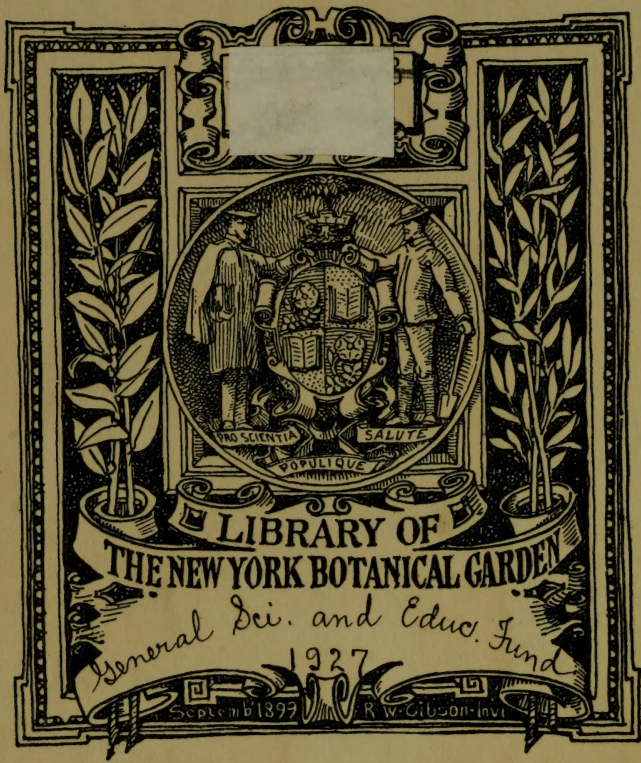


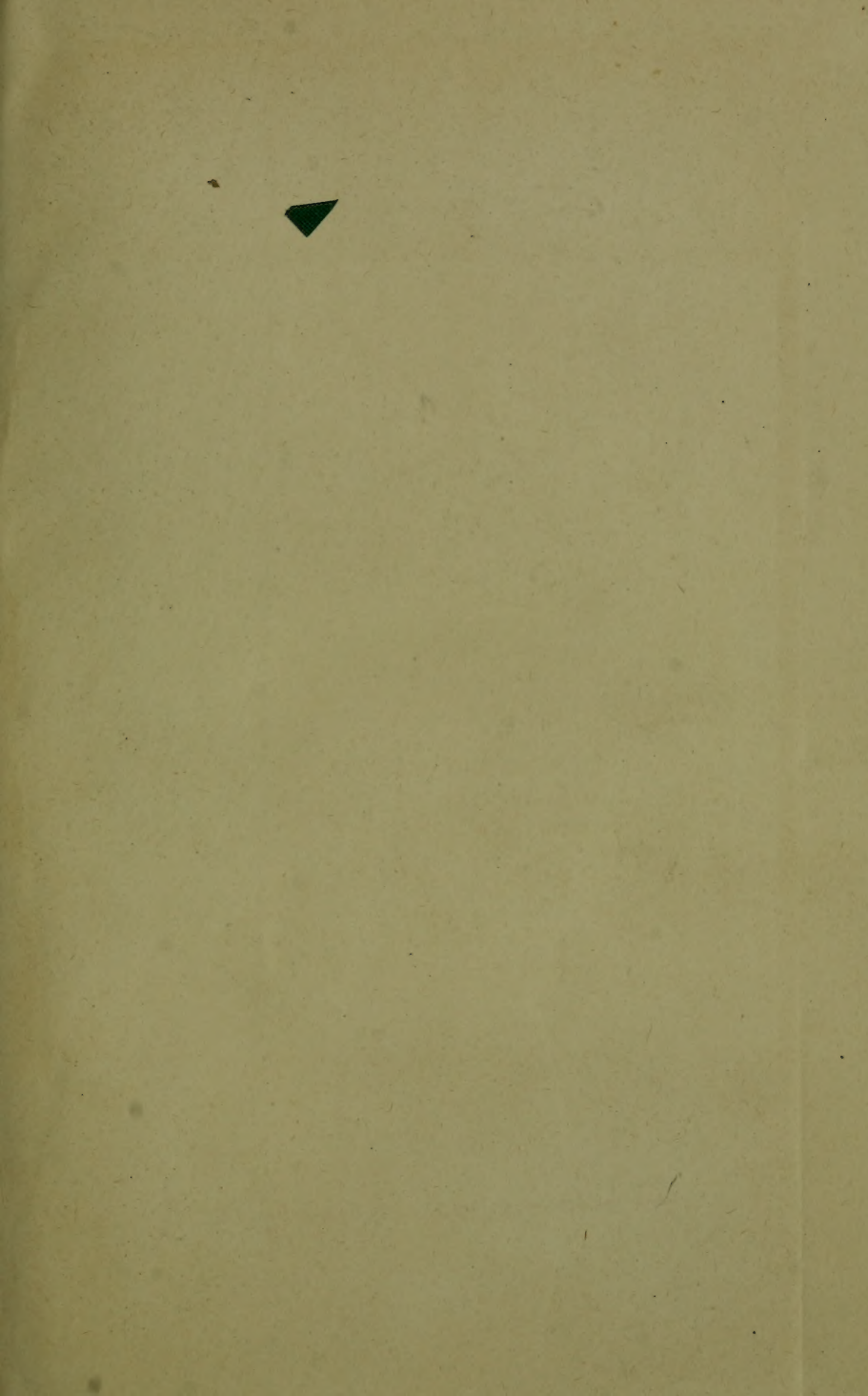
THE COMMON NAMES
OF PLANTS



66

70





“The Flora of South Africa”

SUPPLEMENT:

The Common Names of Plants

“The Flora of South Africa.”

- Vol. I. **Thallophytes. Vascular Cryptogams. Gymnosperms. Monochlamydeous Dicotyledons.**
1 Photogravure, 29 collotype and 36 coloured plates.
(Published 1913).
- Vol. II. **Polypetalae (Rosales—Umbelliferae).**
1 Photogravure, 20 collotype and 52 coloured plates.
- Vol. III. **Sympetalae (Ericaceae—Compositae).**
1 Photogravure, 20 collotype and 50 coloured plates.
- Vol. IV. **Monocotyledons (Published 1915).**
1 Photogravure, 20 collotype and 42 coloured plates.

For particulars see notice at end of book.

“The Flora of South Africa.”

DICTIONARY

OF

The Common Names of Plants

WITH

List of Foreign Plants

Cultivated in the Open.

BY

RUDOLF MARLOTH

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GARDEN

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH the number of popular names recorded in this book is quite considerable, we have no doubt that many more exist and that various untapped sources of information are still available among the older residents of the country.

Vernacular names are not always reliable from a botanical point of view, for the same name is sometimes used for different plants in different districts, while, on the other hand, many plants bear several designations, e.g. *Sutherlandia frutescens*, for which we give ten, but there may be more. This is, however, nothing in comparison with European conditions. In Hegi's *Flora of Middle Europe* one finds for the common Meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) 149 names enumerated for that area.

In spite of some uncertainty the common names, if judiciously employed and accepted with a little care, are useful and handy—they certainly help to disseminate knowledge and love of plants among the people, and that alone would justify their preservation.

In using the book a few additional points should be borne in mind. Compound names will be generally found under the principal word, e.g. "Wild chestnut" under "Chestnut". Foreign plants which have established themselves in our Flora and are able to persist and spread without artificial aid, appear in parts I. and II., others, which depend upon planting or sowing by the hand of man, will be found in part III. For an observer living at Cape Town it is not always possible to decide this point correctly, hence we have no doubt that our lists will require some revision in this as in other directions—suggestions will be gratefully received.

It had been originally intended to publish the list of the common names of plants after the completion of our "Flora of South Africa". Owing to certain delays it has been considered preferable to issue the Dictionary in the meantime; may it prove to be a useful little book.

We are especially indebted to Mr. I. B. POLE EVANS, Government Botanist, and Mr. C. C. ROBERTSON, Forest-Research Officer at Pretoria, for kindly rendering the records of their offices accessible to us, and to Professor HUBERTUS ELFFERS (Wynberg) and Dr. W. PURCELL (Diep River) for various suggestions with regard to the orthography of names and the typographical arrangements.

Numerous other friends have contributed names or plants for identification, or communicated items of interest concerning them, or helped us in compiling the list of foreign plants. In recording their names hereafter we take this opportunity of thanking them all for their assistance and apologize at the same time to others whose names may have been inadvertently omitted.

Some readers may think that we ought to have included more Kafir names of plants. This would have meant at least a thousand additional names and consequently a considerable increase in the size of the book, which does not appear to be justified at present. Some information on this subject may be found in SIM'S Forest Floras, in ANDREW SMITH'S *Materia medica* and in the Rev. ALFRED BRYANT'S *Zulu medicines* (See Literature).

The number of common names recorded here is nearly 2000, most of them not published before, and the number of species of wild plants close upon 1200.

As soon as sufficient further material has accumulated we intend to issue a supplement, and—if justified—perhaps a second edition.

R. MARLOTH.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PART I.	
Abbreviations and glossary of Dutch terms	2
Alphabetical list of the common names of indigenous plants, including half-wild foreign plants	3
Names not identified	94
PART II.	
Classes and families of the Flora of South Africa	96
Systematic arrangement of the species mentioned in Part I	99
PART III.	
Foreign plants frequently cultivated in the open	145
Literature	175
INDEX OF PART II	165

PART I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
COMMON NAMES.

Note.

1. Many plants bear different names according to district or even in the same district. These may be found by consulting the botanical index at the end of the book and the systematic arrangement of the plants in Part II.
2. The names of introduced plants generally occurring only in cultivation are given in Part III.
3. Many popular names have reached us through friends not familiar with the Dutch idiom, and the spelling was consequently not always quite correct. In fact it has been sometimes impossible to decipher a name and to arrive at a rational interpretation. We hope that our readers will assist in solving some of these linguistic puzzles.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

D. : Dutch.	C. : Central districts (Karoo, etc.).
Engl. : English.	Del. B. : Delagoa Bay.
etc. : and other species.	E. : Eastern Cape Province.
= : the same as.	Kal. : Kalahari.
v. : see.	Ko. : Karoo.
q.v. : which see.	mts. : mountains.
introd. : introduced plant.	Na. : Natal.
* : Foreign plant now half wild.	Nam. : Namaqualand (Little and Great).
med. : used medicinally by natives and colonists.	No. : North of Orange River.
pron. : pronounced.	S.A. : South Africa.
(?) : Information on origin of name, etc., wanted.	S.W. : South-western dis- tricts of Cape Province.
Spec. ? : Not known which species, hence specimens wanted.	Tr. : Transvaal.

Glossary of more frequent Dutch terms occurring in compound words.

Bast, <i>bark</i> .	Gras, <i>grass</i> .
Berg, <i>mountain, hill</i> .	Groen, <i>green</i> .
Bes or bessie (besje), <i>berry</i> .	Hout, <i>wood</i> .
Blaar (plur.: blaren) or blad, <i>leaf</i> .	Jakhals, <i>jackal</i> .
Blauw, <i>blue</i> .	Klip, <i>rock, stone</i> .
Blom (bloem), <i>flower</i> .	Kop, <i>head, hill</i> .
Bok, <i>buck</i> , but also <i>goat</i> .	Kost (kos), <i>food</i> .
Bol, <i>bulb</i> (including corm and tuber).	Kruid (kruiden), <i>herb</i> .
Boom, <i>tree</i> .	Melk, <i>milk</i> .
Bos (bossie, bosje), <i>bush</i> , <i>shrub, shrublet</i> , but also <i>forest</i> .	Paarde or perde, <i>horses</i> .
Doorn, <i>thorn, spine, prickle</i> .	Rooi or rode, <i>red or orange</i> .
Geel, <i>yellow</i> .	Slang, <i>snake</i> .
	Staat, <i>tail</i> .
	Wit, <i>white</i> .
	Wortel, <i>root</i> .
	Zwart, <i>black</i> .

Alphabetical List

OF

COMMON NAMES.

Aam'beie'bos. *Chironia baccifera*. A bushy herb with bright red berries. Very bitter and used medicinally like gentian. Also called Bitterbossie and Meidje Willemse. (S.W.).

Aand'blom (Avond-blommetje). Several sweet-scented Iridaceae, especially species of *Hesperantha*, e.g. *H. falcata*. Flowers dull coloured outside and white inside, opening in the evening. At the Knysna and further east the name — is applied to *Gladiolus tristis*, which is scentless in daytime, but exhales a strong perfume in the evening. A pale yellow variety of this species (var. *concolor*) is called the **Vlei** — or **Trompetter** (Caledon, etc.). Another plant called — is *Freesia refracta* (Mosselbay, Hopetown, etc.).

Aand'pijpie v. Pijpie.

Aap'z'n'kost. *Gardenia Rothmannia*. An eastern forest tree with large white flowers and large woody fruit.

Aar'bossie. *Walafrida geniculata* (*Selago leptostachya*). A sub-shrub of the Karoo, growing preferably in localities holding subterranean water, hence often found along underground fissures or dykes where water circulates.

Aard'boontje = Veld'barroe.

„ **'roos.** According to Thunberg: *Cytinus dioicus*. A parasite growing on the roots of various shrublets, with red or orange flowers. At present the name is often applied to the more frequent *Hyobanche sanguinea* (deep red). Also a parasite.

Aas'blom. Various species of *Stapelia* and *Caralluma*. The flowers mostly of a more or less dull brown, purple or yellow colour, variously marked, with the odour of decaying meat. Carrion-flies are often deceived and deposit their eggs in the flowers. One of the most foetid species is *Caralluma lutea* (No.)

- Aasvogel'bessie.** *Maurocena Frangula*, an ornamental shrub of the coastal districts with dark foliage and blueish-black berries. E: Hottentot cherry.
- Abiquas geelhout** v. Davib.
- Abraham's book.** *Massonia Bowkeri* (Na).
- Achtdag-genees'bos.** Three quite different shrublets have been pointed out to us by native herbalists under this name, all used as tea, probably on account of certain aromatic properties: *Hermannia hyssopifolia* (Stercul.); *Lobostemon fruticosus* (Borag.) also called Dauw-wormbos; and *Psoralea decumbens* (Papil.).
- Adelaars varen.** *Pteridium aquilinum*. The Bracken, a cosmopolitan fern. The name alludes to a peculiar marking appearing on a cross section of the stalk (due to the irregular shape of the vascular bundles).
- Africander** (Afrikaander). Various species of *Gladiolus* and *Antholyza*, especially in the South West. *G. grandis*, the Large Brown — appearing in spring. *G. maculatus*, the Small Brown — (autumn). *G. recurvus*, the Mauve — (spring). *G. Watsonius* and *A. revoluta*, the Red —. *G. blandus*, the White —. In other districts the same names apply to other species, e.g., the Small — (klein—) of Graaff-Reinet and Griqualand West is *G. edulis*, etc. Another Brown — is *G. tenellus* (scentless). Bokkeveld.
- Agapanthus.** *A. umbellatus*, on the mountains of the coastal districts, frequent in gardens, especially the white variety.
- Agave** (Century Plant). *A. americana** from Central America. Employed for fences, also as a stock-food in times of drought. Occasionally half wild. (Garenboom).
- Agretje.** *Tritonia scillaris* and *T. undulata*. Resembling a miniature aigrette. A corruption of this word, viz., Agretta is used for a garden shrub, *Spiraea prunifolia** from Japan, otherwise known here as May.
- Agrimony** (D. : Agrimonie, corrupted into Akkermonie) *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. A variety of the European species.
- Agurkje, Wilde** — = Komkommer.
- Air plant** v. Kannidood.
- Ajoosie.** A fungus of the family Podaxaceae, viz., *Phellorina Delestrei*, allied to the puff-balls (April, May). The brown powder (spores) used by the Hottentots for painting their faces (Clanwilliam).

Akedis' poot (Hagedis —) = Paddeklauw.

Akker'klaver. *Trifolium agrarium*.* In England : Hop clover.

Akkermonie = Agrimony. Kynsna, etc.

Akkewani (in Java : Akerwangi). The rootstock of *Cymbopogon marginatus* (Kuskus grass). Aromatic, used medicinally. Often employed for protecting woollen goods against moths (Motwortel).

Alder, Red —. *Cunonia capensis*. The English name is the translation of the Dutch Rooi-els, a name given to this tree on account of a similarity of the wood to that of the European alder, *Alnus glutinosa*, which is occasionally planted here along streams. The *Cunonia* grows in damp rocky localities of the coastal districts. Very ornamental on account of the glossy foliage and the bottle-brush-like spikes of flowers. The timber yields beautiful furniture, as may be seen in the little English church at De Doorns.

„ , **Rock —.** *Plectronia Mundtiana*. Wood used for fencing posts and the poles of wagons.

„ , **White —,** *Platilophus trifoliatus*. Nearly allied to the *Cunonia*. A handsome evergreen tree, the wood of little value.

Almond, Bitter — (S.A.). *Pygeum africanum* (Rosaceae).

„ , **Wild —.** *Brabeium stellatifolium* (Proteaceae). The fruits resemble the real almonds (when green); but are covered with a golden brown fur when ripe. The seed firm like an almond and bitter. Used by the colonists like coffee, the roasted product being called “gũ.”

Aloe. About 100 S.A. species. Ornamental plants for rock gardens, especially at the principal flowering time (winter). If well assorted, such a collection would be flowering all the year through. The so-called “American aloe” is *Agave americana*, which belongs to Amaryllidaceae. *Aloe* is pron. in D : Aloë.

Aloes. The drug prepared from the leaves of *Aloe ferox*, principally in the Herbertsdale and Mosselbay districts. See illustrations in Flora of S.A., IV., 96.

Als, Wilde — (alsem). *Artemisia afra*. A half-shrub much resembling the European alsem (wormwood, *A. Absinthium*) and used medicinally for similar purposes. A

somewhat similar aromatic herb, *Hippia frutescens* (Knysna, etc.), is called **Rank** —.

Altijd'bos, *Staavia radiata*. A dwarf shrublet of the Flats and lower hills of the South West, with virgate shoots and persistent white flower-heads. A larger and more showy species is *S. glutinosa* (mountains only).

Alwijn v. Aloe and Aloes. The **Bont** — is *A. variegata*.

Amandel (Hottentot's —) = Almond, Wild —.

Amaranth, Globe —. *Gomphrena globosa**, occurring as a garden escape. A frequent weed in the Tr.

„ , **Thorny** —. *Amaranthus spinosus*. Tr.

Amarantus weed. *Alternanthera Achyranthes**, *A. sessilis**, etc. Introduced from South America and now rather troublesome in the northern provinces.

Amaryllis. *A. Belladonna*. Frequent in the western districts, the leaves produced in winter; flowering at the end of summer before the new leaves appear.

Amatungúlu. *Carissa grandiflora*. An evergreen shrub of the eastern districts, with forked spines, glossy leaves, white, sweet-scented flowers and large edible fruit (berries).

Ana tree. *Acacia albida*. One of the largest species of the genus, the crown being up to 100 feet in diameter. Frequent along rivers of tropical Africa, e.g., Damara-land, extending to North-Africa. The large pods form a very nutritious food for all kinds of stock.

Anemone. (D. : Anemoon). *Anemone capensis*. One of the most beautiful species of the genus, frequent on the mountains of the S.W. Difficult to cultivate. Further east *A. caffra* and on the Drakensbergen *A. Fanninii*.

Anijs' wortel. *Annesorrhiza montana* and *A. macrocarpa*. Perennial plants producing the leaves and new roots in winter and the flowering shoots in summer, when the leaves have disappeared. Some species produce a single root each season, others (*A. macrocarpa*) a fascicle of such roots. They are gathered at the beginning of summer and used as a vegetable, tasting somewhat like parsnips.

Anjelier, Berg —. *Lachnaea purpurea* (Tulbagh). Flower-head somewhat resembling a carnation.

„ , **Wilde** —. *Dianthus scaber*, etc. Various indigenous species of pink.

- Appel and apple.** See bitter—, gift—, goor—, grijs—, wit—; Custard —, Dingaans—, Kei—, monkey—, sand—, thorn—.
- Appel-der-liefde.** In Holland this name is applied to the tomato, but here to the Cape gooseberry. See also *Pompele-moer*.
- Apple of Sodom v. Bitter'appel.**
- Apies'doorn,** *Acacia Welwitschii* and *A. Burkei*. Large trees (No.) with numerous straight spines (also on the old wood).
- Apricot, Wild —.** In Kaffraria: *Dovyalis tristis*, but in the northern provinces: *Landolphia capensis*, a low twining shrub with milky sap.
- April fool,** *Haemanthus coccineus* and other species. Flowering before the new leaves appear.
- Arderne's Watsonia.** The white-flowering variety of *Watsonia rosea*.
- Arnoster = Renoster.**
- Aroena.** *Caralluma incarnata*. (Clanwilliam). One of the *Stapelias* armed with stout spines.
- Arum, White —.** Formerly called *Richardia africana*, but now scientifically known as *Zantedeschia aethiopica*. Also called *Pig-lily*, an adaptation of the Dutch name *Varkblom*. The fleshy rootstock nutritious and consequently used (boiled) as food for pigs. Some other kinds of S.A. Arums (*Zantedeschia*) have a yellow spathe, e.g., *Z. Elliotiana* (spathe pure yellow) and *Z. angustiloba* (basal portion of spathe dark maroon on the inner side) both Tr.
- Asbos (Loog),** *Mesembrianthemum junceum* and *M. micranthum*. The ashes used for obtaining a lye for soap-making and the dipping of raisins.
- Ash, Cape —.** *Ekebergia capensis*. Timber rather soft, used for furniture, the grain of the wood somewhat resembling the European ash (*Fraxinus*).
- Asparagus.** Many species indigenous in S.A. A few cultivated for ornamental purposes, viz., *A. plumosus* (feathery —) for shower bouquets, etc., *A. Sprengeri*, in hanging baskets, (both from Na). The young shoots of *A. africanus*, *A. capensis* and some others used as a vegetable like the European *A. officinalis*.

Assegai-wood, *Curtisia faginea*. A large handsome tree with beautiful foliage. Wood tough and strong, highly esteemed for wagons. Supposed to have been used by the Kaffirs for the shafts of their assegais, but not employed for this purpose now.

„ **wortel** = Tien-os-touw. Small shrub, root long, straight down.

Aster, Wild —. Several indigenous species, e.g., *A. fruticosus*. The Berg — (Cedar mts.) is *Lachnaea filamentosa*.

Avond blommetje v. Aandblom.

Baak'hout, *Greyia Sutherlandii*. A small tree with gorgeous red flower-spikes, called Wild bottle-brush in Natal. Grown in gardens as an ornamental shrub. Name from “Baaken” (beacon), as the little tree often stands conspicuously on rocks.

Baard'mannetje. *Melaspheerula graminea*. Allied to *Gladiolus*.

Babiaantje, *Babiana* (several species). The baboons (baviaan, mostly pron.: babiaan) unearth the corms (so-called bulbs) for food. *B. villosa*, the **Rooi** —; *B. ringens*, the **Rattestaart** —. The latter plant bears the flower-spike close to the ground, and the short stem terminates into a tail-like barren piece, which serves as a perch for the sunbirds when visiting the flowers.

The **Geel** — is *B. macrantha* (Darling).

Bak'bos = O'ond'bos.

Bakkers'bos = Windmakerbos.

Bakkies'blom = Disa.

Balderjan, Wild —. *Valeriana capensis*. The rootstock used medicinally like the European *V. officinalis*.

Balsam, Wild —. *Impatiens capensis*. In forests.

Bamboo (D. : Bamboes). The species cultivated in many S.A. gardens is *Bambusa Balcooa**, from the East Indies. The indigenous bamboo (*Arundinaria tessellata*) is frequent on the mountains of the eastern parts. V. Sea-bamboo.

