

We sauntered slowly along the road, with fine views across the reserve, the dunes, the ocean, and the hotel. Pink *Chironia tetragona* was in striking flower, although only one this year. *Chascanum cernuum* was the only member of the verbena family on the whole tour. Among several confusing species of *Hermannia* were *Hermannia concinnifolia*, *Hermannia joubertiana*, *Hermannia ternifolia*, and *Hermannia trifoliata*. Among the many other plants this afternoon were *Euchaetis burchelli*, *Coleonema album*, *Berkheya coriacea*, and *Selago aspera*. The only *Leonotis leonurus* of the tour was here.

Grey Rhebok grazed on the flats as we returned to our houses.

At the HQ we enjoyed our last dinner of the tour. We reflected on the remarkably productive and enjoyable tour, it had been superb.

**Day 14 Tuesday 17th September De Hoop, Bredasdorp, Napier, Stanford, Betty's Bay,
to Cape Town, Departure**

Day 15 Wednesday 18th September Arrival UK

All good things come to an end, and today was the last of the tour. African Black Swifts and White-rumped Swifts flew around the HQ buildings. Of course the usual Eland, Bontebok, Zebras, Ostriches, etc. were seen as we drove out. Heading west, Purple Heron flew across the road.

Having reached Bredasdorp, and then Napier, we had a rest stop at the Napier Farmstall, an ideal choice, and they were happy to see us back. Nearby a roadside had two species of *Aloe*. Driving past Stanford, we continued to Hermanus where a short coastal stop yielded *Coleonema album*, Swift Tern, and a hawkmoth.

The coast road took us to back to Betty's Bay, the pink flowered and straggly *Protea compacta* again seen on the roadsides. We again had lunch at Harold Porter Botanic Garden, after which there was time for a short stroll in the gardens, and we saw Olive Thrush, Cape Canary, and Streaky-headed Seedeater.

It was time for the drive towards Cape Town, the route taking us along the scenic coast of False Bay. Having arrived, I dropped all at departures, and went to refuel and return the Staria. All went smoothly, the flight on time. At Heathrow we said our fond farewells after a perfect tour. Sue had been kind enough to carry some of my books for me in her check in luggage, at the end of the tour I was carrying a staggering 65kg of books with me! So at the carousel Sue returned them to me.

South Africa Systematic Lists 2024

The Itinerary

Day 1. Wednesday 4th September. Arrival. Pinelands. Kirstenbosch Botanic Garden.

Day 2. Thursday 5th September. Rondebosch Common. Cape Point.

Day 3. Friday 6th September. *Babiana ringens* site. Oudepost. Darling Renosterveld. Tienie Versveld. Langebaan.

Day 4. Saturday 7th September. West Coast National Park.

Day 5. Sunday 8th September. Veldriff. Verloren Vlei. Clanwilliam. Klaver. Knervslakte. Van Rhyne's Pass. Nieuwoudtville.

Day 6. Monday 9th September. Quiver Tree Forest. Nieuwoudtville. Bikoes. Wild Flower Reserve.

Day 7. Tuesday 10th September. Nieuwoudtville. Matjiesfontein. Hantam Botanic Garden.

Day 8. Wednesday 11th September. South from Nieuwoudtville. Botterkloof Pass. Pakhuis Pass. Clanwilliam. Citrusdal. Middleberg Pass. Ceres.

Day 9. Thursday 12th September. Ceres area. Tulbagh area.

Day 10. Friday 13th September. Worcester Botanic Garden. Villiersdorp. Franschoek Pass. Houwhoek Pass.

Day 11. Saturday 14th September. Fernkloof. Harold Porter Botanic Garden. Betty's Bay penguin colony.

Day 12. Sunday 15th September. Celdon. Napier. Bredasdorp. Napier. De Hoop.

Day 13. Monday 16th September. De Hoop.

Day 14. Tuesday 17th September. De Hoop. Napier. Stanford. Harold Porter Botanic Garden. To Cape Town.

Day 15. Wednesday 18th September. Arrival LHR.

Systematic List Number 1 Plants

Compiled by Paul Cardy

This is based on the plant list I 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), the 2014 and 2017 tours (PC), the 2018 tour (PC and CF), and the 2019 tour (PC and SM/MP). Species not seen in 2024 are retained in the list together with the year they were last seen. Where the year annotation is in brackets it refers to just the site to which it is appended, at the other sites listed in the entry it was seen in 2024. Many species were added in 2024 and are annotated 'New in 2024'. Of course all species with no year annotation were seen in 2024 too. A few species are retained from sites not visited in 2024 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. This year we did not travel through the Tanqua Karoo (due to very limited flowering there this year), or visit Papkuilsfontein at Nieuwoudtville, but records for these are retained as these sites will be included again in future.

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 'Plants of the Greater Cape Floristic Region' (PGCFR).

In 2017 there had been little rain in much of the area, and severe water restrictions were in place (and indeed still so in 2018). However in 2017 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. In 2018 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. Rain too in 2019, with lessened water restrictions, but Nieuwoudtville again much dryer than is usual.

2024 was another excellent spring, with remarkable shows of flowers, and new species again added to the list. Callan and I made a speedy visit to Namaqualand before the tour, as far north as Springbok, the floral show there being superb this year. I include species seen there (NMQ) for interest. I continued to add new books to my library, ending up carrying 65kg of books by the end of the tour. Notable were recent monographs of the Iridaceae, of *Cliffortia*, and the new Gladiolus field guide. I give details of these at the relevant places in the list.

Pteridophytes

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

Anemiaceae

<i>Mohria caffrorum</i>	Kirstenbosch, Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019), Worcester, Ceres, Caledon (2019), Napier, etc.
Aspleniaceae	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i>	African Spleenwort. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort. Kirstenbosch.
Blechnaceae	
<i>Blechnum attenuatum</i>	Kirstenbosch.
<i>Blechnum australe</i>	Southern Deer Fern. Kirstenbosch 2014.
<i>Blechnum capense</i>	Cape Deer Fern. Harold Porter Botanic Garden and Fernkloof.
<i>Blechnum punctulatum</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden and Fernkloof.
<i>Blechnum tabulare</i>	Mountain Deer Fern. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Cyathaceae	
<i>Cyathea capensis</i>	Cape Tree Fern. Kirstenbosch.
Dennstaedtiaceae	
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	Kirstenbosch and Fernkloof.
<i>Hypolepis sparsisora</i>	Grootvadersbosch 2009.
<i>Hypolepis villosa-viscida</i>	Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Pteridium aquilinum ssp. capense</i>	Bracken. Widespread.
Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Dryopteris inaequalis</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Polystichum pungens</i>	Prickly Shieldfern. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Cape Point, Fernkloof, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, and Houwhoek.
Gleicheniaceae	
<i>Gleichenia polypodioides</i>	Coral Fern. Cape Point <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> site, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, Franschhoek Pass.
Hymenophyllaceae	
<i>Hymenophyllum capense</i>	A filmy fern. Harold Porter fynbos rocks, 2018.
<i>Hymenophyllum tunbrigense</i>	Tunbridge Filmy Fern. Kirstenbosch, on rocks in wooded gorge, new in 2019 (PGC).
Lycopodiaceae	
<i>Lycopodiella cernua</i>	Michell's Pass wet roadside rocks (from vehicle!). Also Franschhoek Pass (PGC).
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>	Kirstenbosch.
<i>Polypodium ensiforme</i>	Variable fronds. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody. Grootvadersbosch 2009.
Pteridaceae	
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	Kirstenbosch.
<i>Cheilanthes capensis</i>	Cape Lip Fern. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Cheilanthes contracta</i>	Bain's Kloof Pass, 2014.
<i>Cheilanthes deltoidea</i>	Wild in Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Cheilanthes depauperata</i>	Gannaga Pass 2009.
<i>Cheilanthes hastata</i>	Postberg, Nieuwoudtville, and Ceres.

Cheilanthes induta
Cheilanthes multifidus
Pellaea pteroides
Pteris dentata

Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
Postberg and Cederberg lunch site (2019).
Myrtle Fern. Kirstenbosch and Fernkloof.
Grootvadersbosch 2009.

Schizaeaceae
Schizaea pectinata

Curly Grass Fern. Cape Point, and many fine plants in Kogelberg. 2019.

Thelypteridaceae
Thelypteris confluens

Harold Porter Botanic Garden 2018.

Gymnosperms

Cupressaceae
Widdringtonia nodiflora

Mountain Cypress. Native. Fernkloof, Kirstenbosch, Harold Porter Botanic Garden.

Pinaceae
Pinus pinaster
Pinus pinea
Pinus radiata

Maritime Pine. Alien. Widely naturalised.
Stone Pine. Alien.
Monterey Pine. Alien. In plantations but not naturalised.

Podocarpaceae
Afrocarpus falcatus
Podocarpus elongatus
Podocarpus latifolius

Outeniqua Yellowwood. Naturalised in Kirstenbosch.
Leaves narrower than *P. latifolius*. Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Kirstenbosch.

Angiosperms Palaeodicotyledons

Lauraceae
Cassytha ciliolata
Cryptocarya angustifolia

False Dodder. Yellowish parasitic vine. Widespread and locally very common.
Small tree. Harold Porter Botanic Garden.

Piperaceae
Peperomia retusa
Peperomia tetraphylla

Flowers in thread-like terminal spikes. Kirstenbosch 2019.
Epiphytic in Grootvadersbosch, 2009. Leaves in whorls of 4 with flowers in narrow terminal whitish spikes.

Monocotyledons

Agapanthaceae
Agapanthus africanus

Gone over at Betty's Bay burn site 2009.

Agavaceae
Agave americana

Century Plant. Occasionally naturalised.

Alliaceae
Allium neapolitanum
Tulbaghia capensis
Tulbaghia dregeana

Naples Garlic. Alien. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, 2014.
Allium scented. Flowers purple. Oudepost and Tienie Versveld.
Allium scented. Flowers in nodding heads, cream with yellow fleshy ring in the throat. Hantam botanic garden, not seen 2018, 2019, or 2024.

Amaryllidaceae

New to my library in 2017 was the recently published standard work 'The Amaryllidaceae of Southern Africa' by Graham Duncan, Umdaus Press, 2016. Added in 2024 was the also excellent 'Field Guide to the Amaryllis Family of Southern Africa and Surrounding Territories' by Graham Duncan, Barbara Jeppe, and Leigh Voigt, Galley Press 2020. N.B. most are autumn flowering and in leaf at this time of year.

<i>Ammocharis longifolia</i>	Noted in leaf, e.g. Near Mamre, and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Boophone disticha</i>	Undulate leaves in a spreading fan. In leaf at De Hoop 2019.
<i>Boophone haemanthoides</i>	Leaves in a spreading fan. Leaves at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>ssp. ernesti-ruschii</i>	
<i>Brunsvigia bosmaniae</i>	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 2018.
<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 at De Hoop.
<i>Gethyllis</i> spp.	Other species likely present in leaf.
<i>Haemanthus amarylloides</i>	In leaf Nieuwoudtville and Cederberg.
<i>ssp. 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. In flower at Rooisand 2019.
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 and West Coast National Park.
<i>Chlorophytum undulatum</i>	Flowers white with dark keels, 15 to 18mm across. Waylands (2019), Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, etc.
<i>Chlorophytum</i> spp.	Others possibly seen.
Aponogetonaceae	
<i>Aponogeton angustifolius</i>	Aquatic. Lanceolate leaves. Oudepost and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	Aquatic. Broader leaves. Ceres area, Tienie Versveld, Nieuwoudtville.
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, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Asparagus capensis</i>	Spiny, cladodes in clusters of 5, hairy. Darling area. West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Asparagus exuvialis</i>	Shrub, white membranous bark. Cladodes filiform. Nieuwoudtville and Ceres.
<i>Asparagus juniperoides</i>	An allied species north of Clanwilliam (<i>alopecurus?</i>) and at Worcester Botanic Garden. 2019.
<i>Asparagus lignosus</i>	Spiny, stems pale, cladodes terete. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point lunch. West Coast NP.

<i>Asparagus ovatus</i>	Cladodes ovate, many veined. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	Spiny, grey stems, cladodes in feathery fascicles. Scattered records e.g. Nieuwoudtville, Waylands (2019).
<i>Asparagus rubicundus</i>	Spiny, stems dark brown. Cladodes c.10 in fascicles. Kirstenbosch, West Coast NP, Houwhoek, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, Tulbagh.
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Cladodes in threes in one plane, one smaller opposite a larger pair. Kirstenbosch, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, West Coast NP.
<i>Asparagus suaveolens</i>	Spiny, cladodes 1 to 6 in fascicles. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
<i>Asparagus undulatus</i>	This at <i>Babiana ringens</i> site?
<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	Other species surely seen. Some 36 occur.
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. Botterkloof Pass, a very local endemic.
<i>Aloe dichotoma</i>	Kerkeboom or Quiver Tree. Quiver Tree Forest, many fine plants.
<i>Aloe falcata</i>	Multi-stemmed. Tubular flowers. Tanqua Karoo, leaves only 2014? Knervslakte 2024.
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Single-stemmed. De Hoop area, locally common.
<i>Aloe glauca</i>	A stemless aloe. North of Nieuwoudtville, new in 2018. Knervslakte 2024.
<i>Aloe microstigma</i>	Wild in Worcester Botanic Garden, many in fruit.
<i>Aloe mitriformis</i>	Leaves short, margins have prickles. Flowers scarlet in drooping heads. In flower at Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019. West Coast NP (not seen here 2019 or 2024). (<i>A.perfoliata</i>). This between Napier and Stanford?
<i>Aloe succotrina</i>	Hermanus coast, PGC, 2018. Betty's Bay.
<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 and flats.
<i>Bulbine cepacea</i>	Leaves narrowly lanceolate, surrounded at base by fibrous sheaths. Tienie Versveld and Ceres.
<i>Bulbine fallax</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Bulbine frutescens</i>	Shrublet. Nieuwoudtville to Calvinia roadside and Karoo. Not seen 2018, 2019, or 2024.
<i>Bulbine lagopus</i>	Geophyte to 40 cm, forming tufts. Common at Fernkloof.
<i>Bulbine praemorsa</i>	Leaves thick, narrowly channelled. Kirstenbosch, Houwhoek, and Nieuwoudtville. This at Franschoek?
<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. Fine at 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 and 2019, near Citrusdal. 2019 Englishman's Grave. 2024 south of Worcester.
<i>Bulbinella eburniflora</i>	To 75cm. Small creamy white flowers, with musty odour. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoes, locally very common.
<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. Vast numbers at Hantam, Nieuwoudtville.

<i>Bulbinella latifolia denticulata</i>	Yellow flowers. Ceres area 2019.
<i>Bulbinella nutans</i>	To 1m. Yellow conical racemes of flowers. Leaves to 25mm. Numerous at Nieuwoudtville. Many fewer than usual in 2017, 2018, and 2019. In 2024 very many in flower.
<i>Bulbinella nutans turfosicola</i>	Robust spikes of cream flowers. Ceres (2019), and Caledon area.
<i>Bulbinella triquetra</i>	To 35 cm. Flowers in subcorymbose to narrowly conical raceme. Caledon area and Ceres. Not seen 2024.
<i>Gasteria brachyphylla</i>	Robertson lunch site, 2018.
<i>Gasteria carinata</i>	Several on a low cliff near De Hoop, in good flower, 2019.
<i>Gasteria disticha</i>	Probably this in leaf on shale at Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Haworthia arachnoidea</i>	A few in fine flower, wild, at Worcester Botanic Garden, and several more rosettes.
<i>Haworthia minima</i>	Rosettes near Napier, 2019.
<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. 2024 near Napier.
<i>Trachyandra</i> have white flowers. Leaves basal. All have membranous sheaths at stem base unless otherwise noted.	
<i>Trachyandra bulbinifolia</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Trachyandra chlamydophylla</i>	Leaves clumped, linear and erect. Flowers congested in an unbranched raceme. Waylands, Caledon, and Napier, all 2019. 2024 this at Houwhoek?
<i>Trachyandra ciliata</i>	Leaves channelled, soft and spongy, usually hairy. Flowers in a hairy raceme, conspicuous bracts. West Coast National Park.
<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. Many at Oudepost, and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Trachyandra flexifolia</i>	Leaves often undulate, hairy. Nodding flowers in branched raceme. Oudepost and Tienie Versveld.
<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, Houwhoek, and Fernkloof.
<i>Trachyandra muricata</i>	Flowers in branched panicles, nodding. West Coast NP, Ceres, 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, Tulbagh, De Hoop.
<i>Trachyandra sabulosa</i>	Rooisand dunes 2013.
<i>Trachyandra tortilis</i>	Leaves undulate, flowers nodding. Tanqua Karoo 2013.
Colchicaceae	
<i>Baeometra uniflora</i>	Orange flowers with reddish reverse and black claw. Scattered records, e.g. Cape Point, and in fully open flower at Napier.
<i>Colchicum</i> (= <i>Androcymbium</i>) have petal like floral bracts that enclose the small flowers.	
<i>Colchicum coloratum</i>	Bracts white. Nieuwoudtville, wild flower reserve. Bracts purple. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam. (<i>C.burchellii</i> , <i>C.latifolium</i> , <i>C.pulchrum</i>).
<i>Colchicum crispum</i>	Leaves crisped and bristly. Bracts ovate, green or white. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve 2018.
<i>Colchicum eucomoides</i>	Bracts ovate, green or whitish. Cape Point and Houwhoek (2019).
<i>Colchicum hughocymbion</i>	Bracts leaf-like and acute, small. This species wild in Worcester Botanic Garden 2019.
<i>Colchicum scabromarginatum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Colchicum 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. Cape Point, and in fully open flower at 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, Bikoos, several in flower. Many at Oudepost.
<i>Ornithoglossum parviflorum</i>	Dark maroon tepals, nodding. Quiver Tree Forest, in fruit. 2018.
<i>Ornithoglossum viride</i>	Tepals green or purplish with maroon margins, nodding. Several in West Coast National Park, 2019.
<i>Ornithoglossum vulgare</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Wurmbea elongata</i>	Narrow dense spike of green flowers. Citrusdal, new in 2019. 2024, Tulbagh, cream flowers with dark margins.
<i>Wurmbea marginata</i>	Spikes of dark purple flowers. One in flower near Napier, 2019.
<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. South of Middleberg Pass, and Nieuwoudtville, De Lande.
<i>Wurmbea variabilis</i>	Flowers greenish or cream with purple nectaries and sometimes margins. Nieuwoudtville 2019.

Commelinaceae

<i>Commelina africana</i>	Flowers yellow. Wild in Harold Porter Botanic Garden 2018.
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Flowers blue. This species naturalised at Boulders? 2019.

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 Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, De Hoop, Tulbagh, 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, Ceres.

Cyperaceae

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

<i>Carpha glomerata</i>	Kogelberg.
<i>Cyperus fastigiatus</i>	Cape Peninsula, Waylands (2019).
<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 indica</i>	
<i>Ficinia nigrescens</i>	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	
<i>Ficinia praemorsa</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Ficinia truncata</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Hellmuthia membranacea</i>	Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC). De Hoop.
<i>Isolepis antarctica</i>	Scattered records.
<i>Isolepis brevicaulis</i>	West Coast National Park.
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	
<i>Isolepis prolifera</i>	
<i>Isolepis</i> spp.	Probably several different small species seen.
<i>Tetraria brachyphylla</i>	Kogelberg and Houwhoek.
<i>Tetraria thermalis</i>	Cape Point, Tulbagh, Betty's Bay, Kogelberg, Houwhoek, etc.
<i>Tetraria</i> sp.	Fernkloof.

Dioscoreaceae

Dioscorea elephantipes Elephant's Foot. Perennial with impressive exposed armoured tuber. Heart-shaped leaves and male flowers in erect racemes, female in nodding spikes. Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019), and Bikoës.

Haemodoraceae

Dilatris, Bloodroot, has leaves in a dense fan, flowers in a dense rounded or flat-topped panicle.

Dilatris viscosa Gone over, Cape Point 2012.

Wachendorfia has pleated leaves, branched inflorescence of slightly irregular flowers.

Wachendorfia brachyandra Apricot flowers. Stamens and style clustered together, to half as long as tepals. *Babiana ringens* site.

Wachendorfia multiflora Flowers dull yellow to brown. Tepals narrow. West Coast NP, *Babiana ringens* site, and Darling.

Wachendorfia paniculata Flowers apricot. Stamens and style spreading, two-thirds to three-quarters as long as tepals. Locally very common, e.g. Houwhoek, Darling, West Coast National Park.

Wachendorfia thyrsoflora Golden yellow flowers in a spike. In flower at Hottentots Holland, seen from vehicle.

Hyacinthaceae

Albuca are *Ornithogalum* like and sometimes included in that genus. They differ in erect inner tepals, with at least the inner filaments pinched below.

Albuca acuminata Flowers yellow with green keels, inner tepals with hinged fleshy flap. Waylands 2019. Oudepost 2024.

Albuca aurea Flowers erect, yellow with green keels. In the *Watsonia laccata* field near Grootvadersbosch 2009. Probably this at Swaarmoed Pass, 2019.

Albuca canadensis To 150 cm, white flowers with green keels, nodding, inner tepals with hinged fleshy flap. Widespread and locally numerous, e.g. Nieuwoudtville, Verloren Vlei, and West Coast NP. (*Albuca maxima*)

Albuca cooperi Leaves warty basally. Yellow flowers with green keels. Inner tepals hinged at tip. Waylands, Nieuwoudtville, etc. Not seen 2024.

Albuca flaccida To 1m. Flowers yellow. Inner tepals with hinged fleshy flap. *Babiana ringens* site. West Coast NP, Observatory (2019) etc.

Albuca foetida Bulbous geophyte to 40cm. Flowers yellow with green keels, nodding. Tulbagh.

Albuca fragrans To 1m, flowers in drooping racemes, yellow with green keels. Ceres area 2014?

Albuca grandis To 1.3m. Leaves fleshy. Flowers yellow-green with green keels. West Coast NP sandy flats and dunes.