Banana, Wild —, of the coast districts, is not a *Musa*, but *Strelitzia augusta*. In the northern Transvaal occur two indigenous species of real banana, viz., *Musa Livingstoniana* and *M. Davyana*.

Bandje'bos, *Cotyledon Wallichii*. The leaves, especially when shrivelled, resemble short ribbons. V. Nenta.

Baobab. *Adansonia digitata*. The largest African tree, inhabiting the open grass country of Central Africa.

Bark bush = Bergbast.

Barley, Wild —. *Hordeum murinum*.* A troublesome weed, especially on lawns.

Barroe. Several plants of the genus *Fockea* (Asclep.) and *Cyphia* (Campanul.) with fleshy roots or tubers. The most frequently used kind, called Kamberoe (kambroo), is *Fockea angustifolia*. The juicy root is eaten raw or made into a preserve with sugar. Occasionally also *F. undulata*. **Berg** —, *F. capensis*, (Prince Albert district) is very large but not edible. **Bos** —, *Cyphia silvatica* and **Veld** —, *C. volubilis*, *C. digitata* and *C. incisa*, possess small round tubers, rich in inuline (a substance allied to starch).

Bastard ironwood, etc. v. Ironwood, etc.

Baviaans' appel. A gall on *Asparagus strictus*. (E. Ko.).

„ 'kers = Bergcypres.

„ 'klauw = Luisjes.

„ 'kost. *Hydnora africana*, more frequently called Jakhals'kost. In some parts of the Karoo the same name is applied to *Augea capensis*, the roots being unearthed by baboons.

„ 'oor. *Eriospermum latifolium*. A tuberous plant, producing a single round leaf flat on the ground (winter).

„ 'schoen. *Whiteheadia bifolia*. (Cedar mts.). Also *Androcymbium melanthioides* (Jansenville).

„ 'staart. *Barbaccenia retinervis*. The short, black and fibrous stems (No.) employed like scrubbing brushes.

„ touw (Monkey rope). Various lianas of the forest, viz., the wild grape (*Rhoicissus capensis*), the milky rope (*Secamone Thunbergii*), the thorny rope, *Dalbergia armata*, *D. obovata* and some others.

„ 'uintje v. Uintje and Monkey-bulb.

Baviaantje = Babiaantje.

Bean, Soudanese — (Hyacinth —). *Dolichos Lablab*. (Na.).

Bean tree, Hottentot's —, v. Boerboon.

Beech, Cape —. *Myrsine melanophleos*. The wood, when polished, more beautiful than beech (*Fagus*).

Beeste'bul. *Crassula portulacea*. An arborescent succulent with a fleshy trunk, frequent in the Little Karoo, Addo bush, etc.

Beeste'klauw. *Eriospermum spec.* (No). The leaf has somewhat the outline of the footprint of a cow (miniature).

Bee-sting bush = Bijangel.

Beet'bossie. *Leontonyx angustifolius.* A weed.

Beggar ticks. *Bidens pilosa.* Also called Black jack and Wewenaar or Weduwnaar.

Begging hand. *Disa spathulata* (Tulbagh, etc.). Lip very long, projecting horizontally.

Begonia, Wild —. Several indigenous species (E. & No), most frequent *B. natalensis*, a small-leaved kind.

Belladonna lily = *Amaryllis.*

Belombra tree (Bella sombra, sometimes corrupted into "Belhambra"). *Phytolacca dioica*, a quick-growing shade tree from S. Amer. The fruit often made into jam.

Bels. *Osmitopsis asteriscoides.* The aromatic leaves used medicinally as a stomachic. PAPPE and others erroneously spell the name "Bellis."

Berg'aster. *Lachnaea filamentosa.* (Cedar mts.).

„ 'bast. *Osyris abyssinica.* Leaves and bark used for tanning (Transvaal).

„ 'cypres (Sapree). *Widdringtonia cupressoides.* Frequent from Table Mountain to the Drakensbergen. Shrub or small tree.

„ 'kamille. *Gamolepis pectinata.* Med.

„ 'klapper. *Montinia caryophyllacea.* The seeds rattle in the capsule. Also *Tetralia secans* (Riversdale).

„ 'lelie. *Vallota purpurea.* Frequent on the Outeniqua mts., generally known as Knysna lily.

„ 'nagel. *Lachenalia rubida.* Also found in the Cape Flats.

„ 'palmiet. *Tetralia thermalis* (Elim).

„ 'pruim. *Pappea capensis*, also called Kaambes. A shrub of the eastern Karoo, fruit small, with a thin layer of acidulous pulp.

„ 'roos. *Protea rosacea* (Tulbagh). In the Bokkeveld *Malvastrum bryonifolium.*

„ 'tee. *Geranium incanum.* A frequent herb of grassy hills.

„ 'viool. *Brachycarpaea varians.*

Bessing'bos. *Rhus Dregeana*, *R. erosa*, etc. Shrubs of the northern districts. Fruits numerous but small, containing just a little pulp.

Betsie. Appears to be applied (Wellington, Caledon) to several pretty shrublets, e.g., *Adenandra uniflora*.

Beuke'hout. Several species of *Faurea*, viz. *F. saligna* (Tr. Rhod.); *F. Galpinii* (Zoutpansberg); *F. speciosa* (No.). The Cape beech (Myrsine) is sometimes called Wit —.

Bevertjes. *Briza media**.

Bezem'riet. In the South-West several species of Restiaceae, e.g., *Cannomois Cephalotes*, *Elegia verticillaris*, *Restio triticeus*, *R. venustus*, *Leptocarpus paniculatus*, etc. Several kinds of shrubs are also used as Bezemgoed (brooms).

Bies (biezen). *Scirpus litoralis*, *S. nodosus*, etc.

Bies'roei. *Bobartia spathacea*. An iridaceous plant with rush-like leaves and yellow flowers; occupies large tracts in the coastal districts. Much employed for fruit-baskets.

Bietouw (Biedouw). Several quite different plants of the order Compositae bear this name. In the coast districts it is *Osteospermum moniliferum*, hence the name "Bietouw rivier" (Knysna). This plant is poisonous (widely spread throughout the country). In Calvinia the same name is applied to a valuable stock-food, viz., *Tripteris sinuata*. In the Roggeveld it is *T. linearis* and *T. glandulosa*. Another kind is *Haplocarpha lyrata*, and in the Sandveld of Namaqualand it appears to be a species of *Dicoma*. In the Eastern Prov. it is *Dimorphotheca Ecklonis* (otherwise known as the Van Staden's daisy), a poisonous herb.

Bij'angel. *Azima tetraacantha*. A shrub of the coastal dunes with sharp thorns (often in double pairs).

Bimbri'kost = Wild Grape.

Bindweed (Black—). *Polygonum Convolvulus**. Occasionally on lands, also *Convolvulus arvensis*.*

Bingelkruid = Mercury.

Bird of paradise flower. *Strelitzia Reginae* and *S. augusta*.

Bird's brandy. *Lantana salvifolia*. (E.).

Bitter'appel or **Gift'appel.** *Solanum Sodomaeum*. A prickly half-shrub with blue flowers and firm, yellow berries, about the size of a globular walnut. *S. aculeastrum* is much larger, and the fruit as large as an apple. Both poisonous.

„ **bark.** *Bersama Tysoniana*. (E.).

Bitter'blaar. *Brachylaena elliptica*. An arborescent shrub (eastern). Leaves used med. (diabetes, etc.).

„ 'boela = bitter melon.

„ 'bossie. *Chrysocoma tenuifolia*. A small shrublet of the Karoo, etc., hardly a foot high, which now prevails in many parts formerly occupied by the Schaapbos (*Pentzia*). The animals do not eat it on account of its bitter taste, but the flower tops are a welcome food when herbage is scarce (Nieuwveld). In the coast districts the same name is applied to *Chironia baccifera* (Aambeie'-bos), one of the native remedies in cases of lepra.

„ 'hout (—wortel). *Xysmalobium undulatum*. The stout, woody rootstock is a popular remedy in the Central districts of the Cape. A nearly allied plant, also called Bitterwortel, is *Asclepias crispa*.

„ melon. *Citrullus vulgaris*, var. *amara*. (Wild colocynth). Frequent in the Karoo and Kalahari regions.

„ 'osse = Bittermelon (Little Karoo).

Blaargift = Giftblaar.

Black bark. *Royena lucida*. A medium-sized tree. The inner bark very dark, the timber suitable for furniture.

Blackberry (Bramble). *Rubus pinnatus*. A very variable plant. The introduced *R. fruticosus* (from Eur.) is less frequent.

Black-eyed Susan. *Hibiscus Trionum*.*

Blackjack (S.A.). *Bidens pilosa*.

Blackwood, Australian — (introd.). *Acacia melanoxylon* (Stink boontje). For S.A. — v. Zwarthout.

Bladderwort. *Utricularia stellaris*, etc., with floating leaves, some other species terrestrial.

Blauw'bekkie. *Heliophila pilosa*. Annual.

„ 'blommetje (Karoo). *Felicia* spec.

„ 'bos. *Royena pallens*. Frequent in all the drier districts.

„ 'buffel v. Grasses.

„ 'kappie. *Polygala virgata*. A very ornamental, profusely flowering shrublet of the coast districts.

„ 'pruim = Jakhals'pruim.

„ 'riet = Bergviool. Often leafless when in flower.

„ 'suiker'bos. *Protea neriifolia*. Worcester, etc.

„ 'zaad v. Grasses.

- Blink'blaar.** *Rhamnus prinoides*. Shrub or small tree of the forest districts with glossy foliage. Occurs also in Abyssinia. Another small tree bearing the same name is *Zizyphus mucronata*, otherwise known as Wacht-een-bietje.
- Blistering bush** (Wild celery). *Peucedanum Galbanum*. Produces dermatitis and blisters within 40-50 hours after contact with the bare skin. (S.W.).
- Blom'bos.** *Metalasia muricata*. One of the most frequent shrubs of the coastal districts. Leaves narrow, pointed; flower-heads in dense clusters, white, strongly scented (Winter).
- Blommetje , Geel** —. *Lyperia crocea*. The flowers used as a dye instead of saffron, also medicinally. v. Tee.
- Blomkool, Wilde** —. *Anthericum ciliatum*. The young inflorescence, before it unfolds its clusters of buds, is used as a vegetable in the Sandveld (Clanwilliam, etc.) Similar to Hotnotskool.
- „ „ -ganna v. Ganna.
- Blood flower.** *Haemanthus natalensis*. A translation of the generic name.
- Bluebell** (Caledon). *Gladiolus spathaceus*. At George it is *G. involutus* and at Tulbagh *G. Bolusii*.
- „ **berry** (Drakensbergen, etc.) *Vaccinium Exul*. This is the only species of Vacciniaceae in S.A. Well-known European species are the bilberry, cowberry and cranberry.
- Blushing bride.** *Serruria florida*. One of the most beautiful and rarest flowers of S.A., known only from one of the valleys of the upper Bergriver (Franschhoek). Flowering in winter.
- Bobo** = Knobwood.
- Boerboon.** This name is applied to the four species of the genus *Schotia*, the young seeds being edible like beans. Trees with showy flowers. *S. speciosa*, dwarf, with mimosa-like foliage and red flowers (Little Karoo, etc.). *S. latifolia* (**Bos** —) a forest-tree with pink flowers. *S. brachypetala* (**Hottentots** —) bears large trusses of dark red (blood-coloured) flowers directly on the old wood. *S. transvaalensis* occurs in the North.
- Boesmans'tee** v. Tea.
- Boeta'bessie.** *Osteospermum moniliferum*. q.v.

- Boete'bossie** (Boeteklis). *Xanthium spinosum* (Burweed), occasionally also *X. strumarium*. So named because farmers not eradicating the weed are liable to a fine.
- Bog-a-bog** = Lemonwood.
- Bogwood**. *Nuxia congesta*. A forest-tree.
- Bok'baard**. *Festuca caprina* (grass).
- „ 'baardje. *Gladiolus* spec. ? (Bokkeveld).
- „ 'bessie = Boeta'bessie.
- „ 'doorn. *Lycium horridum*. Employed for hedges. One of the few shrubs of the coastal districts which drop their leaves in summer.
- „ 'hoorntjes. The seed-vessels (always in pairs) of various asclepiads, e.g., *Stapelia*, *Microlooma*, etc.
- „ 'kost. *Kleinia radicans*. A tender, trailing, succulent composite of the Karoo, living in the shelter of small shrubs (a "bijwoner," as all exposed plants are eaten by the grazing animals). Also a *Zygophyllum* spec. ?
- „ 'noors v. Noors.
- Boog**. *Croton gratissimus*. (No).
- Borriehout** = Lemonwood.
- Bos'barroe** v. Barroe.
- „ 'druif. *Rhoicissus capensis*. A vine with beautiful foliage, often climbing into high trees and ornamenting the glens of forests. The berries are large, but hardly pleasant to eat on account of their high acidity. Make a delicious jelly or jam of brilliant colour.
- „ 'guarri v. Guarri.
- „ 'peper. *Piper capense*. A climbing half-shrub of the forests.
- „ 'vijge v. Wild fig.
- Bosjesman's'gift** v. Giftboom.
- „ 'tee v. Tea.
- Bossies'tee** v. Bush tea.
- Boterblom**. Applied to a number of different plants. The Geel — (E: buttercup) is *Ranunculus pinnatus*, one of the few indigenous species of the genus. The Wit — is *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*. Some yellow composites bear the same name, e.g., *Gazania pinnata*. Also the pale yellow variety of *Sparaxis grandiflora* (Malmesbury).

Boter'boom. *Cotyledon paniculata*. A deciduous succulent of the Little Karoo and similar tracts. Stem stout and fleshy. Leafless in summer. In Damaraland several species of *Cissus* with similar trunks are so designated. (v. Ko'bas).

Bottle-brush (Na), *Greyia Sutherlandii* v. Baakhout.

Bout-Kouterie, *Gasteria acinacifolia*. Zwartkops, etc.

Box, Cape —, *Buxus MacOwani* (East Lond.). A good wood for engravers.

„ , **False Cape** — = Kamassi.

Box Wattle, *Notobuxus natalensis*, nearly allied to the real box.

Braam'bos (Braamen), v. Blackberry.

Bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum*. Cosmopolitan.

Brak'bos (Salt-bush). Several species of *Atriplex* are useful food-plants for stock. *A. Halimus* is the common indigenous salt-bush, frequent along the banks of rivers and on brackish ground of the drier districts. v. Saltbush.

„ 'ganna, v. Ganna.

„ 'slaai, *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum* (Ice plant) and a few other species. Good stock-food when young.

Bramakanka = Kukumakranka.

Bramble (Braamboos), *Rubus pinnatus*.

Brand'blaren, *Knowltonia vesicatoria*. Leaves employed as a vesicant.

„ 'boontje, *Mucuna coriacea*. Tropical. Pods clothed with sharp-pointed stinging hairs.

„ 'bossie, *Mohria caffrorum*. Not a shrub, but a small deciduous fern of the South West; the leaves appear in great numbers after a bush fire when the shrubby vegetation, otherwise overshadowing these plants, has been destroyed. One of the few ferns with an aromatic foliage.

„ 'lelie, *Cyrtanthus angustifolius*. In many localities not flowering unless the ground has been cleared by a veld fire, e.g., on Table Mountain near the reservoirs.

„ 'netel (pron: Branneukel), *Urtica urens*.*

Brandewijn'bos = Rozijntje bos.

Bread and Cheese. *Malva parviflora** etc.

Bread-tree, Kaffir— *Encephalartos caffer*, *E. Lehmanni*, *E. Altensteinii*, etc. The pith contains starch and is turned into a food by the natives, like sago.

Breed'zaad, v. Grasses.

Brittle wood, *Nuxia tomentosa*. Forests.

Broad leaf. Abbrev. for Broad-leaved plantain: *Plantago major*, a frequent weed (Eur.).

Bron'slaai (Bron'kost'slaai) = Water cress.

Brood'boom = Bread-tree.

Broomrape, Blue —, *Orobanche ramosa*. A leafless parasite, on the roots of grasses, etc. Also in Europe and Asia.

Brother berries = Bushtick berry.

Buchu. The true or round-leaved buchu is obtained from *Barosma betulina*, a shrublet of the Cedar mts. The leaves are mostly exported to the United States of America for medicinal purposes. Recently taken into cultivation on the Cedar—, Olifants River— and Paarl mts. **Long-leaf** —, from *B. crenata*, now less valued, has a wider distribution, from Ceres to Stellenbosch and Caledon (mts.). The **Fontein** —, *B. serratifolia*, also called the **Berg** — or **Olifants** —. Some species of *Diosma* go under the name of **Wild** —. *Agathosma ciliata* is called **Steinbok** —. In districts where such rutaceous plants do not occur, other aromatic shrublets are employed for similar purposes, viz. —**bos** (Little Nam.) a composite, *Pteronia onobromoides*, the —**kruid** of Griqualand West, a perennial herb with a fleshy rootstock, is *Othonna auriculaefolia*. The **Klip** — or **Hottentots** — (Nam.) is a lichen of the coast belt (on rocks).

Buckweed (Na.). *Isoglossa Woodii*. A good stockfood, supposed to flower only once in seven years, e.g. 1916 (May).

Buffalo grass v. Grasses.

Buffels'doorn (Buffalothorn), *Zizyphus mucronata*. Bears several other names, e.g. **Wacht-ee-n-bietje**.

„ **'hoorn**, *Burchellia capensis*. The fruit crowned with horn-like appendages. Name occasionally corrupted into **Buffelsdoorn**.

Buig-mij-niet = Cape box. East London.

„ „ „ (Port E.). *Smelophyllum capense*.

Bulrush. *Typha capensis* and *T. australis*. The true bulrush of Great Britain is a *Scirpus*.

- Bur-clover** (not Boer clover), also called **Little bur weed**, is *Medicago denticulata* and *M. laciniata*. The burs are the spirally twisted pods.
- „ **weed**. *Xanthium spinosum*. The ripe capitulum is hard and covered with hooked bristles, hence very troublesome when getting into the fleece of sheep. v. also **Star bur**.
- „ , **Bathurst** — = Mexican Poppy.
- Bushbuck food** (East Lond.), *Isoglossa densiflora*.
- Bushman's candle**, *Sarcocaulon rigidum*. Similar to the more widely spread **Candle bush** (*S. Burmanni*).
- „ „ **tea** v. **Tea**.
- Bush tea**. Various shrublets are used as tea by the natives and colonists (v. tea and tee), but the most generally employed kind is derived from species of the genus *Cyclopia*. The bulk of the common article is obtained from *C. Vogelii* (Swellendam). Near Cape Town this is replaced by *C. genistoides* and in the Zwartebergen by *C. latifolia*. The tea is free from stimulating alkaloids, but contains cyclopine, etc.
- Bushtick berry**. One of the names of *Osteospermum moniliferum*.
- Butter-and-eggs**, *Schizodium flexuosum*. A pretty orchid with white and yellow flowers.
- Buttercup** (Cape), *Ranunculus pinnatus*.
Often also applied to *Freesia refracta* and other irids.
- Butter pits**. Seeds of the Naras plant. q.v.
- Cabbage palm**, or — **tree**. *Cussonia spicata*. Does not belong to the palms but to Araliaceae, of which the ivy is a well known member. The real cabbage-palm is a species of *Areca* (Trop.).
- Cactus, Jointed** —, *Opuntia pusilla*, from Central America, now a nasty weed in the eastern parts. See also “Foreign Plants” in Part III.
- Calla** = White arum.
- Camdeboo stinkwood**. *Celtis Kraussiana*. A tree frequent in wooded ravines and the forests of the coast.
- Camel thorn**. *Acacia Giraffae*. A tree of slow growth but of large dimensions when fully developed. Frequent north of the Orange river. Wood dark brown and very hard.

Camphor bush = Kamfer'bos.

„ **tree** (S.A.). *Cryptocarya vacciniifolia*. Kingwilliamstown district.

Cancer bush. *Sutherlandia frutescens*. A half-shrub, 2—4 feet high, with scarlet flowers. A much esteemed remedy, for various purposes, among the natives. Clinical experiments have not shown any specific action on cancer.

Candelabra flower. *Brunsvigia gigantea* and *B. Josephinae*. Flowering (March) before the appearance of the new leaves. The star of flowers 2 feet in diam.

Candle bush. *Sarcocaulon Burmanni*. A low spiny succulent of the arid regions (flowers white). Burns, even when fresh, like a torch. Very similar is *S. rigidum* of the southern Namib (flowers pink). A smaller species is *S. Patersonii* (Gr. Rt. etc.).

„ **wood.** *Gardenia Rothmannia*. An eastern forest-tree.

Cape — (in compound words) v. other word.

Cape-grasses. Various species of Restiaceæ are used for dry floral ornaments, e.g., species of *Thamnochortus*, *Elegia*, *Cannomois*.

„ **weed.** *Cryptostemma calendulaceum*. This plant, one of the Gousblommen of the South West, bears this name in the Tr.

Capers, Cape —. *Capparis citrifolia*. The flower buds used like real capers (*C. spinosa*, Mediterr.).

Cardamom, Wild —. *Fagara capensis* (*Xanthoxylum capense*). (Knobwood.) Fruit highly aromatic, med.

Carpet flower, Karoo —. *Aptosimum depressum*, etc.

Carrion flower. Various species of *Stapelia*. v. Aasblom.

Carrot fern v. Ferns.

Castor-oil plant. *Ricinus communis*. Grown as a garden plant, often half wild. Cultivated in India, Egypt, etc., for the oil contained in its seeds.

Cats' ear. *Hypochaeris radicata*. Weed.

„ **tail.** *Struthiola stricta*, etc.

Cat thorn. *Asparagus stipulaceus* of the drier regions. Forming an entangled mass full of sharp recurved spines. v. Katdoorn.

Cedar, Clanwilliam —. (Cederboom). *Widdringtonia juniperoides*. (*Callitris juniperoides* Endl.) Growing only

on the Cedar mountains at and above the 3000 feet level. Wood highly esteemed. Tree and wood more in the nature of a cypress; the other two S.A. species of the genus are called "cypres" by the colonists. v. Bergcypres and Sapree.

- Celery, Wild** —. *Peucedanum Galbanum*. v. Blistering Bush.
- Chamomile, Mountain** —. *Gamolepis pectinata*.
- „ , **Wild** —. *Matricaria glabrata*. The real chamomile (*M. chamomilla*), from Europe, occasionally in corn fields.
- „ , **Stinking** —. *Anthemis cotula** Eur. weed.
- Champignon**. The French word for mushroom, here mostly employed for *Psalliota campestris* and pron: Z a m p i o e n.
- Charlock (Jointed)** —. *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. A cosmopolitan weed of grain lands. May be destroyed by spraying with a weak solution of green vitriol. The true charlock *Sinapis arvensis*, not so frequent here.
- Cherry, Cape** — = Kububessie.
- „ , **Hottentots**—. *Maurocena Frangula*. Sometimes also *Royena lucida*, the fruit of the latter being more like a cherry than the former.
- „ , **Kaffir** —. *Gardenia Neuberia*.
- „ **wood** = Kersehout. *Pterocelastrus variabilis*. A very showy shrub or tree when in fruit.
- Chestnut, Wild**—. *Calodendron capense*. Fruit somewhat resembling the real chestnut (*Castanea vesca*). A fine tree of the southern forests and a glorious sight when in flower (summer). Also called **Cape** —.
- Chickweed**. *Stellaria media*. Cosmopolitan.
- China flower**. *Adenandra uniflora*. The petals as white as porcelain, often with a rosy tint.
- Chinese lantern**. *Nymanina capensis*. The inflated capsules, generally red.
- „ „ **lily**. *Sandersonia aurantiaca*. Eastern district.
- Chinkerichee**. *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*. Also going under the name of Viooltje, and Star of Bethlehem. Herbage and flowers poisonous to stock.
- Christmas bells**. (Na). *Trichilia emetica*. Otherwise known as Cape Mahogany.
- „ — **berry**. (Dronkbessie). *Chymococca empetroides*. A shrublet of the sand hills along the sea-shore of the

South West. Berries bright scarlet, ripening in mid-summer. Said to destroy or expel flies. At Mosselbay applied to *Chironia baccifera*, also used for decorations on account of the bright red berries.