Albuca juncifolia 15 to 30 cm, flowers yellow with green keels, drooping. Observatory (2019), Ceres, etc.

Albuca longipes Regular flowers, erect, white with green keels. Pakhuis Pass 2018.

Albuca namaquensis Leaves hairy. Flowers nodding, dull yellow with greenish keels. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam.

Albuca pentheri Leaves glandular hairy. Pakhuis Pass 2018.

Albuca secunda Flowers yellow with green keels. Leaves dry at flowering. Possibly seen.

Albuca setosa Leaves narrow, fleshy. Flowers erect, yellow with green keels. Tanqua Karoo 2014.

Albuca spiralis Leaves spirally twisted, glandular hairy, flowers green, outer tepals with cream to yellow margins. Worcester Botanic Garden, several, 2018. 2019 this species at Houwhoek? 2024 Pakhuis Pass.

Albuca suaveolens Flowers yellow with green keels. Nieuwoudtville, West Coast NP, Verloren Vlei, etc. Possibly other similar species seen too. (*Ornithogalum suaveolens*). Only at Napier 2024.

Albuca viscosa Leaves often spirally twisted above, glandular. Flowers nodding, yellow with green keels. Day 10, 2010.

Albuca is a complex genus and several others were certainly present.

Daubenya capensis A pincushion lily. Yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, in fruit, 2014.

<i>Daubenya stylosa</i>	A pincushion lily. Probably this numerous in fruit near Bikoes, Nieuwoudtville, 2019.
<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 bud.
<i>Drimia filifolia</i>	Leaves one to many, erect and leathery, to 2mm wide. Houwhoek.
<i>Drimia media</i>	Leaves firm. In flower Seeberg bird hide, 2014.
<i>Drimia multifolia</i>	To 20 cm, coiled filiform leaves. Nieuwoudtville, in fruit on the guest farm. 2019. (<i>Tenichroa multifolia</i>).
<i>Eucomis regia</i>	Pineapple Lily. Leaves prostrate. Flowers in a greenish leafy spike. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, several in flower.

Lachenalia 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.

The standard work is 'The Genus *Lachenalia*' by Graham Duncan, Kew 2012, and this has greatly clarified the records of this complex genus.

<i>Lachenalia alba</i>	Leaves 2, white flowers on short to long pedicels. Nieuwoudtville, several in fine flower at one site, 2019.
<i>Lachenalia anguinea</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Lachenalia bifolia</i>	Striking nodding red flowers. Over at De Hoop this year. Also many seen at Cape Agulhas (PGC) 2018. (<i>L.bulbifera</i>)
<i>Lachenalia contaminata</i>	Leaves several, flowers white with brown markings, shortly pedicillate. Usually a few in a damp meadow near De Hoop. Site very dry this year, none seen.
<i>Lachenalia glauca</i>	Apparently this species west of Clanwilliam, 2018 and 2019. Known from several sites further north, but only one in this area.
<i>Lachenalia hirta</i>	Single leaf covered with trichomes. Common at 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 (PGC) in the past.
<i>Lachenalia juncifolia</i>	Juncus-like leaves. Purple marked leaves and stems, long pedicels, anthers exserted. De Hoop and Ceres 2019.
<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 and 2019 (PGC). Houwhoek 2019 (PGC).
<i>Lachenalia magentea</i>	Similar to <i>L.juncifolia</i> . Larger flowers. Restricted range. De Hoop flats, one, new in 2019.
<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, 2019.
<i>Lachenalia membranacea</i>	<i>ssp.rogersii</i> at Tulbagh.
<i>Lachenalia mutabilis</i>	Inner tepals have broad translucent white margins. Cederberg lunch site. 1 leaf with undulate margins. Short pedicels, urn-shaped. Brown tips to flowers, anthers slightly protruding. Nieuwoudtville and Citrusdal.
<i>Lachenalia neilii</i>	This very local endemic was a great find in fine flower on dolerite in Hantam botanic garden, 2018. 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, Botrivier junction, Franschhoek and Houwhoek.
<i>Lachenalia pallida</i>	Leaves 1 or 2, flowers cream to dark yellow with brown or green markings. Locally very common, West Coast NP, Darling, 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. 2019.
<i>Lachenalia stayneri</i>	This very local endemic was wild in Worcester Botanic Garden, 1 seen.
<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 exserted. Day 8, 2012.
<i>Lachenalia unifolia</i>	Leaf single, linear, banded with green and maroon. Flowers variable, anthers included. South of Vanrhynsdorp, Oudepost, 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 2019.
<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 exserted. Nieuwoudtville 2011. 2012 near Clanwilliam. 2013 and 2014 Knervslakte. 2024 Knervslakte and several at Hantam, Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Lachenalia xerophila</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Lachenalia zebrina</i>	Leaves and lower stems strongly patterned in purple. Fine in Tanqua Karoo 2013.
<i>Ledebouria revoluta</i>	Leaf rosettes at Napier renosterveld, 2024.
<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, Hantam, and wild flower reserve.
<i>Massonia echinata</i>	Small. Little Karoo at Tradouw's Pass, 2009. Over at De Hoop.
<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. Very common at one site at Tulbagh.
<i>Ornithogalum hispidum</i>	10 to 40 cm, bracts small, flowers white. Several at Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Ornithogalum maculatum</i>	Short, flowers orange or yellow, outer tepals often with a dark tip. West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Cederberg, 2019. 2024 Citrusdal, no dark tips.
<i>Ornithogalum multifolium</i>	Very small examples, pale yellow flowers, West Coast NP.
<i>Ornithogalum nannodes</i>	Leaves of this species at Nieuwoudtville. Very small plant. 2009.
<i>Ornithogalum polyphyllum</i>	Flowers white with green keels, fragrant. Botterskloof Pass. 2019. Knervslakte 2024.
<i>Ornithogalum strictum</i>	In bud at Hantam. In flower near Clanwilliam. 2019.
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	Showy white flowers. Darling area, Nieuwoudtville (2019), Tulbagh.
<i>Ornithogalum xanthochlorum</i>	Robust with pale green flowers. Tanqua Karoo, rather common at one site 2013. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Ornithogalum</i> sp.	Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Polyxena ensifolia</i>	To 5cm, 2 leaves. In fruit at Nieuwoudtville.2019.
<i>Veltheimia capensis</i>	Sand Lily. Robust with impressive inflated fruits. Still just in flower 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, and at Pakhuis Pass. 2019.
Hypoxidaceae	
<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. Oudepost and Nieuwoudtville 2024. Also Ceres and Napier in 2018.
<i>Spiloxene canaliculata</i>	Flowers yellow or orange with dark centre. Leaves u-shaped in cross

<i>Spiloxene capensis</i>	section. Several at Tienie Versveld. 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, Kirstenbosch. Only at Ceres, Tulbagh, and Napier this year.
<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, Cape Point, etc.
<i>Spiloxene serrata</i>	Flowers white or yellow, 1 per scape. Two bracts. Oudepost, Franschhoek, Nieuwoudtville (white).
<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

Added to my library in 2024 was the superb (and heavy!) new monograph, 'Iridaceae of Southern Africa' by Peter Goldblatt and John C. Manning, *Strelitzia* 42, 2020.

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, De Hoop, Kogelberg, Houwhoek. 2024 only Houwhoek, in fruit, and roadsides between Caledon and Napier.
<i>Aristea bakeri</i>	To 1m. In fruit at Kirstenbosch. (= <i>A. macrocarpa</i>).
<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, 2019, or 2024.
<i>Aristea capitata</i>	In fruit at Fernkloof.
<i>Aristea glauca</i>	Forms low cushions with blue flowers. In flower De Hoop coastal flats.
<i>Aristea juncifolia</i>	Stem flattened and two-winged. Near Napier 2014. This Caledon to Napier 2024?
<i>Aristea spiralis</i>	Very large white or pale blue flowers. Houwhoek 2019.
<i>Aristea</i> sp.	A branched species on Betty's Bay roadsides, 2019.

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 and West Coast NP.
<i>Babiana angustifolia</i>	Dark blue flowers, inverted, 'lower' tepals with black markings. Damp areas at Tienie Versveld.
<i>Babiana carminea</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Babiana curviscapa</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Babiana dregei</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Babiana ecklonii</i>	Stem erect and well developed. Flowers violet with dark blue and cream markings. South of Nieuwoudtville, 2018.
<i>Babiana fourcadei</i>	Flowers mauve with yellow and violet markings. Near Honeywood 2009.
<i>Babiana fragrans</i>	Bain's Kloof Pass, 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. 2019.
<i>Babiana montana</i>	Flowers mauve with yellow and purple markings. Filaments unequal. North of Cape Agulhas, 2018 (PGC).
<i>Babiana mucronata</i>	Flowers pale blue with white to yellow markings, scented. Middleberg Pass, in leaf.
<i>Babiana nana</i> ssp. <i>nana</i>	Flowers blue or purple with white markings. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, 2019.
<i>Babiana nana</i> ssp. <i>maculata</i>	Narrow leaves. Cape Point, 2019.

<i>Babiana patersoniae</i>	Flowers white to pale blue to mauve with yellow markings, fragrant. Napier.
<i>Babiana patula</i>	Short. Flowers mauve to blue with yellow markings. Very strongly fragrant. Near De Hoop (2018), and Napier.
<i>Babiana praemorsa</i>	Leaves truncate. On dolerite at Hantam.
<i>Babiana purpurea</i>	Pink to purple fragrant flowers, filaments arched, anthers arrow shaped. A few in the Caledon area, 2019.
<i>Babiana ringens</i>	Main spike axis sterile. Flowers red at ground level. Highly adapted for sunbird pollination. 2 in fine flower on roadside near Mamre, usually many more there.
<i>Babiana rubrocyanea</i>	Flowers actinomorphic, blue with red centre. Very common at Waylands. Missed due to closure of Waylands this year.
<i>Babiana sambucina</i>	Flowers mauve to violet with white markings, tube straight. Nieuwoudtville (ssp. <i>longibracteata</i>) and Ceres area (ssp. <i>sambucina</i>).
<i>Babiana scariosa</i>	Stem erect and branched. Flowers mauve and yellow. Resembles a <i>Gladiolus</i> . Gannaga Pass 2009.
<i>Babiana spathacea</i>	A distinctive species, in flower in Hantam, new in 2019.
<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 Franschoek Pass. 2019 Greyton (PGC). 2024 Franschoek Pass, PGC before the tour, gone over when we visited later.
<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 (2019).
<i>Babiana tubulosa</i>	Flowers white to cream, pink on outside, perianth tube widened for 10-21mm, filaments 20-22mm. Postberg.
<i>Babiana vanzijliae</i>	Flowers yellow. Very many at Nieuwoudtville. Previously listed as <i>Babiana vanzyliae</i> , this is now the correct spelling from ISA.
<i>Babiana villosa</i>	Actinomorphic pink to dark red flowers. In 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 fruit at Cape Point. In flower Kogelberg (2019).
<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. Several in flower on De Hoop limestone. Not seen 2024.
<i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i>	In fruit De Hoop dunes.
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	Orange-red flowers in two-ranked spike. Still in flower West Coast NP.
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	Observatory, not wild. 2019.
 <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 Betty's Bay coast.
<i>Ferraria densepunctulata</i>	Flowers greenish to grey, speckled with blue. North of Veldriff, in bud. 2019. West Coast NP 2024?
<i>Ferraria divaricata</i>	Several at Ceres, and <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Ferraria flava</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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, not in flower. 2019. 2024 Vanrhynsdorp.

Freesia 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.

Geissorhiza 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. Cape Town Observatory, West Coast National Park, Tulbagh, and Houwhoek. 2024 only West Coast NP, Seeberg.
<i>Geissorhiza bryicola</i>	White flowers and unequal stamens on wet rocks at Fernkloof. Not seen 2024.
<i>Geissorhiza divaricata</i>	Flowers small, white to pale mauve, dark mauve on reverse. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
<i>Geissorhiza erosa</i>	Red or purple flowers. Tulbagh.
<i>Geissorhiza eurystigma</i>	Flowers deep blue with a red centre. Waylands, several fine examples. Not seen due to closure of Waylands this year.
<i>Geissorhiza excapa</i>	Large creamy white flowers. Citrusdal, new in 2024.
<i>Geissorhiza heterostyla</i>	Leaf margin strongly thickened. Flowers blue to purple, stamens with one shorter filament. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
<i>Geissorhiza hispidula</i>	Flowers small, cream or white. Leaves sticky, often hispid. Rooisand 2019.
<i>Geissorhiza humilis</i>	Leaf margins and midrib thickened and sticky. Flowers yellow. Houwhoek, new in 2019.
<i>Geissorhiza imbricata</i>	Flowers white to yellow. Rooisand 2018.
<i>Geissorhiza inaequalis</i>	Leaf margin lightly thickened. Flowers pale blue, stamens with one shorter filament. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Geissorhiza juncea</i>	Small cream to yellow flowers. Several at Waylands, yellow flowers. Not seen due to closure of Waylands this year.
<i>Geissorhiza monanthos</i>	Flowers dark blue with pale centre edged with a dark ring. Waylands and Tienie Versveld, common. Not seen 2024.
<i>Geissorhiza nana</i>	Flowers white and tiny, mostly one per spike. Near Napier 2011. 2012 between Napier and Caledon. 2014 Rooisand. 2024 several at Napier renosterveld.
<i>Geissorhiza ornithogaloides</i>	Flowers yellow. Locally common at Ceres, and south of Middleberg Pass (2019).
<i>Geissorhiza ovata</i>	Flowers white, deep pink on reverse. Cape Point (2019), Houwhoek (2019), Fernkloof.
<i>Geissorhiza pappei</i>	Small white flowers. Kogelberg before the tour (PGC) in 2024. A very local endemic.
<i>Geissorhiza radians</i>	Flowers deep blue violet, with red centre edged with white. Numerous at Waylands, in very fine flower (2019). A few at Tienie Versveld (2019). 2024 several at Oudepost.
<i>Geissorhiza ramosa</i>	Blue flowers, branched, one filament shorter than others. Several at Kogelberg, new in 2019.
<i>Geissorhiza schinzii</i>	Large pink flowers with darker veins. Several in fine flower at Houwhoek.
<i>Geissorhiza similis</i>	Small white flowers. Cape Point.
<i>Geissorhiza splendidissima</i>	Flowers blue with black centre. Nieuwoudtville, several in fine flower. Not seen 2024.
<i>Geissorhiza subrigida</i>	Violet flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës, new in 2024. A very local endemic.
<i>Geissorhiza sulphurascens</i>	Flowers white to cream. Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<i>Geissorhiza tulbaghensis</i>	Flowers white with a dark centre. Tulbagh 2013.
<i>Geissorhiza</i> spp.	A few unidentified.

Gladiolus has leaves usually with a definite midrib, inflorescence a spike of usually zygomorphic flowers. Added to my library in 2024 was the excellent 'Saunders' Field Guide to Gladioli of Southern Africa' by Rod and Rachel Saunders with Fiona C. Ross, Struick, 2021.

<i>Gladiolus alatus</i>	Flowers large, orange with yellow on lower tepals. Usually scattered records, e.g. near Darling, West Coast, Tulbagh. This year numerous at Tulbagh, a few near Darling, and Botrivier junction.
<i>Gladiolus bullatus</i>	Blue and yellow flowers. Fernkloof, new in 2019.
<i>Gladiolus carinatus</i>	Flowers blue and yellow. 2 at the <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	Flower white with strong pink markings. In fine flower at Kogelberg and Betty's Bay. 2019.
<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	Pubescent leaves. Large pink to mauve, speckled, fragrant flowers. South of Nieuwoudtville, 2018.
<i>Gladiolus ceresianus</i>	Short. Flowers dull purplish with erect dorsal tepal. c.5 on Ceres burn slopes 2018.
<i>Gladiolus cunoniis</i>	Upper tepal elongate, bright red, lower tepals small and green. A few at De Hoop, and Betty's Bay (2019).
<i>Gladiolus debilis</i>	Flowers white with red markings. Fine at Houwhoek.
<i>Gladiolus gracilis</i>	Flowers pale blue but very variable. Oudepost, new in 2024.
<i>Gladiolus hirsutus</i>	Flowers pink. Fernkloof, Houwhoek, Kogelberg, locally common.
<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 roadsides, locally common.
<i>Gladiolus maculatus</i>	Brown flowers. Ceres burn site 2019.
<i>Gladiolus meliusculus</i>	Flowers bilabiate, pink to orange with with black and greenish markings. A few at Waylands 2019.
<i>Gladiolus merianellus</i>	Orange and yellow tubular flowers. Cape Point burn, new in 2018. In fruit 2019. (<i>Gladiolus bonaspei</i>).
<i>Gladiolus orchidiflorus</i>	Flowers greenish to purple with dark purple markings on lower tepals. 1 in flower at Seeberg.
<i>Gladiolus ornatus</i>	Pink flowers with white and red markings. Cape Point, 2018.
<i>Gladiolus permeabilis</i>	Flowers windowed in profile. 1 at De Hoop 2018.
<i>Gladiolus quadrangularis</i>	Leaves x-shaped in cross section. Flowers red. Ceres, several at one site.
<i>Gladiolus recurvus</i>	North of Ceres, white and yellow forms. 2019.
<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, at several sites, and Knervslakte.
<i>Gladiolus speciosus</i>	Flowers like <i>G.alatus</i> but upper tepal hooded. Fine south of Nieuwoudtville, and Tulbagh, 2018. 2024 this at Tulbagh too?
<i>Gladiolus splendens</i>	Red flowers. 1 by culvert at Nieuwoudtville, 2014.
<i>Gladiolus trichonemifolius</i>	Leaves four-grooved. Actinomorphic yellowish flowers. In fruit at Rooisand. Site not accessible 2024.
<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Flowers cream with brown shading. De Hoop area, and locally common Napier to Bredasdorp.
<i>Gladiolus uysiae</i>	Flowers bilabiate, brownish purple. Nieuwoudtville, on the farm, 2019. Not found 2024 despite a concentrated search.
<i>Gladiolus venustus</i>	Flowers purple with yellow markings on lower tepals. Nieuwoudtville, Clanwilliam area, Tulbagh, etc.
<i>Gladiolus virescens</i>	Yellow and pink flowers. In fine flower near Napier 2018.
<i>Gladiolus watermeyerii</i>	Flowers large, pearly grey with dark veins, lower tepals green. 1 at Nieuwoudtville, lunch site on first day, 2012. 2024 on display in a vase at the Matjiesfontein farm stall, but not found in the veld there!
<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, Hantam, and Ceres.
<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, locally very common.
<i>Hesperantha falcata</i>	Flowers white or yellow, outer tepals red on outside. Scattered records, e.g. Darling and Tulbagh.
<i>Hesperantha juncifolia</i>	Flowers white, pink on outside. De Hoop 2011.
<i>Hesperantha pauciflora</i>	Flowers pink. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoes. Locally extremely numerous.

<i>Hesperantha pilosa</i>	Leaves hairy on margins, midrib, and secondary veins. Nieuwoudtville and Ceres. Not seen 2017, 2018, or 2019. 2024 again seen at Nieuwoudtville, Bikoes.
<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. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Hesperantha rivulicola</i>	Flowers white, brown on reverse. Nieuwoudtville culvert 2018.
<i>Hesperantha vaginata</i>	Flowers large, cup-shaped, yellow with brown markings. Nieuwoudtville, very many over a large 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. Tienie Versveld, not in flower.
<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 (2019).
<i>Ixia latifolia</i>	Leaves relatively broad. Flowers pink. Ceres 2019.
<i>Ixia longituba</i>	Beautiful long-tubed pink flowers. Napier renosterveld, many.
<i>Ixia maculata</i>	Flowers orange to yellow with dark star-like centre. Waylands 2019. 2024 Oudepost, not in flower.
<i>Ixia micrandra</i>	Flowers pink with filiform tube. De Hoop 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 2018, a Saldanha Bay endemic.
<i>Ixia ramulosa</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Ixia rapunculoides</i>	Blue funnel shaped flowers. Many at Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Ixia scillaris</i>	Flowers pink with filiform tube. Many at Citrusdal and Darling.
<i>Ixia versicolor</i>	Linear twisted leaves. Flowers white or purple with dark centre. Rooisand 2011.
<i>Lapeirousia</i> has corrugate or leathery leaves. Flowers zygomorphic or actinomorphic.	
New to my library in 2018 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.	
<i>Lapeirousia angustifolia</i>	Whitish to pale blue scented flowers, lower tepals with a purple mark. South of Vanrhynsdorp, new in 2024.
<i>Lapeirousia arenicola</i>	Cream flowers, lower tepals with red spot. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Lapeirousia divaricata</i>	Short-tubed white to pale pink flowers. South of Nieuwoudtville, 2018.
<i>Lapeirousia fabricii</i>	Flowers large, cream to pink with red markings. Botterkloof (2019) and Citrusdal.
<i>Lapeirousia jacquinii</i>	Short, leaves ribbed, flowers zygomorphic, purple with whitish streaks on lower tepals. Darling renosterveld, West Coast NP, Cederberg, Nieuwoudtville etc.
<i>Lapeirousia oreogena</i>	Short, leaves ribbed, flowers actinomorphic, violet with cream and black markings in centre. Several in flower at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, and a few at Hantam.
<i>Lapeirousia plicata</i>	Blue flowers, white zone at tepal base, with purple triangular mark at distal edge of white zone. Leaves undulate and ciliolate. Hantam, new in 2024. This was the species shown to us on the Hantam tour as <i>Lapeirousia montana</i> , but that species occurs in the Roggeveld, not here.
<i>Lapeirousia pyramidalis</i>	Flowers cream to bluish and scented. Plants reddish. Robertson lunch site 2018.
<i>Lapeirousia silenoides</i>	Magenta to cerise flowers with creamy yellow markings. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Lapeirousia spinosa</i>	White flowers with pink markings on lower tepals. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Lapeirousia violacea</i>	Flowers long-tubed, violet with dark red markings on lower tepals. 3 at Papkuilsfontein old burn site, 2018.