Christmas bush. *Pavetta lanceolata*. (E.).

Cineraria, Wild —. *Senecio elegans*, one of the parents of the garden —. Coastal distr.

Clover. Wild species are *Trifolium africanum* and *T. Burchellianum*. For cult. spec. v. part III.

„ , **Yellow** —. *Listia heterophylla* (called **Hop-clover** in South Africa).

„ , **Bur** — v. Bur-clover.

Club-mosses. Species of *Lycopodium*.

Coal wood. *Lachnostylis capensis*. A small eastern forest-tree.

Cockle-bur (Burweed). *Xanthium strumarium*.

Coco = Nutgrass.

Coffee, Wild —. *Gardenia citriodora* and *Kraussia lanceolata*. Both plants belong to the same family as the real coffee (*Coffea arabica*). Occasionally the seeds of the wild palm (*Phoenix reclinata*) are called “wild coffee,” probably on account of some resemblance to coffee beans. Sometimes the same name applied to *Royena lucida*.

Coloquint, Wild — = Bitter melon.

Concertina. *Crassula perforata*. (Knysna).

Coral creeper. *Microloma tenuifolium*, etc.

Coral tree. *Erythrina caffra*. Flowers and seeds bright scarlet. Flowering in spring before the leaves appear. Another species with similar flowers but larger leaves is *E. tomentosa* (Corktree).

Corktree. *Erythrina tomentosa*. (Na). So named on account of the appearance of the bark. The cork of commerce is obtained from *Quercus suber* (Spain), an evergreen oak, which thrives well in the South West.

„ **wood.** *Commiphora caryaefolia* (East.). A large tree, the wood very light. Also *C. Harveyi*.

Corncockle. *Agrostemma Githago*. A Eur. weed. Seeds poisonous.

„ **cromwell.** *Lithospermum arvense*.* Weed. Tr.

- Couch-grass, Cape — or Fine —.** *Cynodon Dactylon*. In England the same name is applied to *Triticum repens*. v. Kweek.
- Cowherb.** *Vaccaria vulgaris*, an occasional weed.
- Cranberry, Cape —.** *Dovyalis rhamnoides*. Not related to the English — (*Vaccinium Vitis Idaea*).
- Crassula, Red —.** *Rochea coccinea*. One of the most gorgeous mountain flowers of the South West (summer).
- Cream-of-tartar tree v. Baobab.** The fruit contains a whitish acidulous powder, but not any tartar, the acidity being due to citric acid.
- Creeping fern.** *Gleichenia polypodioides*.
- Cress, Cape — or Pepper —.** *Lepidium capense*. Contains a sharp substance like water-cress.
- „ , **Wart —,** *Coronopus didymus*. A common weed from S. America.
- „ , **Water — v. Water cress.**
- Crocus, Natal —.** *Apodolirion Buchanani* (Amaryllid.). The European — is *C. sativus* (Iridac.).
- Crotalaria.** A large genus of S.A. shrublets.
C. capensis grown as an ornamental shrub, called **Cape Laburnum**; *C. Burkeana*, poisonous. Tr.
- Crownberry = Cranberry, Cape —.** (East Lond.).
- Cucumber tree (Sausage tree).** *Kigelia pinnata*. A tropical tree with showy flowers and large cylindrical fruits; extending to the northern Transvaal.
- Cudweed.** *Gnaphalium luteo-album*. Cosmopolitan.
- Curly-curly.** *Dipcadi hyacinthoides*. Leaves spirally twisted.
- Currant, Red —.** *Rhus laevigata*. A tree of the eastern forests. In other parts the name **Wild —** applied to *R. mucronata* or *R. tomentosa*, etc. (shrubs).
- Custard-apple, Wild —.** *Anona senegalensis*. Trop. Africa, reaching Natal. Fruit small, but very aromatic. The cultivated species is *A. reticulata**, from trop. America.
- Cypress, Mountain —,** v. Bergcypres.
- Dagga (Wild).** *Leonotis Leonurus*. The leaves smoked by the natives like those of the Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa**, called **Mak —**), producing a similar stupefying effect. *L. Leonitis* (*L. ovata*), with similar properties is the

- Klip— or Koppies —.** In the East. Prov. one of the native remedies against snake bite. Also said to restore over-corpulent persons to a normal figure.
- Daisy.** Besides the cultivated kinds (q.v.) various wild composites. The more widely known species are: *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*, **Cape —** (annual); *D. aurantiaca*, **Namaqua —**; *D. nudicaulis* (perennial), **Ox-eye —**; *D. Ecklonis*, **Van Staden's —**; *Osmitopsis asteriscoides* (half-shrub), **Mountain —**; *Gerbera Jamesoni* (perennial), **Barberton —**; *G. aurantiaca*, **Hilton —**; *Zinnia pauciflora** (from Amer.) **Kaffir —**.
- Dakriet.** *Dovea tectorum*. Sandy tracts of the South West. Other Restiaceae also employed for thatching are *Thamnochortus spicigerus* and *Restio giganteus*. The European reed (*Phragmites communis*) used for the same purpose, where available, goes here under the name of **Fluitjes-riet**.
- Dancing thorn = Dansdoorn.**
- Dan's cabbage.** *Senecio latifolius*. Causes Molteno disease.
- Dans'doorn.** *Aspalathus spinosa*. Probably named by some barefooted person.
- Darnel.** *Lolium temulentum**. A poisonous grass (Eur.).
- Dassie'bos.** *Stachys rugosa*. Strongly scented half-shrub of the mountains in the central and northern districts. Foliage whitish, tomentose, flowers yellow or pink.
- Date, Cape —**, *Plectronia ventosa*. Fruit with some remote resemblance.
- „ **palm, Wild —**, *Phoenix reclinata*. Fruit much smaller than the real date (*P. dactylifera*), with a little sweetish pulp.
- Dauw'blom v. Sundew.**
- Dauw'worm'bos.** *Lobostemon fruticosus*. A decoction used against ringworm.
- Davib or Dawee.** *Tamarix articulata*. A small tree on the banks of rivers in the drier districts. Thrives in brackish soil, if the subsoil not too dry.
- Davidjes.** *Antizoma capensis* (*Cissampelos capensis*). The roots employed like sarsaparilla. The foliage poisonous.
- „ **—wortel.** *Melothria punctata*. Used like bryony root.
- Death cup.** *Amanita phalloides*. The most dangerous species of toadstool. Fig. on plate 3 in Flora of S.A., Vol. I.
- Devil's thorn = Dubbeltje.**

- D'hal.** *Cajanus indicus*.* Seeds used like peas by the Indians in the Tr.
- Di'alsa'bossie.** (Knysna). *Gerbera Burmanni*. A stemless perennial herb, used as a tea. Name?
- Dik'bast.** *Dombeya rotundifolia*. A small tree of the northern and eastern districts, bearing a profusion of white flowers early in spring (when leafless).
- Dingaans apple** = Kei apple.
- Disa.** A large genus of S.A. orchids. The best known species are: *D. uniflora*, the **Large red** — (Pride of T. Mt.); *D. graminifolia*, the **Blue** —; *D. ferruginea*, the **Cluster** —; *D. longicornu*, the **Mauve** or **Drip** —.
Formerly the large Disa was known as **Bakjes'blom**.
- Dissel'doorn.** Most species of *Stobaea* are thistle-like herbs or half-shrubs with very spiny leaves and yellow flowers. *S. cruciata* is up to 6 feet high, and the capitula are 2-3 inches in diam. (Bokkeveld).
- Distel, Melk** —. *Sonchus oleraceus*. A common cosmopolitan weed, also called **Zuig'dissel** (zij'dissel).
- Dobo lily** = Brand-lelie.
- Dock** (D: Tongblaar). Several species of *Rumex*, e.g., *R. crispus* and *R. conglomeratus*. Leaves used like spinach (for bredie). *R. Ecklonii* (smaller dock) is a colonial remedy for tapeworm.
- Dodder.** Several species of *Cuscuta*, viz., the indigenous *C. africana*, *C. nitida* and the introduced *C. racemosa* (on lucerne).
- Dog plum.** *Ekebergia capensis* and *E. Meyeri*. (E. & No).
- Dogrose, African** —. *Oncoba Kraussiana* (Flacourtiac.) Natal.
- „ „ , **White** — v. **Rose**.
- Doorn'blad** v. **Prickly pear**.
- „ **'bos.** *Cliffortia ruscifolia*. Leaves sharp-pointed. S.W.
- „ **'boom.** *Acacia Karroo*. Although all species of *Acacia* are provided with thorns, either straight or curved, this species, with its very long white thorns is the **Thorn-tree** (zoetdoorn). Syn: *A. horrida*.
- „ **'peer.** *Scolopia Zeyheri*. A very hard wood.
- „ **'tee.** *Cliffortia ilicifolia*. A small evergreen shrub of the South West (mountains).

Doorn'vigg. *Mesembrianthemum spinosum*. A small spiny shrub of the Karoo, in some parts the principal fodder-plant. The fruit is a capsule, not a fig, but all species of this genus are called **Vijge-bossies** on account of *M. edule*, the Hottentot's fig.

Draai'bossie. *Aster filifolius*. A valuable fodder-bush of the Karoo.

Drabok = Darnel.

Drachies. *Scutia Commersonii*. See also **Droog-mijn-keel**.

Draal'peer = Dikbast.

Driedoorn. *Rhigozum trichotomum* and *R. obovatum*. Shrubs of the Karoo generally branching trichotomously. In good seasons the first-named bears a profusion of yellow flowers for a few weeks, hence its other name **Gele granaat**. The other one has smaller white flowers.

Droedas-kruiden. *Pharnaceum lineare*. Med.

Dronk'bessie = Christmas berry.

„ **'gras** (Cape). *Melica decumbens*. The only indigenous grass of which toxic properties known.

„ **'gras** (Tr.). This is not a grass but a horse-tail, *Equisetum ramosissimum*.

Droog-mijn-keel. *Cissus cirrhosa*. Nearly allied to our wild grape, but the fruit contains such a powerful irritant that a single berry, if chewed, will cause great pain, hence the vernacular name. The same name applied to *Scutia Commersonii*.

Drumsticks. *Zaluzianskya villosa*, etc. Allusion to the shape of the buds which are closed during the day.

Dubbeltje or — **doorn**. Modification of **Duiveltje**. Several S.A. plants, decumbent or trailing on the ground, the fruits provided with sharp spines. Animals treading on such a spinous body carry it away, and a bare-footed person treading on it would suffer considerable pain. The vernacular name has been evidently given on account of this contrivance for the distribution of their seeds. *Pretea zanguibarica* (north. distr.) is the largest kind, also called **Duivels-dis**; *Tribulus terrestris* a common weed of most warm countries. *Emex australis* also throughout the country. **Beest** — v. Grapple plant.

Duckweed. *Lemna minor*.

Duiker's horen = Bokhoortjes.

Duine'bessie. *Mundtia spinosa*. A spiny shrublet of the Cape Flats and other sandy tracts, bearing large red berries, eagerly eaten by tortoises and children.

„ 'tee v. Tee.

Duive'kervel. *Fumaria officinalis*. A garden weed from Europe. The cultivated kervel is *Chaerophyllum bulbosum** (Umbelliferae).

Duivels'brood (—kost) = Death cup.

„ 'dis v. Dubbeltje.

Duiveltje = Dubbeltje.

Duizend knoop. *Polygonum aviculare*, etc.

Dumba. *Loranthus Dregei*. Native name applied to the swelling (technically called a "chimera"), produced by the parasite on the branch of the host (*Acacia caffra*, etc.)

Dupres'knop (corrupted from Cypres, sometimes pron. "sapree"), *Widdringtonia cupressoides* v. Berg-cypres.

Dwaba. *Popowia caffra*. (Na).

Dwadwa. *Leucosidea sericea*. (East.).

Dysentery herb. *Monsonia ovata* and *M. biflora*. Herb and root called Ke i t a. Specially useful in cases of dysentery.

Earth star. Several species of *Geaster* (puff-ball family).

Ebbe'hout. *Euclea pseudebenus*. A medium-sized tree of Namaqualand, the heartwood very close-grained and black.

Ebony, Cape — = Ebbehout.

„ , (Pondoland). *Heywoodia lucens*.

Eendje. *Sutherlandia frutescens*. The pods form a toy for children. In the eastern Karoo the leaves of *Cotyledon Cooperi* (speckled) and *C. rhombifolia* (plain) are used by children in a similar way (floating them on water).

Elands boontje. *Elephantorrhiza Burchellii*. The popular name refers to the large size of the pods. A small deciduous perennial. the annual shoots a foot or two high, but the stout rootstock very big, weighing up to 10 pounds. This contains much tannin, hence its other name Looier's bossie.

„ 'doorn. *Pretrca zanguebarica*.

„ viij = Zuurviijg.

Elder, Wilde —. *Nuxia floribunda*.

Elephant's ear *Eriospermum Bellendeni* (Queenstown).
Tuber and leaf the largest in the genus.

„ **food** = Spekboom.

„ **foot.** *Testudinaria elephantipes*. The tuber (above ground) up to 3 feet in diam., the corky shell areolate, hence the other popular name *Schildpad*; the botanical name combines the two designations. On hills and mountains girding the Karoo.

„ **trunk.** *Pachypodium namaquanum*. A curious, cylindrical, very spiny succulent of Little Nam. 4—5 feet high.

„ **wood.** *Bolusanthus speciosus*. Tr. and No. A showy tree when in flower.

Els, Klip — = Alder, Rock —.

„ , **Rooi** — = Red alder.

„ , **Wit** — = White alder.

Ertje, Wilde. *Dolichos gibbosus*. Young pods as a vegetable. (S.W.). Also *Vicia hirsuta**. An occasional weed.

„ **bossies.** Several species of *Podalyria* and *Rafnia*.

Es, Klip — = Rock ash.

Essehout, Rooi —. *Trichilia emetica*.

„ „ , **Cape** — (Knysna & Kaffraria). *Ekebergia capensis*.

„ „ , **Transvaal** —. *Ekebergia Meyeri*.

Euphorbia, Tree — (**Giant** —). Several arborescent species.

In eastern Cape Colony: *E. tetragona*, *E. grandidens* and *E. triangularis*; in Natal and further north: *E. ingens* (often misnamed "Cactus tree") and *E. Cooperi*.

Evening flower = Aandblom.

„ **Primrose.** *Oenothera odorata* (S. Amer.) in gardens; *Onagra biennis* (North Amer.) often on waste lands.

Everlasting. The commercial kind for export is *Helichrysum vestitum*. Several others often employed for floral ornaments e.g. *Helipterum eximium* (**Strawberry** —) and *H. variegatum*.

Ewa-trewa (pron: ever trevor). *Satyrium coriifolium*. Name? Perhaps from "ou'ma-Trewa", as in use at Hermanus.

Ezels'kost. *Euphorbia meloformis*. (East. Karoo).

Fairy bells = Grassy bells.

Fan palm. Two indigenous species, viz., *Hyphaene crinita*, and in the tropical parts *H. ventricosa*.

Featherhead. *Phyllica capitata*. S.W. Spring.

Fennel. *Foeniculum officinale**. From southern Europe, as a garden escape.

FERNS. Natural order FILICES. About 200 species known from S.A. The leaves are technically called "fronds." A few kinds only possess common names.

Bootlace —. *Vittaria isoctifolia*. Fronds long and narrow like blades of grass, hanging from cliffs or branches of trees.

Bracken v. Adelaars' varen.

Carrot —. *Asplenium bipinnatum* (*A. rutaefolium*). Often cultivated.

Climbing —. *Lygodium Kerstenii* (Na). In cultivation often replaced by *L. japonicum*.

Creeping —. *Gleichenia polypodioides*. On moist cliffs.

Filmy —. Several species of *Hymenophyllum*, the most frequent one being *H. tunbridgense*. Also *Trichomanes pyxidiferum*.

Flowering — = Royal —.

Gold —. *Gymnogramma aurea*.

Hare's foot —. *Polystichum adiantiforme* (*Aspidium capense*). Hardy, often grown in rock gardens.

Maidenhair —. The fine-leaved kind is *Adiantum Poiretii*, frequent in ravines around Table Mountain, etc. The cosmopolitan *A. capillus-veneris* (fronds small but with large segments) is rare in the Cape Peninsula. *A. aethiopicum*, intermediate in foliage but taller, in Natal, etc.

Mother —. Several species produce young plants on their fronds from bulbillae. Two examples are: *Asplenium gemmiferum* (E.) and *A. monanthes*.

Oak-leaf —. At the Cape *Doryopteris concolor* and in Natal *Polypodium phymatodes*.

Parsley —. *Cheilanthes hirta*. Very frequent.

Resurrection —. *Notholaena Eckloniana*. Karoo.

Royal —. *Osmunda regalis*. Widely spread in Europe and Africa.

Scented —. *Mohria caffrorum* (Brand bossie).

Seven-weeks fern = Hare's foot —.

Silver —. *Gymnogramma argentea*.

Staghorn —. *Platycerium bifurcatum*. From the forests of South-Eastern Africa, growing epiphytically on trunks of trees. The convex, brown, cushion-like covers on the trunk are barren fronds (green when young), which shelter the pad-like masses of roots.

Thirty-days — = Hare's foot —.

Tree-fern (eastern). *Cyathea Dregei*. Stem up to 20 feet high.

„ „ (Forest —). *Hemitelia capensis*. In wet spots of forests from Table Mountain to East Africa.

Umbrella —. *Gleichenia umbraculifera* (eastern).

Fever tree. *Acacia xanthophloea*. Growing in the subtropical swamps of the north-eastern parts, hence the name. See also *Eucalyptus* in part III.

Fig, Hottentot's —. *Mesembrianthemum edule*. Flowers yellow or purplish.

„ , **Sour** —. *Mesembrianthemum acinaciforme*. Flowers purple. The two kinds and their names are well distinguished by the natives. v. **Vijg**.

„ , **Wild** — (Bush). *Ficus capensis*. A large forest-tree. Caulifloral, i.e., the clusters of flowers (and fruit) appear on the old wood or even on the old roots near the trunk. Fruit an inch or more in diam. The other indigenous non-tropical species of *Ficus* have small fruits.

„ -**Marigold**. (Vijge-bossie). Species of *Mesembrianthemum*. The genus is principally S.A., having its headquarters in the Karoo. About 400 species, many with gorgeous flowers, yellow, orange, magenta, pink or white. Some of the best-known varieties for rock-gardens are *M. aureum*, *M. aurantiacum*, *M. amoenum*, *M. spectabile*, etc. *M. criniflorum* a favoured annual with a variety of colours. Name derived from the vernacular name of *M. edule* (v. **Hottentot's** —).

Fijne bos. *Euryops linifolius*.

Fila'bos. *Laurophyllus capensis*. Mts. at Knysna, etc.

Fire lily (Na). *Cyrtanthus sanguineus*.

Fire sticks. Pieces of wood employed by the natives for producing fire in the absence of matches, etc. The wood

mostly employed is either from *Ficus capensis* or *Brachylaena elliptica*, but in other districts it is *Asclepias fruticosa*. Probably some others may be equally suitable.

Five fingers. *Cyanella lutea*. (C.).

Flames. *Antholyza Merianella*. Apparently confined to the mountains of the southern portion of the Cape Peninsula.

Flat crown. *Albizzia fastigiata*. A frequent tree of the eastern coast districts.

Flax, Wild —. *Linum africanum*, etc. The Cape species have yellow flowers.

Flissie = Freesia.

Flowering grass. This is no grass. v. Grassy bells.

Fluitjes'riet. *Phragmites communis*. The common reed.

Fluweel'blom. *Sparaxis tricolor*. In Holland this name is applied to *Rhus typhina** (from N. Amer.).

Fluweeltje. *Sparaxis tricolor*, but in Holland the name is used for *Tagetes erecta** (frequent in Cape gardens).

Fly bush. *Roridula dentata* and the smaller *R. Gorgonias*. The leaves secrete a viscid balsam similar in its nature to that on the flowers of some heath (sticky heaths), but quite different from the slimy fluid produced by the glands of the sundew (*Drosera*). This balsam protects such flowers and leaves against the attacks of creeping insects (caterpillars, earwigs, snails, etc.), but does not possess any digestive properties. v. Vliege'bos.

„ — **mushroom.** *Amanita muscaria*. Sometimes used as a fly poison (milk boiled with slices of the toadstool).

Fontein'bos. *Psoralea aphylla* (Blauw keur). Flowers sweet scented.

„ **'kruid.** *Potamogeton pusillus*, etc. (Pond weed).

Forget-me-not, Cape —. *Myosotis silvatica*, but also applied to *Anchusa capensis* and *A. riparia*.

Four corners = Kruisbessie.

Foxtail v. Grasses.

Frutang. *Romulea rosea* and other species. Fruit chewed by children.

Freesia. *F. refracta*. Sweet scented. Several varieties often cultivated in gardens.

Fuchsia, Wild —. *Halleria elliptica*. Resemblance rather imaginary.

Fumitory. *Fumaria officinalis*.

Gaap = Ngaap.

Gal'bessie. *Solanum nigrum*. The berries of the Black nightshade are known to be poisonous in Europe, while here, at any rate in the south-western districts, they are harmless and often eaten by children (called Nastagal). In other districts they produce vomiting, especially when eaten from withered or frost bitten plants.

Gal'ziekte'bos. *Chenopodium anthelminthicum*. A doubtful remedy.

Ganna (sometimes pronounced Kanna). Several species of *Salsola*. The most frequent kind in brackish soil, especially along rivers, is *S. aphylla* (the Brak —); *S. Calluna* is the Rooi —, and *S. Zeyheri*, the Kool — or Blomkool —, the latter a sweet and highly valued fodder-shrub of the central and north-western districts.

„ 'bast (Brown ganna). *Passerina filiformis*. The bark of all Thymelaeaceae is very tough and hence suitable for tying bundles of wood, etc.

Gansies. The inflated seed-vessels of several plants, used by children as toys, also called Eendjes, e.g., *Sutherlandia frutescens* (—'keur), *Asclepias fruticosa*, *A. rotundifolia*, etc. (= Wilde Kapok).

Ganze'kost. *Cenia turbinata*. A small spring annual.

„ 'voet. *Chenopodium vulvaria*,* *C. murale*,* etc., weeds.

Gardenia. Several indigenous species, e.g., *G. Thunbergia*, are known as Wilde Katjepiering. For garden plant v. part III.

Garen'boom. *Agave americana**, not a tree. The leaves yield a tough fibre, but for commercial purposes another species, viz., *A. rigida* var. *sisalana* is far more important; now cultivated also in the coast districts of Natal, etc.

Garlic, Wild —. *Tulbaghia alliacea*. A small plant with pretty brown flowers; all parts with a strong garlic odour. Some other species possess similar properties.

Garra. *Rhus undulata* (Wupperthal).

Gaukum. *Mesembrianthemum edule*. (Hottentot's fig). Roots med.