<i>Melasphaerula graminea</i>	Fairy Bells. Numerous cream flowers on delicate much branched stems. Kirstenbosch, Boulders, Waylands, West Coast NP, Ceres, Nieuwoudtville, Cape Point, etc. 2019. 2024 only at Nieuwoudtville this year! Previously called <i>Melasphaerula ramosa</i> .
<i>Micranthus alopecuroides</i>	Leaves sword-shaped with distinct midvein. Houwhoek 2012, over.
<i>Micranthus plantagineus</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. Kogelberg 2019.
<i>Moraea aristata</i>	Flowers white with dark blue to emerald nectar guides, the outer tepals much larger. Going over in 2019 at the Cape Town Observatory. 2024 in fine flower Rondebosch Common.
<i>Moraea aspera</i>	Leaves loosely coiled. Flowers salmon. Many in flower 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. A few in good flower at Napier, 2019.
<i>Moraea bifida</i>	Very similar to <i>Moraea miniata</i> but with a single leaf. Numerous at Nieuwoudtville. Usually salmon, but yellow form seen too.
<i>Moraea bituminosa</i>	Yellow flowers enclosed in fibrous scales. Oudepost.
<i>Moraea brachygyne</i>	Small pink flowers with yellow, speckled centre. Van Rhyn's Pass 2019.
<i>Moraea bulbifera</i>	Stems often with bulbils at nodes. Many on De Hoop flats.
<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, 2018. 2024 Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Moraea collina</i>	Stem flexed outwards above leaf sheath. Yellow flowers, subequal tepals. Houwhoek (2019). Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Moraea cookii</i>	Yellow flowers. Englishman's Grave 2019.
<i>Moraea demissa</i>	Small yellow flowers. Middleberg Pass, 2018.
<i>Moraea deserticola</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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 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, not seen 2024.
<i>Moraea filicaulis</i>	A slender form of <i>M.fugax</i> now treated as a full species. Day 5 lunch site, 2019. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Single leaf. Flowers salmon with yellow centre, or entirely yellow, tepals subequal. Houwhoek and Napier, 2018. Sir Lowry's Pass (PGC) 2024.
<i>Moraea fragrans</i>	Many at Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and wild flower reserve dolerite. (<i>M.odorata</i>).
<i>Moraea fugacissima</i>	Stemless, yellow flowers, tepals subequal. Cape Point 2017. 2024 abundant on Rondebosch Common the morning before the tour, but all had finished flowering when we visited the following day. A few at Ceres.
<i>Moraea fugax</i>	Tepals unequal, yellow or blue. Scattered records, De Hoop, Tulbagh, West Coast NP, Tienie Versveld, Waylands (2019).
<i>Moraea galaxia</i>	Short, yellow flowers. 1 at Ceres 2019.
<i>Moraea gawleri</i>	Small iris like flowers. Waylands (brick red) (2019), Ceres (yellow), West Coast NP, Oudepost, Tulbagh, etc.
<i>Moraea inconspicua</i>	Flowers small, yellow to brown or cream, tepals unequal. Nieuwoudtville 2010.
<i>Moraea lewisiae</i>	Yellow flowers. Several near Caledon 2019.

<i>Moraea longistyla</i>	Leaf single, tepals subequal, yellow or salmon. South of Middleberg Pass (2019), and Ceres area.
<i>Moraea lugubris</i>	Short, leaves 2, Flowers deep blue with yellow nectar guides, iris like. Tulbagh.
<i>Moraea macronyx</i>	Stemless, unequal tepals, white and yellow flowers. South of Middleberg Pass (2019), and several in Ceres area.
<i>Moraea marlothii</i>	A tall species with a broad single leaf (and yellow flowers), several in leaf at Papkuilsfontein 2019.
<i>Moraea miniata</i>	Tulp. Leaves 2 or 3. Flowers salmon or yellow. Widespread and locally numerous, e.g. Rondebosch, Ceres, and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Moraea minor</i>	Leaf single. Flowers yellow or salmon. Tepal claws form a cup that includes stamens. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site (2019). Cape Point.
<i>Moraea mutila</i>	Possibly overlooked, very similar to <i>Moraea tripetala</i> , occurs Cape Point to Tulbagh.
<i>Moraea neglecta</i>	Tepals unequal, yellow with darker stippling on outer tepals. Several at Cape Point (2019). Houwhoek.
<i>Moraea ochroleuca</i>	Leaf usually single. Flowers yellow to orange and foetid. Fine at Cape Point burn site.
<i>Moraea papilionacea</i>	Leaves hairy. Flowers yellow or salmon, or both, as they were at Tulbagh.
<i>Moraea polyanthos</i>	Blue flowers, subequal tepals. Near De Hoop, on roadsides, but not seen 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2024.
<i>Moraea pritzeliana</i>	Coiled leaves. Nieuwoudtville, wild flower reserve and Hantam.
<i>Moraea pseudospicata</i>	Leaf single. (Small violet flowers with orange nectar guides.) Nieuwoudtville, in leaf, 2019.
<i>Moraea schlechteri</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Moraea serpentina</i>	Leaves twisted or coiled. Flowers white and yellow, flushed violet. Several in Knervslakte 2024, the first time we'd seen it since 2012.
<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Small mauve flowers with orange and white nectar guides. De Hoop and Tulbagh.
<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 2018.
<i>Moraea tricuspudata</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. Oudepost, Tienie Versveld, De Hoop, Nieuwoudtville, 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. Gone over in 2019. Houwhoek and Kogelberg. 2019.
<i>Moraea unguiculata</i>	Short, single leaf, tepals subequal, flowers yellow or pink with darkly outlined yellow nectar guides. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Moraea vallisbelli</i>	Stemless, with purple to mauve flowers. Ceres, 2018, a local endemic.
<i>Moraea variabilis</i>	Tepals unequal and of a distinctive dull purple brown. Several in one area at the Observatory, most in fruit but two flowers still fine, 2019.
<i>Moraea vegeta</i>	Very showy with three large purple outer tepals with dark markings. Fine at two sites near Ceres, superb examples, 2019.
<i>Moraea villosa</i>	Yellow flowers. Cape Point roadsides 2009.
<i>Moraea virgata</i>	
<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. Oudepost and Ceres.
<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 2018. Franschhoek 2024. But flowering time June!

<i>Romulea hirsuta</i>	Flowers pink with dark marks around the yellow cup. Darling area, West Coast NP, locally common. ssp. <i>cuprea</i> at Franschhoek.
<i>Romulea hirta</i>	Pale yellow flowers, sometimes with chestnut blotches at edge of cup. Nieuwoudtville, locally common.
<i>Romulea leipoldtii</i>	Flowers cream with yellow cup. Recorded 2011?
<i>Romulea minutiflora</i>	Small pale mauve flowers. Stemless. Scattered records.
<i>Romulea monadelpha</i>	Flowers red with black and silvery markings in cup. Nieuwoudtville, dolerite at Hantam, superb at one site 2014. Not seen 2017 or 2018. One in 2019. 2024 many fine at Hantam.
<i>Romulea montana</i>	Flowers yellow, darker in the throat. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Romulea multisulcata</i>	Yellow flowers, seasonal pools. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoes, 2018.
<i>Romulea obscura</i>	Variable flower colour.
<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, in fine flower 2024, the first time we'd seen it since 2012.
<i>Romulea sphaerocarpa</i>	Flowers yellow with brown markings.
<i>Romulea tabularis</i>	Flowers blue with yellow cup. Tienie Versveld and Oudepost.
<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. All 2019. In 2024 only on the Hermanus coast.
<i>Sparaxis elegans</i>	Flowers actinomorphic, salmon with purple and yellow centre. A beautiful species. Nieuwoudtville, a few in fine flower.
<i>Sparaxis grandiflora</i>	Flowers subactinomorphic. ssp. <i>fimbriata</i> , lawns at observatory in Cape Town 2019. 2024 Rondebosch. ssp. <i>violacea</i> Rooisand 2019. ssp. <i>grandiflora</i> at Tulbagh, c.4.
<i>Sparaxis metelerkampiae</i>	Flowers zygomorphic and bilabiate, violet marked with white. Citrusdal.
<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 2019.
<i>Sparaxis villosa</i>	Flowers zygomorphic, yellow and violet. Tulbagh and Darling renosterveld.
<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. Villiersdorp to Franschhoek roadside, Caledon to Napier roadsides, and Napier. Locally numerous.
<i>Watsonia coccinea</i>	Short with pink flowers. 2 at Cape Point 2019.
<i>Watsonia laccata</i>	Flowers pink. Common in one field between Grootvadersbosch and De Hoop 2009. Rooisand 2011. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC). Napier renosterveld 2024.
<i>Watsonia marginata</i>	Leaves broad, flowers pink, actinomorphic. Houwhoek area.
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Tall, Flowers red to orange. Houwhoek and Postberg.
<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. 2018.
<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. Citrusdal (2019) and Ceres.
Juncaceae	
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	
<i>Juncus punctorius</i>	
Juncaginaceae	
<i>Triglochin bulbosa</i>	
<i>Triglochin</i> spp.	Bulbous Arrow-grass. Oudepost, Tienie Versveld, and Napier. Others possibly seen. 5 species occur. A second species at Oudepost, possibly <i>T.striata</i> .
Lanariaceae	
<i>Lanaria lanata</i>	At several sites this year, e.g. Houwhoek, Kogelberg. Not seen 2024.
Orchidaceae	
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.6 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, 2018.
<i>Corycium crispum</i>	Leaf margins crisped. Flowers yellow with green lip appendage. 3 south of Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<i>Corycium ingeanum</i>	Similar to <i>C.orobanchoides</i> . Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës and Matjiesfontein. A Bokkeveld Plateau endemic. Described as recently as 1986.
<i>Corycium orobanchoides</i>	Flowers yellow green with purple petal apices. Locally common, e.g. West Coast NP, Ceres, and Tulbagh.
<i>Disa bifida</i>	Pink flowers with ascending spur, spotted leaves. Houwhoek 2019 (PGC). (<i>Schizodium bifidum</i>).
<i>Disa biflora</i>	Pinkish white flowers with narrow sepals. Several at Ceres, locally common. (<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 2019. (<i>Monadenia bracteata</i>)
<i>Disa flexuosa</i>	Yellow and white flowers. Several at Ceres. New in 2019. (<i>Schizodium flexuosum</i>).
<i>Disa obliqua</i>	Pink flowers. 1 at Cape Point 2018. (<i>Schizodium obliquum</i>)
<i>Disa spathulata</i>	Lip spathulate. 2 west of Clanwilliam. 1 at Ceres. 2018.
<i>Disperis bolusiana</i>	Single yellowish green or white flower. Ceres.
<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). 2024 Houwhoek, c.4.
<i>Disperis circumflexa</i>	Flowers greenish and white. Nominate, a few at Ceres.
<i>Disperis villosa</i>	1 to 4 yellowish green flowers. Ceres, etc.
<i>Holothrix aspera</i>	Plant hairy. Sepals green, petals white. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
<i>Holothrix cernua</i>	2 basal leaves stiff hairy or scaly. Petals green. Houwhoek 2019.
<i>Holothrix mundii</i>	c.5 in De Hoop dunes, new in 2019.
<i>Holothrix secunda</i>	2 basal fleshy leaves. Sepals green, petals cream, entire, and fleshy. Many at Englishman's Grave 2019.
<i>Holothrix villosa</i>	Plant hairy. Flowers green. Ceres, and between Caledon and Napier.
<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>

<i>Polystachya ottoniana</i>	site. (<i>Disa rufescens</i>)
<i>Pterygodium acutifolium</i>	Epiphyte. In leaf at Grootvadersbosch lunch site 2009.
<i>Pterygodium alatum</i>	Sepals lime-green, petals yellow. Day 13, 2010. Lip appendage with two broad lobes spanning flower. Locally numerous at Tulbagh.
<i>Pterygodium caffrum</i>	1 at Caledon 2017.
<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i>	Rather widespread. Cape Point burn site, Napier, Ceres, Tulbagh, etc.
<i>Pterygodium hallii</i>	Flowers 'upside-down'. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, in bud.
<i>Pterygodium pentherianum</i>	Lip appendage with two broad lobes spanning flower. Ceres 2019.
<i>Pterygodium schelppei</i>	Flowers white. Several in Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Pterygodium volucris</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Satyrium bicallosum</i>	Dull white flowers marked purple. Several at Houwhoek, new in 2019.
<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 2019 (PGC).
<i>Satyrium candidum</i>	Flowers white, faintly tinged pink. Ceres 2018.
<i>Satyrium carneum</i>	Robust plant. Flowers pink. Several in flower Betty's Bay roadsides 2019. 2024 in bud at De Hoop.
<i>Satyrium coriifolium</i>	Flowers orange. Very many in fine flower at Ceres, also at Houwhoek. Not seen 2024.
<i>Satyrium erectum</i>	Flowers pink. Nieuwoudtville. Also at Ceres, Tulbagh, and Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Satyrium humile</i>	Sweet scented flowers, basal leaves thin. Ceres 2019.
<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	Flowers green tinged dull purple brown. Pungent flowers, fleshy leaves. Rondebosch, Cape Point, West Coast NP, and Franschhoek.
<i>Satyrium pumilum</i>	Acaulescent. Several of this distinctive species at one site, Nieuwoudtville.

Poaceae

Added to my library in 2017 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!

<i>Agrostis bergiana</i>	
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Alien.
<i>Aristida congesta</i>	
<i>Aristida diffusa</i>	Houwhoek.
<i>Aristida junciformis</i>	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed. Alien.
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Alien.
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oats. Alien.
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Winter Wild Oat. Alien.
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	Alien.
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Great Quaking Grass. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass. Alien. Observatory etc.
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome. Alien.
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome. Alien. Surely seen, but considered rare in SAG, only recorded Somerset West!
<i>Bromus pectinatus</i>	Alien.
<i>Bromus rigidus</i>	Stiff Brome. Alien.
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Barren Brome. Alien. Not in SAG.
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	Alien.
<i>Chaetobromus involucratus</i>	
<i>Cladoraphis cyperoides</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Alien.
<i>Cymbopogon pospischilii</i>	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass.
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dogstail. Alien.
<i>Ehrharta barbinodis</i>	

<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Observatory etc.
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	
<i>Ehrharta thunbergii</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>Hypparrhenia 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. Observatory etc.
<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. Roadsides, Vanrhynsdorp to Van Rhyn's Pass.
<i>Pennisetum</i> spp.	Others probably present.
<i>Pentameris eriostoma</i>	
<i>Pentameris macrocalycina</i>	
<i>Pentameris</i> spp.	Houwhoek. 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>	Robust tussocks in Hantam Botanic Garden. (<i>Merxmuellera stricta</i>).
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>	
<i>Tribolium purpureum</i>	
<i>Tribolium uniolae</i>	Widespread.
<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, 2nd 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>Chondropetalum ebracteatum</i>	Houwhoek.
<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 macrocarpa</i>	West of Clanwilliam.
<i>Elegia microcarpa</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Elegia mucronata</i>	Cape Peninsula.
<i>Elegia muirii</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Elegia persistens</i>	Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos and Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia spathacea</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Elegia stipularis</i>	Cape Point, locally very common.
<i>Elegia tectorum</i>	Rooisand and Betty's Bay.
<i>Hypodiscus argenteus</i>	Fernkloof and Houwhoek.
<i>Hypodiscus aristatus</i>	Cape Point, Houwhoek, and Fernkloof.
<i>Hypodiscus willdenowia</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Ischyrolepis eleocharis</i>	De Hoop dunes and limestone slopes.
<i>Ischyrolepis leptoclados</i>	De Hoop.
<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>	Scattered records.
<i>Restio cincinnatus</i>	Locally dominant at Cape Point.
<i>Restio egregius</i>	Fernkloof and Houwhoek.
<i>Restio leptoclados</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Restio paniculatus</i>	
<i>Restio perplexus</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Restio spp.</i>	
<i>Rhodocoma capensis</i>	Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Rhodocoma fruticosa</i>	
<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 sp.</i>	
<i>Thamnochortus erectus</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Thamnochortus fruticosus</i>	Fernkloof.
<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 sp.</i>	Cape Point.
<i>Willdenowia incurvata</i>	West Coast NP. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Willdenowia teres</i>	Fernkloof.

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

<i>Cyanella hyacinthoides</i>	reverse. Nieuwoudtville, locally common. Not seen 2024. Raceme much branched. Flowers blue to mauve to white. Verloren Vlei 2019. 2024 Knervslakte.
<i>Cyanella lutea</i>	Flowers in elongate racemes, yellow with brown veins. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and wild flower reserve, Worcester botanic garden, etc. Not seen 2024.
<i>Cyanella orchidiformis</i>	Flowers in elongate racemes, mauve with purple centre. West Coast National Park 2019.
Thurniaceae (Prioniaceae) <i>Pronium serratum</i>	Palmiet. Oliphants River at Clanwilliam, Kogelberg, and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Typhaceae <i>Typha capensis</i>	Bulrush. Cape Flats.
Zosteraceae <i>Zostera capensis</i>	Day 5, 2010.

Eudicotyledons

Acanthaceae <i>Justicia cuneata</i>	Twiggy shrublet with pink marked cream flowers. Bloukrans Pass 2014. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Monechma spartioides</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.

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.

<i>Acrosanthes teretifolia</i>	Decumbent with opposite glabrous leaves. Solitary white flowers with five perianth segments. Rooisand 2019.
<i>Aethephyllum pinnatifidum</i>	Prostrate annual with small yellow flowers. Rooisand 2011.
<i>Aizoon paniculatum</i>	Sprawling, with small magenta flowers. Waylands 2019.
<i>Aizoon rigidum</i>	Grey hairy prostrate sub-shrub. Yellow sessile flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Aizoon sarmentosum</i>	White flowers, Rooisand 2012.
<i>Antimima fenestrata</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Argyroderma delaeti</i>	'Silver skin'. Deciduous leaves, variable flower colour. Many in leaf in Knervslakte.
<i>Argyroderma fissum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Aridaria noctiflora</i>	Shrub with white flowers. Tanqua Karoo and Bloukrans Pass 2017. Knervslakte 2024.
<i>Aridaria</i> ?sp.	Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Brownanthus</i> sp.	Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Carpanthea pomeridiana</i>	Yellow flowers. Waylands (2019) and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Rose-purple flowers. Filaments purple. De Mond 2018 (PGC).
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig. Cape Point, West Coast NP, etc., locally common.
<i>Carpobrotus quadrifidus</i>	West Coast NP.
<i>Cheiridopsis cigaretifera</i>	Yellow flowers.
<i>Cleretum papulosum</i>	Small yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoes.
<i>Cleretum rourkei</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Cleretum schlechteri</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.

<i>Cleretum</i> sp.	Tulbagh 2024.
<i>Conicosia elongata</i>	Prostrate perennial with white or yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Conicosia pugioniformis</i>	Tufted perennial with yellow flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Conophytum ficiforme</i>	'Fig-shaped' leaf bodies. Many wild in Worcester BG.
<i>Conophytum swanepoelianum</i> ssp. <i>rubrolineatum</i>	Tiny plants at Nieuwoudtville waterfall. 2019.
<i>Conophytum</i> sp.	Houwhoek 2018.
<i>Delosperma litorale</i>	Agulhas coast 2018 (PGC).
<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i>	Livingstone Daisy. Tufted annual, flower colour variable. Cape Point, Darling, Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP, Tulbagh, etc.
<i>Dorotheanthus maughanii</i>	White flowers, with fleshy protruberances alternating with the stigmas. A few in fine flower at Bloukrans Pass, 2017.
<i>Drosanthemum framesii</i>	Creamy-white flowers. Tanqua Karoo, common. 2017.
<i>Drosanthemum hispidum</i>	Shrublet with hispid branches and solitary magenta flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Botterkloof Pass, De Hoop, etc.
<i>Drosanthemum latipetalum</i>	Botterkloof Pass. This name is in the NWV Wild Flower Guide, but not in PGCFR.
<i>Drosanthemum speciosum</i>	Shrublet with striking red to orange flowers. Wild at Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Drosanthemum thudichumii</i>	Flowers white, orange, or yellow. Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Erepsia anceps</i>	Probably this at Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Eurystigma clavatum</i>	Karoo 2011.
<i>Galenia africana</i>	Yellow-green shrublet with inconspicuous flowers. Nieuwoudtville (numerous), Knervslakte, Worcester Botanic Garden, etc.
<i>Galenia fruticosa</i>	Grey felted shrublet with small red or yellow flowers. Karoo 2011.
<i>Galenia sarcophylla</i>	Nieuwoudtville and Cedarberg.
<i>Galenia</i> sp.	West Coast National Park.
<i>Jordaaniella dubia</i>	West Coast National Park.
<i>Lampranthus amabilis</i>	De Hoop. Included in <i>L.pauciflorus</i> in PGCFR.
<i>Lampranthus aurantium</i>	Striking red flowers. This at Waylands 2014?
<i>Lampranthus aureus</i>	Orange flowers. West Coast National Park lunch site.
<i>Lampranthus bicolor</i>	Cape Point 2018.
<i>Lampranthus haworthii</i>	Wild in Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Lampranthus uniflorus</i>	Shrublet with pinkish purple flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Lampranthus watermeyeri</i>	North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Leipoldtia schultzei</i>	Shrublet with purple flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Malephora crassa</i>	Golden yellow flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Malephora purpureoocrocea</i>	Quiver Tree Forest and Knervslakte.
<i>Mesembryanthemum barklyi</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Mesembryanthemum caudatum</i>	Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<i>Mesembryanthemum digitatum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Mesembryanthemum guerichianum</i>	Knervslakte, West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Annual with white flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Mesembryanthemum rapaceum</i>	Knervslakte, Vanrhynsdorp.
<i>Oophytum nanum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Oscularia deltoides</i>	Reddish branches, grey leaves, pink flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Phyllobolus nitidus</i>	Quiver Tree Forest?
<i>Phyllobolus splendens</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Phyllobolus tenuiflorus</i>	Hantam 2011?
<i>Prenia pallens</i>	Quiver Tree Forest, not in flower.
<i>Prenia vanrensburgii</i>	Ovate leaves, white flowers. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	Nieuwoudtville and Botterkloof Pass.
<i>Ruschia cedarbergensis</i>	Pakhuis Pass. (<i>Lampranthus cedarbergensis</i> in Cedarberg Wild Flower Guide).
<i>Ruschia centrocapsula</i>	Tanqua Karoo, 2017. This name is not in PGCFR.
<i>Ruschia cradockensis</i>	Purple flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2014.
<i>Ruschia extensa</i>	Pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville. This species identified from the NWV wild flower guide, but PGCFR gives this as a poorly known species not in range.

<i>Ruschia indecora</i>	Shrublet with silvery white flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Ruschia langebaanensis</i>	Magenta flowers. West Coast National Park and Darling.
<i>Ruschia macowanii</i>	Hermanus coast.
<i>Ruschia robusta</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Ruschia sarmentosa</i>	Flowers reddish with a dark stripe. Cape Point coast.
<i>Ruschia spinosa</i>	Magenta flowers. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Ruschia unca</i>	Day 6 2010.
<i>Stoeberia frutescens</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Tetragonia chenopodioides</i>	West Coast NP.
<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Boulders 2019.
<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	Shrub, leaf margins recurving. Near Mamre, Tienie Versveld, West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Tetragonia herbacea</i>	Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Tetragonia hirsuta</i>	Coarsely hairy. Botterkloof Pass and Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Tetragonia nigrescens</i>	Perennial with yellow flowers. Near Mamre.
<i>Tetragonia portulacoides</i>	Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and Papkuilsfontein (2019).
<i>Tetragonia rosea</i>	Magenta flowers. Pakhuis Pass 2019.
Amaranthaceae (includes Chenopodiaceae)	
<i>Atriplex bolusii</i>	West Coast NP coast. (<i>A. cinerea</i>)
<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i>	Grey-mealy annual weed. Native to Australia. Knervslakte, etc.
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	West Coast National Park.
<i>Caroxylon aphyllum</i>	Much-branched shrub with grey-green leaves, minute flowers, papery winged fruits. Quiver Tree Forest, new in 2024.
<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>Hermbstaedtia glauca</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Manochlamys albicans</i>	Wild in Worcester BG.
<i>Salsola aphylla</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
<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 2018.
<i>Sarcocornia natalensis</i>	West Coast NP.
<i>Sarcocornia</i> sp.	Near De Hoop 2019.
<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i>	Berg River at Velddrif.
Anacampserotaceae	
<i>Anacampseros retusa</i>	Tiny succulent. Papkuilsfontein. 2019.
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>Ozoroa concolor</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Ozoroa dispar</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
Searsia (formerly Rhus) are shrubs or small trees with trifoliate 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 trifoliate, obovate leaflets coarsely toothed above. Rooisand 2019.
<i>Searsia dissecta</i>	Margins of leaflets sharply toothed. Waylands (2019), Worcester BG.
<i>Searsia glauca</i>	Bluish leaves. Cape Town Observatory (2019), 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>	Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Searsia longispina</i>	Armed shrub. This species West Coast NP?
<i>Searsia lucida</i>	Leaves shiny. Cape Town Observatory (2019), 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 (2019).
<i>Searsia undulata</i>	Leaflets sticky and aromatic. Nieuwoudtville and Pakhuis Pass.
Apiaceae	
<i>Annesorhiza altiscapa</i>	Tall slender umbellifer. Lemon scented. Nieuwoudtville 2019.
<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, etc. Widespread.
<i>Capnophyllum africanum</i>	West Coast.
<i>Centella macrocarpa</i>	Shrublet, leaves linear. Probably this at Kogelberg 2019.
<i>Centella triloba</i>	Fernkloof and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Alien. Seen on the Peninsula, 2018.
<i>Dasispermum hispidum</i>	West Coast National Park. (<i>Sonderina hispida</i>).
<i>Dasispermum suffruticosum</i>	In leaf at <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. De Hoop dunes in flower.
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot. Roadsides east of Hermanus, new in 2024.
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel. Alien. Roadsides near De Hoop 2018.
<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. Observatory. Not seen 2024.
Apocynaceae (includes Asclepiadaceae)	
<i>Aspidoglossum heterophyllum</i>	Branched perennial to 20cm, flowers green with white corona. Cape Point burn site, 2014. Houwhoek 2019 and 2024.
<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>	Num-num. Thorny shrub with milky sap. De Hoop.
<i>Cynanchum africanum</i>	Brown twisted petals and a white corona. West Coast NP.
<i>Cynanchum obtusifolium</i>	Climber with dull green flowers and a white corona. Harold Porter Botanic Garden and De Hoop dunes.
<i>Eustegia minuta</i>	Green flowers in small umbels. Near Mamre, Nieuwoudtville, 2011. Rooisand 2012.
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Hairy shrub with cream flowers. Ceres roadsides. West Coast NP in fruit.
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Shrub with nodding clusters of cream flowers. Fruits swollen with fleshy projections. Lower Breede Valley.
<i>Hoodia gordonii</i>	Tanqua Karoo. Not found since 2011. 2024 in superb flower at the Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Microloma calycinum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Microloma sagittatum</i>	Climber with tubular pink to red flowers. Pointed petals. Pollinated by sunbird tongues. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Oudepost, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, etc.
<i>Microloma tenuifolium</i>	Climber with tubular orange to red flowers. Rounded petals. Pollinated by sunbirds tongue. Ceres, Worcester, Napier, etc.
<i>Quaqua acutiloba</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Quaqua mammillaris</i>	Knervslakte 2013.
<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i>	Near De Hoop 2019.
<i>Stapelia erectiflora/Stapelia glanduliflora</i>	One of these species at Papkuilsfontein, 2014.

<i>Stapelia hirsuta</i>	In fruit. Worcester burn site 2013. Greyton 2018 and 2019 (PGC).
Aquifoliaceae	
<i>Ilex mitis</i>	Tree with glossy leaves. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Araliaceae	
<i>Cussonia thyrsoiflora</i>	Sprawling shrub or tree, digitate leaves. Cape Peninsula 2010.
Asteraceae	
This is a vast family in the region and although we identified very many species, even more species than are listed here were present but unidentified!	
<i>Amellus alternifolius</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Amellus microglossus</i>	Hairy annual with small yellow flowers with reduced white rays. South of Vanrhynsdorp, and Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Amellus tridactylus</i>	Annual with mauve rays. Botterkloof Pass.
<i>Anaxeton asperum</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Anaxeton laeve</i>	Woolly shrublet, small discoid flowers in dense rounded clusters. Cape Peninsula.
<i>Arctotheca</i> have several rows of bracts with broad membranous margins and tips.	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed. Disc black. Widespread and often abundant.
<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>	Mat forming white felted perennial. Coastal dunes, Langebaan, West Coast NP, and De Hoop.
<i>Arctotis</i> have 5 or 6 rows of bracts, outer often tailed, inner broad with large membranous tips.	
<i>Arctotis acaulis</i>	Outer bracts have slender woolly tips. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam and wild flower reserve, Darling, De Hoop, West Coast National Park.
<i>Arctotis aspera</i>	Harsh soft-wooded shrublet, yellow disc, white ray petals reddish below. Cape Point coast stop. Not in flower 2018 or 2019. West of Clanwilliam 2024.
<i>Arctotis breviscapa</i>	Flowers blackish with orange or yellow rays red on reverse. Outer bracts with slender woolly tips. West Coast NP.
<i>Arctotis campanulata</i>	Deciduous perennial herb, deep orange flowers on long stalks, inner ray petals with dark basal blotch. Quiver Tree Forest, new in 2024.
<i>Arctotis canescens</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Arctotis fastuosa</i>	Flowers orange with a dark ring. Near Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Arctotis hirsuta</i>	Slightly fleshy thinly hairy leaves. West Coast NP and Oudepost.
<i>Arctotis incisa</i>	Rays orange or white reddish on reverse. Cape Agulhas coast 2018 (PGC).
<i>Arctotis revoluta</i>	Leaves bipinnatisect, flowers yellow or orange. Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019), Pakhuis Pass, and Seeberg.
<i>Arctotis scabra</i>	Leaves roughly hairy. Fernkloof. (<i>A.semipapposa</i>)
<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	Silvery woolly perennial, flowers cream with reddish reverse, outer bracts with woolly tails. West Coast NP.
<i>Arctotis</i> spp.	Others certainly present.
<i>Athanasia dentata</i>	De Hoop.
<i>Athanasia trifurcata</i>	Shrub with leaves toothed above. Middleberg Pass, Ceres, and Tulbagh.
<i>Athrixia heterophylla</i>	Cobwebby shrublet with pink flowers. Houwhoek.
<i>Berkheya</i> are thistle-like usually with yellow flowers.	
<i>Berkheya armata</i>	Tulbagh, near Napier, Houwhoek, and De Hoop.
<i>Berkheya barbata</i>	Houwhoek, in leaf.
<i>Berkheya coriacea</i>	De Hoop limestone slopes.
<i>Berkheya fruticosa</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Berkheya glabrata</i>	Nieuwoudtville, Hantam dolerite, a few in flower. Not seen 2024.
<i>Berkheya heterophylla</i>	Nieuwoudtville roadsides.
<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	Langebaan. Ceres.
<i>Berkheya spinosa</i>	Thorny shrub to 45cm. Pale yellow flowers. Bloukrans Pass 2014.
<i>Berkheya</i> sp.	Grey spiny, locally very common, Matjiesfontein.

<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	
<i>Capelio tabularis</i>	In leaf Cape Point coast lunch site. (<i>Alciope tabularis</i>).
<i>Chrysocoma ciliata</i>	Shrublet with discoid yellow heads. Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Napier.
<i>Chrysocoma coma-aurea</i>	Scattered records. Not seen 2024?
<i>Chrysocoma hantamensis</i>	Hantam, Nieuwoudtville. Not seen 2024.
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory. Alien. Roadsides, 2014.
<i>Cineraria lobata</i>	This species south of Gordon's Bay? 2014.
<i>Cineraria geifolia</i>	West Coast National Park and Kirstenbosch.
<i>Cineraria platycarpa</i>	Discoid white flowered form at Worcester Botanic Garden. Not seen 2024.
<i>Conyza albida</i>	West Coast NP 2010.
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane. Alien.
<i>Corymbium africanum</i>	Linear leaves, purple flowers. Gone over at Houwhoek and Kogelberg (2019).
<i>Corymbium</i> sp.	Kogelberg 2019. <i>Corymbium cymosum</i> ?
<i>Cotula</i> have discoid heads, although sometimes with rays, 2 rows of bracts with narrow membranous margins.	
<i>Cotula barbata</i>	Softly hairy annual. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Cotula bipinnata</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Wet areas at Tienie Versveld and Oudepost.
<i>Cotula duckittiae</i>	Large orange flowers, rather common West Coast NP.
<i>Cotula eckloniana</i>	Florets broadly winged. West Coast NP.
<i>Cotula filifolia</i>	Linear leaves. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Cotula microglossa</i>	Leaves tripinnatisect. Bracts 1-nerved. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Cotula nudicaulis</i>	Bracts large and round. Nieuwoudtville, locally abundant.
<i>Cotula pedicillata</i>	Long hairy stalks, basal leaves. Yellow flowers, but orange south of Vannahdorp?
<i>Cotula turbinata</i>	Flower heads shortly radiate. Native weed, widespread and common.
<i>Cotula</i> spp.	Others surely present.
<i>Crassothonna sedifolia</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024. Should other <i>Othonna</i> now be in this genus?
<i>Cullumia</i> are spiny shrublets, with four rows of stiff spiny bracts. Yellow flowers.	
<i>Cullumia carlinoides</i>	De Hoop limestone.
<i>Cullumia setosa</i>	Leaves oval. Cape Point and Kleinmond.
<i>Cullumia squarrosa</i>	Leaves needle-like. Cape Point.
<i>Didelta</i> have yellow flowers with two rows of bracts, the inner lance-shaped, the outer large and leaf-like.	
<i>Didelta carnosa</i>	Thinly or densely cobwebby shrublet. West Coast NP coast stop.
<i>Didelta spinosa</i>	Sometimes prickly, leaves cordate. Nieuwoudtville, Cederberg, Knervslakte.
<i>Dimorphotheca</i> have large radiate flowers, 1 or 2 rows of narrow bracts.	
<i>Dimorphotheca cuneata</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers, white or orange rays darker on reverse. South of Calvinia, 2014.
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Shrub, ray florest white or mauve. Cape Agulhas coast 2018 (PGC).
<i>Dimorphotheca nudicaulis</i>	Perennial. Cape Point and Fernkloof.
<i>Dimorphotheca pinnata</i>	Annual with white to orange rays dark at base. Quiver Tree Forest, south of Vannahdorp, and Botterkloof Pass. Formerly <i>Osteospermum pinnatum</i> .
<i>Dimorphotheca pluviialis</i>	Annual. Widespread and abundant.
<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>	Annual. Namaqualand Daisy. Knervslakte.
<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>	Field full near De Hoop 2009. Stemless, low, with yellow flowers.
<i>Edmondia fasciculata</i>	Bracts bright yellow. Houwhoek and Fernkloof.
<i>Edmondia pinifolia</i>	An 'everlasting'. Houwhoek and Fernkloof.
<i>Edmondia sesamoides</i>	Yellow flowers. Fernkloof and Franschoek.
<i>Elytropappus rhinocerotis</i>	Renosterbos. Dominant in, and giving its name to, renosterveld.

<i>Emilia hantamensis</i>	Tall annual with radiate yellow flowers. Numerous on dolerite at Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve. Not seen 2024.
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Alien. Worcester Botanic Garden 2017.
<i>Eriocephalus</i> are shrubs with heads of small woolly flowers.	
<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Wild Rosemary. Cape Peninsula, 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 paniculatus</i>	Bracts and ovaries densely golden woolly. De Hoop.
<i>Eriocephalus punctulatus</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Eriocephalus purpureus</i>	Nieuwoudtville and Cedarberg.
<i>Eriocephalus racemosus</i>	<i>Babiana ringens</i> site, and West Coast NP.
<i>Eriocephalus spinescens</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017. (? , this name is not in PGCFR).
<i>Euryops</i> 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.
<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.
<i>Euryops speciosissimus</i>	Large shrub with very long pinnatisect leaves and large solitary flowers. Locally dominant in the Cederberg. Also Michell's Pass and Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Euryops tenuissimus</i>	Leaves filiform, flowers solitary. Nieuwoudtville. Not seen 2024. Worcester Botanic Garden 2024.
<i>Euryops thunbergii</i>	This seen Cedarberg?
<i>Euryops virgatus</i>	Small pinnatisect leaves. Hantam first stop, several plants. Local endemic.
<i>Euryops virgineus</i>	Obovate leaves, small solitary flowers. Naturalised at Kirstenbosch.
<i>Euryops</i> spp.	A few others unidentified.
<i>Felicia</i> 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 dubia</i>	Possibly seen Cedarberg.
<i>Felicia elongata</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Perennial. West Coast NP. A very local Saldanha endemic.
<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 and Cape Point.
<i>Felicia heterophylla</i>	Bracts in 2 rows. Annual with blue discs. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site 2018.
<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, Quiver Tree Forest 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.
<i>Foveolina tenella</i>	Aromatic annual with solitary radiate flowers, yellow with white rays. West Coast NP, Seeberg bird hide site.

<i>Galeomma oculus-gati</i>	Locally common in Hantam Botanic Garden. Not seen 2014.
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Alien.
<i>Gazania</i> 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 maritima</i>	Perennial. Coastal rocks and sands.
<i>Gazania pectinata</i>	Annual. Flowers yellow or orange with dark ring. West Coast NP, De Hoop, and Houwhoek.
<i>Gazania rigida</i>	Perennial. Flowers yellow or orange usually with a dark ring. Nieuwoudtville. Striking red flowers at Botterkloof Pass 2024. Cederberg lunch site 2019.
<i>Gazania serrata</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Gazania tenuifolia</i>	Perennial with tufted leaves, yellow-felted below. Franschhoek Pass 2017. In leaf at Rooisand 2013.
<i>Gerbera linnaei</i>	
<i>Gerbera</i> sp.	
<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 in 2018. Only a few in 2019. 2024 abundant.
<i>Gorteria personata</i>	Darling area, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville etc., extremely common.
<i>Gymnodiscus capillaris</i>	Small yellow flowered annual. Cape Point, locally common.
<i>Gymnodiscus linearifolia</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Helichrysum</i> are usually woolly or felted, with disciform flowers with several rows of papery bracts.	
<i>Helichrysum crispum</i>	Silky-woolly perennial. De Hoop dunes?
<i>Helichrysum cylindriflorum</i>	Small grey-woolly shrublet.
<i>Helichrysum dasyanthum</i>	Grey-woolly with yellow flowers. De Hoop dunes.
<i>Helichrysum moesianum</i>	Grey-woolly annual, bracts bright yellow. Botterkloof Pass 2019.
<i>Helichrysum pandurifolium</i>	Grey-woolly shrublet, clusters of discoid flowerheads with cream-coloured bracts. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Helichrysum patulum</i>	Straggling grey-woolly shrub. In leaf Napier renosterveld.
<i>Helichrysum retortum</i>	Large white flowers flushed pink, papery bracts. De Hoop dunes, not in flower.
<i>Helichrysum revolutum</i>	Corymbs of straw-coloured flowers. Cape Point, West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Helichrysum rosum</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2010.
<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>	Corymbs of creamy white flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Helichrysum tinctum</i>	Nieuwoudtville, new in 2019.
<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. North of Nieuwoudtville. 2019.
<i>Hirpicium echinus</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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. South of Gordon's Bay. (<i>H.parviflora</i>). 2019.
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear. Alien.
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear. Alien. Widespread.
<i>Ifloga paronychioides</i>	Waylands, 2019. This name is not in PGCFR.
<i>Ifloga polycnemoides</i>	Nieuwoudtville, new in 2019.
<i>Ifloga thellungiana</i>	White-membranous annual with straw-coloured discoid heads hidden among leaves. Ceres 2019.
<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>	Shrublet. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Leysera tenella</i>	Annual or short-lived perennial. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Lidbeckia quinqueloba</i>	White rayed flowers, on rocks at Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Macledium spinosum</i>	Cushion forming shrublet, white and pink flowers, bracts spiny above. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Metalasia</i> are ericoid shrubs with involucre bracts in several rows. A confusing genus!	
<i>Metalasia acuta</i>	Rigid white woolly shrub to 1.5m.
<i>Metalasia brevifolia</i>	This species Harold Porter fynbos? Nieuwoudtville, De Hoop.
<i>Metalasia calcicola</i>	De Hoop limestone.
<i>Metalasia cephalotes</i>	Cape Point and Franschoek.
<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 Peninsula.
<i>Metalasia pungens</i>	Like <i>Metalasia densa</i> but leaves not twisted.
<i>Metalasia</i> spp.	Others unidentified including a short species with small purple flowerheads at Franschoek, and a small pink species at Cape Point.
<i>Nidorella pinnata</i>	Perennial, pinnatifid leaves, corymbs of disciform yellow flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<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, Ceres, and also Napier?
<i>Oedera imbricata</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Oedera squarrosa</i>	Houwhoek, Cedarberg, Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019), Worcester, and Ceres.
<i>Oncosiphon grandiflorum</i>	Robust aromatic annual with yellow discoid heads. North of Clanwilliam.
<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, Betty's Bay, and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<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 amplectens</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Osteospermum clandestina</i>	Near Mamre, Nieuwoudtville, Darling, Ceres, etc.
<i>Osteospermum dentatum</i>	Perennial, yellow flowers in branched corymbs. West Coast National Park.
<i>Osteospermum ilicifolium</i>	Shrub with sharply toothed leaves and yellow flowers. Fernkloof. Not Seen 2024.
<i>Osteospermum incana</i>	Scattered records. (<i>Chrysanthemoides incana</i>).
<i>Osteospermum junceum</i>	Single-stemmed shrub with yellow flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<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 oppositifolium</i>	Rounded glaucous shrub. North of Nieuwoudtville.
<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, reminiscent of a woody <i>Crassula</i> . Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Othonna auriculifolia</i>	Leaves radical, toothed to deeply lobed. Pakhuis Pass and Papkuilsfontein waterfall 2019. 2024 this at Hantam?
<i>Othonna bulbosa</i>	Tuberous perennial. Cape Point.
<i>Othonna cacalioides</i>	Dwarf succulent. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
<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.
<i>Othonna erythrochaeta</i>	Nieuwoudtville, in seed, 2011.
<i>Othonna filicaulis</i>	Perennial with disciform flowers. West Coast NP and Cape Point. (<i>O. undulosa</i>).
<i>Othonna intermedia</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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 a species at the Cape Point burn site, and a species at Tienie Versveld with pinnate leaves and crisped pinnae.
<i>Pentzia incana</i>	White-woolly shrub with yellow discoid heads. North of 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. Many fine at Houwhoek, also Harold Porter Botanic Garden, Kogelberg, Cape Point (2019), 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 2019.
<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.
<i>Pteronia glauca</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Pteronia glomerata</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Pteronia incana</i>	Ceres, near De Hoop, Worcester BG, Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019), West Coast National Park.
<i>Pteronia pallens</i>	Bloukrans Pass 2017.
<i>Pteronia paniculata</i>	Worcester BG.
<i>Pteronia viscosa</i>	Quiver Tree Forest 2019.
<i>Rhynchosidium</i>	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 aloides</i>	Fleshy shrublet. West Coast NP 2024.
<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 bulbinifolius</i>	Succulent. Nieuwoudtville 2024.
<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 Veldriff.