- Geel'blommetje.** *Lyperia crocea*. The flowers formerly used by the Malays like saffron for dyeing kerchiefs and other finery. Now artificial dyes (from coal tar) have replaced these indigenous products.
- „ „ 'tee (Hongertee). *Leyssera gnaphaloides*. Much used as a harmless beverage by the natives; also for chest complaints.
- „ 'kapel. *Aspalathus aemula*. (Coast).
- „ 'bos. *Leucadendron salignum*, etc. The flowering heads form one mass of yellow on the hills (spring).
- „ 'hout. Three kinds. v. Yellowwood.
- „ 'kop. *Liparia sphaerica*. A shrublet with drooping, bright orange flower-heads.
- Geld'beursie.** The capsules of *Albuca minor*, etc.
- Genes'blaren.** *Solanum giganteum*, etc. Med. Also *Withania somnifera*.
- Gentian, Wild** — *Chironia baccifera*. The herb is as bitter as the real gentian (*Gentiana*) of the Alps (= Aambeie'bos).
- George lily.** *Vallota purpurea*. Fairly frequent on the mountains from George to Humansdorp, locally called Berglelie, but more widely known as Knysna lily.
- Geranium.** Most kinds of cultivated "Geraniums" are species of *Pelargonium* and derived from originally wild S.A. plants. The Horseshoe — is *P. zonale*, var. *stenopetalum*, the Ivy-leaved —, *P. peltatum*. See also Malfa.
- Gift'appel** v. Bitterappel.
- „ **blaar.** *Dichapetalum cymosum*. A prostrate shrub with a subterranean system of branches; occurring in the Transvaal. The leaves contain, at certain seasons, a cyanogenic glucoside and evolve prussic acid on maceration. Animals eating the foliage at such periods are killed within a short time, hence the other name of the plant: makouw, "maakgaw" (hurry up).
- „ 'bol. *Buphane disticha*. A large bulb occurring nearly throughout the country. It contains some very poisonous alkaloids; was employed as one of the ingredients of arrow poison by the Bushmen.
- „ 'boom. (South and East). *Acokanthera venenata*. Contains a very poisonous glucoside, resembling quabaine. The shrub is often grown in gardens on account of its sweet-scented and showy flowers; children have occasionally died from eating the plum-like fruit.

Gift'boom (Van Rynsdorp). *Toxicodendron capense*. A shrub known only from the Giftbergen near Van Rynsdorp, so named after it. Seeds used formerly for poisoning hyaenas (called "wolve"), hence the name *Wolveboontje* for the seeds.

„ 'zeer *Melolobium calycinum*. Bechuanaland.

Gingerbread tree. *Hyphaene crinita*. Our indigenous fan palm.

Glas'hout. *Myrica cordifolia* (Waxberry bush). Wood very brittle.

„ tee v. Tee.

Gli. *Ruthea gummifera* (*Glia*). The root was employed by the Hottentots for preparing an intoxicating beverage. Frequent in the South West.

Glij'blom. *Drosera cistiflora*, etc.

Globe amaranth. *Gomphrena globosa**. Occasionally outside gardens.

Gloxinia, Wild —. *Charadrophila capensis*. A pretty plant with the habit of a miniature *Gloxinia*, the flowers (blue) in cymes. Rare, only known from cliffs close to some waterfalls at Jonkershoek near Stellenbosch.

Goats'foot. *Bauhinia Burkeana*, etc. Each leaf consists of 2 half-connate leaflets, thus resembling in outline a goat's spoor.

Goed karoo v. Karoo.

Goevernements'bossie. *Hermannia paucifolia*. The farmers of the Bokkeveld and Calvinia know it by another name. A strong purgative.

Golden star (Autumn) = Sterretje. *Curculigo plicata* (west. distr.), appearing immediately after the first autumnal rains, often in great numbers.

„ „ (Winter —). *Hypoxis stellata* (yellow variety) and *H. serrata*, etc. Similar in appearance to the *Curculigo*, but botanically different.

„ willow = Port Jackson — and Rooikrans.

Gom-bos. *Pteronia camphorata*, etc. Involucre of capitulum viscid. Also *Aster filifolius*.

- Gonna, Zoet** — (Knysna). *Struthiola erecta*, otherwise called **Katstaartje**, quite different from Ganna.
- Goor'appel.** *Pachystigma Zeyheri*. Tr.
- Gooseberry, Cape** —. *Physalis peruviana*. The plant is not a gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*) nor a native of the Cape. Now widely spread on the outskirts of forests, in hedges, etc. The fruit largely gathered for the manufacture of jam (E., Na).
- „ **foot (Stinking)** —. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. A cosmopolitan weed.
- Gous'blom (Gouds)** —. A name applied to many species of composites with yellow flowers. The most common kind in the South West is *Cryptostemma calendulaceum*. Others are species of *Arctotis* and *Dimorphotheca*. In the Ceres Karoo is a ridge called “Gousblom-hoogte”, but many localities could claim that name with equal right. In Holland the name is applied to the corn-marigold, q.v. as well as to the cultivated *Calendula officinalis* (S. Eur.).
- Gouna.** *Mesembrianthemum acinaciforme*. Root med., resembling **G a u k u m**.
- Granaat, Geel** —. *Rhigozum trichotomum*. v. **Driedoorn**.
- „ , **Wilde** —. *Burchellia capensis*. A shrub of the southern coastal districts with bright scarlet flowers (Rubiaceae), in colour like those of the pomegranate. In the East. Prov. the edible fruit of *Rhoiacarpos capensis*.
- Grannie bonnet.** Various orchids in Natal, e.g., *Disperis Fanniniæ*.
- Grape, Wild** —. *Rhoicissus capensis* (*Vitis capensis*). A distant relative of the cultivated grape-vine (*Vitis vinifera*). Frequent on the outskirts of forests. v. **B o s d r u i v e n**.
- Grapple plant.** *Harpagophytum procumbens*. Name introduced by BURCHELL. The seed-vessel provided with numerous curved claws, hence tenaciously adhering to the feet or heads of animals and thus securing a wide distribution of its seeds. Also called wool-spider, rankdoorn, touw. Causing snares in horses' tails, the fleece of sheep, etc.

Indigenous and such Introduced species
which now occur more or less wild.

[For species known here only in cultivation, see Part III.]

I. English Compound Names:—

- Bedding grass. *Imperata arundinacea*.
 Bermuda —. *Cynodon Dactylon*.
 Blue —. *Panicum laevifolium*. *Cymbopogon hirtus*,
Themeda Forskali.
 Broncho —. *Bromus maximus*.
 Buffalo —. *Stenotaphrum glabrum*.
 „ —. *Setaria sulcata* (Bush-Buffelgras).
 „ — (Natal). *Panicum laevifolium* (Buffelgras).
 „ — (Tr.) *Panicum hirsutissimum*.
 Bushman —. *Stipa Dregeana*.
 Canary —. *Phalaris canariensis*, Small — —, *P. minor*.
 Toowoomba —. *P. coerulescens* (*P. bulbosa*).
 Carrot seed —. *Tragus racemosus*.
 Couch —, Cape (Coarse). *Stenotaphrum glabrum*.
 „ „ (Fine). *Cynodon Dactylon*.
 Crowfoot. *Eleusine indica*.
 Drop-seed (Natal) —. *Sporobolus indicus*.
 Dub —. *Cynodon Dactylon*.
 Duck —. *Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum*.
 Finger —. *Digitaria sanguinalis*.
 Florida —. *Cynodon Dactylon*. A fine-leaved variety.
 Germiston — = Florida —.
 Goose —. *Eleusine indica*.
 Guinea —. *Panicum maximum*.
 Hay —. *Chloris virgata*.
 Johnson —. *Sorghum halepense*, var. *effusum*.
 Kuskus — = Akkewani.
 Lady's heart —. *Briza maxima*.
 Lemon —. *Elionurus argenteus*.

- Marram** —. *Ammophila arenaria* (*A. arundinacea*).
- Poko** — (Caffraria). *Pennisetum typhoideum*. Seeds used for kaffir beer like sorghum.
- Prairie** —. *Bromus unioloides*.
- Quake** —. *Briza maxima*.
- Quick** —. *Cynodon incompletus*, *C. Dactylon*, *Stenotaphrum glabrum*.
- Red-top** —. *Tricholaena rosea*.
- Rescue** —. *Bromus unioloides*.
- Rhodes'** —. *Chloris gayana*.
- Rye** —. *Lolium perenne*. *Lolium italicum*.
- Spear** —. *Heteropogon contortus*.
- Stink** —. *Eragrostis minor* var. *megastachya*.
- Sweet** —. *Chloris virgata*; *Panicum laevifolium*.
- Tambookie** —. *Cymbopogon validus*.
- Toowoomba** — v. **Canary** —.
- Turpentine** —. *Cymbopogon excavatus*.
- Walk** —. *Poa annua*.
- Water** — (Large). *Paspalum dilatatum*.
- Wool** —. *Antheophora pubescens*.

II. Other names:—

- Akkewani**. q.v.
- Bamboo** (Bamboes) q.v.
- Barley**, Wild —. *Hordeum murinum*.
- Beventjes**. *Briza media*.
- Blauw'buffel**. *Antheophora pubescens*.
- „ gras (Na). *Andropogon appendiculatus*.
- „ zaad. *Eragrostis curvula*, *E. plana*.
- Bokbaard**. *Festuca caprina*.
- Brakgras**. *Atropis Borreri*. Sutherland.
- Breedzaad**. *Paspalum dilatatum*.
- Buffel'gras**. *Panicum laevifolium*; *P. maximum*; *Pennisetum cenchroides*, *Setaria sulcata*.
- Darnel**. *Lolium temulentum*.
- Drabok**. *Lolium temulentum*.

- Dronkgras (Cape). *Melica decumbens*. v. also *Equisetum*.
 Foxtail, Bristly —. *Setaria verticillata*.
 Haasgras. *Schismus fasciculatus*. C.
 Haver, Wilde (Brandfort). *Chloris virgata*.
 Helm (D.). *Ammophila arenaria*.
 Job's tears. *Coix Lacryma-Jobi*.
 Kalk gras. *Fingerhuthia africana*.
 Kanarie'zaad. *Phalaris canariensis*.
 Klisgras (Klitsgras). *Setaria verticillata*.
 Klokkies'gras. *Briza maxima*.
 Koper'draad. *Cymbopogon excavatus*.
 Kruisgras. *Cynodon Dactylon*.
 Krulgras (Bechuanaland). *Panicum nigropedatum*.
 Kwarrel'zaad. *Phalaris canariensis*.
 Kweek, Fijne —. Kwagga —. Oost-indiese —.
 Cynodon Dactylon. (Bataviese —).
 „ , Grove —. *Stenotaphrum glabrum*.
 „ , Rechte —. *Cynodon incompletus*. (Tr.)
 „ , Zand —. *Schmidtia bulbosa*.
 Lidjesgras = Grove kweek.
 Manna. *Digitaria sanguinalis*.
 Millet, Wild —. *Digitaria sanguinalis*.
 Oats, Wild —. *Avena fatua*.
 Olifants'gras. *Danthonia elephantina*.
 Os-pol'gras. *Eragrostis plana*.
 Pearl millet = Poko grass.
 Pijpgras. *Ehrharta villosa*.
 Raaigras = Ryegrass.
 Reed. *Phragmites communis*.
 Riet, Fluitjes —; Vaderlands' —. *Phragmites communis*.
 Riet, Steek —. *Eragrostis cyperoides*.
 Rode'zaad. *Tristachya leucothrix*.
 Rog, Wilde —. *Secale africanum*.
 Rooigras. *Themeda Forskalii* (*Anthistiria imberbis*).
 Ruigte. *Erianthus capensis*.

Steekgras. *Aristida congesta*; *Cymbopogon hirtus*;
Heteropogon contortus, etc.

Steekriet. *Eragrostis cyperoides*.

Suiker'riet. (West.) *Agropyrum distichum*.

Trilgras. *Briza maxima*, *B. media*.

T'waa (Toa). *Aristida brevifolia*. *A. Dregeana*.

„ , Fijne —. *Aristida obtusa*.

„ , Langbeen —. *Aristida uniplumis*.

Vogelstruis' gras. *Eragrostis spinosa*.

Wildebeeste' gras. *Elionurus argenteus*.

Zand'haver. *Ammophila arenaria*.

Zuurgras (Nam.). *Enneapogon scaber*.

Zuurpol. *Elionurus argenteus*.

Grassy bells. *Dierama ensifolium*. A graceful irid with pendulous Ixia-like flowers, very variable in colour. Frequent from Albany to Natal.

Graveel'wortel. *Stobaea atractyloides*.

Grijs-appel (Zand—). *Parinarium capense*. A dwarf depressed shrublet with underground stems and branches, in foliage somewhat resembling the poisonous giftblaar (*Dichapetalum*), but belonging to the rose family. The apple-like fruit about an inch in diam., very aromatic.

„ „ 'boom v. Mobola plum.

Groundsel. *Senecio vulgaris*, a garden weed (D. Kruiskruid). There are several hundred species of *Senecio* in S.A.

Guarri (gwarri). *Euclea undulata*. An evergreen shrub of the central districts, frequent in the Little Karoo and other parts with a similar climate. A taller species, *E. lanceolata*, with larger leaves, is called **Bos —**, or **Bush —**, as it occurs in wooded kloofs.

Guernsey lily. *Nerine sarniensis*. A S.A. plant, but named after the Channel Islands (Sarnia of ancient times), where it had become quite acclimatised as early as the 17th century.

Gulugulu (the terminal u is mute). *Strychnos Gerrardii*. One of the "Kaffir-oranges". Rind of fruit greyish and the seeds bitter.

Gum-arabic tree (Cape —). *Acacia Karoo* (Karoo-thorn). The gum exudes from the trunks and branches, accumul-

ating on the trees (in districts with a scanty rainfall, e.g., Nam.) in sufficient quantity to enable the natives to gather it for export.

Gunpowder weed. *Silene gallica**. The seeds resemble fine gunpowder. Frequent on grainlands. The plant is the host of a rust fungus.

Gwenya = Kaffir plum.

Haak'doorn (Zwart'haak). *Acacia detinens*. A frequent shrub or small tree of the Kalahari region, from Bushmanland to the Tropics. Leaves and young pods eagerly eaten by sheep and goats. (Haakiesdoorn).

Haak-en-steek (Wit'haak). *Acacia spirocarpoides*; further north *A. hereroensis*. Small trees with two kinds of spines, recurved and straight.

Haasies'kost. *Anacampseros papyracea*, *A. ustulata*. Karoo. Also *A. filamentosa*.

Haas'oor. A species of *Stapelia*.

Hagedis'poot = Paddeklauw.

Hairbell = Grassy bell.

Half'mense = Elephant's trunk.

Hanekam. *Babiana ringens*. Inflorescence comb-like. v. Babiaantje.

Hanekammetje. *Dipidax ciliata*. A small plant, with pink or white flowers, also called Vleiblom.

Harde'bos. *Phyllica oleoides*. (Cedar mts.)

„ 'kool. *Combretum* spec. ?

„ 'peer. *Olinia cymosa* (Rooibessie, Hard pear) and *O. capensis*. In all forests and wooded ravines of the South coast. Showy when in flower (white) or fruit (berries red).

„ „ , Koffee — *Pleurostyliia capensis*.

„ „ (Natal). *Strychnos Henningsii*. E. and Na.

Harpuis'bos (or simply **harpuis**). Several species of *Euryops*, e.g. *E. tenuissimus*, etc. Twigs and leaves rich in resin, hence inflammable even when green. *E. lateriflorus* (Vet —), a shrub 3-5 feet high, is the principal and often the only fuel for the farmers of the Roggeveld. *E. oligoglossus* (Water —) in the valleys.

At Queenstown applied to *E. floribundus*.

Hartebeeste'bos. *Nestlera prostrata*.

Hart'slaggies. *Lessertia pulchra*. A decumbent herb with dark red flowers. Coast distr. Spring.

HEATHS. Nearly 500 species of *Erica* in South Africa, many of them with showy flowers. The great majority within the south-western region, many restricted to a single valley or mountain. Until recently a couple of species only had local names and the word "heide" was used only as an equivalent for "heideveld" in some parts of the Bokkeveld hence the present hybrid designations "Rijs'heath," "Taai-heath", etc. As a flowerseller, when asked for the name of a certain heath once put it: "*Ons het dit vroeger bosluisbos genoem, maar nou is dit 'n heat!*" Since more interest has been aroused in our wild flowers, numerous names have been created, but being often of purely local origin, they are generally not definitely connected with one species only. A few of these names are:—

„ **Albertinia** — (White) *E. Bowicana*. **Belletje** (Elim) — *E. regia*, etc. **Bosluis'blom** *E. viridipurpurea*. **Botriver** — *E. campanulata*. **Bottle** — *E. ampullacea* also other species of the section *Euryloma*. **Elim** — *E. regia*. **Green** — *E. sessiliflora*. **Hairy** — (Red) *E. cerinthoides*. **Hangertje** — *E. Plukenetii*. **Houwhoek** — *E. Massoni*. **Kapokkie** *E. bruniades*, *E. Peziza*, *E. villosa*. **Karkaar** — *E. floribunda*; *E. spumosa*. **Karkar** (Wit) *E. imbricata*. **Klokkies** — *E. viscaria*, *E. decora*. **Mielie** — *E. abietina*. **Prince-of-Wales** — *E. perspicua*. **Rijs** (Geel) — *E. lutea*. **Rijs** (Wit) —, *E. tenuifolia*. **Rinkhals** — *E. imbricata*. **Riversdale** — or **Lantern** — is *E. blenna*. **Rooi'haartje** *E. cerinthoides*. **Rooi klossie** — *E. mammosa*. **Royal** — *E. regia*. **Sissie** — *E. ampullacea*. **Sticky** — (Houwhoek) *E. Massoni*. **Sticky** (Tijgerhoek) *E. fascicularis*. **Sticky** (White) *E. physodes*. **Taai** — (Flats) *E. viscaria*. **Taai** — (Houwhoek) *E. Massoni*. **Taai** — (Tijgerhoek) *E. fascicularis*. **Tijgerhoek** (ti'er—) — *E. aristata*, *E. fascicularis*. **Veder** (Veer —) — *E. perspicua*. **Was** (Wax —) — *E. ardens*. **Worcester** (White) — *E. Monsoniana*. **Zwartbekkie**, *E. spumosa*.

At Ceres *E. Thunbergii*, from the Cold Bokkeveld (flowers red and yellow), is called the **Malay** —; *E. Monsoniana* the **Bokkeveld** — and *E. glauca* the **Cup and saucer** —. At Franschoek *E. tegulaefolia* is known as **Banketje' heide**; *E. ventricosa*, one of the principal attractions of the Spring Flower-show, as **Was'heide**, and *E. denticulata*, one of the few sweet-scented species, as **Lekker-ruik-heide** (scent somewhat resembling that of the **Moonflower**).

- Hedge mustard.** *Sisymbrium officinale*.* Common weed.
- Herders'tasje.** *Capsella bursa pastoris**. A garden weed.
- Heron's bill.** *Erodium moschatum* (Muskus kruid). A good grazing herb (S.W.).
- Hiccup nut** (hiccough —). (Na). *Combretum bracteosum*. Med.
- Hill Matome.** *Diospyros mespiliformis*. (Tr.).
- Hilton daisy** v. Daisy.
- Hissing tree** . (Tr. & No). *Parinarium Mobola*. The fruit is called Mobola plum.
- Hoender'bel** = Kalkoen belletje.
- „ 'spoor (v. Doornpeer). *Scolopia Zeyheri*. Trunk and branches mostly armed with formidable thorns.
- Holly, Cape** —. *Ilex mitis*. A stately tree with glossy foliage, from Table Mountain to the Drakensbergen and beyond. Very showy when in fruit on account of the profusion of red berries.
- Hond'gezicht.** *Phylica stipularis*. Name referring to the fruit.
- Honde'bos.** *Exomis axyrioides*. Frequent on brackish ground, salt-marshes, etc. Also *Euphorbia Caput Medusae*.
- „ oor. *Cotyledon orbiculata*. An ornamental plant for rock-gardens.
- „ 'wortel. *Peucedanum cynorrhiza*. (Algoa Bay).
- Honeycomb mushroom** = Morel v. Mushrooms.
- Honey-suckle, Kaffir** —. *Tecomaria capensis*. Southern and eastern coast districts. The English honeysuckles are species of *Lonicera* (Caprifoliac.) e.g., *L. Periclymenum*; in S.A. gardens one finds mostly an Asiatic species, viz., *L. japonica*.
- Honger'blom.** *Senecio arenarius* (purple), *S. littoreus* (yellow). Bokkeveld.
- „ 'tee v. Tee.
- Honing'tee** v. Bushtea.
- Hoorn'blad.** *Ceratophyllum demersum*. A cosmopolitan water-weed. (Na).
- „ 'blom. *Cerastium capense*. Very similar to the European *C. arvense*.
- Hoorntjes** v. Bokhoorntjes.

Hop clover v. Clover and Akkerklaver.

Horloge'blom. Various species of passion-flower. *Passiflora coerulea** occasionally half-wild.

Hornwort = Hoornblad.

Horse bush. *Leucas Pechuelii*. Fodder-plant (Gr. Nam.)

„ **tail.** *Equisetum ramosissimum*. The only species in S.A.

„ **weed.** *Erigeron canadensis*. Cosmopolitan.

„ **wood.** *Hippobromus (alatus) parviflorus*. v. also Paardepis

Hotnots'kool. *Anthericum hispidum* and *A. revolutum*. Similar to Wilde blomkool.

„ **'riem.** *Ceraria gariensis*. The bark of young shoots (when in sap) is removed entire, and this elastic tubing used for joining two sticks in order to reach the honey of bees building their nest in a cliff.

„ **'viig** = Hottentots fig.

„ **'toontje.** *Duvalia* and other small stapelia-like plants.

Hottentots bean tree v. Boerboon.

„ **bedding** = Kooigoed.

„ **cherry** v. Cherry.

„ **fig.** *Mesembrianthemum edule* v. Fig and Gaukum.

„ **tea** v. Tee.

Hounds tongue. *Cynoglossum micranthum*.* A troublesome weed. Tr.

Huilbos. *Peltophorum africanum*. Tr.

Hyacinth, Wild —. Several species of *Lachenalia*, e.g., *L. orchioides* and *L. contaminata*. The garden plant is *Hyacinthus orientalis* from the east. Mediterranean.

Ice Plant (IJs —). *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum* and several other species with papulose leaves. Some cells of the epidermis are enlarged and filled with water, as a reserve for the use of the plant in times of drought.

Ifafa lily. *Cyrtanthus sanguineus* (Na). The **White** — is *C. lutescens*.

IJzer'gras (pron.: ijster). *Anchusa riparia*. A rough-haired herb.

„ **'hout.** *Olea capensis*. Only a shrub near Capetown, but larger further east. Flowers fragrant.

„ „ , **Basterd** —. *O. foveolata*. Leaves with domatia.

„ „ , **Grootblaar** — = Mulberry, Wild —.

IJzerhout, Wit —. *Toddalia (Asaphes) lanceolata* and *T. natalensis*.

„ „ , **Zwart** —. *Olea laurifolia*. The most frequent forest tree at the Knysna (25 per cent.), extending to East Africa.

IJzerhout'bos. *Dodonaea Thunbergiana*. In all districts with a moderate rainfall. The young twigs called *IJzerhout* toppies (much used as a tonic and purgative).

iLozane. *Tephrosia macropoda*. Roots used by the Zulus for stupefying and catching fish.

Inkanga. *Senecio*, various species; see Ragwort.

Inkberry. *Cestrum umbellatum**. Poisonous.

„ **bush.** *Suaeda fruticosa*. A weed of roadsides and bracklands. Turns black on drying.

Inkomba (palm). *Jubaeopsis caffra* (Pondoland).

Inkomokomo v. *Radix Pannae*.

Inkt'blom. *Harveya capensis*, etc. Flowers turn black when injured. Also *Hyobanche sanguinea*: yields a black fluid for writing when crushed in water.

„ **'bol.** *Hypoxis villosa*. (Knysna).

Iron wood v. *IJzerhout*.

„ „ , **Black** — (Rhodes.). *Copaifera Mopane*. (No).

„ „ , „ „ **(Cape).** *Olea laurifolia*.

The **Bastard white** — is *Cyclostemon argutus*.

Isona = Witchweed.

Itozane v. *iLozane*.

Ivory wood, Red —. *Rhamnus Zeyheri*. The heaviest and hardest S.A. timber, even exceeding Umzimbeet (*Millettia caffra*).

Ivy, Cape —. *Senecio angulatus*. A climbing half-shrub (scrambler), with a profusion of yellow flowers, suitable for trellises.

„ „ , **Natal** —. *Senecio macroglossus*. Similar to the preceding.

Ixia v. Kalossie.

Jacobaea, Wild —, *Senecio elegans*. Frequent in the sandy coast districts.

Jakhals'bessie. *Diospyros mespiliformis*, but also *Sideroxylon inerme* (milkwood).

- Jakhals'bos.** *Dimorphotheca Zeyheri*, a small poisonous half-shrub of the central districts (Calvinia, etc.). Also *Euclea tomentosa* (eastern Karoo), a larger shrub.
- „ **'pisbos.** A species of *Zygophyllum*.
- „ **'kost.** *Hydnora africana*. A root-parasite, living on *Euphorbia mauritanica*, etc. Fruit ripening underground; contents eaten by Hottentots and various animals, e.g., jackals.
- „ **'pruim.** *Osyris abyssinica* (Cape sumach). Frequent in the South.
- „ **'staart.** Some Restiaceae, e.g., *Thamnochortus dichotomus* George. Also *Holothria Burchellii*.
- Jakob-jong.** *Stachys rugosa*. A tea (Cold Bokkeveld).
- Jakob-recht-op.** *Pelargonium crithmifolium* (Jansenville).
- Jamboes, Wilde** —. *Eugenia Zeyheri* (eastern).
- Jantje Barend** = Cancer bush.
- Januarie'bossie.** *Arthrosolen polycephalus*. A pretty shrub-let of the Karoo.
- Jessamine, Wild** —. *Jasminum angulare*, *J. glaucum*, *J. multipartitum*.
- Jeukbol.** *Drimia ciliaris*, etc. (**Jeuk ui**). The cells of the bulb (reddish) contain stout needles of oxalate of lime (raphides), which are the cause of the itching produced by the bulb.
- Jig-a-jig.** *Dipcadi hyacinthoides*.
- Job's tears** v. Grasses.
- Jointed Cactus** v. Cactus.
- Juffertje-roer-bij-de-nacht.** *Struthiola stricta*, etc. (Caledon). Strongly scented at night-time.
- Justifina.** *Cyrtanthus obliquus*. (?)
- Kaalblad.** The thornless variety (by artificial selection) of the common Prickly pear, q.v.
- Kaalgaar** (kabelgaren). *Passerina filiformis*. The fibrous bast used for tying bundles of wood, etc.
- Kaam'bessie.** *Pappea capensis*. Shrub of the eastern Karoo.
- Kaars** — v. Kers —.
- Kaasjes** (pron.: keesie) or — blaar. *Malva parviflora**. An introduced weed with small round fruit. Also **Kiesieblaar**.

Kabinet'hout. *Philippia Chamissonis*. A small tree. The largest species of Ericaceae in S.A.

Kaffer'bessie = Rozijntje'bos.

„ 'boom. *Erythrina caffra*. A handsome tree (eastern), flowering in a leafless condition (spring). Another species with larger leaves, flowers and seeds is *E. tomentosa*, sometimes called Cork-tree.

„ 'doorn. *Lycium horridum*. Suitable for hedges.

„ 'druiven. *Pollichia campestris* (Queenstown). A dwarf shrublet.

„ 'slangwortel. *Polygala serpentaria*. Med.

„ 'wortel. *Sansevieria thyrsiflora*. (= Pile-root).

„ 'tee v. Tee.

„ 'zuring (—sorrel). *Pelargonium peltatum*.

Kaffertje. *Wurmbea capensis*. Flowers brownish black.

Kaffir bread. *Encephalartos Altensteinii*, *E. caffer*, etc. The pith of the trunk occasionally employed as food by the natives; it is rich in starch.

„ bride. *Pavetta caffra*. A very ornamental shrub (Midsummer).

„ cherry. *Gardenia Neuberia*.

„ daisy v. Daisy.

„ honeysuckle v. Honeysuckle.

„ melon. A variety of *Citrullus vulgaris*, cultivated as a stock-food.

„ orange. *Strychnos spinosa*. Pulp acidulous, the seeds not poisonous. A somewhat similar fruit with bitter seeds is that of *S. Gerrardi* (gulugulu).

„ plum. *Harpephyllum caffrum*. An ornamental tree with a much esteemed fruit (Gwenya).

„ sorrel = — zuring.

„ tea v. Tee.

„ water-melon = — melon.

Kajate'hout (Cape teak). *Strychnos Atherstonei* (eastern). Wood used for assegais, etc.

„ „ (Tr.) *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. A tree with bristly, broad-winged seed-vessels.

In the Bushveld (Tr.) also *Peltophorum africanum*.

Kaktus = Cactus.

Kalabas, Wilde —. *Hibiscus urens*. Karoo, etc., spreading on the ground like a cucurbitaceous plant, but fruit a capsule.

The cultivated calabash, which is used as a receptacle for water, is *Lagenaria vulgaris** (Cucurbitaceae).

Kalkgras v. Grasses.

Kalkoen'belletje. *Sutherlandia frutescens*. So called on account of the bright scarlet flowers.

„ 'gift. *Physalis minima*.*

„ 'slurp. *Amarantus paniculatus*. About gardens.

Kalkoentje. *Gladiolus alatus* (western districts). *G. bicolor* is the **Geel** —, and *G. formosus* the **Paars** —.

G. orchidiflorus, the **Groen** (or **vaal**) — (Clanwilliam).

Kalmus (Kalmoes). A name originally belonging to the sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*) from eastern Asia, now acclimatized in Europe. The rootstock and its essential oil are employed as carminatives. In S.A. several other plants (Umbelliferae) with balsamic rhizomes now go by the same name and are used for similar purposes, viz., in the East *Alepidea amatymbica* and in the West *Lichtensteinia lacera*.

Kalossie (Klossiè, Galossie). Several species of *Ixia*. **Geel** — *I. maculata*; **Groen** — *I. viridiflora*; **Rooi** — *I. ovata*; also *Tritonia crocata*; **Wit** — *Sparaxis grandiflora* var. *Liliago*, while the variety *atro-purpurea* is the **paars** —. The **Klip** — (Malmesbury) is *Lachenalia tricolor* and the **Zand** —, *L. rubida*.

Kalver'bossie. *Pelargonium sidoides*.

Kamassie'hout. *Gonioma Kamassi*. Contains a very bitter principle. (Knysna). The wood a substitute for Cape box (*Buxus*), but the exhalations of the fresh wood injurious to the workers.

Kamberoe (Kambroo) v. Baroe.

Kameeldoorn. (Camel thorn). *Acacia Giraffae*. A stately tree of the Kalahari region, with very hard, dark-brown wood and nutritious pods. The **Basterd** — is *A. spirocarpa* and the **Vaal** — *A. haematoylon*.

Kamfer'blaar. *Pelargonium betulinum*. Cape Flats, etc.

„ 'bos. *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* (Vaalbos). Very aromatic. In other parts (Cedar mts.) *Diosma vulgaris* (used against toothache).

Kamille v. Chamomile.

Kammetje. *Freesia refracta*. v. Freesia.

Kammie'bos. *Cliffortia strobilifera*. Flats.

Kampernoelie = Champignon.

Kamso. *Cotula multifida*. A native remedy.

Kandelaar'blom. *Brunsvigia gigantea* and *B. Josephinae*.
Bulbs up to 10 inches in diam., flowering in autumn before
the new leaves appear.

Kandelaar (also —'bos). *Cotyledon Wallichii*. The flowers
are said to be the cause of the krimpziekte.

Kaneel'blom (Kaneeltje). *Hesperantha cinnamomea*. Flowers
brownish-red on the outside, closed in daytime, sweet-
scented in the evening. Also *Gladiolus grandis*.

„'bol. *Pelargonium triste*. The tuberiform root astringent.

Kanett. Species of *Restio* used for making brooms.

Kanker'blaren. *Aptosimum abietinum* (Karoo).

„'bos = Cancer bush.

Kanna v. Ganna.

Kannabast v. Gannabast. Also *Gnidia oppositifolia* and *Dais
cotinifolia*.

Kannetjes = Red wax-creeper.

Kanniedood. (Kan-niet-dood). *Aloe variegata*, but also other
species of *Aloe*, *Haworthia*, *Gasteria*, etc. Also a species
of *Tillandsia** (from Brazil), often kept suspended under
verandahs, etc., hence also called airplants.

Kannip. Other name for *Hydnora africana* (Jakhalskost).

Kanol'pijpie. *Watsonia rosea*, etc.

Kanot grass. *Flagellaria indica*. Not a grass.

Kapiva, Wilde —. *Bulbine asphodeloides*. Root med.
Also *B. caespitosa* (Asbestos mts.).

Kap'kappie. *Eriocephalus racemosus*. Knysna.

Kapok'blom (Paarde-kapok). *Lanaria plumosa*. A white
woolly perennial with lilac flowers; southern districts.

„'bossie. *Eriocephalus umbellatus*, *E. spinescens*, etc. Small
shrubs (Compositae) with woolly involucres.

„, Wilde —. *Asclepias fruticosa*, etc. The capsules contain
numerous seeds, each with a tuft of soft silky hairs.

Kapokkie. *Erica Peziza*, *E. bruniades*, etc.

Kapotje. *Schizodium inflexum*, etc.

Kappertje v. Orchids.

Kardemon, Wilde —. *Fagara capensis* (*Xanthoxylum*). The
seeds highly aromatic.

Karee (Karee'boom). *Rhus lancea*, but also *R. viminalis* (Nam.). Frequent along rivers and watercourses of the central and northern districts.

„ 'bos. *Rhus tridactyla*.

Karkaar (sounding more like "kerrkirr" or "keurrkeurr"). Various small-leaved heaths, e.g., *Erica imbricata*, *E. floribunda*, etc., as well as other ericoid shrublets of the southern coast districts (Riversdale, etc.). They produce a harsh grating sound if one walks through them in the veld.

Karkaar'blom. *Antholyza nervosa*, probably from the dry leaves producing a similar sound as the Karkaar.

Karkoer = Bitter melon.

Karmedik. *Onicus lanceolatus** Now a weed in Tr. (In gardens often *C. benedictus*).

„ , Wilde —. *Berkheya pinnata*. Mossel Bay.

Karmozijn'bos. *Phytolacca americana** (Vegetable kermes). Acclimatized.

Karoo (Goed karoo) (**Karoo'bossie**). Applied to several species of fodder-shrublets, especially to *Pentzia virgata* and *P. globosa*, both much valued. The Vaal — is *Phymaspermum parvifolium*.

Karoo'doorn = Doornboom.

Kastanje, Wilde = Chestnut.

Kaster'olie'boom = Caster-oil plant.

Kasuur. *Pittosporum viridiflorum* (eastern).

Katdoorn. *Asparagus stipulaceus* and *A. retrofractus*.. In the forests: *Scutia Commersonii*. Also *Acacia caffra*.

Katje'drie'blaar. *Knowltonia hirsuta*, in some districts *K. rigida*.

Katjepiering, Wilde —. *Gardenia Thunbergia*. q.v.

Katjetie. *Babiana stricta* (Riversdale). (?)

Kat'nagel (Kat'naal). *Scutia Commersonii*. v. Cat thorn.

Kat'nagels. *Hyobanche sanguinea*.

Katoen'bos = Wilde Kapok.

Katte'kruid. *Ballota africana*. Used as a tea and an emollient. Also *Stachys hispida*. The "Kattekruid" of Holland is *Nepeta Cataria*.

- Katte'staart** (Katstertje). *Struthiola stricta*, *S. virgata*, etc. Flowers white, sweet-scented. Other plants bearing this name are species of *Bulbine* and *Bulbinella* (mostly with yellow flowers), hence also called **Geel** —, e.g., *Bulbine asphodeloides*; the **Zeeroog** — is *Bulbinella robusta* (S.W. mts.). At the Knysna also the compact spikes of *Anthospermum aethiopicum*.
- Kauw'goed**. *Mesembrianthemum tortuosum* (Little Karoo). Contains the narcotic alkaloid mesembrine. *M. arachnoideum* is said to possess more powerful properties.
- Kayang-bush**. *Protea glabra* (Cedar mts.). Leaves formerly used for preparing ink.
- Keesjes-blaar** (Kiesieblaar) = Kaasjes.
- Kei apple**. *Dovyalis caffra*. A small eastern tree, often employed as a hedge plant. Fruit rather harsh for eating, but very suitable for mixed jellies.
- Kei lily** = Ifafa.
- Keita** = Dysentery herb.
- Kermes bush** = Karmozijnbos.
- Keizers'kroon**. *Sempervivum arboreum** from the Canary Islands. Also our Red *Crassula*, q.v.
- Kerse'bos** (Kers—). *Euclea tomentosa*, *E. racemosa*, etc. Copious fruits, resembling small wild cherries.
- „ **'hout** (Kers—). *Pterocelastrus variabilis*.
- Kersbos** (Kaars) v. Candle bush (*Sarcocaulon*).
- „ **hout** (Kaars—) v. Candle wood (*Gardenia*).
- Kervel** = Duive'kervel.
- Ketting**. *Crassula lycopodioides*. Clanwilliam.
- Keur** (Keurtjes). Many Papilionaceae. The **Blauw** — is *Psoralea pinnata*, *P. aphylla*, etc.
- Keurboom**. *Virgilia capensis*. A quick-growing tree, flowering profusely (sweet scented).
- Kh'adi**. *Mesembrianthemum acutipetalum*. Used for kaffir beer (Tr.).
- Khaki bush**. *Tagetes minuta**. One of the Mexican marigolds which has become a troublesome weed. Tr.
- „ **weed**. *Inula graveolens*, from the Mediterranean. Introduced during the Anglo-Boer war.
- Kina'bossie**. Several shrubs. In the Breede river valley it is *Leucadendron concinnum* (Langbeen), used like quinine against malaria. Contains a bitter glucoside.

Kiepersol v. Sambriel'boom.

Kiesie-blaar (West) = Kaasjes.

„ „ (East London) = Bushbuck food.

Kinder'bessie. *Halleria elliptica*. A small tree, often shrubby only; berries edible.

Kinkel'bossie. *Tetragonia fruticosa*.

Kipkippers (Kipkippies) meaning "chickens." *Gladiolus alatus* (flowers); in other districts *Nymania capensis* (capsules). Also *Sutherlandia frutescens* (Kippie'bos).

Kirie'hout. *Rhus laevigata*.

Kirie'moer. *Mesembrianthemum stellatum* (eastern C.P.), used as an addition to kaffir beer. But in Griqualand West (along the Asbestos Hills) the natives apply a similar name to *Euphorbia decussata* and use it for the same purpose. (moer = yeast).

Kissieblaar v. Kaasjes.

Klaas Louw bos. *Athanasia trifurcata*. A shrubby weed on fallow lands. One of the explanations given for the name is, that a certain farmer of this name allowed the bush to spread on his lands and thus became the cause of the trouble it is causing the grain farmers now. Sometimes also applied to *A. crithmifolia*.

Klap'bes, Kaaps — = Cape gooseberry.

Klapper'bos. *Nymania (Aitonia) capensis*. The capsules papery and inflated, often bright red. Also *Podalyria calypttrata*, etc., on account of their inflated pods.

„ , **Berg** —. *Montinia caryophyllacea*. From Capetown to the Tropics.

Klappers. *Crotalaria Burkeana*, the shrublet causing the stijf-ziekte (The pods are inflated like little rattles). Tr. The same name is applied to some species of *Strychnos*, e.g., *S. pungens* (wild orange), as the seeds rattle in the old fruits.

Klappertjes. *Cysticapnos africana*. Seed-vessels much inflated. A delicate climbing herb of the S.W.

Klauw'doorn = Grapple plant.

Klaver, Akker —. *Trifolium agrarium*. v. Clover.

„ 'gras. *Medicago denticulata* and *M. nigra*.

Klimop. This name (meaning "climber") is in Holland used for the ivy. Here several other climbing plants bear this

name, most frequently species of *Cynanchum*, e.g., *C. africanum* and *C. capense*, both twining herbs with milky juice, injurious to animals eating them.

Klimop, Bos —. *Dolichos gibbosus*. Some farmers consider the herbage poisonous to stock, others not (Knysna).

Klip'belletje (—kalossie). *Lachenalia tricolor* (Malmesbury).

„ 'blom (Stellenbosch). *Liparia comantha*. Flowerheads somewhat resembling a Dahlia.

„ 'blom. Various lichens. Nam.

„ 'dagga v. Dagga.

„ 'doorn. *Scolopia Mundtii*.

„ 'els = Alder, Rock —.

„ 'hout. *Heeria argentea* (*Rhus Thunbergii*). A bushy tree, frequent in rocky situations of the western districts. The bark gathered for tanning.

„ 'lelie (— pijpie). *Gladiolus hyalinus* (Cedar mts.). Flowers similar to *G. maculatus*.

„ 'pijpie v. Pijpie.

„ 'uintje v. Uintje.

Klisgras (klits). *Setaria verticillata*. Frequent under trees (Karoo, etc.) Other kinds of Klits belong to Amaranthaceae, e.g., *Achyranthes aspera*, *Cyathula globulifera*.

„ 'klaver — = Bur clover.

Kloof'hout = Alder, Rock —.

Klossie v. Kalossie.

Knikkertjes. *Caesalpinia Bonducella** (eastern). In the West it is another name for Fruta ng.

Knobthorn = Knoppies'doorn.

„ wood. *Fagara capensis* (*Xanthoxylum capense*). The bark of the root used against toothache. The Kaffirs drink an infusion of this bark when eating the flesh of animals died of anthrax, believing this to be a protection.

Knoflok, Wilde —. *Tulbaghia alliacea*, etc. Wild garlic.

Knopherik = Charlock.

Knoppies'bos. *Leucadendron salignum*, *L. uliginosum*, *L. strictum*, etc.

„ 'doorn. *Acacia pallens*. (*A. nigrescens*). Trunk and branches bearing numerous large thorns on raised knobs. In the coastal forests it is another name for Knobwood q.v.

- Knotweed.** *Polygonum serrulatum*, and the introduced *P. aviculare*, *P. lapathifolium* and *P. amphibium*.
- Knysna lily** = Berglelie.
- Kobas.** *Cissus Crameriana*. A deciduous succulent with a very stout, fleshy trunk like a boterboom. Poisonous. (Damaraland).
- Koeri'moer** = Kiriemoer.
- Koes'naartje.** *Crassula columnaris*. A small, more or less globular, fleshy body of earthy colour (before the flowering stage), eaten by the natives. A mimicry plant. Karoo.
- Koffe-harde'peer.** *Pleurostyliia capensis*.
- Kokerboom.** *Aloe dichotoma*. (Nam.) Pieces of the branches, when deprived of their pith, served the Bushmen as quivers (pijlkoker).
- Koko.** *Gymnosporia undata*.
- Kolkol.** *Berzelia lanuginosa*. (S.W.).
- Komkommer, Wilde** — *Cucumis africanus* and *C. Naudinianus* (No). Fruit spiny, edible.
- Kommetje-tee-water.** *Adenandra uniflora*. Flower resembles a tiny china cup, yet a rather fanciful name (Malmesbury).
- Kooboo'bessie** v. Kubu bessie.
- Kooi'goed.** *Helichrysum crispum* and *H. auriculatum*, etc. White, woolly, soft, aromatic herbs, employed as bedding by natives and mountaineers.
- Kool'ganna** v. Ganna.
- „ 'hout. *Lachnostylis capensis*. Employed, like many others, for the making of charcoal.
- Kooman** = Wild fig (Knysna). (?)
- Koorde'haar** = Kaalgaar.
- Koorkeor** (or Karkoer) = Bitter melon.
- Koornroos.** *Agrostemma Githago**. An introduced weed. Seeds poisonous.
- Koperdraad** v. Grasses. Also *Polygonum aviculare* (Bokkeveld).
- Kop'zeer.** Some species of *Caralluma*.
- Koren'blom** (Tulbagh). *Lapeyrousia corymbosa*, a little plant with blue flowers. Another kind is *Ixia flexuosa*. The garden plant bearing this name is *Centaurea Cyanus* (Compositae). Also several other irids.

- Koude'bos.** *Indigofera* spec. ? Bokkeveld. Med.
- Kouter'bos** = Klaas-Louw-bos.
- Kouterie.** *Cotyledon orbiculata*. Leaves used by children for imitating teams of oxen. Also *C. ramosissima*.
- Kover'bos.** *Garuleum bipinnatum*. Med.
- Kraai'bessie.** Several shrubs, e.g., *Rhus crenata*, *R. mucronata*, etc. Also *Royena glabra* and *R. Simii* (East).
- Kraal'bos** (— bush). *Galenia africana*. A frequent bushy herb of the Karoo, eaten by stock in times of drought.
- Krachtman.** *Pachypodium bispinosum*. A large, mangold-shaped tuber, annually producing a few spiny shoots. Not edible but used in the brewing of native beer.
- Krente'bos.** *Rhus mucronata*, *R. tomentosa*, etc.
- Kreupel'hout.** *Leucospermum conocarpum*. A dwarf tree of the South West with yellow flower heads. Bark used for tanning.
- Kriedoorn.** *Lycium arenicolum* (Gr. Rt.), *L. Prunus-spinosa* (B.W.). Leaves used med.
- Krimmetat'boom** = Baobab.
- Krimpsiekte'blaar.** *Urginea sanguinea* (Slangkop). Tr.
- „ „ 'bos v. Nenta.
- Kritikom.** *Royena hirsuta* (Karoo). The berries contain a little edible pulp.
- Kroes'bossie.** *Muraltia rubeacea*. A curly plant. (S.W.).
- Kruiden, Van der Merwe's** —. *Osmites hirsuta*.
- Kruidje-roer-mij-niet.** Several species of *Melianthus*, used med. In the S.W. *M. major* (very ornamental foliage), in the central districts *M. comosus* (poisonous to stock). The latter yields a black, but otherwise quite tasty and harmless honey.
- Kruis'bessie.** *Grewia occidentalis*. A shrub with purple flowers.
- „ 'kruid. *Senecio vulgaris**, a garden weed, much liked by canaries.
- „ 'gras v. Grasses.
- Kruizemunt.** *Mentha crispa*.* An occasional garden escape.
- Krulgras** v. Grasses.
- „ 'kransie. *Asparagus crispus*. Clanwilliam.
- Krulle'kop.** *Eucomis punctata*, etc. The inflorescence terminates into a tuft of leafy bracts.