<i>Senecio erosus</i>	Perennial, yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës.
<i>Senecio hastatus</i>	Sticky perennial with yellow flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Senecio hastifolius</i>	Perennial with purple ray florets. Kogelberg 2019.
<i>Senecio junceus</i>	Apparently leafless, rod-like succulent stems. Probably this at Worcester Botanic Garden.
<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 coastal stop.
<i>Senecio panduratus</i>	Perennial. Nieuwoudtville, Papkuilsfontein waterfall (2019) and Hantam.
<i>Senecio pubigerus</i>	Rooisand, Caledon, 2017.
<i>Senecio purpureus</i>	Kirstenbosch, and Harold Porter BG. 2018.
<i>Senecio rigidus</i>	Rough Ragwort. Locally numerous Cape Point (2019), Kogelberg, Kleinmond (2019), and Rooisand (2019).
<i>Senecio sarcoides</i>	West Coast NP.
<i>Senecio sophioides</i>	Annual with blue, purple, or yellow flowers.
<i>Senecio spiraeifolius</i>	Perennial with pinnatisect leaves. Nieuwoudtville.
<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 (2019), Tulbagh (2019), Houwhoek.
<i>Stoebe plumosa</i>	Silver-grey shrub with spikes of brown flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Stoebe spiralis</i>	Greyish shrub with twisted needlelike leaves. In leaf Houwhoek, 2024.
<i>Syncarpha</i> are felted perennials with conspicuous discoid flowers with several rows of papery bracts. Few were seen this year.	
<i>Syncarpha argyropsis</i>	Flowers in loose terminal clusters. Bracts white. De Hoop. Not seen 2024.
<i>Syncarpha canescens</i>	Bracts pink to red. De Hoop. Not seen 2024.
<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. Not seen 2024.
<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	Flowers in loose terminal clusters. Bracts white. Cape Point, Fernkloof, and Kogelberg.
<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Small tree. Flowers discoid in large panicles. Cape Peninsula 2019. (<i>T.camphoratus</i> in part).
<i>Thaminophyllum multiflorum</i>	Ray florets white. This at Houwhoek, 2024?
<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. Oudepost, Ceres, etc. Locally very common.
<i>Ursinia cakilifolia</i>	Annual, solitary flowers yellow or orange. Cederberg. Nieuwoudtville, numerous.
<i>Ursinia chrysanthemoides</i>	Annual or weak perennial. Should be widespread.
<i>Ursinia dentata</i>	Shrublet. De Hoop.
<i>Ursinia discolor</i>	This at Napier renosterveld 2024?
<i>Ursinia nana</i>	Solitary yellow flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2017. Nieuwoudtville 2024?
<i>Ursinia nudicaulis</i>	Shrublet, solitary yellow flowers. Kirstenbosch 2019.
<i>Ursinia paleacea</i>	Shrub, yellow flowers dark on reverse. De Hoop.
<i>Ursinia pilifera</i>	Shrublet, solitary flowers with white or yellow rays dark on reverse. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Ursinia pinnata</i>	Densely leafy shrub with pinnatisect leaves. Kogelberg 2019.
<i>Ursinia tenuifolia</i>	Cape Point 2018.
Bignoniaceae	
<i>Rhizogum obovatum</i>	Karoo Gold. Very distinctive shrub with impressive yellow flowers. Worcester Botanic Garden, but native in the area. Not seen 2024.

<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle. Trumpet shaped orange flowers. Native somewhat further east but naturalised occasionally in our area, e.g. Boulders, 2019.
Boraginaceae	
<i>Amsinckia retrorsa</i>	Alien. The only species listed in Cape Plants but surely more than one species present. Only West Coast National Park this year.
<i>Anchusa capensis</i>	Typical alkanet with blue flowers. Nieuwoudtville roadsides 2018.
<i>Codon royenii</i>	Roughly hairy shrublet. Large cream flowers with purple stripes. Quiver Tree Forest, in flower.
<i>Echium candicans</i>	Alien. Near Houwhoek, roadsides.
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss. Alien. Widespread and often abundant.
<i>Lobostemon</i> are small shrubs with usually hairy leaves and funnel shaped blue to pink flowers.	
<i>Lobostemon argenteus</i>	Spikes of blue flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Lobostemon curvifolius</i>	Flowers pink, hairy outside. De Hoop flats and limestone.
<i>Lobostemon echioides</i>	Flowers small and rotate.
<i>Lobostemon fruticosus</i>	Flowers blue to pink, hairy outside. Oudepost, where common. West Coast NP. Tienie Versveld. Also Rooisand (2019).
<i>Lobostemon laevigatus</i>	Reddish branches, leaves leathery with rough white margins. Cedarberg, Botterkloof Pass, and Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019).
<i>Lobostemon lucidus</i>	Pink tubular flowers, blue at tips. Cape Agulhas, 2018 (PGC).
<i>Lobostemon montanus</i>	Leaves silvery hairy, blue flowers hairy outside. Cape Peninsula (2019) and Fernkloof.
<i>Lobostemon trichotomus</i>	Flowers blue, glabrous or hairy outside. South of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not. Alien. Kirstenbosch, and Harold Porter BG lawns.
<i>Trichodesma africanum</i>	Quiver Tree Forest, 1 plant, 2009. Seen there again 2024, after a gap of 15 years! Tanqua Karoo 2013 and 2014.
Brassicaceae	
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape. Alien.
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard. Alien.
<i>Cadaba aphylla</i>	Recorded 2010.
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse. Alien.
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bittercress. Alien.
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swinecress. Alien. Cape Town 2012.
<i>Diploxys muralis</i>	Annual Wall Rocket. Alien. Napier 2012.
<i>Erophila verna</i>	Spring Whitlow Grass. Kirstenbosch 2018.
<i>Erucastrum austroafricanum</i>	Locally common.
<i>Heliophila</i> are annual or perennial, sometimes slightly woody. Flowers blue, pink, white, or occasionally, yellow. With no monograph of the genus, identification is often impossible. The descriptions in PGCFR are not detailed enough to separate many species, and there is no complete key. Species of this genus were a feature of the tour in 2018 with a large number seen. In 2019 many fewer were seen than is usual. In 2024 many were again seen.	
<i>Heliophila africana</i>	Annual with blue flowers. Oudepost etc.
<i>Heliophila amplexicaulis</i>	Annual, flowers white, pink or mauve. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Heliophila arenaria</i>	Annual. Nieuwoudtville, Matjiesfontein.
<i>Heliophila carnosa</i>	Shrublet, flowers white or pink. Ceres 2018.
<i>Heliophila collina</i>	Annual with white flowers. South of Nieuwoudtville 2019.
<i>Heliophila cornuta</i>	Shrublet, white, blue, or mauve flowers. Fleshy filiform leaves. Worcester BG.
<i>Heliophila coronopifolia</i>	Annual with blue flowers. Abundant at Oudepost, and West Coast NP.
<i>Heliophila crithmifolia</i>	Annual with pinnatifid leaves. Bloukrans Pass 2017.
<i>Heliophila deserticola</i>	Annual, mauvish white flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2013.
<i>Heliophila digitata</i>	Annual with pink or blue flowers. West Coast NP?
<i>Heliophila elata</i>	Willowy perennial with blue white-centred flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2018.
<i>Heliophila juncea</i>	Shrub with showy purple flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2018.
<i>Heliophila linearis</i>	Perennial, leaves fleshy, flowers white to purple. De Hoop.

<i>Heliophila macra</i>	Shrub with white or pinkish flowers. De Hoop 2018.
<i>Heliophila meyeri</i>	Annual with white flowers. Houwhoek.
<i>Heliophila pinnata</i>	Annual with blue to mauve flowers. Day 8, 2010.
<i>Heliophila pubescens</i>	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). De Hoop 2024.
<i>Heliophila variabilis</i>	Annual with white flowers that age mauve or lilac. South of Vanrhynsdorp 2024.
<i>Heliophila</i> spp.	Several other species were seen but not identified. Some 60 species occur.
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	In fruit, Hantam botanic garden, 2019.
<i>Lepidium ruderale</i>	Narrow-leaved Pepperwort. Alien. Observatory 2019.
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	Worcester Botanic Garden 2024.
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison. Alien.
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock. Naturalised near Simonstown.
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish. Alien.
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard Cabbage. Alien, e.g. Nieuwoudtville. 2018.
<i>Sisymbrium capense</i>	Widespread.
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Eastern Rocket. Alien. Worcester Botanic Garden.

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 (locally common), 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 2019.
<i>Brunia laevis</i>	Houwhoek.
<i>Brunia noduliflora</i>	Houwhoek and Fernkloof.
<i>Brunia paleacea</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Brunia</i> spp.	Others certainly present.

Staavia radiata Cape Point coast stop and De Hoop (2019).

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 2019. Cape Point burn site 2024.
<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, Oudepost.
<i>Cyphia digitata</i>	Twining. All or 2 anthers bearded. Leaves digitate. Tienie Versveld, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Franschoek, 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, Tulbagh.
<i>Cyphia subtubulata</i>	Twining. Corolla more or less equally five lobed. All anthers bearded. Tulbagh. Also this at Worcester Botanic Garden?
<i>Cyphia volubilis</i>	Twining with showy white to purple flowers. Fernkloof, Houwhoek, and Kogelberg.

<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>	
<i>Cyphia polydactyla</i>	
<i>Cyphia ptilostemon</i>	
<i>Lobelia</i> has the corolla two-lipped and split to the base at the back, the front lip with three lobes.	
<i>Lobelia comosa</i>	Annual, bright blue flowers. Rooisand 2018.
<i>Lobelia coronopifolia</i>	Tufted shrublet, to 30cm, with large flowers. De Hoop 2019.
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Annual or perennial. Flowers variable in colour. Rooisand 2018.
<i>Lobelia linearis</i>	Broom-like shrublet. De Hoop and Houwhoek.
<i>Lobelia pinifolia</i>	Erect shrublet, to 50cm. Scattered records. Locally common at Cape Point, Houwhoek, and Kogelberg.
<i>Lobelia pubescens</i>	Pubescent leaves, white flowers. In shade at Fernkloof and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Lobelia setacea</i>	Perennial. De Hoop and Kogelberg.
<i>Lobelia tomentosa</i>	Shrublet. Leaves basal, flowers on wiry leafless stalks. Scattered records, e.g. De Hoop limestone, Houwhoek.
<i>Lobelia valida</i>	Shrublet with impressive deep blue flowers. De Hoop burn site 2019.
<i>Lobelia</i> spp.	A few others were not identified.
<i>Microcodon glomeratus</i>	Annual with campanulate pale blue flowers. West Coast NP, 2017.
<i>Monopsis debilis</i>	Possibly this species at Cape Point 2011?
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> has campanulate flowers with broad petals.	
<i>Wahlenbergia acualis</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Wahlenbergia androsacea</i>	Tufted annual. Flowers white to pale blue. Quiver Tree Forest 2013.
<i>Wahlenbergia annularis</i>	Attractive with flowers 15 to 20 mm across. Elands Bay 2014.
<i>Wahlenbergia calcarea</i>	Flowers white with darker reverse. De Hoop limestone, locally common.
<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Attractive flowers, blue with a darker centre. Houwhoek 2019.
<i>Wahlenbergia nodosa</i>	Wild in Worcester Botanic Garden. (<i>Lightfootia nodosa</i>)
<i>Wahlenbergia oxyphylla</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Wahlenbergia paniculata</i>	Flowers in lax corymbose cymes. 6-8mm diameter. North of Veldruff. 2014.
<i>Wahlenbergia prostrata</i>	Common on Bloukrans Pass roadsides, 2014.
<i>Wahlenbergia roelliflora</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Wahlenbergia thunbergiana</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Wahlenbergia</i> sp.	A shrub with very small recurved leaves. Robertson roadside 2012.
Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Cerastium capense</i>	Glandular-hairy annual. Cape Point and De Hoop etc.
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear. Alien. Scattered records.
<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>	Little Mouse-ear. Alien. De Hoop 2012.
<i>Dianthus albens</i>	White flowers. De Hoop 2013.
<i>Dianthus</i> sp.	In leaf at Nieuwoudtville, Hantam dolerite, 2013.
<i>Herniaria capensis</i>	Ceres 2019.
<i>Herniaria schlechteri</i>	De Hoop 2024, probably this species.
<i>Kohlruschia prolifera</i>	Alien. Scattered records, e.g. De Hoop and Tulbagh.
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed. Alien. Cape Town etc.
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort. Alien.
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Annual Knawel. Alien.
<i>Silene burchellii</i>	Flowers white to purple, petals bifid. Nieuwoudtville. 2019. (<i>S.pilosellifolia</i>).
<i>Silene crassifolia</i>	White to yellow flowers, bifid petals. Sands north of Veldruff.

<i>Silene gallica</i>	Alien. Observatory, Kogelberg, etc. A locally common weed.
<i>Silene undulata</i>	Wild Tobacco. West Coast National Park 2019. (<i>S.bellidioides</i>).
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey. Alien. Recorded 2010.
<i>Spergularia bocconeii</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sand-spurrey. Alien.
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand-spurrey. Alien. Recorded 2010.
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed. Alien.
Celastraceae	
<i>Cassine peragua</i>	Leaves opposite, conspicuous venation beneath. Kirstenbosch. De Hoop.
<i>Cassine schinoides</i>	Leaf venation inconspicuous underneath. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	Spiny shrub with cymes of foetid white flowers. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Maurocena frangula</i>	Leaves leathery, margins revolute. West Coast NP.
<i>Maytenus acuminata</i>	When leaf is torn elastic threads connect the segments. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Maytenus oleioides</i>	Kirstenbosch and Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019).
<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>	De Hoop dunes.
<i>Pterocelastrus rostratus</i>	Red Candlewood. Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<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.
<i>Robsonodendron maritimum</i>	De Hoop.
Convolvulariaceae	
<i>Convolvulus capensis</i>	Cape Bindweed. Ceres, Tulbagh, Botterkloof Pass, Cederberg, Citrusdal.
<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Purple flowers. Alien. Naturalised at Boulders. 2019.
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>	Probably this at Houwhoek.
<i>Adromischus filicaulis</i>	Papkuilsfontein (2019) and Worcester Botanic Garden, in leaf.
<i>Adromischus hemisphaericus</i>	West Coast NP 2013.
<i>Adromischus maculatus</i>	Probably seen in leaf.
<i>Adromischus triflorus</i>	
<i>Adromischus</i> spp.	In leaf at various sites, e.g. Middleberg Pass, north of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Large succulent leaves, clusters of nodding tubular red flowers, which are stalked. West Coast NP, Cape Peninsula, Botterkloof Pass.
<i>Crassula alpestris</i>	Reddish, leaves triangular and opposite. Dense clusters of white flowers. A few at Nieuwoudtville waterfall. 2019.
<i>Crassula atropurpurea</i>	Red fleshy leaves. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Crassula barbata</i>	Tanqua Karoo, very distinctive coiled hairy young plants. 2014.
<i>Crassula brevifolia</i>	Shrublet. Botterkloof Pass, new in 2024.
<i>Crassula campestris</i>	Whitish star-shaped flowers. This at Papkuilsfontein, under rock? 2014.
<i>Crassula capensis</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Crassula ciliata</i>	Perennial with cream to yellow flowers. Napier renosterveld 2024.
<i>Crassula columnaris</i>	Tubular white to yellow flowers in a terminal head. Botterkloof Pass. 2019. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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. Cape Point, Waylands, Bikoos, etc. Not seen 2024.
<i>Crassula expansa</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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, Worcester Botanic

<i>Crassula muscosa</i>	Garden, and Houwhoek. Scale like leaves, small yellowish flowers in upper axils. Verloren Vlei, West Coast National Park, etc. 2019. Worcester Botanic Garden 2024.
<i>Crassula natans</i>	Red patches in wet depressions. Scattered records, e.g. Nieuwoudtville and West Coast NP.
<i>Crassula nudicaulis</i>	Reddish, leaves in basal rosette, Tiny white flowers in spike-like inflorescence. Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville, and De Hoop.
<i>Crassula pellucida</i>	Starry white flowers. Nieuwoudtville 2018. 2024, Oliphants River lunch site on Day 5.
<i>Crassula pubescens</i>	Similar to <i>C.nudicaulis</i> but petals with round appendage at tip. Worcester Botanic Garden.
<i>Crassula pyramidalis</i>	Tubular white flowers in terminal heads. Karoo ruined building stop before Ceres, 2009.
<i>Crassula quadrangularis</i>	North of Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Crassula rupestris</i>	Tubular whitish flowers tinged pink. Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Crassula saxifraga</i>	Pairs of rounded leaves, nodding white to pink flowers. Pakhuis Pass, new in 2019.
<i>Crassula sebaeoides</i>	Annual with yellow flowers. Superficially resembles <i>Sebaea</i> . Van Rhyn's Pass 2019.
<i>Crassula strigosa</i>	Van Rhyn's Pass 2018.
<i>Crassula subaphylla</i>	Shrublet. Verloren Vlei.
<i>Crassula thunbergiana</i>	Annual with cup-shaped white flowers.
<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, West Coast NP, Ceres.
<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, and Cederberg.
<i>Tylecodon ventricosus</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017.
<i>Tylecodon wallichii</i>	In leaf. Nieuwoudtville, Verloren Vlei.
Cucurbitaceae	
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Day 5, fields. 2019.
<i>Kedrostis nana</i>	West Coast National Park. 2019.
Cunoniaceae	
<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	Butterspoon Tree. Kirstenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden. Other species of the genus occur in New Caledonia.
<i>Platylophus trifoliatus</i>	White-alder. Tree with trifoliolate leaves. Greyton 2019 (PGC). 2024 Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Curtisiaceae	
<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	Kirstenbosch and 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. In 2024 we again saw 1 in De Hoop dunes. A scarce species.
Dipsacaceae	
<i>Scabiosa africana</i>	Shrublet to 1m. Roadsides near Cape Point. Not seen 2024.
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious. Native here as well as in Europe. Day 8 roadsides, very tall! 2018.
Droseraceae	
<i>Drosera aliciae</i>	In leaf Fernkloof and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	Narrow leaves up stem. Large flowers. Waylands (2019) where a variety of colours. Numerous at Tulbagh, also Fernkloof, Franschhoek, and

<i>Drosera glabripes</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Drosera hiliaris</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Drosera pauciflora</i>	Kirstenbosch, in leaf, and in flower at Ceres. 2019.
<i>Drosera slackii</i>	Stemless with large flowers. In fine flower at Waylands, and Ceres. 2019.
<i>Drosera trinervia</i>	Rosettes at Fernkloof.
	Rosettes of reddish leaves. Kirstenbosch, rosettes. Cape Point, many rosettes. In flower at Tulbagh. Fernkloof, and Kogelberg.
Ebenaceae	
<i>Diospyros austro-africana</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Diospyros glabra</i>	Near Ceres. Rooisand. 2019.
<i>Diospyros ramulosa</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	Bladder-nut. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	Cape Point sands, West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, and De Hoop. Locally dominant.
<i>Euclea tomentosa</i>	Nieuwoudtville. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Euclea undulata</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
Ericaceae	
	Added to my library this year were 'Ericas of the Fynbos', by John Manning and Nick Helme with Ross Turnet, Struik 2024, and the much older 'Ericas in Southern Africa' by Baker and Oliver, Purnell, 1967.
<i>Erica abietina</i>	Large tubular red flowers. Cape Peninsula 2011.
<i>Erica anguliger</i>	Red-nut Heath. Swollen berry-like calyx envelops the fruit. Franschoek and Houwhoek. New in 2024.
<i>Erica baccans</i>	Berry Heath. Globose rose-pink flowers. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Erica bicolor</i>	Robust shrub, pale pink flowers, brown stamens. Greyton 2018 and 2019 (PGC).
<i>Erica brachialis</i>	Large tubular green flowers. Cape Point 2012.
<i>Erica bruniades</i>	Woolly pink flowers. Kleinmond 2019.
<i>Erica bruniifolia</i>	Drooping heads of white flowers. Locally common on De Hoop limestone.
<i>Erica caffra</i>	Water Heath. Kirstenbosch.
<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. Houwhoek and Fernkloof, 2019.
<i>Erica coccinea</i>	De Hoop limestone, yellow flowered form. Large tubular flowers with protruding anthers. Also Fernkloof.
<i>Erica coriifolia</i>	Urn-shaped pink flowers. Cape Point, locally common. Also Franschoek.
<i>Erica corydalis</i>	White Petticoat Heath. Spherical white flowers. This at Houwhoek?
<i>Erica cristata</i>	Distinctive 'cockscomb anthers', Rooisand, 2014.
<i>Erica cristiflora</i>	Shrub with showy pink flowers. Near Ceres 2019.
<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>	Showy Water Heath. Large tubular red flowers. In impressive flower at Greyton, streamsides, 2018 and 2019 (PGC).
<i>Erica discolor</i>	In flower Harold Porter Botanic Garden. Planted but within native range.
<i>Erica ecklonii</i>	Small tubular white flowers in terminal heads, 4 exserted anthers. Fernkloof.
<i>Erica ericoides</i>	Urn shaped pale pink flowers with four protruding anthers. Cape Point, Kogelberg, Betty's Bay. But should flower January to April?
<i>Erica exleeanae</i>	Sticky with very small flowers, stigma far exserted. Cape Point. 2014.
<i>Erica glabella</i>	Ribbed Heath. Four protruding anthers, calyx ribbed.
<i>Erica globiceps</i>	Low shrublet with terminal heads of small tubular pink flowers with 4 exserted anthers. Harold Porter Botanic Garden fynbos.
<i>Erica hirta</i>	Houwhoek. Corolla velvety.
<i>Erica hirtiflora</i>	Numerous small hairy ovoid pink flowers. Kirstenbosch, locally common.