- Krullen.** *Albuca spiralis*. Leaves wiry, spirally twisted.
- Krulletje.** Probably a species of *Ferraria*. (Karoo).
- Kubu'bessie.** *Mystroxydon* (*Elaeodendron*) *sphaerophyllum* (Knysna). Used for jam.
- Kukumakranka.** *Gethyllis spiralis*, etc. Several species. The life-cycle of the plant is completed in three distinct phases. Leaves in winter. Flowers in summer (in a leafless condition), the ovary and the young fruit remaining underground. The ripe fruit (a pulpy aromatic berry) appears above the ground late in autumn, when the rains have softened the soil.
- Kuni.** *Rhus mucronata*, etc. (Little Karoo).
- Kuskus grass** (perhaps originally "muskus' gras") = Akkewani.
- Kwarrel'zaad.** *Phalaris canariensis*,* an occasionally half-wild grass.
- Kweek.** Name originally belonging to the European *Triticum repens*,* which is occasionally met with here. Employed now for several plants with a creeping rhizome, mostly troublesome weeds in lands and gardens. E: "Couch-grass, Quick." Fijne —. *Cynodon Dactylon*, also known as Kwagga —, Oostindiese —, Kruisgras, Bermuda quick-grass, Dub grass; Grove —. *Stenotaphrum glabrum*, also called Coarse quick, Coarse couch-grass, Buffalo-grass. Rechte — (Tr.). *Cynodon incompletus*. Uintje —. *Cyperus rotundus* (in warm countries), also known as Nut grass. Zand —. *Schmidtia bulbosa*. Steentjes — = Uintje —.
- Laburnum, Cape** —. *Crotalaria capensis*.
- Ladle wood.** *Hartogia capensis*.
- Lady's hand.** *Cyanella capensis*.
- Lamb's tongue.** *Plantago lanceolata*.
- Langbeen.** *Leucadendron concinnum*. v. also Kina-bossie.
- Langeleden** (Langelier). *Polygala myrtifolia*. Leaves employed as a poultice against gout. PAPPE states that this plant is employed by the Malays in connection with some funeral rites, but we have not been able to obtain any further information on the subject, and the custom may have died out.
- Lantanter** = Candelabra flower.
- Lapmouse.** *Gladiolus villosus*. A spring flower of the Cape Flats. Name (?)

Laurel, Cape — = Stinkwood.

Lavendel, Wilde —. *Heteropyxis natalensis*. The true lavender of the Mediterranean is *Lavandula officinalis*, often grown in gardens.

Lavender, Sea —. *Statice scabra*, etc. Sea-shore herbs with blue flowers.

Lead wood. *Combretum porphyrolepis* (No).

Leek, Wild — = Look.

Leeuwbekkie. *Nemesia bicornis*, etc. Pretty annuals, often cultivated in European gardens. The introduced — (snap dragon) is *Antirrhinum majus*.

„ 'bos. *Zygophyllum morgsana* (Knysna).

„ 'hout. *Indigofera Zeyheri*.

Lelie v. Lily, also Berg —, brand —, etc.

Lemoen'doorn. *Gymnosporia buxifolia*. (?)

„ 'hout. (Lemon-wood, wild lemon). *Xymalos monospora*.
Leaves scented.

Lemonade tree = Baobab.

Lepel'hout = Ladle wood.

Lettuce, Prickly —. *Lactuca Scariola*. Now a cosmopolitan weed.

Lid'bossie. *Peucedanum capense*. Med.

Lidjes'bos. *Mesembrianthemum junceum* (v. As-bos).

„ 'tee v. Tee.

Lighted candles. (Na). *Loranthus natalitius*. A parasitic shrublet with showy red flowers.

Lilac, Cape —. *Ehretia hottentotica*. This is not the "seringa."

Lilies. As a type may be taken the white garden lily (*Lilium candidum*) from southern Europe. Many other Liliaceae and Amaryllidaceae as well as some other flowers are designated as "lilies." The principal kinds are: **Belladonna** —, *Amaryllis Belladonna*; **Dobo** —, *Cyrtanthus parviflorus*; **Fire** —, (Ifafa —, Kei —), *C. sanguineus*; **White Ifafa** —, *C. lutescens*; **Knysna** — (or **George** —), *Vallota purpurea*; **Natal** —, *Gladiolus psittacinus*; **Orange river** —, *Orinum longifolium*; **Pig** — = White arum. **Snake** —, *Haemanthus natalensis*; **Torch** —, *Kniphofia uvaria*, etc., **Water** —, *Nymphaea stellata*.

Liparia, Nodding — *Liparia sphaerica* (D: Geelkop).

Lisundu, Phoenix reclinata. v. Palms.

Liverworts. HEPATICAE.

Lobelia. Many indigenous species. The pretty *L. Erinus* often spontaneously in gardens. *L. coronopifolia* and *L. pinifolia* distinguished by large, dark blue flowers. *L. lutea*, with yellow flowers.

Loog = Asbos.

Looiers'bossie. (v. Elands boontje). The large root is rich in tannin, hence used for the manufacture of leather.

Look, Wilde — *Allium Dregeanum*. Widely spread.

Love bean (Lucky bean). *Abrus precatorius*.* Cult. or half-wild.

Lucerne, Wild — *Monechma divaricatum*. A good fodder plant (east.), but not a lucerne.

Lui'bossie. *Lobostemon fruticosus*. Burns badly when gathered in the veld as firewood.

Luisjes'bos or Luisjes. *Leucospermum nutans*, *L. lineare*, etc. Name an allusion to the seeds (nutlets). The heads are said to bear few seeds only, which are eagerly searched for and eaten by baboons.

Maagde'palm v. Periwinkle.

Maag'pijn'bossie. *Myrica quercifolia*. Leaves very aromatic. At the Knysna : *Pelargonium betulinum* (Kamferblaar).

Maarman (Magerman). *Urginea altissima*. Bulb large, flower-spike up to 6 feet high (Dec.). Leaves in winter. The fleshy scales of the bulb are applied (hot) to gouty limbs.

Maart'blom. *Haemanthus coccineus*, etc. The leaves called Veldschoen'blaren.

Also *Brunsvigia gigantea* (Kandelaarblom).

„ 'Ielie. *Amaryllis Belladonna*.

Maba (Mawa). *Trichilia emetica*.

Mackaya. *Mackaya bella*. An eastern shrub with large mauve flowers.

Madeliefje = Daisy.

Magerman = Maarman.

Mahogany. Several S.A. trees have received this name, although not belonging to the same genus as the real —

- (*Swietenia Mahagoni*). **Cape** — or **Natal** —, *Trichilia emetica* (bears several other names); **Rhodesian** — (**Red** —) *Azelia quanzensis*.
- „ **bean** is the seed of the latter. Used as an ornament.
- Makaou** or **Makauw**. *Dichapetalum venenatum* (Amboland, etc.). Allied to the Transvaal *Gifblaar* *D. cymosum*). Leaves very poisonous (acting quickly), hence the name from “maak gauw” = hurry up.
- Malfa, Wilde** —. Applies to several species of *Pelargonium*, esp. to *P. cucullatum*, the root of which is used against diarrhoea. This species is one of the parents of various cultivated varieties of *Pelargonium*.
- Mallow**. Several species of *Malva*. The most frequent one is *M. parviflora* (Kiesieblaar).
- Malmeid'bossie**. *Crassula* spec. ?
- Malta thistle**. *Centaurea melitensis*.* Weed.
- Mamma'kappie** = Moederkappie.
- Mangrove, Red** —. *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The bark of the roots rich in tannin. Coast of Na. and Del. B.
- „ , **White** —. *Avicennia officinalis*. All yield tanner's bark.
- Manketti nut**. *Ricinodendron Rautanenii*. A tree of Amboland. Seeds rich in oil.
- Manna** v. Grasses.
- Map tree**. *Euphorbia tetragona*. Eastern C.P.
- Maraama**. *Bauhinia Kirkii*. Seeds used like peas by the natives. Tr.
- Marram** v. Grasses.
- Margriet, Geel** —. *Euryops abrotanifolius*, etc.
- „ , **Wit** —. (Wild). *Dimorphotheca nudicaulis*, etc. In gardens *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.*
- Marigold**. Several species of *Arctotis*, *Gazania*, etc. The so-called “African —” (England) is *Tagetes erecta* from Mexico. The introduced **Corn** — is *Chrysanthemum* segetum* (Eng.). **Mexican** — = Khaki bush. See also **Gousblom**.
- The English garden — is *Calendula officinalis* from S. Eur.
- Mary's thistle**. *Silybum Marianum*.*

- Matabele flower.** *Striga lutea*. Known under this name in Bechuanaland, because it devastates the mealie fields (= Witch-weed, rooibloom).
- Matjes'goed.** *Cyperus textilis*. In some districts *Typha australis*.
- Matome, Hill** — *Diospyros mespiliformis* (Tr.)
- „ , **Water** — *Adina Galpinii*. (Pride of De Kaap).
- May, Cape** — *Coleonema album*. The real May of S.A. gardens is *Spiraea prunifolia* from eastern Asia. In England "May" is another name for the hawthorn.
- Medlar, Wild** — *Vangueria infausta*. (No).
- Meidje Willemse or Meidje Jan Willem.** *Chironia baccifera*, but apparently also *Geranium incanum*. Knysna.
- Melde,** *Atriplex patula*,* etc. Weeds.
- Melilot.** *Melilotus parviflora*.* Occasionally as a weed.
- Melkboom.** *Ficus cordata* (Centr. & No). At the coast the same name applies to *Sideroxylon inerme*.
- Melkbos.** Various plants with a white latex in the bark or young wood, belonging either to the genus *Euphorbia* or to some genera of Asclepiads, mostly bearing also some other name. In Griqualand West and the Kalahari region the name is mostly confined to *Asclepias fruticosa*, otherwise known as Wilde Kapok. The latex of some species of *Euphorbia* contains a virulent resin, e.g., the ordinary **Gele** —, *E. mauritanica*; in several others this poison is absent or the amount insignificant, and such species form a valuable stock-food, e.g., the **Olifants** —, *E. cervicornis*, the **Zoet or Blauw** —, *E. brachiata*, the **Steenbok** —, *E. serpiformis*. The **Spantouw** — is *Sarcostemma viminale* (poisonous). For other nutritious species v. Noors and Vingerpol.
- In Namaqualand attempts have been made to exploit the latex of several species, viz. *E. Dregei* and *E. gregaria*. The coagulum is rich in resin like the Tirucalli product. q.v.
- „ **-distel,** *Sonchus oleraceus*.*
- „ **'gras.** *Euphorbia helioscopia*,* *E. peplus*.* Garden weeds.
- „ **'hout, Rode** —. *Mimusops obovata*, also *M. caffra*. *M. Zeyheri*.
- „ , **Witte** —. *Sideroxylon inerme*. (Coastal distr.)
- „ **'touw.** *Sarcostemma viminale*; *Secamone Thunbergii* (woods).

Melon, Kaffir — v. Kaffir.

Mercury. *Mercurialis annua*. A weed from South. Eur.

Mexican tea. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, from Trop. Amer.

Milkweed. *Euphorbia helioscopia*,* etc.

„ „ , **Shrubby.** *Asclepias fruticosa*.

Milkwood v. Melkhout.

Millet, Wild — v. Grasses.

Mimosa. Applied to *Acacia Karoo*.

Minaret flower = Wild dagga.

Minger'hout = Matome (Water —).

Minnie-minnies = Love beans.

Mint, Wild —. *Mentha aquatica* and *M. capensis*.

Mirt, Wilde —, = Mirting.

Mirting, Wilde —. *Myrsine africana*. From T. Mt. to Abyssinia.

Mispel, Wilde — = Medlar.

Mist'bredie. *Portulaca oleracea*.* A weed, but also suitable as a vegetable. The same name is applied to *Amarantus Thunbergii*, etc. (Tr.). (From Mest —).

Mistel (Mistletoe). *Viscum capense* (white berries), *V. rotundifolium* (red berries), etc.

Mist'rijder's blom = Maartblom. Flowering at the time when farmers cart manure to their lands. (West).

Mobola plum. *Parinarium mobola*. (The Hissing tree or grijsappelboom). The fruit apple-like, very aromatic.

Moeder'kappie. Various orchids, e.g., *Pterygodium catholicum*, *Disperis capensis*, etc.

Moepel. *Mimusops Zepheri*, etc. Tr.

Moer'bei, Wilde —. *Trimeria alnifolia*.

„ 'plantje. *Anacampseros ustulata*, *A. papyracea*. Employed as a kind of yeast for "moer-bolletjes," but its function unexplained.

„ 'wortel = Gli.

Moltendo-disease plant. *Senecio latifolius*.

Monkey apple. *Royena pubescens*. Karoo.

„ **bulb.** *Mariscus capensis*. Rootstock eaten by baboons and birds.

- Monkey rope.** Several indigenous climbers of our forests. v. Baviaans'touw. Also *Plectronia Gueinzii*.
- „ **snuff** = Puff-ball.
- Monnik'baard.** *Cuscuta nitida*, *C. africana*. Indigenous species of dodder.
- Mopane.** *Copaifera Mopane*. A social tree of northern Bechuanaland and Rhodesia.
- Morel.** *Morchella conica*. A delicious mushroom, so far recorded in S.A. from the Cape Peninsula only. October.
- Morgenster.** *Tribulus terrestris*. A troublesome weed (Dubbeltje).
- Morula** (meroola). *Sclerocarya caffra*. The fruit with an acidulous pleasant pulp.
- Mot-wortel** = Akkewani.
- Mountain rose.** *Protea rosacea*. (Tulbagh, etc.). Further east applied to *P. cynaroides* (e.g. along the Zuurberg).
- Mugge-gras.** *Adenogramma galioides*.
- Mulberry, Wild** —. This is not a species of *Morus*, but *Trimeria alnifolia* (Flacourt.).
- Munnik'baard** = Dodder.
- Mushrooms.** Some edible and others very poisonous, the latter generally called **Toad stools**. The edible kinds so far recorded from S.A. are *Psalliota campestris* (Field —, Champignon); *Agaricus deliciosus*, with orange coloured milk; *Boletus edulis* (Stone —), *Boletus bovinus*, when young with drops of white milk underneath, and the **Morel**. See illustrations in Flora of S.A., Vol. I. In Kaffraria, Rhodesia, etc., a large *Agaricus* forms a welcome article of food, one being sufficient for a family meal. The three most frequent poisonous kinds are *Amanita phalloides*, the **Death cup**; *A. muscaria*, the **Fly agaric** and *A. pantherina*, the **Panther-agaric**.
- Mushroom Flower.** *Cyrenium adonense*. (Na).
- Muskus'kruid.** *Erodium moschatum*. A much appreciated fodder-plant (winter) of the south-western districts (Cape).
- Mustard, Wild** —, *Brassica nigra** (Black) and *B. Sinapistrum*.*
- Muur** (miër) = Chickweed.
- „ , **Rode** —. *Anagallis arvensis* (Scarlet pimperl).

Myrtle, Cape —. *Myrsine africana*. Widely spread through Africa.

„ , **Wild** —. *Eugenia Zeyheri*. Yields a wild tea (black). Flowers and fruit somewhat similar to the cultivated myrtle *Myrtus communis* (Mediterr.). East.

Naaboom. *Euphorbia tetragona*, *E. grandidens*, etc. S.E. coast districts. In Tr. applied to *E. Cooperi* and *E. ingens*.

„ **touw**. *Ficus natalensis*. Starts life often as an epiphyte and finally strangles the host.

Naabos (naald'bos). *Azima tetracantha*. Coast.

Naald'bossie. *Monsonia biflora*, *M. ovata* = Dysentery-herb.

„ 'tee v. Tee.

Nacht'kaars = Evening primrose.

„ 'schade („ schaduwe) = Nastagal.

„ 'slang. *Ornithogalum speciosum*. Flowers orange with 3 black tips.

Nagels. Species of *Lachenalia*, viz., *L. rubida* and *L. pendula*, **Rooi** —; *L. aurea*, **Geel** —.

Nageltjes. *Lapeyrousia fissifolia*. The buds are shaped somewhat like cloves. Also *Pelargonium triste*.

'**Nakaa** = Elephant's foot.

Nam'tarri = Cape sumach (Knysna).

'**Namie**. *Pelargonium antidysentericum*. With large, tuberiform root, very astringent. (Namaqualand).

Nana'bessie. *Rhus dentata*.

Naras. *Acanthosicyos horrida*. A remarkable cucurbitaceous leafless plant on some dunes of the Namib (Gr. Nam.), where subterranean water exists, even if brackish and at great depth. The fruit is the size of an ostrich egg; pulp as well as seeds are used as food by the natives (Topnaars near Walfishbay). v. Butter pits.

Nastagal (Nachtschade) = Gal'bessie.

Natal ginger. *Kaempferia natalensis*. The rhizome very aromatic, but quite different from ginger (*Zingiber officinale*).

„ **ivy**. *Senecio macroglossus*. Not allied to the European ivy (*Hedera Helix**). Does not climb by means of aerial roots, but scrambles up through bushes. A trellis-plant.

„ **lily**. *Gladiolus psittacinus*.

Natal plum = Amatungulu.

Nenta'bossie (Krimpziekte-plant). MACOWAN ascribed this disease to *Lessertia annularis*, but almost all farmers are of the opinion that it is caused by *Cotyledon Wallichii* and some allied species, e.g., *C. ventricosa*.

Nerina. *Nerine sarniensis*. There are numerous other species.

Nettle. The two common kinds are introduced, viz., *Urtica urens** (**Brandnetel**) in gardens and the larger *U. dioica** in hedges.

Ngaap (Guaap). *Trichocaulon piliferum*, *T. flavum* and several other species. Growing in the most arid parts of the Karoo and the north-western districts. The juicy and sweetish stems are eaten by the natives.

„ , **Wilde** — *Hoodia Dyeri*, *H. Gordoni*, etc. Plants nearly allied to *Trichocaulon*, but with much larger flowers. Are not eaten.

Nieshout. *Ptaeroxylon utile*. The most durable and valuable timber of the eastern forests. Does not decay in the ground and is consequently specially suitable for fencing posts. (Sneezewood).

Nieuwe'hout. *Pygeum africanum*.

Nieuw'jaars'blom. *Gladiolus cardinalis* = Waterval blom.

Nightshade, Black — *Solanum nigrum** v. Galbessie.

Nokha. *Moraea spathacea* KER (non THUNB.).

Noois'boom. *Cussonia spicata* (Sambriel'boom). The branches with their tufts of leaves resemble sunshades.

„ 'haar. *Cassytha ciliolata*. A parasitic leafless twiner. A decoction of the twine-like herb employed as a "hair-restorer."

Noordpool. *Euphorbia Schoenlandii*. (Van Rynsdorp). The cylindrical stems (about a foot high) mostly point to the North. Many plants of the drier districts show the same influence of the sun on their stems, shoots or leaves.

Noors'doorn. Applied to various thorny species of *Euphorbia*, some of them with a virulent latex, like *E. virosa* of Namaqualand. The more frequent kinds are: **Baviaans noors**, *E. polygona*; **Zuur** — (Uitenhage, etc., poisonous) *E. Ledienii*. Others are innocuous when deprived of their spines (by singeing) and then valuable fodder-plants of the Karoo, e.g. *E. hystrix*, *E. stellae spina*, etc., also the **Zoet** — of Jansenville, viz. *E. coerulescens* and the **Bok** — *E. enopla*. For *E. ferax* v. Voetangel.

- Norra or Norretje.** *Pelargonium rapaceum*. Cold Bokkeveld.
- Num'bos.** *Aster filifolius*.
- Num'num.** *Carissa arduina* (berries black) and *C. ferox* (berries red).
- Nut grass.** *Cyperus rotundus*. A sedge. Troublesome weed of all warm countries.
- Nutzung.** *Halleria elliptica*. A frequent, although generally small tree of all forest-patches of the coast districts.
- Oats, Wild —.** *Avena fatua*.*
- Old men's beard.** *Usnea barbata*. A cosmopolitan lichen, frequent on yellowwood and other forest trees.
- Oleander, Wild —.** *Adina Galpinii*.
- Olie'boom** (Castor-oil plant). *Ricinus communis*.*
- „ **'pitten.** *Pappea capensis*. A shrub of the eastern Karoo (Berg'pruimen). The seeds rich in oil.
- Olifants' gras v. Grasses.**
- „ **'hout** = Elephant's wood.
- „ **'oor** = Baviaans'oor.
- „ **'riet.** *Thamnochortus spicigerus* and *Restio giganteus*. Used for thatching. The young fruit eagerly eaten by cattle.
- „ **'voet.** *Testudinaria elephantipes*. The tuber-like stem up to 3 feet in diam.
- Olive (Olijf).** Several species of *Olea* indigenous in S.A. The cultivated tree is *O. europaea*. The common Wild — (Olieve'hout) is *O. verrucosa*. This forms a good stock for the cultivated species. The so-called "Bastard —" is quite different, viz., *Chilianthus oleaceus*; the Witte — is *Halleria lucida*; the Zand —, *Dodonaea Thunbergiana*, yields the "ijzer-toppies," q.v.
- Omumborumbonga.** *Combretum primigenum*. A large tree of Damaraland, which is, according to a native myth (Herero), the source of the human race.
- Onder'bos.** Name specially applied to *Trichocladus ellipticus* and the other two species of this genus.
- Oo'nd'bos** (oven —) *Conyza ivaefolia*. Brooms of this half-shrub occasionally used for cleaning out ovens in baking (Swellendam). Used for coughs and chest complaints.
- Opgeitjes.** *Gardenia Neuberia*. (E.).

Op'slag. All young herbage (annuals and new shoots of perennials, half-shrubs, etc.) appearing after the first rains of the season in the Karoo. Several kinds bear special names, e.g.: **Rooi** —, *Hermannia stricta*, etc.

Orange, Kaffir —. Several species of *Strychnos*, e.g., *S. spinosa*. The pulp is acidulous and pleasant to eat, the seeds of some species are eaten, others, like *S. Gerrardi*, are bitter. *S. pungens* is called Wild —, more commonly **Klappers**.

Orchids. There are 500 species described from S.A., a few bearing common names: *Bartholina pectinata*, **Spider** —; *Cynorchis compacta*, **Swan** — (Na); *Bonatea speciosa*, **Green wood** — (Knysna); *Disa cornuta*, **Golden** — (Knysna). The tree-orchids (epiphytes) mostly belong to the genera *Angraecum*, *Mystacidium* and *Polystachya*, the most conspicuous one being *Mystacidium bicaudatum*. The European "Spider orchid" is a species of *Orchis*.

Osse'tong. *Anchusa capensis*.

Oude'bos (— hout). *Leucosidea sericea*.

„ 'hout. *Cordia caffra*, but also *Halleria lucida*.

Ou'koe. *Cotyledon reticulata*. A small clumsy succulent of the Karoo, with deciduous leaves.

Ou'ma'kappie = Moeder'kappie.

Ou'ma-trewa v. Ewa-trewa.

Ou'pa'pijp. *Disa spathulata*. The lip of this orchid consists of a long and narrow claw with a rounded blade.

Ouweltje. *Lycoperdon pratense*. One of the puff-balls.

Oven'bos = Oondbos.

Ox-eye daisy. *Dimorphotheca nudicaulis*, etc.

Paarde'bos. *Paranomus crithmifolius* (*Nivenia*); *Leucadendron adscendens*, etc. The horses nibble at the leaves.

„ 'klauw (Griqualand West). *Mesembrianthemum Hookeri*. The outline resembling the spoor of a horse (much smaller).

„ 'pis. This name is used by the colonists for *Clausena inaequalis* (Rutaceae) on account of the strong odour of the foliage, especially when crushed. The leaves are employed in cases of fever (also colds). The Kaffirs employ it for fumigating babies (boys) in order to "make them strong." Widely distributed from the Knysna to Abyssinia. Through some misunderstanding **ECKLON & ZEYHER**

connected the name — with another tree and named it accordingly *Hippobromus*, although it does not possess any such odour and is not used medicinally. For this plant (*H. parviflorus*) the name **Basterd** — or **Horse-wood** is now sometimes employed.

Paarde'praam. *Fagara capensis*. (*Xanthoxylum capense*). The trunk is covered with conical excrescences. Bark used medicinally (e.g., against toothache).