<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 exserted anthers. Locally common. Cape Point and Houwhoek.
<i>Erica irbyana</i>	Vase-shaped pink flowers. Houwhoek.
<i>Erica labialis</i>	Terminal heads of small to medium tubular pink flowers with four exserted anthers. Cape Point.
<i>Erica longifolia</i>	Large tubular flowers of variable colour. Caledon Botanic Garden fynbos 2019 (PGC).
<i>Erica lutea</i>	Small to medium yellow to white flowers, 'pointed'. Fernkloof and Harold Porter fynbos.
<i>Erica mariae</i>	Large dark red tubular flowers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Erica mauritanica</i>	Small pink flowers. Kirstenbosch fynbos.
<i>Erica muscosa</i>	Moss-like Heath. Tiny flowers with very large stigma. Cape Point.
<i>Erica paniculata</i>	Small pink flowers, plumose stem hairs. Kirstenbosch fynbos
<i>Erica parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Heath. Hairy flowers. Houwhoek, new in 2024.
<i>Erica patersonii</i>	Large tubular yellow flowers. In flower in marshes at Betty's Bay, and Kleinmond. Not seen 2024.
<i>Erica perspicua</i>	Prince-of-Wales Heath. Pink flowers with white tips. Betty's Bay 2019. Kogelberg (PGC) 2024.
<i>Erica plukenetii</i>	Red tubular flowers with protruding anthers. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Houwhoek, Fernkloof.
<i>Erica propinqua</i>	Flowers small, urn-shaped, deep pink. De Hoop dunes 2018.
<i>Erica pulchella</i>	Attractive spikes of pink flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Erica quadrangularis</i>	Very small pink or white flowers. Houwhoek area.
<i>Erica retorta</i>	Bottle Heath. Sticky pink flowers. Many 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 exserted anthers. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Erica sessiliflora</i>	Large tubular light green flowers. Fernkloof and Kogelberg.
<i>Erica sitiens</i>	Small pink or white flowers. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos and Franschoek.
<i>Erica tristis</i>	Small flowers. Cape Point, 2019.
<i>Erica vernicosa</i>	Small, narrowly ovoid, pink, shiny, with four exserted 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.
<i>Erica spp.</i>	Several unidentified.

Euphorbiaceae

Clutia are shrubs with alternate leaves, inconspicuous flowers, male and female on separate plants.

<i>Clutia alaternoides</i>	Kirstenbosch (2019) and Cape Point.
<i>Clutia daphnoides</i>	Postberg, new in 2024.
<i>Clutia ericoides</i>	Day 5, 2010.
<i>Clutia polygonoides</i>	Fernkloof and Caledon (2019).
<i>Clutia pulchella</i>	Kirstenbosch.
<i>Clutia thunbergii</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Clutia tomentosa</i>	Napier.

Added to my library this year was 'Field Guide to the Succulent Euphorbias of Southern Africa' by Alma Moller and Rolf Becker, Briza, 2019.

<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. Cape Point, West Coast NP, and dunes north of Veldruff.
<i>Euphorbia decussata</i>	Quiver Tree Forest. Not seen 2024.
<i>Euphorbia ecklonii</i>	Leaves pressed to the ground, elliptic. De Hoop flats and Napier.

<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy Spurge. Alien. Scattered records. e.g. Cape Town.
<i>Euphorbia erythrina</i>	Woody perennial. De Hoop.
<i>Euphorbia foliosa</i>	Day 13, 2010.
<i>Euphorbia genistoides</i>	Linear leaves. Oudepost, Ceres area, and Cederberg (2019).
<i>Euphorbia hamata</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge. Alien. Cape Town.
<i>Euphorbia loricata</i>	Impressive spiny shrub. Cederberg lunch slopes. Not seen for several years.
<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 pepplus</i>	Petty Spurge. Alien. Scattered records, e.g. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Euphorbia silenifolia</i>	Similar to <i>E. tuberosa</i> but leaves narrower. Ceres 2019.
<i>Euphorbia tenax</i>	Worcester Botanic Garden and Verloren Vlei 2019. (<i>E. arcuethobioides</i>).
<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	Stemless with long narrow leaves. Cape Point, West Coast National Park, Tienie Versveld (2019), Houwhoek.
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spiny cushion at Gannaga Pass 2009.
<i>Leidesia procumbens</i>	Sprawling annual, under shrubs. West Coast National Park 2019.
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury. Alien. Cape Town, Harold Porter, etc.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant. Alien. Bredasdorp.
Fabaceae	
<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	Camel Thorn. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Locally numerous as in the Karoo. Now called <i>Vachellia karroo</i> .
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</i> is one of the largest Cape genera. Notably fewer species were seen than usual on the tour.	
<i>Aspalathus albens</i>	Small pale yellow flowers fading to rose. Sandveld, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. 2019.
<i>Aspalathus capensis</i>	Fleshy hairless shrub with showy yellow flowers. Cape Point.
<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> . 2018.
<i>Aspalathus chenopoda</i>	Three-foliolate leaves with needle-like leaflets. Bright yellow flowers. Greyton (PGC).
<i>Aspalathus ericifolia</i>	Yellow flowers. Ceres 2019.
<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 2019.
<i>Aspalathus hispida</i>	Flowers pale yellow to white. Waylands (2019). Tienie Versveld 2024.
<i>Aspalathus incurvifolia</i>	Narrow leafy spikes with yellow flowers. De Hoop limestone, not in flower this year.
<i>Aspalathus linearis</i>	Rooibostee. Pakhuis Pass, and in leaf in Harold Porter Botanic Garden fynbos. 2018. Only seen in cultivation this year.
<i>Aspalathus neglecta</i>	Hairy needle-like leaves, showy yellow flowers. Houwhoek 2019.
<i>Aspalathus nigra</i>	Shrublet with slate-blue to violet flowers. Caledon (2019), 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 and Houwhoek. 2019.

<i>Aspalathus spinosa</i>	Day 5, 2010.
<i>Aspalathus spinescens</i>	Thorny shrub with yellow flowers. Many at the <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Aspalathus ternata</i>	Pale yellow flowers fade purplish. Sandveld east of Velddrif, 2009. Possibly day 5, 2011.
<i>Aspalathus tridentata</i>	Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Bolusafra bituminosa</i>	Tar Pea. Bitumen scented, with yellow flowers. Cape Point.
<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. (<i>Lebeckia cytisoides</i>).
<i>Calobota sericea</i>	Clanwilliam and NMQ. (<i>Lebeckia sericea</i>).
<i>Crotalaria excisa</i>	Subshrub with yellow flowers. Tienie Versveld (2019), Postberg, and Seeberg.
<i>Cyclopia maculata</i>	Shrub with yellow flowers. Harold Porter botanic garden fynbos 2018.
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Cape Sweet Pea. Large trifoliate leaves and racemes of pink flowers. Kirstenbosch and Fernkloof.
<i>Dolichos decumbens</i>	Creeping with heads of strongly sweet-scented purple flowers. Nieuwoudtville 2024, several seen, we had not seen it there since 2013!
<i>Hypocalyptus coluteoides</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>Hypocalyptus sophoroides</i>	Shrub with showy pink flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<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 in 2017, but this name is not in PGCFR.2. Seen again this year 2019 and 2024.
<i>Indigofera capillaris</i>	Shrublet. Fernkloof.
<i>Indigofera cytisoides</i>	Shrub, in fruit. Locally common on slopes at Fernkloof.
<i>Indigofera digitata</i>	Flower stalks long. Houwhoek area.
<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, and Kogelberg.
<i>Indigofera heterophylla</i>	Prostrate with bright pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville and Napier.
<i>Indigofera incana</i>	Shrublet, leaflets coarsely long-hairy. Observatory (2019). Tienie Versveld and Ceres.
<i>Indigofera meyeriana</i>	Shrublet. Stems furrowed, often greyish.
<i>Indigofera ovata</i>	Trailing shrublet, leaves 1-foliolate. Franschoek Pass.
<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 2019.
<i>Lebeckia sepiaria</i>	Leaves articulated near centre. Yellow flowers. West Coast National Park.
<i>Lessertia diffusa</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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.

<i>Lessertia microphylla</i>	Recorded 2014.
<i>Lessertia miniata</i>	North of Nieuwoudtville and Knervslakte.
<i>Lessertia rigida</i>	Flowers orange-red. De Hoop dunes. Spinescent subshrub, pink to purple flowers. West Coast NP lunch site 2018. Seeberg 2024.
<i>Liparia parva</i>	Prostrate shrublet, with globose racemes of pale yellow-green flowers. Rodent pollinated. Cape Point, a few in flower, and fruit.
<i>Lotononis argentea</i>	Shrublet with attractive blue flowers on slender peduncles. Ceres, new in 2019.
<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 prostrata</i>	Prostrate shrublet with yellow flowers. Ceres lunch site, new in 2024.
<i>Lotononis pungens</i>	Shrublet with yellow flowers. West Coast NP 2018.
<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 laciniata</i>	Alien. North of Nieuwoudtville 2024.
<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>Melolobium candicans</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Alien.
<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>	Cultivated Bird's-foot. Alien. Darling area.
<i>Otholobium bracteolatum</i>	Sprawling shrub with blue and white flowers. Seeberg bird hide 2019.
<i>Otholobium sabulosum</i>	Shrublet with white and purple flowers. De Hoop limestone. Now called sp.1 in PGCFR. Not seen 2024.
<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 2018. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<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, 2018.
<i>Podalyria sericea</i>	Shrublet to 1m. West Coast and Cape Point.
<i>Podalyria</i> sp.	Michell's Pass 2024.
<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 2018.
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Tree with narrowly pinnate leaves and purple flowers. Fernkloof and Harold Porter Botanic Garden, common.
<i>Psoralea restioides</i>	Shrublet, blue to purple flowers with large white nectar patch. Fernkloof.
<i>Psoralea usitata</i>	Shrub with leaves reduced to scales. Fernkloof.

<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 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. Kirstenbosch.
<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. Rondebosch, Tulbagh, etc.
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover. Alien. Kirstenbosch and 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, Tulbagh, 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 2018.
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Alien. Widespread and locally common, e.g. Cape Town and Darling.
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare. Alien. Kirstenbosch and Rondebosch.
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch. Alien. Tienie Versveld.
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch. Alien. Rondebosch etc.
<i>Virgilia divaricata</i>	Small tree, leaflets glabrescent. Fernkloof, naturalised.
<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>	A pink flowered tree, leaflets finely hairy beneath. Kirschtenbosch and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Wiborgia</i> , Pennypods, are shrubs with yellow flowers, and woody pods that are rounded and winged.	
<i>Wiborgia fusca</i>	Pale creamy yellow flowers. Darling renosterveld, new in 2024.
<i>Wiborgia monoptera</i>	Pale yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville, locally common in flower. 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.
Frankeniaceae	
<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>	Sea Heath. West Coast National Park, coast stop. 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, especially in Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Alien. Widespread and locally very common.
<i>Trigonocapnos lichtensteinii</i>	Twining annual with long racemes of pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
Gentianaceae	
<i>Chironia baccifera</i>	In leaf Kirstenbosch and De Hoop.
<i>Chironia tetragona</i>	De Hoop limestone, one in flower this year.
<i>Lagenias pusillus</i>	Annual with small yellow flowers. Rooisand 2017.

<i>Orphium frutescens</i>	Shrublet with striking pink flowers. Betty's Bay 2019. 2024 only at Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Sebaea albens</i>	Four petals, white or yellow. Napier.
<i>Sebaea aurea</i>	Four-lobed flowers. This species De Hoop?
<i>Sebaea exacoides</i>	Flowers yellow or white with orange streaks in throat, five-lobed. Scattered records, e.g. Napier, Rooisand (2019), West Coast National Park.
<i>Sebaea micrantha</i>	Yellow 5-lobed flowers. De Hoop 2017. 2024 Napier.
<i>Sebaea zeyheri</i>	Yellow 5-lobed flowers. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Sebaea</i> sp.	Houwhoek.
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>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert. Kirstenbosch.
Monsonia (= Sarcocaulon)	
<i>Monsonia crassicaule</i>	Spiny succulent with large yellow flowers and long typical stork's-bill fruits. Quiver Tree Forest. 2019.
<i>Monsonia flavescens</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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. One in flower at Tienie Versveld 2019.
Pelargonium	
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 flower at Caledon. 2019.
<i>Pelargonium anethifolium</i>	Finely divided umbellifer like leaves, umbels of yellowish green flowers. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2018.
<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.
<i>Pelargonium candicans</i>	This species at Houwhoek?
<i>Pelargonium carneum</i>	Shaw's Pass. Karoo BG. 2014.
<i>Pelargonium carnosum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Widespread, e.g. Kirstenbosch, West Coast NP, Rooisand, Cape Point.
<i>Pelargonium chamaedryfolium</i>	Annual, red stems, simple leaves, small flowers. Houwhoek 2019.
<i>Pelargonium coronopifolium</i>	Rough haired linear slightly toothed leaves. South of Nieuwoudtville, 2018.
<i>Pelargonium crispum</i>	Shrublet with rough fan-shaped leaves with crisped margins. De Hoop 2019.
<i>Pelargonium cucullatum</i>	Large leaved shrub. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, West Coast NP, Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Pelargonium echinatum</i>	Stem succulent. Stem with thorny stipules. Pinnate leaves densely white hairy below. North of Nieuwoudtville. Also NQL (PGC) 2024 (white flowers with dark blotches on upper three petals).
<i>Pelargonium fulgidum</i>	Scarlet flowers. Common in West Coast NP.
<i>Pelargonium gibbosum</i>	In leaf, West Coast NP and Cape Point.
<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	Dwarf annual, leaves cordate or lobed, flowers purple. Houwhoek 2019. Ceres 2024.
<i>Pelargonium hermanniifolium</i>	Harsh leaves in two opposite rows, large pink flowers. Greyton 2018 and 2019 (PGC).
<i>Pelargonium hirtum</i>	Flowers dark pink. West Coast NP lunch site and Tienie Versveld.
<i>Pelargonium incarnatum</i>	Beautiful almost actinomorphic flowers, pink with red centre and ring. Houwhoek, 2019.
<i>Pelargonium incrassatum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.

<i>Pelargonium lobatum</i>	Geophyte, softly hairy leaves, flowers black with yellow margins. West Coast National Park 2019.
<i>Pelargonium magenteum</i>	Magenta-purple flowers. Botterkloof, where locally common in fine flower.
<i>Pelargonium minimum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Darling, West Coast NP, etc.
<i>Pelargonium nanum</i>	Annual with lobed cordate leaves. Ceres.
<i>Pelargonium papilionaceum</i>	Butterfly Pelargonium. Shrub with showy flowers, upper two petals much larger than other three. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Pelargonium patulum</i>	Leaves cordate to round, margin variously incised, leathery, glaucous, usually with reddish zonal marking. Ceres roadside, in leaf.
<i>Pelargonium praemorsum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Pelargonium rapaceum</i>	Geophyte, white, yellow or pink flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Pelargonium scabrum</i>	Shrub. Deeply lobed lemon scented leaves. White to pink flowers. Pakhuis Pass, Van Rhyn's Pass (2019).
<i>Pelargonium senecioides</i>	Annual, leaves pinnatifid, flowers white with purple markings. Sandvelt, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site. 2019.
<i>Pelargonium strigifolium</i>	South of Gordon's Bay. 2014.
<i>Pelargonium suburbanum</i>	Two upper petals much wider. De Hoop.
<i>ssp. bipinnatifidum</i>	
<i>Pelargonium tabulare</i>	Shrublet, leathery round leaves, flowers purple. Scattered records in leaf. In flower Ceres (2019).
<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	Basal tuft of leaves. Pale yellowish flowers with darker markings on long peduncle. Rondebosch Common, Observatory (2019), <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Darling area, Middleberg Pass, Tulbagh, Caledon (2019), Cape Point, etc. Kirstenbosch fynbos 2018.
<i>Pelargonium vitifolium</i>	Tulbagh, trefoil leaves, 2018, not found again since then.
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Harold Porter Botanic Garden. Woody stem, 'pinnate' leaves.
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	Cape Point, creeping in sand.
<i>Pelargonium</i> sp.	A shrub with spiky leaves at Ceres.
Grubbiaceae	
	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. Kogelberg 2019.
<i>Grubbia tomentosa</i>	Shrublet. Flowers in cone-like axillary clusters, pinkish. Fernkloof.
Kiggelariaceae	
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wild Peach. Kirstenbosch.
Lamiaceae	
<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. De Hoop.
<i>Plectranthus fruticosus</i>	Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<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. Locally very common.
<i>Salvia chamelaeagnea</i>	Blue flowers, leaves glabrescent. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve 2019.
<i>Salvia dentata</i>	Blue flowers, leaves grey-hairy and toothed to pinnatifid. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
<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, west of Clanwilliam, De Hoop, Ceres, Fernkloof.
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort. Alien. Kirstenbosch.

<i>Stachys aurea</i>	Yellow flowers. Gannaga Pass 2009.
<i>Stachys flavescens</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Stachys rugosa</i>	Grey shrub, pink flowers, foetid. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, in leaf this year.
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, several in flower. Not seen 2024.
<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, several in bud. Not seen 2024.
Loranthaceae	
<i>Septulina glauca</i>	Stem parasite with tubular flowers greyish green flushed red. On <i>Lycium</i> , West Coast NP. Not seen 2024.
Malvaceae	
<i>Anisodonte anomala</i>	Pink flowers, strongly scented. Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<i>Anisodonte biflora</i>	Ceres area (from vehicle!). 2014.
<i>Anisodonte 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. Kirstenbosch, Darling area, and Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Hermannia althaeifolia</i>	Mealy-grey shrublet with yellow flowers. Darling area and West Coast National Park.
<i>Hermannia angularis</i>	Red flowers. Houwhoek.
<i>Hermannia angustibracteata</i>	Scented orange flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, 2019.
<i>Hermannia cernua</i>	Cream flowers. A very distinctive species at Nieuwoudtville, 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. Distinctive 'ranked' leaves. 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 disermifolia</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Hermannia diversistipula</i>	Flowers yellow, orange, or red. This at De Hoop?
<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 2019.
<i>Hermannia hyssopifolia</i>	Cream to pale yellow flowers. Observatory (2019), Kirstenbosch.
<i>Hermannia johanssenii</i>	Grey shrublet with nodding deep yellow flowers. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve. Not seen 2024.
<i>Hermannia joubertiana</i>	Small red flowers in tight clusters. De Hoop.
<i>Hermannia macra</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Hermannia multiflora</i>	Grey-mealy shrub with yellow flowers. Cape Peninsula, Rondebosch.
<i>Hermannia muricata</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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. De Hoop?
<i>Hermannia salviifolia</i>	This species at Ceres?
<i>Hermannia scabra</i>	Shrublet with rough stems, flowers yellow turning orange. West Coast NP, new in 2024.
<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, locally very common.
<i>Hermannia trifurca</i>	To 1.5m. Mauve flowers. West Coast NP, west of Clanwilliam, Botterkloof Pass. Not seen on the tour 2024, but NQL (PGC).
<i>Hermannia verdoorniae</i>	Shrublet with nodding pink flowers. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam. Not seen 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2024.
<i>Hermannia</i> spp.	Many others not identified, several at De Hoop.
<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 2018.
<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 flower.
<i>Melianthus elongatus</i>	Leaf margins rolled under, racemes of 2 to 4 flowers at each node. West Coast NP. Not seen 2018, 2019, or 2024.
<i>Melianthus major</i>	Large greyish leaves and long stalked racemes of maroon flowers. Cederberg, Breede River Valley, Franschoek, Stanford area.
Menispermaceae	
<i>Cissampelos capensis</i>	Sprawling or climbing shrublet. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Waylands (2019), West Coast NP, locally very common.
Molluginaceae	
<i>Adenogramma glomerata</i>	Annual with small axillary clusters of white flowers. Nieuwoudtville. Ceres. West Coast NP.
<i>Adenogramma lichtensteiniana</i>	Fernkloof.
<i>Hypertelis salsoloides</i>	Dwarf shrublet. Fleshy leaves. 8mm white/pink flowers. Tanqua Karoo 2012. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Pharnaceum aurantium</i>	Shrublet, white flowers on long purplish white-glaucous peduncles. Nieuwoudtville 2017.
<i>Pharnaceum croceum</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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, occurring in many different habitats. e.g. Kirstenbosch, Nieuwoudtville, Ceres, Tulbagh, Fernkloof, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, Cape Point.
Moraceae	
<i>Ficus cordata</i>	Namaqua Fig. Nieuwoudtville area.
<i>Ficus</i> sp.	De Hoop HQ.
Myricaceae	
<i>Morella cordifolia</i>	West Coast NP and De Hoop dunes. (<i>Myrica cordifolia</i>).
<i>Morella quercifolia</i>	Kirstenbosch, De Hoop, Fernkloof. (<i>Myrica quercifolia</i>).
<i>Morella serrata</i>	Cape Point, <i>Mimetes hirtus</i> site, 2019. (<i>Myrica serrata</i>).
Myoporaceae	
<i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i>	Naturalised at Cape Town Observatory (2019).

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. 2019.
Neuradaceae	
Prostrate hairy annuals. Flowers yellow and cup shaped. Sepals and petals 5.	
<i>Grielim grandiflorum</i>	Flowers yellow with a green 'eye'. West Coast NP.
<i>Grielim humifusum</i>	Flowers yellow with white central area. Numerous in West Coast NP. Also north of Clanwilliam.
Ochnaceae	
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Shrub with showy yellow flowers. Kirstenbosch fynbos. Native further east.
Oleaceae	
<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i>	Tree. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Olea capensis</i>	Tree, leaves elliptic-ovate. Kirstenbosch and Cape Point.
<i>Olea europaea ssp.africana</i>	Wild Olive. Leaves narrowly-elliptic. Scattered records, e.g. Kirstenbosch, Nieuwoudtville, Boulders (2019).
<i>Olea exasperata</i>	Dune Olive. Small tree with linear-oblong leaves. West Coast NP dunes De Hoop dunes, Cape Point dunes.
Oliniaceae	
<i>Olinia ventosa</i>	Hard Pear. Kirstenbosch.
Onagraceae	
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Common Evening-primrose. Alien. Roadsides.
Orobanchaceae	
N.B. Unusually none of these species were seen in 2014.	
<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. 2019.
<i>Hyobanche sanguinea</i>	Densely hairy crimson flowered root parasite. Cape Point, De Hoop, Ceres. 2019.
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape. Alien. Kirstenbosch. 2019.
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape. Alien. Tulbagh. 2018.
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 (2019).
<i>Oxalis commutata</i>	Flowers rose, lilac or white with yellow tube. Ceres 2011?
<i>Oxalis comosa</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Oxalis compressa</i>	Similar to <i>O.pes-caprae</i> , but petiole flattened. Kirstenbosch, Observatory, West Coast NP, Ceres area etc. Not noted 2024 but surely overlooked.
<i>Oxalis convexula</i>	Geophyte with fleshy leaves. In leaf and flower at Worcester.
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Yellow flowers. Alien. Scattered records, e.g. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Oxalis densa</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2012.
<i>Oxalis eckloniana</i>	This Cape Peninsula, Stanford to Hermanus, Franschoek. But flowering time May to July?
<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.

<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.
<i>Oxalis lanata</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i>	Pink flowers. silky leaves. Ceres.
<i>Oxalis livida</i>	Leaflets deeply bilobed, purple beneath. Flowers rose or lilac with yellowish tube. Kirstenbosch.
<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Yellow flowers, leaves trifoliate. Houwhoek. De Hoop. Nieuwoudtville? But flowers May/June!
<i>Oxalis massoniana</i>	Hantam, numerous 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.
<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, in leaf.
<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, Tulbagh, 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. Not seen 2024, although seen NQL (PGC) before the tour.
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy. Alien.
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy. Alien. Napier 2011.
Penaeeaceae	
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, Houwhoek, and Kogelberg.
<i>Penaea mucronata</i>	Small yellow to red flowers. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, etc.
<i>Saltera sarcocolla</i>	Flowers glossy pink. Cape Point, Harold Porter Botanic Garden, and Fernkloof.
<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. Knervslakte.
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain. Alien. Betty's Bay.
<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. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<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.
<i>Limonium scabrum</i>	Dwarf perennial, corymbs of mauve flowers. De Hoop.
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea Lavender. Alien. Purple and white flowers. Nieuwoudtville and Knervslakte roadsides.
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Boulders 2018.
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. De Hoop.
<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, Fernkloof, Harold Porter BG, Tulbagh.
<i>Muraltia macropetala</i>	Axillary subsessile flowers, purple with white side petals. (Waylands), Tienie Versveld, and West Coast National Park.
<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, including at Houwhoek and Kirstenbosch.
<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.
<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 and Fernkloof.
<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, Tulbagh.
<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.
<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. De Hoop, Darling, and Fernkloof.
<i>Polygala</i> spp.	Several others seen but unidentified, including a very small hairy species at Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Polygonaceae	
<i>Emex australis</i>	Fruits spiny. West of De Hoop 2018.
<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 and West Coast NP.
Primulaceae	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel. Alien. Widespread. Blue flowered form, scattered records. Red flowered form e.g. at Napier.
Proteaceae	
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, and Houwhoek (2019).
<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. Cape Point.

<i>Leucadendron eucalyptifolium</i>	Involucral leaves long and yellow in both sexes. Locally common at Tradouw's Pass 2009.
<i>Leucadendron gandogerii</i>	Involucral leaves yellow tinged red. Houwhoek, Sir Lowry's Pass.
<i>Leucadendron laureolum</i>	Involucral 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. Rooisand 2019.
<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 muirii</i>	Cone scales not overlapping, leaves dimorphic. De Hoop limestone.
<i>Leucadendron pubescens</i>	Leaves silvery hairy. Cederberg.
<i>Leucadendron remotum</i>	Leaves linear-oblong, involucral leaves similar. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Leucadendron rubrum</i>	Paddle-shaped leaves. Female with top-shaped flowerheads. Male, with clustered flowerheads. Middleberg pass.
<i>Leucadendron salicifolium</i>	To 3m with conspicuous yellow involucral bracts. Bain's Kloof Pass and Franschoek Pass, Houwhoek, Kogelberg.
<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Male involucral leaves narrow and yellow, female larger and ivory or red. Widespread. Cape Point, Ceres, Houwhoek, etc.
<i>Leucadendron spissifolium</i>	Involucral leaves ivory or pale green. Betty's Bay area?
<i>Leucadendron tinctum</i>	Involucral leaves yellow turning red. Houwhoek (PGC) 2012. Greyton 2018 (PGC).
<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>	Involucral leaves yellow. Cape Point, Houwhoek.
<i>Leucospermum</i> , Pincushions, are shrubs or trees with medium to large clustered flowerheads, usually yellow or red.	
<i>Leucospermum bolusii</i>	Kogelberg to Gordon's Bay roadsides.
<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, Fernkloof, and Kogelberg. ssp. <i>viridum</i> .
<i>Leucospermum cordifolium</i>	Large orange to scarlet flowers. Houwhoek area and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Leucospermum heterophyllum</i>	Prostrate shrublet, flowers cream fading reddish. Cape Agulhas 2018 (PGC).
<i>Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron</i>	Creeping with yellow flowers. Fine at Cape Point and <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<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>	Short grey leaves. Yellow flowers fade to red. Houwhoek.
<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. Kleinmond, 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 (2019) and Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Paranormus</i> sp.	A species at Shaw's Pass 2014.
<i>Paranormus</i> sp.	Middleberg Pass.
<i>Protea</i> are shrubs or small trees, with flowers in terminal heads, surrounded by large colourful bracts.	
<i>Protea acaulos</i>	Ground <i>Protea</i> . 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.
<i>Protea aurea</i>	Cream shuttlecock like flowerheads, Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Protea compacta</i>	Bot River Protea. Tall and lanky, pink bracts. Kleinmond and Rooisand, usually very locally numerous. Very few this year.
<i>Protea cordata</i>	Low-growing with large cordate leaves. In leaf at Fernkloof and Kogelberg.
<i>Protea coronata</i>	Bright green involucral bracts, tips curved inwards and with a white beard. Kirstenbosch and Greyton (PGC). 2019.
<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	King Protea. Large cup-shaped flowers with pink bracts. In leaf this year at Fernkloof, Harold Porter BG, and at Cape Point. In fine flower at Kirstenbosch.
<i>Protea eximia</i>	Leaves oblong-ovate. In impressive flower at Fernkloof 2019.
<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 (2019), 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 and Houwhoek.
<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. Kogelberg and Franschoek Pass.
<i>Protea nitida</i>	Waboom. Foliage and bracts silvery. Kirstenbosch, Ceres, Betty's Bay area, etc.
<i>Protea obtusifolia</i>	Narrow flowerheads, cream to red involucral bracts. De Hoop limestone, in fine flower.
<i>Protea repens</i>	Sugarbush. Narrow flowerheads with cream to red bracts, covered with a sticky gum. Cape Point, Ceres, Houwhoek, etc.
<i>Protea scabra</i>	A 'ground protea' with narrow leaves. In fine flower at Houwhoek.
<i>Protea scolymocephala</i>	Involucral bracts cream or pale green. Cape Point, from the vehicle, 2009!
<i>Protea susanna</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>Serruris acrocarpa</i>	Solitary sweetly scented silvery pink to greenish flowers. Greyton 2019 (PGC).
<i>Serruria adscendens</i>	Kleinmond spiderhead. Flower heads several in clusters, creamy white. Locally common, Kleinmond (2029) and Kogelberg, in leaf.
<i>Serruria aitonii</i>	Cederberg 2024.
<i>Serruria decumbens</i>	Peninsula Whip Spiderhead. Cape Point 2017.
<i>Serruria elongata</i>	Flower heads several on a long peduncle, silvery pink. Fernkloof, and Kogelberg.
<i>Serruria fasciflora</i>	Solitary silvery pink flower heads. Greyton (PGC).
<i>Serruria flagellifolia</i>	Slender trailing stems, leaves narrow, deep pink flowers. Locally Common at 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.
Ranunculaceae	
<i>Anemone tenuifolia</i>	In leaf at Kirstenbosch 2018.
<i>Knowltonia vesicatoria</i>	Yellowish flowers. Kirstenbosch. (<i>Anemone vesicatoria</i>).
Resedaceae	
<i>Oligomeris dipetala</i>	The mignonette on flats at De Hoop was in fact this native species. Not seen 2024.
Rhamnaceae	

<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 oleifolia</i>	Shrub, leaves ovate, white-felted beneath. Cederberg, Van Rhyn's Pass (2019), and Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019). Locally very common.
<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.
<i>Phylica rigidifolia</i>	Shrub, leaves linear to needle-like, rough, flowers white. South of Nieuwoudtville (2019), and Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Phylica</i> spp.	Various species unidentified, e.g. at Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville.
<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, West Coast NP, etc.

Rosaceae

Added to my library in 2024 was the new 'A Monograph on the Genus *Cliffortia*', by Christopher M. Whitehouse, *Strelitzia* 43, Sanbi, 2021.

Cliffortia are shrubs or small trees, flowers unisexual, on same or different plants.

<i>Cliffortia dichotoma</i>	A very rare and local tree. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, several plants. 2019.
<i>Cliffortia odorata</i>	On slopes of Table Mountain from Kirstenbosch.
<i>Cliffortia ruscifolia</i>	Leaves spiny. Nieuwoudtville, Worcester, Houwhoek, Pakhuis Pass, Middleberg Pass.
<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>	Leaves simple, linear, acute. Nieuwoudtville.

The following species may have been seen, and should also be seen on the tour.

<i>Cliffortia atrata</i>	
<i>Cliffortia burgersii</i>	Red winged fruit, De Hoop flats, a very local endemic.
<i>Cliffortia falcata</i>	Coastal.
<i>Cliffortia ferruginea</i>	
<i>Cliffortia filicaulis</i>	
<i>Cliffortia filifolia</i>	
<i>Cliffortia juniperina</i>	
<i>Cliffortia polygonifolia</i>	
<i>Cliffortia sericea</i>	
<i>Cliffortia sparsa</i>	
<i>Cliffortia stricta</i>	
<i>Cliffortia subsetacea</i>	Houwhoek, Kleinmond.
<i>Cliffortia teretifolia</i>	

<i>Rubus rigidus</i>	Harold Porter BG streamside 2018.
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Rubiaceae

Anthospermum are shrubs or herbs with narrow often whorled leaves. Flowers small.

<i>Anthospermum aethiopicum</i>	Drayton 2019.
<i>Anthospermum bergianum</i>	Densely hairy subshrub, 5-lobed yellowish flowers. Cape Point.
<i>Anthospermum galioides</i>	This species at Franshoek Pass, 2017? Cape Point?
<i>Anthospermum spathulatum</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Anthospermum</i> spp.	Ceres. Houwhoek.
<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.

Galium tomentosum Prickly scrambling perennial, leaves in whorls of 6 to 8.
Nenax divaricata Similar to *Anthospermum*. Nieuwoudtville 2010.

Rutaceae

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. Kogelberg.

Adenandra marginata Flowers 2 to 15 in loose umbels, white, pink outside. Pakhuis Pass 2019.

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, Pakhuis Pass, Middleberg Pass.

Agathosma ciliaris Flowers in terminal clusters, white or mauve. Lance-shaped hairy margined leaves. Cape Point, Houwhoek, Napier.

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

Agathosma dielsiana Possibly this at De Hoop.

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 2018.

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, Hermanus coast.

Coleonema juniperinum Leaves resin-scented, flowers white. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, several in flower. 2019.

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 acmaeophylla Cederberg?

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

Diosma hirsuta Leaves alternate. Flowers white. Napier, Caledon (2019).

Diosma oppositifolia Cape Point?

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

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 longibracteata Upper bracts whitish, forming conspicuous involucre below flowers. De Hoop 2019.

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

Salicaceae

Salix mucronata

By stream at Cape Town Observatory, 2018.

Santalaceae

Osyris compressa

Hemiparasitic shrub. Kirstenbosch etc.

Osyris speciosa

Hemiparasitic shrub. Fernkloof and Betty's Bay.

Thesidium fragile

Brittle hemiparasitic shrublet. Perianth lobes and stamens 4. De Hoop dunes and limestone slopes.

Thesidium fruticosum

Fernkloof.

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. Houwhoek 2024.

Thesium commutatum

Thesium ericifolium

Shrublet to 20cm, leaves linear, flowers in terminal cymose clusters. Fernkloof.

Thesium euphorbioides

Shrub to 2m. Bracts broad and yellowish. Fernkloof.

Thesium lineatum

Rigid shrub, flowers in short racemes on spinescent branchlets. Quiver Tree Forest not in flower. Nieuwoudtville waterfall, in flower. 2019.

Thesium pseudovirgatum

This species at Cape Point, 2013?

Thesium spicatum

Shrublet with flowers in dense oblong spikes. Recorded 2012.

Thesium spinosum

Spiny. West Coast NP.

Thesium strictum

Broom-like, to 2m. Scattered records, e.g. Cape Point, Pakhuis Pass, Fernkloof, Kirstenbosch.

Thesium viridifolium

Shrublet to 50 cm. Flowers white in dense heads. Cape Point.

Thesium spp.

Many others not identified, especially at Fernkloof and De Hoop (where 19 species occur). Some 85 species occur regionally.

Sapindaceae

Dodonaea angustifolia

Small tree. Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019, Ceres, Michell's Pass.

Erythrophysa alata

NQL (PGC) 2024.

Sapotaceae

Sideroxylon inerme

Milkwood. De Hoop and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.

Scrophulariaceae

Alonsoa unilabiata

Annual, flowers pink to orange. Nieuwoudtville and Van Rhyn's Pass. not seen 2024.

Antirrhinum orontium

Weasel's Snout. Alien. Roadside between Napier and Bredasdorp, *Gladiolus tristis* site.

Aptosimum indivisum

Shrublet with blue and violet flowers. Leaves spine-tipped. Quiver Tree Forest.

Aptosimum procumbens

Prostrate shrublet with blue and violet flowers. Karoo 2011.

Aptosimum spinescens

QTF (PGC) 2024.

Chaenostoma are shrublets or woody perennials. Calyx 2-lipped, corolla with 5 more-or-less equal lobes. Stamens 4 in dissimilar pairs. Formerly *Sutera*.

Chaenostoma aethiopicum

This at Napier renosterveld 2024, pink flowers.

Chaenostoma caeruleum

Glandular-hairy perennial. Flowers mauve or violet with a yellow tube. Cederberg.

Chaenostoma hispidum

Glandular-hairy shrublet. Flowers narrowly funnel shaped, pink to mauve with a yellow throat. Cape Point (2019), Kirstenbosch (2019), De Hoop, and Fernkloof.

Chaenostoma revolutum

Glandular-hairy shrublet, flowers white, pink or mauve with a yellow tube. Ceres area and De Hoop.

Chaenostoma uncinatum

Glandular shrub. Pink flowers. West Coast NP, Seeberg.

Colpias mollis

NQL (PGC) 2024.

Cromidon varicalyx

Annual flowers in heads, white with orange patch. Nieuwoudtville,

Hantam. 2019.

Diascia have mostly purple flowers with bright yellow windows, lower petal with pouches or spurs. This year fewer were seen than is usual.

Diascia bicornuta Flower spurs 13 to 19 mm long. Cederberg lunch site 2012.
Diascia capensis Flowers saccate. West Coast NP and *Babiana ringens* site.
Diascia cardiosepala Flowers solitary, mauve with purple centre. Nieuwoudtville dolerite.
Diascia collina 2-saccate flowers, greyish magenta with dark magenta centre and yellow sacs and stamen-bearing boss. West Coast NP lunch site.
Diascia diffusa Flowers saccate. West Coast NP lunch site.
Diascia elongata Flowers saccate, fruiting pedicels s-shaped. Cape Point.
Diascia floribunda Nieuwoudtville.
Diascia humilis Worcester botanic garden.
Diascia lewisiae Nieuwoudtville, Hantam stop 1, 2012.
Diascia longicornis Spurs 4 to 18 mm. Postberg.
Diascia nana Worcester botanic garden.
Diascia parviflora Flowers greyish to reddish violet with yellow windows, in racemes. Ceres.
Diascia rudolphii NQL (PGC) 2024.
Diascia veronicoides Dark purple flowers in racemes. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
Diascia whiteheadii 2 long spurs. Nieuwoudtville. Locally common.

Dischisma capitatum Annual with white flowers in dense narrow spikes. Flowers less than 10mm long. Kirstenbosch and West Coast NP.
Dischisma ciliatum Shrublet. *Babiana ringens* site, West Coast NP, and De Hoop dunes.
Dischisma spicatum Annual, white flowers in elongate spikes, flowers over 10mm long. Nieuwoudtville, 2018.
Halleria lucida Tree Fuchsia. Small tree with orange flowers. Kirstenbosch, Fernkloof, 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, Matjiesfontein.
Hebenstretia parviflora Annual. Nieuwoudtville, Bikoës.
Hebenstretia repens Annual. Anthers stalked. Kirstenbosch (2019), Mamre (2019), West Coast NP, Cape Point.
Hebenstretia robusta Shrublet. Tienie Versveld.
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. Tienie Versveld, Fernkloof, Caledon (2019), Worcester Botanic Garden.
Hemimeris sabulosa Flowers saccate with invaginations over stamens. Cape Point, West Coast NP.
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, 2018.

Jamesbrittenia are shrubs or herbs with glands. Corolla regular. None were seen in 2024.
Jamesbrittenia albomarginata Dwarf shrublet, flowers maroon with white margins. De Hoop 2019.
Jamesbrittenia fruticosa Shrublet, flowers white to purple with yellow throat. South of Calvinia 2014.
Jamesbrittenia racemosa NQL (PGC) 2024.
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

	2019.
<i>Jamesbrittenia</i> sp.	Brown flowers. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Limosella grandiflora</i>	Probably this species at Nieuwoudtville, 2024.
<i>Lyperia</i> are mostly annual with large leaf-like bracts. Corolla tube cylindrical, inflated at throat.	
<i>Lyperia lychnidea</i>	Perennial, greenish flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site and West Coast National Park. Not seen 2024.
<i>Lyperia tristis</i>	Glandular annual with starry yellow flowers. Cape Point, Pakhuis Pass, Nieuwoudtville, north of Veldriff. Not seen 2024.
<i>Manulea</i> are annual or perennial, flowers white, yellow, red or brown. Tubular corolla with five similar lobes or 2-lipped.	
<i>Manulea altissima</i>	Foetid perennial, tall, heads of white flowers, Sandveld, seen from vehicle this year!
<i>Manulea cheiranthus</i>	Annual with brown thread like petals. Cape Point etc.
<i>Manulea rubra</i>	Perennial with reddish brown narrow-petalled flowers. <i>Babiana ringens</i> Site and West Coast NP.
<i>Manulea silenoides</i>	NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Manulea tomentosa</i>	Grey-hairy perennial, flowers orange to brown. Cape Point and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Microdon capitatus</i>	Ericoid. Ovoid heads of white flowers with orange throat. West Coast NP 2019.
<i>Microdon dubius</i>	Long spikes of yellow flowers. Houwhoek, and Fernkloof (2019).
<i>Nemesia</i> have strongly 2-lipped flowers, rather snapdragon like.	
<i>Nemesia affinis</i>	Annual , variable flower colour. Scattered records, e.g. West Coast NP, <i>Babiana ringens</i> site, Nieuwoudtville, and Cape Point. (<i>N.versicolor</i>).
<i>Nemesia anisocarpa</i>	Annual with yellow lower lip, upper lip white with broader lobes than <i>N.cheiranthus</i> . Nieuwoudtville 2019. Botterkloof Pass 2024.
<i>Nemesia barbata</i>	Lower lip blue to blackish. Very beautiful. Waylands (2019), Ceres, Tienie Versveld, Tulbagh.
<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. Swaarmoed Pass 2019. Seen 2024?
<i>Nemesia leipoldtii</i>	Flowers large, white with yellow patch, or purple. Nieuwoudtville, Hantam, many, 2019.
<i>Nemesia ligulata</i>	Annual, flower colour variable. Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<i>Nemesia lucida</i>	Fernkloof. White flowers veined pink.
<i>Nemesia macrocarpa</i>	Perennial, leaves ovate, flowers white to pale pink, shade at Pakhuis Pass, 2019.
<i>Oftia africana</i>	Shrub with toothed leaves and regular 5-lobed white flowers. Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, West Coast NP, Pakhuis Pass, 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.
<i>Phyllopodium cephalophorum</i>	Annual with crowded heads of mauve flowers in branched clusters. West Coast NP and <i>Babiana ringens</i> site.
<i>Phyllopodium heterophyllum</i>	This at Franschoek Pass, 2024?
<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.