„ 'staart v. Horse-tail.

„ 'vijs = Hottentot's fig.

Paars'blom. *Amphithalea ericifolia*. Probably also other species with purple or mauve flowers.

Padde'bos. *Cliffortia polygonifolia*. (?)

„ 'klauw. *Teucrium africanum*. Herb used as an emollient

„ 'kombaars (— slijm). *Spirogyra*. Several of these Algae form green slimy masses in stagnant pools.

„ 'stoel. Species of *Agaricus*, *Amanita*, etc. Many of them poisonous.

Paintbrush. *Haemanthus coccineus*, etc. Flowers in a capitulum.

Painted lady. Applied to several species of *Gladiolus* with pink marks on the flowers, e.g., *G. debilis*, *G. hastatus*. Sometimes also *G. blandus*, etc. v. Afrikander.

Palms. Four species wild in S.A. *Phoenix reclinata* (**Wild date**, **Lisundu**); *Hyphaene crinita* (**Ginger bread tree**, **Ilala**) and *H. ventricosa* (**Dum** —, **Rhod.**, etc.) the two S.A. fan palms. On the coast of Pondoland occurs the rare *Jubaeopsis caffra* (**Inkomba**).

Palmiet. *Prionium serratum*. This, the only arborescent species of Juncaceae (rushes), is frequent in swamps and river-beds of the south-western Cape districts. In other parts of S.A. the name is sometimes applied to *Typha australis* (Bulrush). Leaves employed for mats. The fleshy young roots form a good vegetable. The so-called **Berg** — is *Tetraria thermalis*, quite a different plant.

Pampoen'bos = Wilde kalabas.

Pampoentje. *Ornithogalum speciosum*. Flower a deep orange, with 3 black tips (Clanwilliam, etc.).

Pannae radix is the pharmaceutical name for the indigenous male fern, *Dryopteris athamantica* (**Inkomokomo**). East forests.

- Papier'blom.** *Statice purpurata*. Sandy tracts of the western coast. v. Strandroos.
- Papkuil** = Bulrush.
- Parsnip, Water** —. *Sium Thunbergii*. Med.
- Passion-flower (Passie'blom).** *Passiflora coerulea*.* From Brazil, but now half wild on the outskirts of woods. Other species cultivated in gardens.
- Patat, Norretje** — = Norra. The fleshy root edible (roasted in ashes). (Bokkeveld).
- „ **Wilde** —. *Othonna auriculaefolia*. The tuberous root eaten by baboons.
- Patrijs'blom.** *Androcymbium melanthioides*. (Griq. W.).
- „ **'bos.** *Leucospermum buxifolium*. Partridges often hide in these as in other bushes.
- Pauw'blom.** *Moraea Pavonia* (= Uiltje).
- Pea, Violet** —. *Baphia racemosa* (Na).
- Peach, Wild** —. *Kiggelaria africana*. (Forests). In the Transvaal: *Landolphia capensis* (= Apricot). v. also **Spek hout**.
- Peacock flower.** *Moraea Pavonia*.
- Pear (D: peer).** Several trees called so on account of some real or imaginary resemblance of the wood to that of the fruit tree. **Hard** —, *Olinia cymosa*. Frequent in all wooded kloofs of the S.W. **Coffee Hard** —, *Pleurostyliia capensis*; **Red** —, *Scolopia Mundtii*; **Thorn** —, *Scolopia Zeyheri*; **White** —, *Apodytes dimidiata*. For Prickly pear v. that.
- Pen'doorn.** *Gymnosporia buxifolia*. A shrub with long spines, frequent throughout the country.
- Pennywort.** *Hydrocotyle asiatica*.* Now in many countries.
- Peper, Wilde** — or **Bos** —. *Piper capense*. Knysna and other forests.
- Peper-en-zout.** *Wurmbea capensis*. The variety with white and black flowers.
- Peper'bos** = Pepper bush.
- „ **'gras.** *Ranunculus muricatus*. An acrid herb (buttercup).
- Pepper bush.** *Relhania genistifolia* (Riversdale, etc.). Foliage with a pungent taste. Also *Montinia caryophyllacea* (*M. acris*). Foliage very pungent.
- „ **cross (Cape).** *Lepidium capense*.

Periwinkle. *Vinca major*.^{*} Introduced from Southern Europe and now frequent in many wooded ravines, oak plantations, etc.

Pers' gras. *Centella glabrata* (*Hydrocotyle*).

Perske, Wilde —, v. Peach.

Peterselie, Wilde —. *Peucedanum tenuifolium*. Similar in its effect to the Wild celery.

Pietje Laporte (Nam.) = Stinkblaar.

Pigeon wood. *Trema bracteolata*.

Pig lily = Arum.

„ weed (Cape). *Amarantus Thunbergii*, *A. spinosus*.^{*}

Pigs ears. *Cotyledon orbiculata*. Poisonous to poultry in the Tr.

Pijn-in-zijde' bos. *Muraltia Beiliana* (Riversdale, etc.).

Pijp' gras v. Grasses.

Pijpie. Used for many plants with tubular flowers, but especially for species of *Watsonia*, *Antholyza* and *Gladiolus*. Some of the latter are also called **Afrikaanders**, and some bear both names according to district.

Aand — (avond —), *G. grandis* (Caledon), with a strong scent in the evening. (The large brown africander).

Bak —, *G. spathaceus* (Blue bell).

Blauw —, *G. villosus*, etc.; **Geel** —, *G. trichonemifolius*;

Kanol —, (knol —) *Watsonia rosea*, *W. iridifolia*, *W. marginata*, etc. The **Blauw** — — is *Aristea capitata*.

Klip — (Klip lelie.), *Gladiolus hyalinus* (Cedar mts.).

Lak —, *W. Meriana*; **Rooi** —, *W. angusta*, *W. rosea*, *G. Watsonius*, *G. brevifolius*;

Vlei — (Franschhoek), *G. hastatus*.

Was —, *W. humilis*.

Zand —, *G. gracilis* (Flats). *G. recurvus* (Cedar mts.).

Pijp-steel. *Cliffortia ferruginea* and *C. strobilifera*. Stem hollow.

Pile root. *Sansevieria thyrsiflora*. Eastern.

Pimpernel, Blue —, *Anagallis coerulea*. The **Scarlet** —, *A. arvensis*.

Pin cushion. *Euphorbia pulvinata*. A flat cushion-shaped plant, up to 2 feet in diameter, armed with hundreds of spines. On the other hand the fruiting capitula of *Scabiosa Columbaria* are tiny and elegant —s.

- Pink, Wild** —, *Dianthus scaber*, etc.
- Pinotie'bossie** = Bur weed.
- Pisang, Gele** —, *Strelitzia Reginae*. The foliage resembles a banana plant.
- „ , **Witte** —, *S. augusta*. Flowers white and blue.
- Pis'goed.** *Euphorbia erythrina*, *E. genistoides*. Injurious to oxen and kapaters.
- Pistol bush.** *Adhatoda Duvernoia*. The capsules open with a sudden crack and throw the seeds to some distance, like various other Acanthaceae, Rutaceae, etc.
- Plakkies.** *Crassula portulacea*.
- Plane, Cape** —, *Ochna arborea*. (E.).
- „ , **Rehmann's** —, *O. Rehmanni*. (Tr.).
- Plantain.** *Plantago major*.* An introd. weed.
- Plat'doorn.** *Arctopus echinatus*. Root = Zieke'troost.
- „ 'voet = Plantain.
- Plok.** *Antholyza nervosa*.
- Plomb, Blauw** —. Name for our water-lily in High Dutch.
- Plum, Dog** —, *Ekebergia capensis* (Cape ash).
- „ , **Kaffir** —, *Harpephyllum caffrum*. (E.).
- „ , **Mobola** —, *Parinarium Mobola* (Hissing tree). (No).
- „ , **Natal** —, *Carissa grandiflora* (Amatungulu).
Also *Chrysophyllum natalense*.
- „ , **Sour** —, *Ximenia caffra* and *X. americana*.
- Plumbago.** *P. capensis*. (E. & No). Often employed for hedges.
Occurs also with white flowers.
- Poison bush** = Giftboom.
- Poker** = Bulrush.
- Poke weed.** *Phytolacca americana*.*
- Pokkies'blom.** *Hermannia hyssopifolia*, *H. althaeifolia*.
- Poko grass** v. Grasses.
- Pol.** *Euphorbia meloformis*. East. Karoo. v. also Noordpol and Vingerpol.
- Pomegranate, Wild** —. *Burchellia capensis*. Flowers bright scarlet.
- Pompel'moer**, apparently a corruption of “pomme d'amour” = Appel der liefde, a name used here for the Cape gooseberry (from S. Amer.).

Pondweed. Various species of *Potamogeton*, the most frequent one being *P. pusillus*. In England *Aponogeton distachyus* is called the **Cape** —.

Poor man's weather-glass. *Anagallis arvensis*.*

Poplar. The common *Populus canescens* (Eur.), now widely spread here.

Poppy, Wild —. *Papaver aculeatum*. A small species.

„ , **Mexican** —. *Argemone mexicana*.* Weed.

Pork wood. *Kiggelaria africana*.

Porselein (Postelein). *Portulaca oleracea*.* A weed, but also used as a briedie.

„ 'bos. *Mesembrianthemum striatum* (Van Rhynsdorp).

Port Jackson Willow. *Acacia saligna*.* (Austral.). Spreading readily in sandy soil.

Prairie grass v. Grasses.

Pretoria bossie. *Sida rhombifolia*. Weed.

Prickly pear. *Opuntia decumana*.* From Central America, now growing here in two forms, viz., the real *O. decumana* of HAWORTH, which is our **Kaalblad**, and the spiny form, called **Doornblad**, which we now designate as *O. decumana* var. *spinosa*; the former has been obtained from the latter by selective cultivation.

Pride of De Kaap. *Bauhinia Galpinii*. A shrub with showy crimson flowers, easily cultivated.

„ of **Table Mountain.** *Disa uniflora*. Vigorous plants bear two or three flowers.

Primrose, Evening —. v. Evening.

„ , **Natal** —. *Thunbergia atriplicifolia*.

Protea, Giant —. *Prótea cynaroides*.

„ , **Sugar** —. *P. mellifera*, *P. pulchella*, etc.

Pruim'bast = Sumach.

Pruimen. Various wild fruits. **Berg** — (— bessies), *Pappea capensis*; **Jakhals** —, *Colpoon compressum*; **Kaffer** —, *Harpephyllum caffrum*; **Zuur** — (Wilde —), *Ximenia americana* and *X. caffra*. v. also Plum.

Puff-ball. *Lycoperdon pratense*, etc.

Purslane = Porselein.

Quaking grass v. Grasses.

Quar. *Plectronia obovata*. A timber tree of the Knysna.

Quick (v. Kweek). *Cynodon Dactylon*, *C. incompletum*,
Stenotaphrum glabrum, etc.

Quillwort. *Isoetes natalensis*.

Quinine berry. *Cephalanthus natalensis*. Very bitter.

„ **tree**. *Rauwolfia natalensis*. Bark contains a very
bitter glucoside.

Raap'tol (Raap'uintje). *Cyanella capensis*. Corm edible.

Raas'bessie = Guarri.

Rabass, Rode —. *Pelargonium grossularioides* (*P. anceps*).
In the eastern districts *P. reniforme*. Roots used
medicinally.

„ , **Wilde** —. *Monsonia umbellata*.

Ragwort. *Senecio rigidus*, etc. Injurious to stock. See also
Molteno-disease herb.

Ramenas. In the S.W. the “Jointed charlock”. In the eastern
Karoo *Aloe longistyla*, one of the small species.

„ , **Wilde** —. *Gunnera perpensa*. Has no similarity to the
preceding.

Ram's horn. *Aponogeton natalensis*.

Rank'als v. Als.

„ 'doorn = Grapple plant.

Rapuis = Harpuis.

Raspberry, Wild —. (New Zealand —), from the Himalaya.
Rubus rosifolius. In shape and colour like the real kind,
but less juicy. Rare at the Cape.

Rattestaart v. Babiaantje.

Red devil (Eastern distr.). *Amarantus Thunbergii*. Over-
grows cultivated lands and turns reddish in autumn.

Red-hot poker. *Kniphofia occidentalis* (western); *K. Uvaria*
(east.).

Red wood, Cape —. *Ochna arborea*. (= Cape plane).

Reebok'blom. *Gladiolus tristis* and *G. grandis*. (S.W.).

Reed (Common —). *Phragmites communis*.

Renoster'bos (Rhenoster bush). *Elytropappus rhinocerotis*.
Almost universal on all clayey lands of the South West
when allowed to remain fallow. Mostly looked upon as
a useless bush, which much impedes the farming opera-

- tions, but on the Ruggens (Caledon distr.) it is in many cases the only fuel available for ovens and other domestic use.
- Resin bush.** Several species of *Euryops*, e.g., *E. lateriflorus*, etc. Bark and leaves rich in resin. v. **Harpuisbos.**
- Respies.** *Harpephyllum paniculosum.*
- Reuk — v. Ruik —.**
- Rexia.** *Streptocarpus Rexii* (forests).
- Ribwort.** *Plantago lanceolata**.
- Rice flower.** *Scabiosa Columbaria.*
- „ **plant.** *Gasteria nitida.*
- Riet (Fluitjes —, Vaderlands —).** *Phragmites communis.*
The term “riet” is also applied to various other plants.
- „ **'uintje.** *Moraea tricuspis.* Edible.
- Rock alder v. Alder.**
- Rode blad (Rooiblaar).** *Combretum erythrophyllum*, *C. salicifolium.* Trees on the banks of the Vaal, Orange, and other rivers. Leaves turning a dark red in autumn.
- „ **'hout.** *Ochna arborea.*
- „ **'kwast = Paintbrush.**
- „ **'peer.** *Scolopia Mundtii.*
- „ **'rabass v. Rabass.**
- „ **'zaad v. Grasses.**
- Roer'kruid.** *Gnaphalium luteo-album.** Now cosmopolitan.
- Rog, Wilde —.** *Secale africanum.* Indigenous on the Roggeveld, so named after it.
- Roggeveld'gras.** *Matricaria albida.* A common weed in the Bokkeveld, allied to the widely spread Stinkkruid, q.v.
- Rooi'bast.** *Acacia Gerrardi.*
- „ **'bessie.** *Olinia cymosa* (Hardpeer). Very showy when in fruit.
- „ **'blom = Witchweed.**
- „ **'bos tee v. Tee.**
- „ **'doorn = Rooibast.**
- „ **'els.** *Cunonia capensis.* See Alder.
- „ **'gras v. Grasses.**
- „ **'houtjes.** *Rubia petiolaris.*
- „ **'knol (= Kanol).** *Wachendorfia paniculata.* Tubers with deep red flesh.

- Rooi'krans.** *Acacia Cyclops*.* Seeds provided with a bright red arillus. From Australia, spreading in the sandy coast tracts. One of the Golden willows.
- „ 'pop = Zoetpop.
- „ 'stompie. *Mimetes lyrigera* (bushy variety).
- „ 'storm = Rooihoutjes.
- „ 'touw. *Ficus lutea*. (?) Knysna.
- „ 'trewa. *Satyrium carneum*. A stately orchid of the Cape Flats, up to 3 feet high.
- „ 'wortel. *Bulbine alooides*. Med.
- Roos'touw.** *Hibiscus Ludwigi*. Allied to the hollyhock (*Althaea*)*, but flowers yellow. The bark very tough.
- Rose, White** — (half-wild). *Rosa laevigata*.* Originally from Eastern Asia. Now often called the "Georgian" rose, from its half-wild occurrence in Georgia (U.S.A.). Here sometimes called "Macartney —", but different.
- Rosemary, Wild** —. *Eriocephalus umbellatus*. The foliage very aromatic.
- Ros'marijn** v. Rosemary.
- Rozijntjes'bos.** *Grewia cana*, *G. flava*. The drupelets possess a little sweet pulp and resemble small currants. Used by the natives for beer making. In some districts also species of *Rhus*, e.g. *R. viminalis*; a locality in Little Namaqualand is called accordingly "Rozijnbos". See also **Krentebos**.
- Rub-rub berry.** *Rhus obovata*. Various species of *Rhus* (taai'bos) bear fruitlets with a little edible pulp (Kraai'bessie).
- Ruigte** = Rushes or fine-leaved (ericoid) shrublets.
- Ruik'peul.** *Acacia Benthami*. Pods aromatic. Timber very durable, hence much esteemed for fencing poles. Tr.
- Rumanachie.** *Struthiola stricta* (Bredasdorp).
- Rushes.** Properly species of *Juncus*, e.g., *J. litoralis*, *J. maritimus*, here often called "riet."
- Russian thistle.** *Salsola Kali*. A weed, now almost cosmopolitan in littoral districts and on braklands. Very troublesome in some parts of North America.

Saffraan'bossie v. Geel blommietje.

„ 'hout. Various trees: **Rechte** —, is *Elaeodendron croceum*; **Basterd** —, *Pleurostyliia capensis*; **Berg** —, *Scolopia Mundtii*; **Transvaal** —, *Gymnosporia deflexa*.

Saffron wood = Saffraanhout.

Sage, Wild —. v. Salie.

Sage wood. *Buddleia salviifolia*. Leaves resembling the garden sage. In some districts also *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*.

Sago, Wild —. *Plantago major*.* The seeds used as a food.

Salie (Sage). Species of *Salvia*; **The Blauw'blom** —, *S. africana* and *S. paniculata*; the **Geel'blom** — or **Strand** —, *S. aurea*; the **Witte** —, *Nuxia congesta*.

Salie'hout = Sage wood.

Salt-bush. *Atriplex Halimus*. A valuable fodder-shrub of brackish Karoo lands. Several Australian species introduced, suitable in similar localities, e.g., *A. halimoides** and *A. semibaccata** (low spreading), also *A. nummularia* (tall).

Saltwort = Russian thistle.

Sambreel = Sambriel.

Sambriel'boom (Samareel). *Cussonia spicata*. On account of the umbrella-like terminal tufts of leaves. Also other species. The huge fleshy roots edible.

Sambrieltje (Clanwilliam). *Hessea stellaris*. A small bulbous plant, bearing an umbel of numerous red or purplish flowers (May).

Sandel wood, Cape —. According to Sim (Forest Flora) *Excoecaria africana*.

Sand apple. *Parinarium capense*. (Grijs'appel). (No.)

Sapree'hout. *Widdringtonia Schwarzii*. A tall tree of the Baviaans-Kloof mountains. The **Berg'sapree** is *W. cupressoides*.

Satisfaction. *Asparagus plumosus*, q.v.

Sausage tree = Cucumber tree.

Scabious, Wild —. *Scabiosa Columbaria* and *S. africana*.

Schaam'blom. *Protea rosacea*. Heads drooping, the bracts dark red. Tulbagh mts., etc.

Schaap'bos. *Pentzia virgata*. One of the most valuable fodder-shrublets of the Karoo (= Goed'karoo). In

some districts the same name applies to *Felicia fascicularis*.

Schaapbos'tee. Quite different from the preceding. *Psoralea bracteata*, (S.W.) Used green or dry.

Schaap-drolletje. *Plectronia ventosa*. From some similarity of the shrivelled fruit. Also *P. ciliata*.

Schildpad = Elephants' foot.

„ „ 'bessie = Duine'bessie.

„ „ 'blom. *Hyobanche sanguinea*. A red root-parasite.

„ „ 'bos. *Zygophyllum Morgsana*. Also *Grubbia rosmarinifolia* (Bredasdorp).

„ „ 'kost. *Microlooma tenuifolium*. Better known as the Wax creeper. In the Karoo the same name applied to *Crassula lycopodioides*.

Schoen'zolen = Veldschoen'blaren.

Screw bur. *Medicago denticulata*, *M. laciniata* (= Klaver'-gras).

Sea bean. *Entada scandens*. A tropical woody climber; the large seeds float on water and are carried to distant shores by ocean currents, e.g., St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha.

„ grass. *Zostera nana*, *Z. marina*. Plants of lagoons, estuaries, etc. They are not seaweeds. Employed in Europe for mattresses, etc.

„ lavender. *Statice scabra*, etc.

„ lettuce. Species of *Ulva* (Algae).

Sealing-wax tree. *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. No.

Sebaea. *S. exacoides*. A lovely spring annual with yellow flowers.

Sedges. Species of *Scirpus*, e.g., the socially growing *S. maritimus* and the tall *Carpha glomerata*.

Selderij, Wilde —. *Peucedanum* (*Bubon*) *Galbanum* (= Blistering bush).

Senna, Wild —. *Cassia obovata*. One of the species from which the real senna leaves of commerce are obtained in North Africa.

Septee. *Cordia caffra*. A stately tree of the E. distr.

September bells. *Gardenia globosa*. Natal.

„ 'bossie. *Polygala myrtifolia*. (S.W.) A favoured garden shrub.

- Sering, Wilde** — (*Syringa*). *Burkea africana*. Tr. and No.
The wood resembling mahogany and much esteemed for furniture.
- Sesame.** (Thunder-bolt flower). *Sesamum indicum*. Cult. and as a weed. (Na., Tr.).
- Sheep's ears.** *Helichrysum appendiculatum*. A tea.
- „ **sorrel.** *Rumex acetosella*. A troublesome weed of grainlands.
- „ **tongue.** *Mesembrianthemum calcareum* (Kimberley)
A stemless plant with whitish, very rough, tongue-shaped leaves.
- Shepherd's delight.** *Adenandra umbellata*. S.W. hills. Spring.
- „ **purse.** *Capsella bursa pastoris*.* A cosmopolitan weed.
- „ **tree.** *Capparis albitrunca*. Karoo and No.
- Sherungulu.** *Kaempferia Ethelae*. East. Tr., Del. B.
- Sij'dissel** (Zuig'distel). *Sonchus oleraceus*.* Common weed.
- Sikkel'bos.** *Dichrostachys nutans*. Pods falcate. (No).
Wood equal in durability to sneezewood; termite-proof.
- Sikkirrie.** *Euphorbia decussata*. The root employed for Kaffir beer (Griq. W.) like *Mesembrianthemum stellatum*.
- Silk bark.** *Gymnosporia acuminata*. Forests.
- Silver tree.** *Leucadendron argenteum*. Occurs naturally only on the Cape Peninsula, but has been sown on some hills of the neighbouring districts. Reports of its occurrence further north are due to mistaking other trees for it.
The timber formerly used for the principals and horizontals of thatched roofs, as seen in some old homesteads on the Cape Peninsula, e.g. at "Bergvliet".
- Sirie'hout.** *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* (Vaal'bos). (C. & No.).
- Sissie, Heath** —. *Erica ampullacea*.
- „ , **Klip** —. *Adenandra fragrans*. Caledon, etc.
- „ , **Ruik** —. *Rochea jasminea*. S.W. mts.
- Sjambok'bos.** *Senecio junceus*. Shoots leafless, long, flexible. Karoo.
- Sjambokkie** = Tien-os-touw. Tap roots long and tough.
- Slaai, Brak** —. *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*. All dry districts.