<i>Polycarena formosa</i>	Annual. Flowers cream to yellow, upper lobes tipped orange and with orange patch at base. Nieuwoudtville, Papkuilsfontein, 2018.
<i>Polycarena gilioides</i>	Glandular-hairy annual. Probably this at Tulbagh.
<i>Polycarena lilacina</i>	Glandular annual with white to mauve flowers with basal yellow patch on upper petals. <i>Babiana ringens</i> site 2019.
<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>Pseudoselago</i> sp.	Harold Porter Botanic Garden 2024.
<i>Selago</i> are shrubs or herbs with small flowers often in many flowered heads.	
<i>Selago albida</i>	Flowers violet. South of Nieuwoudtville 2018.
<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, Bikoës, and Botterkloof Pass.
<i>Selago glutinosa</i>	White flowers in dense spikes. Ceres.
<i>Selago pinguicula</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Teedia lucida</i>	Shrublet, mauve flowers. On rocks at Pakhuis Pass, 2018.
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein. Apparently this species naturalised at Ceres, etc.
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Aaron's Rod. Alien. Locally naturalised, e.g. Hermanus roadsides.
<i>Verbascum</i> sp.	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell. Alien.
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell. Alien.
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell. Alien.
<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 star shaped centre, brown outside. Houwhoek and Tulbagh.
<i>Zaluzianskya gracilis</i>	Annual. De Mond, 2018 (PGC).
<i>Zaluzianskya minima</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<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 National Park.
<i>Zaluzianskya pusilla</i>	Annual, petals entire, white with orange centre, and maroon outside. Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Zaluzianskya villosa</i>	'Drumstick' of white to mauve 5 lobed flowers, with deeply notched petals. West Coast NP sands, locally very common, and north of Veldriff.
<i>Zaluzianskya violacea</i>	Annual, flowers with bifid lobes, mauve with yellow central patch. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Zaluzianskya</i> sp.	Very small. Quiver Tree Forest 2024.
Solanaceae	
<i>Lycium afrum</i>	Thorny shrub, flowers purple. West Coast National Park.
<i>Lycium cinereum</i>	Thorny shrub, flowers white to pale mauve. Quiver Tree Forest.
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Thorny shrub with leathery leaves and white to mauve flowers. West Coast National Park.
<i>Lycium horridum</i>	Thorny shrub with white and purple flowers. Scattered records.
<i>Lycium tetrandrum</i>	Boulders and West Coast National Park.
<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. NQL (PGC) 2024.
<i>Solanum guineense</i>	Mauve flowers. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve, where a white flowered form too. Not seen 2024.
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Spiny shrub, leaves deeply lobed, flowers purple. West Coast National Park 2019.

<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 2019.
<i>Solanum villosum</i>	Hairy Nightshade. Alien. Rooisand 2012.
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Rounded leaves, nodding purple flowers. West Coast NP 2014.

Stilbaceae

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. In flower at Fernkloof. Gone over at Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<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.
<i>Stilbe vestita</i>	Shrublet with ovoid spikes of white flowers. Cape Point, new in 2024.

Tamaricaceae

<i>Tamarix usneoides</i>	Day 6, 2010.
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Thymelaeaceae

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.

Gnidia 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 2018.
<i>Gnidia fourcadei</i>	Flowers yellow with reddish tips. Napier renosterveld, new in 2024.
<i>Gnidia juniperifolia</i>	Floral scales membranous. Involucral leaves slightly wider 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, 2019.
<i>Gnidia nana</i>	Shrub. Floral scales fleshy, flowers lilac to purple. Day 13, 2010.
<i>Gnidia oppositifolia</i>	Willowy shrub, flowers pale yellow.
<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, 2019.
<i>Gnidia pinifolia</i>	Shrub. Floral scales fleshy, leaves needle-like, involucral leaves wider, flowers white. Cape Point and De Hoop.
<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. One small example at Cape Point, and several fine at Kleinmond. 2019.

Passerina has small cream or reddish flowers.

<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Kirstenbosch. (<i>P. vulgaris</i>).
<i>Passerina ericoides</i>	De Hoop. Distribution?
<i>Passerina galpinii</i>	De Hoop limestone.
<i>Passerina glomerata</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall (2019), Pakhuis Pass.
<i>Passerina obtusifolia</i>	Worcester botanic garden.
<i>Passerina rigida</i>	De Hoop dunes.
<i>Passerina truncata</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
<i>Passerina</i> spp.	Others surely present.

Struthiola 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, etc. (ssp. <i>angustifolia</i> at Pakhuis Pass).
<i>Struthiola confusa</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium hairy outside. Fernkloof, Kogelberg, Franschoek Pass.
<i>Struthiola dodecandra</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium glabrous outside. Rooisand 2019.
<i>Struthiola leptantha</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium hairy outside.
<i>Struthiola myrsinites</i>	Floral scales 8. Hypanthium glabrous outside. Greyton 2019 (PGC), Cape Point, Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
<i>Struthiola rigida</i>	Floral scales 12. Hypanthium glabrous outside. De Hoop flats.
<i>Struthiola striata</i>	Floral scales 4. Cape Point.
<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. South of Gordon's Bay.
Urticaceae	
<i>Didymodoxa capensis</i>	Annual with green flowers. Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve.
<i>Droguetia iners</i>	Softly woody perennial. Flowers greenish. In shade near rooms at De Hoop, 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. (<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> , <i>Euclea</i> , <i>Maytenus</i> , and <i>Pterocelstrus</i> . West Coast NP, Waylands (2019), and De Hoop dunes.
<i>Viscum pauciflorum</i>	Orange berries. Parasitic on <i>Maytenus</i> , <i>Euclea</i> , and <i>Searsia</i> . Many on <i>Maytenus</i> at Kirstenbosch.
<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. A species on <i>Euclea</i> at Pakhuis Pass.
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 National Park 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. Napier renosterveld.
<i>Roepera lichtensteiniana</i>	Shrublet with with bifoliolate leaves and lime-yellow flowers.
<i>Roepera margsana</i>	Shrub, fleshy leaves, large fruits with 4 wings. West Coast NP, De Hoop.
<i>Roepera pygmaea</i>	This at Nieuwoudtville 2019?

Roepera retrofracta
Roepera sessilifolia
Roepera spinosa
Roepera spp.

Shrub with minute flowers, white or cream. Karoo koppie 2009.
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>	West Coast NP and De Hoop. Not truly wild populations.
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Widespread, seen daily.
Grey-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila africana</i>	West Coast National Park.
Cape Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis capensis</i>	Widespread and common.
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Heard at several sites. Seen at Nieuwoudtville.
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Widespread, seen most days.
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Widespread and very common.
South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	West of Clanwilliam.
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Tienie Versveld, Day 8, etc.
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Scattered records.
Cape Shoveler	<i>Anas smithii</i>	Tienie Versveld.
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	A few records.
African Penguin	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Many seen very closely at Betty's Bay.
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Verloren Vlei and Nieuwoudtville.
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	De Hoop.
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Near Cape Town, Berg River, West Coast National Park, Rooisand, south of Worcester, near Quiver Tree Forest. Locally numerous.
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Near Cape Town, West Coast National Park, Veldriff, etc.
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Widespread and very common.
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Common and widespread. Seen daily.
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	West Coast NP, Veldriff, and Day 8.
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread and common.
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Widespread singletons.
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	A few records.
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1 near De Hoop.
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	De Hoop.
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	Scattered records.
Crowned Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>	Several at Betty's Bay.
Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	A few at Betty's Bay.
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>	Scattered records.
Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	1 at Hantam.
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Scattered records e.g. De Hoop, Ceres, Nieuwoudtville.
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Widespread.
Black Harrier	<i>Circus maurus</i>	West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, and days 8 and 9.
African Harrier Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	1 at Ceres.
Pale Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax canorus</i>	Knervslakte and Nieuwoudtville area.
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Scattered records.
Jackal Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	Scattered roadside records.
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Two pale phase birds west of Ceres.
Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	Scattered records.
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	Nieuwoudtville and Knervslakte.

Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	Several in Nieuwoudtville area, and Knervslakte.
Denham's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	En route to De Hoop.
Southern Black Korhaan	<i>Afrotis afra</i>	Langebaan and West Coast NP.
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Scattered records.
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. Seen on 8 days.
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	De Hoop.
African Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	Cape Point, Betty's Bay, De Hoop.
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Scattered records.
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2 east of Bredasdorp.
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Widespread in small numbers.
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Scattered records.
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	West Coast NP.
Sabine's Gull	<i>Xema sabini</i>	Batty's Bay.
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>	Hermanus.
Namaqua Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua NP (PGC).
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>	Several at Kirstenbosch.
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>	Kirstenbosch.
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Widespread and reasonably common.
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Widespread and common.
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Widespread and common.
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Heard at various sites.
Spotted Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	A pair at Kirstenbosch.
Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	Heard at De Hoop.
Fiery-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	De Hoop.
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Nieuwoudtville and Day 9.
African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	Scattered records.
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	Scattered records.
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	Worcester and De Hoop.
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>	Kirstenbosch.
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	1 in the Breede River Valley.
African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	Heard in Pinelands.
Acacia Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Worcester 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>	Worcester Botanic Garden.
Grey Tit	<i>Parus afer</i>	Seeberg.
Cape Clapper Lark	<i>Mirafrapa apiata</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Karoo Lark	<i>Calendulauda albescens</i>	West Coast, north of Veldruff, and Nieuwoudtville.
Cape Long-billed Lark	<i>Certhilauda curvirostris</i>	Heard, West Coast National Park.
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Tienie Versveld.
Large-billed Lark	<i>Galerida magnirostris</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Grey-backed Sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Cape Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus capensis</i>	Widespread.
Sombre Greenbul	<i>Andropadus importunus</i>	Kirstenbosch.
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Scattered records.
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Scattered 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 fulvicapilla</i>	Fernkloof.
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Rondebosch Common and Day 12.
Cloud Cisticola	<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Tienie Versveld.
Karoo Prinia	<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	Widespread and common.
Bar-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	De Hoop.
Cape Grassbird	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	Cape Point and De Hoop.
Long-billed Crombec	<i>Sylvioetta rufescens</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Layard's Warbler	<i>Sylvia layardi</i>	Worcester Botanic Garden.
Cape White-eye	<i>Zosterops capensis</i>	Widespread, especially Cape Town area.
Cape Sugarbird	<i>Promerops cafer</i>	Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Fernkloof.
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Widespread and very common.
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Knervslakte.
Pied Starling	<i>Lamprotornis bicolor</i>	Widespread and very common.
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	Kirtsbosch, Cape Point, Nieuwoudtville, De Hoop, etc.
Pale-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus naboroup</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	Scattered records.
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>	Scattered records.
Mountain Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>	Nieuwoudtville area.
Sickle-winged Chat	<i>Cercomela sinuata</i>	Nieuwoudtville area.
Karoo Chat	<i>Cercomela schlegelii</i>	Day 8.
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.
Fiscal Flycatcher	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	Scattered records.

African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	Kirstenbosch.
Orange-breasted Sunbird	<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	Kirstenbosch, Cape Point, Fernkloof.
Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Widespread.
Southern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Widespread and reasonably common.
Dusky Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris fuscus</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
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>	Scattered records.
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Widespread and common.
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	Scattered records.
Sweet Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melanotis</i>	Houwhoek and Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Houwhoek.
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Widespread.
Cape Longclaw	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	Rondebosch Common.
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	Nieuwoudtville.
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>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
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. NQL (PGC) 2024.
Vlei Rat	<i>Otomys irroratus</i>	Probably this at Tienie Versveld 2019.
Striped Mouse	<i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i>	Diurnal. West Coast NP and De Hoop.
Dassie Rat	<i>Petromys typicus</i>	A colony found at the Quiver Tree Forest in 2014, but none seen in 2017, 2018, 2019, or 2024.
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>	De Hoop.
Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Betty's Bay, Worcester Botanic Garden, Nieuwoudtville, and De Hoop.
Cape Mountain Zebra	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Several in Postberg (2019) and at De Hoop.
Gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazelle</i>	3 in the Tanqua Karoo, 2017. 1+ West Coast NP 2024.
Red Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	A dead animal in the Tanqua Karoo 2017.
Bontebok	<i>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</i>	De Hoop and Cape Point. Widely translocated within the species' natural range.
Common Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	2014 West Coast NP and Tulbagh.
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Postberg 2019.
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	3 near Calvinia, 2009.
Steenbok	<i>Raphicercus campestris</i>	Scattered records, West Coast NP, Nieuwoudtville, etc.
Cape Grysbok	<i>Raphicercus campestris</i>	Near De Hoop 2018.
Grey Rhebok	<i>Pelea capreolus</i>	South of Middleberg Pass and De Hoop.
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus streptoceros</i>	1 at Postberg, where not native, 2009 and 2011. A few there 2013.
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	Very many at 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. Tracks at Tienie

Black-footed Cat	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Versveld. A skull of what I think is this species found at Pakhuis Pass, 2018.
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	3 at Nieuwoudtville, and 2 in the Tanqua Karoo 2009. 2011 Postberg. 2019 sign at Nieuwoudtville. 2024, 2 at Nieuwoudtville.
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 Klawer. 2012 at Hantam, a surprising record! 2013, 2 at Hantam.
Yellow Mongoose	<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	De Hoop.
Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>	1 at De Hoop.
Small Grey Mongoose	<i>Galerella pulverulenta</i>	Scattered records, e.g. West Coast, Day 9.
Chacma Baboon	<i>Papio cynocephalus ursinus</i>	Scattered records.
Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	A troop at Grootvadersbosch, 2009, was a remarkably south-westerly record.
Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	A clearly occupied burrow at Pakhuis Pass, with fresh prints at the entrance.
Cape Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus</i>	In the ocean at De Hoop and False Bay 2018.
Southern Right Whale	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Perhaps 30 to 40 at De Hoop 2012, and a few at Hermanus (2009). c.60 at De Hoop 2011. 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. 2019 only c.10 at De Hoop. 2024, c. 20 at De Hoop.
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. 2024, 1 at Betty's Bay.

Systematic List Number 4 Amphibians and Reptiles

Angulate Tortoise	<i>Chersina angulata</i>	Scattered in small numbers, e.g. West Coast NP, Cape Point.
Leopard Tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys (Geochelone) pardalis</i>	Worcester Botanic Garden 2019.
Parrot-beaked Tortoise	<i>Homopus areolatus</i>	2011 Rooisand. 2012 Ceres. 2018 Waylands.
Cape Dwarf Chameleon	<i>Bradypodion pumilum</i>	One in Pinelands 2017.
Ocellated Thick-toed Gecko	<i>Pachydactylus geitje</i>	One at Waylands 2017.
Small-scaled Leaf-toed Gecko	<i>Goggia microlepidota</i>	Apparently this species on Day 7 (CM photo) 2017.
Spiny Agama	<i>Agama hispida</i>	Ceres lunch site 2017.
Southern Rock Agama	<i>Agama atra</i>	Cape Point, Cederberg, De Hoop, etc.
Namaqua Sand Lizard	<i>Pedioplanis namaquensis</i>	Tanqua Karoo 2017.
Spotted Sand Lizard	<i>Pedioplanis lineocellata</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
Cape (Black) Girdled Lizard	<i>Cordylus cordylus niger</i>	Several at Cape Point, and West Coast NP.
Karoo Girdled Lizard	<i>Cordylus polyzonus</i>	Postberg.
Graceful Crag Lizard	<i>Pseudocordylus capensis</i>	Nieuwoudtville waterfall 2019.
Cape Skink	<i>Trachylepis capensis</i>	A few records.
Red-sided Skink	<i>Trachylepis homalocephala</i>	Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Western Rock Skink	<i>Trachylepis sulcata</i>	Quiver Tree Forest.
Variiegated Skink	<i>Trachylepis variegata</i>	West Coast NP.
Silvery Dwarf Burrowing Skink	<i>Scelotes bipes</i>	Rooisand 2013.
Puff Adder	<i>Bitis arietans</i>	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 2018. Quiver Tree Forest, 2013. Probably this
Horned Adder	<i>Bitis caudalis</i>	
Mole Snake	<i>Pseudaspis cana</i>	
Karoo Whip Snake	<i>Psammophis notostictus</i>	Nieuwoudtville 2014.
Spotted Skaapsteker	<i>Psammophylax rhombatus</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 National Park.
Cape Mountain Rain Frog	<i>Breviceps montanus</i>	Heard Cape Peninsula and Kirstenbosch.
Western Leopard Toad	<i>Amietophrynus pantherinus</i>	Rooisand 2014.
Raucous Toad	<i>Amietophrynus rangeri</i>	Kogelberg.
Cape River Frog	<i>Afrana fuscigula</i>	1 at Kirstenbosch 2009. Heard Kirstenbosch 2013. Harold Porter Botanic Garden 2024.
Striped Grass Frog	<i>Ptychadena porosissima</i>	Cape Point 2014.
Clicking Stream Frog	<i>Strongylopus grayii</i>	Pinelands.
Banded Stream Frog	<i>Strongylopus bonaespei</i>	Heard at Cape Point.
Cape Peninsula Moss Frog	<i>Arthroleptella lightfooti</i>	Heard at Kirstenbosch, also Cape Point.
De Villiers's Moss Frog	<i>Arthroleptella villiersi</i>	Heard at Harold Porter Botanic Garden.
Cape Caco	<i>Cacosternum capense</i>	Heard.
Bronze Caco	<i>Cacosternum nanum</i>	Heard at Grootvadersbosch 2009.
Micro Frog	<i>Microbatrachella capensis</i>	Heard at Rooisand 2013.
Cape Sand Frog	<i>Tomopterna delalandii</i>	Heard at Langebaan.

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. A second edition was published in 2020. 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.

N.B. Very few butterflies were seen on the 2024 tour, despite nearly continuous fine weather. Presumably this was simply due to the rather late season this year.

Papilionidae

<i>Papilio demodocus</i>	Citrus Swallowtail	1 at Clanwilliam Botanic Garden 2009. 2012, 2 in citrus groves near Clanwilliam, 2011 also Clanwilliam. 2019, Houwhoek and Kogelberg. 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. (many larvae on <i>Brassica</i> at Greyton (PGC). FP: crucifers
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<i>Pontia helice</i>	Meadow White	Scattered records. FP: <i>Heliophila</i> spp. and other crucifers.
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<i>Mylothris agathina</i>	Common Dotted Border	2 + at Boulders 2009. 2012, Harold Porter Botanic Garden. 2014 De Hoop. 2018 and 2019 Boulders. 2024 De Hoop. FP: <i>Tapinanthus oleifolius</i> , <i>Ximenia caffra</i> , <i>Osyris lanceolata</i> , <i>Colpoon compressum</i> etc.
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<i>Colias electo</i>	African Clouded Yellow	Nieuwoudtville 2019. De Hoop 2024. FP: <i>Medicago sativa</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Vicia</i> spp., <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
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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. 2024 Worcester Botanic Garden. FP: <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> and <i>Kalanchoe lugardii</i>
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<i>Capys alphaeus</i>	Protea Scarlet	2011 Silvermine. 2012 Houwhoek. 2017 Cape Point. FP: <i>Protea</i> spp.
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<i>Cigaritis namaquus</i>	Namaqua Bar	Several at the Quiver Tree Forest 2018. FP: <i>Zygophyllum</i> sp?
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<i>Phasis thero</i>	Silver Arrowhead	<i>Babiana ringens</i> site and West Coast NP, 2017. A few records 2019. FP: <i>Rhus undulata</i> and <i>Melianthus major</i> .
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<i>Phasis clavum</i>	Namaqua Arrowhead	A few at Nieuwoudtville waterfall, and pass lunch site near Calvinia, 2009. 2012, Hantam. 2019 Nieuwoudtville. FP: <i>Rhus</i> spp.
<i>Argyraspodes argyraspis</i> <i>Poecilmitis lysander hantamsbergae</i>	Warrior Silver-spotted Copper	Nieuwoudtville wild flower reserve 2018. 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. FP: <i>Aspalathus</i> spp.
<i>Aloeides aranda</i>	Aranda Copper	CM photo, 2017. FP: <i>Aspalathus</i> spp.
<i>Aloeides damarensis</i>	Damara Copper	Nieuwoudtville 2017. FP: <i>Aspalathus</i> spp.
<i>Aloeides barklyi</i> <i>Chryisoritis zonarius</i>	Barkly's Copper Donkey Daisy Copper	A male at the Quiver Tree Forest 2017. Near Mamre 2019. FP: <i>Osteospermum incanum</i> .
<i>Chryisoritis pyroeis</i>	Sand-dune Opal	North of Veldruff 2019. FP: <i>Zygophyllum flexuosum</i> and <i>Thesium</i> spp.
<i>Chryisoritis chrysaor</i>	Burnished Opal	Verloren Vlei 2019. FP: <i>Tylecodon paniculatus</i> , <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> , <i>Roepera</i> spp., <i>Acacia karoo</i> , <i>Searsia</i> spp.
<i>Chryisoritis thysbe</i>	Common Opal	De Hoop 2024. FP: <i>Ostium incanum</i> , <i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i> , <i>Lebeckia plukenetiana</i> , <i>Tylecodon paniculatus</i> , <i>Aspalathus</i> , <i>Roepera</i> , <i>Tetraena</i> , and <i>Thesium</i> spp.
Lycaeninae		
<i>Anthene butleri</i>	Pale Hairtail	North of Nieuwoudtville 2018. 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 2019. 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. 2019 scattered records. FP: <i>Phyllica imberbis</i> , <i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
<i>Lepidochrysops macgregori</i> <i>Eicochrysops messapus</i>	McGregor's Blue Cupreous Blue	1 at Hantam 2011. 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. 2019:- scattered records. 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.
Nymphalidae		
Danainae		
<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	African Monarch	Cape Town Observatory 2019. FP:Asclepiadaceae.
Satyrinae		
<i>Tarsocera cassina</i>	Sand-dune Widow	Verloren Vlei 2019. FP: Grasses.
<i>Tarsocera cassus</i>	Spring Widow	Possibly this at Pakhuis Pass 2019.
<i>Tarsocera fulvina</i>	Karoo Widow	Gannaga Pass 2009. FP: Grasses.
<i>Tarsocera</i> species		Nieuwoudtville.
<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>Merxmullera stricta</i> .
<i>Pseudonympha magus</i>	Silver-bottom Brown	Scattered records. FP: Grasses.
Heliconiinae		
<i>Acraea horta</i>	Garden Acraea	2 at Kirstenbosch 2017. FP: <i>Kiggelaria africana</i> and <i>Passiflora</i> spp.
Nymphalinae		
<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	Painted Lady	Widespread and common. FP: Asteraceae etc.
<i>Charaxes pelias</i>	Protea Emperor	Possibly this species at Harold Porter Botanic Garden 2018. FP: <i>Rafnia</i> spp., <i>Colpoon compressum</i> , <i>Hypocalyptus sophoroides</i> .
Hesperiidae		
<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. 2018.
<i>Metisella metis</i>	Gold Spotted Sylph	Pinelands, 2009. 2012 and 2013, Cape Town Observatory. 2019 Boulders. FP: Grasses.