- Slaai, Varken** —. *Mesembrianthemum pugioniforme*. Sandy tracts.
- Slaai'bossie.** *Didelta spinosa*. (One of the "paarde-bossies.")
- Slak'blom.** *Drosera cistiflora*, *D. capensis*, etc.
Also species of *Hebenstreitia* (Knysna).
- Slang'blom.** *Monsonia speciosa*. (?)
- „ 'bos. *Stoebe cinerea*, *Elytropappus glandulosus*. Favourable hiding places of snakes. Often employed by mountaineers and campers as bedding. In the Karoo applied to *Crassula lycopodioides* (— bossie).
- „ 'gift. *Euphorbia pugniformis*.
- „ 'houtjes. *Garuleum bipinnatum*.
- „ 'kop. Several poisonous plants (Liliaceae) bear this name. In the Karoo, etc., it is *Ornithoglossum viride*; in the Transvaal *Urginea Burkei*, in Natal *U. macrocentra*.
- „ 'kost. *Amanita phalloides*. Very poisonous.
- „ 'wortel. *Polygala serpentaria*. Root a popular remedy.
- Slijm'stok** (— 'uintje). *Albuca minor*, *A. major*, etc. Children eat the basal portion of the flowering stalk. According to THUNBERG the white portion is used for quenching the thirst. Also *Bulbine praemorsa*.
- Smal'blad** (— 'blaar). *Maba natalensis*.
Also *Hartogia capensis* (Pappe).
- Smilax** in S.A. : *Asparagus crispus*. In England *A. medeoloides*.
- Snake flower** (Na). *Ornithogalum flavissimum*. In Nam.: *O. speciosum*.
- „ lily (Na). *Haemanthus natalensis*.
- „ root. *Garuleum bipinnatum*. *Polygala serpentaria*.
- Sneeze wood** = Nies'hout.
- „ „ , Bastard —, *Bersama Tysoniana*. E.
- Sneeuw'blom.** *Protea cryophila*. Flower heads very large, with white-bearded bracts (Cedar mts.).
- Snij'gras.** *Scirpus maritimus*. Leaf-edge sharp like a fine saw.
- Snot'blom** = Sundew.
- Snowdrop** (Cape —). *Crassula Septas*. A pretty little winter flower of the South West, not related to the real snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*).

- Soap bush.** *Noltea africana*. Leaves employed like soap by the natives.
- Soldaat (Soldier).** *Kniphofia occidentalis*, *K. uvaria*, etc.
- Soldier in the box.** *Albuca minor*, etc. The 3 fertile stamens are hidden in the cucullate petals.
- Sore-eye flower.** Numerous Amaryllidaceae bear this name, owing to the irritation of the eyes, caused by the pollen, e.g. *Brunsvigia gigantea*, *Buphane ciliaris* etc. (Zeer'oog' blom).
- Sorrel.** Used in S.A. for species of *Rumex* and *Oxalis*, while in England *O. Acetosella* is called Wood sorrel. There are over 120 species of *Oxalis* in S.A. The common yellow-flowering species is *O. cernua*. The Sheep — *Rumex acetosella*, the Kaffir — *Pelargonium peltatum*. The so-called Natal — is *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, cultivated and used by the Indians. v. Zuring.
- Sosatie v. Concertina.** Plant not unlike a string of fleshy bits.
- Sow thistle.** *Sonchus oleraceus*. v. Sijddissel.
- Speedwell.** *Veronica Anagallis*. Wet localities. Cosmop.
- Spek'boom.** *Portulacaria afra*. A shrub or small tree of the eastern Karoo, Addo bush, etc., possessing a very nutritious and succulent foliage. Drought resisting. Also called Elephant's food.
- „ 'bossie. *Zygophyllum flexuosum*. Leaves fleshy.
- „ 'hout. *Kiggelaria africana*. In all woods from Capetown to Natal.
- Spider leg.** *Sida longipes*. (Tr).
- „ orchid. *Bartholina pectinata* and *B. Ethelae*. (S.W.).
- Spinnekop'blom.** *Ferraria undulata*. Flower a dark velvety brown with yellow markings at the base of each petal, resembling those of some spiders. Another plant with yellow flowers, called — for a similar reason, is *Wachendorfia paniculata*. Both Ca.
- „ 'bos. *Serruria Burmanni*, etc. (S.W.)
- Spoon wood** = Lepel'hout. v. Ladlewood.
- Sporrie.** *Spergula arvensis*.* Cultivated as a fodder-plant, sometimes a garden weed.
- Springbok'bossie.** *Othonna pallens*. (C.).
- Spruitjes** = Frutang (several kinds).

Spurge. *Euphorbia helioscopia*,* *E. Peplus*,* *E. sanguinea*.*

Spurry = **Sporrie**.

Squill, Wild —. Various species of *Scilla* (mostly with blue flowers), the bulb of some used med., e.g. *S. lanceaefolia* (E.). Others very poisonous, e.g. *S. rigidifolia*, also East.

Stamper wood. *Ehretia hottentotica*. C. and E.

Stam'vruchte. *Chrysophyllum magalismontanum*. A handsome tree of the Tr., etc. Fruits edible, borne directly on the bark of stouter twigs and branches.

Star apple. *Royena lycioides*. Eastern Karoo, etc.

„ **bur.** *Acanthospermum Brasilum*. Weed, S. Amer. (Tr.).

„ **of Bethlehem.** *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*. In Europe this name is applied to *O. umbellatum* (South Eur.).

Steek'bos. *Cliffortia ruscifolia*. One of the most common shrubs of the south-western districts. Leaves rigid and sharp-pointed. Also other shrubs with such leaves, and *Argemone mexicana*.* (C.).

„ **'gras.** Several species, either with rigid, sharp-pointed leaves, like *Aristida congesta*, or with spikelets or fruits which bore themselves into the fleece or flesh of sheep and goats, e.g., *Heteropogon contortus*, *Cymbopogon hirtus*.

Steek'riet. *Eragrostis cyperoides*. A valuable grass for arresting drift-sands along the sea-shore, as it cannot fall a prey to stray cattle like the Marram (*Ammophila*).

Stekel'tee v. **Tee**.

Ster'boom. *Cliffortia arborea*. Roggeveld Mts. The largest species of the genus.

„ **'gras.** *Ficinia radiata*. A stunted sedge with bright yellow inflorescences. Cape Flats, etc.

Sterk'bast. *Peddiea africana*. The bark tough and flexible like that of most other *Thymelaeaceae*. East.

„ **'kost** („ **gras**). *Lepidium capense*. A poisonous herb (Calvinia). Allied to the garden cress (*L. sativum*).

„ **'man** = **Krachtman**.

Sterremuur = **Chickweed**.

Sterretje. Several kinds of flowers, particularly species of *Curculigo* as *C. plicata*, and *Hypoxis*, as *H. stellata*.

Stijf'ziekte'bos. *Crotalaria Burkeana* (Tr.).

Stink'blaar. *Datura Stramonium*. A poisonous weed. The seeds in particular are rich in the narcotic alkaloid hyoscyamine. The **Blauw** — is *D. Tatula*, sometimes considered merely a variety of the white. The leaves of both are a much esteemed remedy against asthma.

„ **'boontje.** *Acacia melanoxylon*.* (Australian blackwood). The pods possess an unpleasant odour.

„ **bush** (No). *Boscia foetida*. The flowers emit a very unpleasant odour, which attracts various flies. Along the coast, for a similar reason, the same name is given to *Azima tetracantha*.

„ **'gras** v. Grasses.

„ **'hout.** The most familiar kind, called **Black stink-wood**, is *Ocotea bullata* (Knysna, etc.). Much esteemed for furniture. The **Red** — is *Pygeum africanum* (East. forests), and the **Camdeboo** — or **White** —, *Celtis Kraussiana*.

„ **'klaver.** *Melilotus parviflora*. Weed.

„ **'kruid.** *Matricaria globifera*. A common plant of sandy tracts.

„ **wood** = Stinkhout.

Stok'roos. The garden plant is *Althaea rosea*,* but locally the name is given to our indigenous *Sparrmania africana*, a plant possessing a valuable fibre.

Stomp'doorn. A name used by the Boers of Angola for *Gardenia Thunbergia*.

Stompie. Several stunted shrubs, e.g., *Brunia nodiflora*, *Mimetes lyrigera*.

Stone wort. *Chara fragilis*, etc. Submerged cryptogamous plants, in vleis, etc.

Strand'roos. *Statice rosea* (Also Papierblom).

Stroop'bes. *Struthiola longiflora*. Cedar mts.

Stuipe'bessie. *Nymania capensis* (Aitonia). Supposed to be a remedy for convulsions.

Sugar bush. The most frequent species of *Protea* employed for the manufacture of a syrup (bossies stroop) is *P. mellifera*. The common — of the Transvaal is *P. Roupelliae* and near Pretoria *P. hirta* (White —).

Suiker'bos = Sugar bush.

P. neriifolia is called the **Blauw suiker'bos**.

Suiker'kan. *Antholyza revoluta* (Red africander). Visited by sun-birds and sugar-birds like other members of the genus.

„ 'riet. Along the coast this name is applied to *Agropyrum distichum*,* on account of the sweetish rootstock. In the eastern and northern provinces it is the cultivated "Sweet cane," *Sorghum saccharatum*.*

Sumach, Cape — and Tr. —, *Osyris abyssinica*. The leaves employed for tanning.

Sundew. *Drosera*. A genus of insectivorous plants with 8 species in S.A., some with large showy flowers, like *D. cistiflora*.

Superb lily. *Gloriosa superba*. A climbing lily with beautiful large flowers. The leaf-tip transformed into a tendril. (E., No.) Tuber med.

Swan orchid. *Cynorchis compacta*. (Na).

Sword bean v. **Sea bean.**

Taai'bos. All shrubby species of *Rhus*, on account of the toughness of the wood. Some of the most frequent kinds in the western districts are: *R. lucida*, *R. glauca*, *R. mucronata*, *R. obovata*, *R. tomentosa*, *R. laevigata*.

„ „ , **Fijne** —. *Passerina filiformis*.

„ „ , **Rank** —. *Rhus mucronata*. Spreads by means of suckers. Cape Flats. .

„ „ , **Zoet** —. *Rhus crenata*. v. *Kraaibessie*.

„ 'man. *Sida rhombifolia*. Bark tough.

Tabak'bos. *Senecio halimifolius*. Used as a windbreak in cultivated sandy land on the Cape Flats. Foliage glaucous and somewhat resembling that of *Nicotiana glauca*, v. *Tobacco* (Wild).

„ „ , **Wilde** = Wild tobacco.

Tamaraka. *Albuca minor*, *A. major* (v. *Slijmstok*).

Tamarisk. *Tamarix articulata* and *T. usneoides*. Frequent along river banks of drier regions (brak soil). In gardens one often finds the cultivated *Myricaria germanica*.

Tambookie thorn. *Erythrina acanthocarpa*. (Eastern C.P.). Spiny, the flowers showy.

Tambootie. *Excoecaria africana*. A large timber tree of the Tr. etc. Wood resembles teak, impervious to termites.

Tand'pijn wortel. *Sium Thunbergii*.

TEA (v. also Tee). Many indigenous herbs or shrublets are employed as tea for daily consumption or medicinal purposes. None of them, with the exception of *Catha*, contain any alkaloid. In most cases the reason for the use appears to be some aromatic substance, e.g. *Helichrysum*, *Leyssera*, *Psoralea*, etc.

Black — (Na). Obtained from *Eugenia Zeyheri*.

„ „ (Clanwilliam and Piquetberg). *Aspalathus tenuifolia*. Leaves very similar in appearance to Rooibos —, but black (when prepared for use).

Bush —. Several kinds. The most frequently employed shrublet is *Cyclopia Vogelii* (Honey —, Boer —) from the mountains of Swellendam, etc. On the Cape Peninsula it is the narrow-leaved *C. genistoides*, and along the coast *C. tenuifolia* (Vlei tee). The fresh leaves are subjected to a kind of fermentation by keeping them in a tightly packed heap for some days. After this process of “sweating” they are dried in the sun. They contain several specific substances not known from other plants, viz., cyclopine and cyclopi-red, but no tannin.

Bushman's —. *Catha edulis*. A tree widely spread in eastern Africa, from Egypt to the Cape. Cultivated in Abyssinia, etc., where the leaves are employed like China-tea. Contains the stimulating alkaloid katine.

Hottentot's —, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium* and *H. auriculatum*. Both herbs aromatic. (Ca).

Kaffir— (Na). *Athrixia phyllicoides*.

Teak. Several indigenous trees, their timber somewhat resembling the real —, *Tectona grandis*, (East Ind.). The **African** — is *Oldfieldia africana* (Trop.); the **Cape** —, *Strychnos Atherstonei* (Transkei, etc.); the **Rhodesian** —, *Copaifera coleosperma*; and the **Transvaal** —, *Adina Galpinii* as well as *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

TEE (v. also Tea).

Berg —, *Geranium incanum*; **Bos** —, v. Bush tea; **Doorn** —, *Cliffortia ilicifolia*; **Duine** —, *Helichrysum imbricatum*, similar to the Hottentot's —, both trailing aromatic herbs; **Geel'blommetje** —, *Leyssera gnaphaloides* (Coast distr.); **Glas** —, *Cliffortia ferruginea*; **Honger** —, *Leyssera gnaphaloides*, said to stimulate the appetite; **Hottentots** —, *Helichrysum*

serpyllifolium; Kaffer — (Cape), *Helichrysum nudifolium*; Lidjes — (Cedar mts.), *Thesium spicatum*, black when ready for use; Lidjes — (Cape distr.), *Viscum capense*, used dry or green; Rooi'bos —, Rooi —, Naald — or Koopmans —, is *Borbonia pinifolia*; a small shrublet of the Olifants river and Cedar mts. The twigs and leaves are cut up and fermented like the *Cyclopia*. A pleasant beverage, especially in hot weather, free from tannin and stimulating ingredients; Schaap'bos —, *Psoralea bracteata*, leaves with resin-dots; Schildpad — = Geel blommetjes —; Skagal —, *Borbonia parviflora*, similar to Stekel —, used green or dry; Spelonken — = Bushman's tea; Stekel —, *Borbonia cordata*; Tering — = Glas —; Vaal —. *Leyssera tenella* (Roggeveld), at the coast *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*; Veld —, *Rafnia perfoliata* and *R. amplexicaulis*; Vlei —, *Cyclopia tenuifolia* v. bush tea. Spelde — = Rooi —.

Terblanz. *Faurea MacNaughtonii* (Knysna). A beautiful wood.

Tering'bos. *Thesium* spec. ? (Knysna).

„ 'tee v. Tee.

Terransi'bos (Terassi). *Acacia stolonifera*. (Griq. W.).

Thistle (S.A.) v. Disseldoorn.

Thistle, Malta —. *Centaurea melitensis*.* Weed.

„ , Milk —. *Sonchus oleraceus*. Cosmopolitan.

„ , Russian — v. Russian —.

„ , Spear —. *Cnicus lanceolatus*.

„ , St. Barnaby's —. *Centaurea solstitialis*.* A troublesome weed (Bedford, etc.).

„ , St. Mary's —. *Silybum Marianum*.* Acclimatised.

„ , Sow —, v. Sow thistle.

„ , Star —. *Centaurea calcitrapa*.*

Thorn apple = Stinkblaar.

„ pear v. Pear.

„ tree v. Doornboom.

Thunder tree (Na). *Trichilia emetica* (*T. Dregeana*). (?)

Thunderbolt flower = Sesame (?)

Thunga (tonga). *Oncoba spinosa*. The Zulus make snuff boxes of the seed-pods.

Tien-os-touw. *Aspalathus mollis*. A shrublet of hills and waste lands of the South West. The root is very long and tough, hence much impeding the ploughing of lands, like the *Assegai wortel*.

Ti'er'hout (tiger'hout). *Loxostylis alata*. (?)

Tirucalli. *Euphorbia Tirucalli*. Arborescent. The latex yields a kind of rubber, which is rich in resin and consequently low in value.

T'nau = Kanni.

Toad plants. Species of *Stapelia*.

Toadstool. Any not edible mushroom, e.g., the very virulent *Amanita phalloides*.

Tobacco, Wild —. *Nicotiana glauca** (from America), now a frequent shrubby weed throughout the country.

Toetoe (Tu tu). *Cyanella alba*. Flowers yellow. Corm edible. In the Karoo of Clanwilliam.

Tol'balie. *Kraussia lanceolata*, but identity doubtful.

„ 'bos (tolletje). *Royena pubescens*. Fruit resembling a miniature top. In the West the same is applied to *Leucadendron plumosum*, as the cones have the shape of a top.

Tol'bossie = Tumble weed.

Tondel'blaar. *Hermas gigantea*. The large basal leaves are covered with a layer of white felt on the underside; when dried and properly prepared they are used for tinder-boxes and as a dressing for wounds, like lint (Clanwilliam), etc. Some other plants are sometimes employed in a similar way, e.g., *Arctotis acaulis* (**Tondeldoek**).

„ 'bos = Kapok (wilde).

Tong'blaar. Several species of Dock (*Rumex*), especially *R. conglomeratus*. Leaves used for bredies.

Toontje. *Mesembrianthemum Hookeri*. Plant a fleshy body growing embedded in the ground and eaten by children. Name means "little toes." The Bechuanas call it "sebululana."

Torch lily. *Kniphofia uvaria* (= Red-hot Poker).

Touw (touwtje). Another name for the Grapple plant, *Harpagophytum procumbens*. (No.). From the stout perennial root arise long annual shoots, running in the grass. Horses eat them when other herbage is scarce,

and are then often choked by the indigestible lumps, into which the fibrous tough stems are transformed during the chewing.

Transsi v. **Terransi**.

Travellers' joy. *Clematis brachiata*, *C. Thunbergii*.

Tree-fern v. **Ferns**.

Tree killer. *Ficus natalensis*. Often starts life as an epiphyte on another tree, the seed having germinated in a crack of the bark or the junction of two branches. (Birds eat the fruits and scatter the seeds). Gradually the roots envelop the trunk and finally reach the ground, while the crown overshadows the host and finally overpowers it.

Tril'gras = **Beventje**.

Trompetter. *Gladiolus tristis* var. *concolor*. v. **Aand'blom**.

Trots van Franschhoek = **Blushing bride**.

Truffle (Kalahari). *Terfezia Clavereyi*, a near relative of the real truffle. Forms a favourite vegetable.

Truitje-roer-mij-niet. v. **Kruidje**.

Trumpet flower (Cape —) = **Kaffir honeysuckle**.

Tryphia. *Holothrix Lindleyana*, etc. Small orchids of the Eastern Province.

Tsamma (tshamma). *Citrullus vulgaris*. The sweet wild melon, frequent in some parts of the Kalahari.

Tulp (tulip). Several poisonous Irids: *Homeria collina*, the **Geel** (yellow) —; *H. aurantiaca* and *H. miniata*, the **Rooi** (red) —, both frequent in the south western Cape Prov.; *H. pallida*, the **Transvaal** —. *Moraea polystachya*, the **Blauw** — of the Karoo, etc. The real tulip (*Tulipa Gesneriana*) from Asia Minor, belongs to Liliaceae.

Tumble weed. Several S.A. plants become detached from the root and roll along before the wind, thus spreading their seeds. The best known are: *Leucas martinicensis* and *Acrotome inflata*. The **Russian** — is the same plant as the Russian thistle, q.v.

Tumboa = **Welwitschia**.

Turkey berry. *Plectronia ventosa*.

Turk's cap. *Gloriosa superba*. In England this name belongs to *Lilium Martagon*.

Turk'naald (Muskuskruid). *Erodium moschatum*.* **Fodder-plant**.

Turks' vijg (fig) v. Prickly pear.

Turpentine tree = Mopane.

T'waa (Toa) v. Grasses.

Twin sisters. *Streptocarpus Rexii*. Flowers mostly two on a stalk. (Forests).

Uil'kost. Various species of *Stapelia*.

Uiltje. *Moraea Pavonia* (Peacock flower). A charming spring flower (Wellington, Tulbagh, etc.). The **Klein** —: *M. tripetala*. At Van Rynsdorp applied to *Ferraria* spec. ?

Uintje. Many species of plants, mostly Iridaceae, possess edible corms which, when boiled, taste like chestnuts. The most frequently used kind is *Moraea edulis* (flowers yellow or blue); others are: **Bok** —, *M. setacea*; **Riet** —, *M. tricuspis*; **Paarde** —, *M. tripetala*; **Teer** —, *M. viscaria* and *M. bituminosa*; **Patrijs** —, *Gladiolus edulis*; **Babiaans** —, *Babiana plicata* and *B. stricta*; **Klip** —, *B. nana*; **Raap** — or **Raaptol**, *Cyanella capensis*; **Zwart** — or **Zwartbast** — or **Vogelstruis** —, *Hexaglottis longifolia*; **Slijm** —, *Albuca minor* and *A. major*. *Cyperus usitatus* and *C. esculentus* are the — of the grasveld, also called **Hoender** —, forming a favourite food of the guinea fowls. The **Water** —, *Aponogeton distachyus*, has a starchy root-stock, which is gathered from the soil of dried-up vleis, etc. (S.W.)

Uintje kweek v. Kweek.

Umbrella thorn. *Acacia spirocarpa*. (No).

Umgezisa. *Cussonia umbellifera*. The wood used for the manufacture of matches. **Na, Tr.**

Umjela = Quinine tree.

Umkwenkwe = Kasuur.

Umkobes = Bogwood.

Umzimbeet. *Millettia caffra*. (E). Very hard timber. Used by the Kaffirs for knobkerries and walking sticks.

Umtambotie = Tambootie.

Urera plant. *Urera tenax*. Said to yield a fibre equal to New Zealand flax.

Underwood = Onderbos.

Vaal'boom. (No). *Terminalia sericea*. Foliage shining like the leaves of the silver tree.

„ 'bos (Veld —). *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*. Found throughout the country, predominating in some of the drier parts, e.g., Kaap plateau. An allied plant, also shrubby or arborescent, is *Brachylaena discolor* (Bitterblaar), sometimes called the **Bos** —, as it occurs in woods.

„ 'brak v. Salt-bush.

„ 'kameel (Vaaldooorn). *Acacia haematoxylon*. A small tree of the North, with drooping branches and grey foliage.

„ 'karoo (— — bos). *Phymaspermum parvifolium* (North West). Almost as nutritious as the *Pentzia*, but more resistant against drought.

„ tee v. Tee.

Vaderlands wilg v. Wilg.

Valerian, Cape —. *Valeriana capensis*. Similar in properties to the medicinal valerian.

Van der Merve's kruiden. *Osmites hirsuta*. Med.

Van Wyk's hout. *Bolusanthus speciosus*. A tree of the northern Transvaal, Rhodesia, etc. Flowering in early spring and then a glorious sight, hence sometimes called **Wild Wistaria**.

Vark'blom (Varkensblaren) = White arum.

„ 'slaai. *Mesembrianthemum pugioniforme*. Frequent in the sandy coast districts. Flowers very similar to those of the Vet'kousie, but leaves and capsules quite different.

Varkens'bossie. *Chenopodium album*.*

„ 'gras. *Polygonum aviculare*. A cosmopolitan weed of roads and gardens.

„ 'kost = Postelein.

„ 'neus. *Androcymbium Burchellii*. Corms unearthed by pigs. (Vark'neusie).

„ 'oren. *Cotyledon orbiculata*. *Hydrocotyle asiatica*.

„ 'staart. *Cyrtanthus spiralis*.

„ 'wortel = (vark'slaai).

Varens (often pron.: varo) = Ferns.

Ve'ertje (Vedertje). *Struthiola stricta*, etc.

Vel'barroe = Barroe, Veld —.

Veldschoen'blaren. *Haemanthus coccineus*. The two large, rounded leaves flat and pressed to the ground (winter).

Veldtee v. Tee.

Venkel (often pron.: vinkel) = Fennel.

„ 'wortel. (Vinkel —). *Carum capense*. The finely divided leaves, although much smaller, resemble those of the fennel. Roots fleshy, sweet, with a slight aroma of fennel; a pleasant vegetable (Cape district).

Verbena, Wild —. *Verbena officinalis*, widely distributed. In Natal, etc., *Pentanisia variabilis*.

Vervain = Verbena.

Veter'bossie. *Crassula lycopodioides* (Calvinia). Used med. against dysentery.

Vet'kousie. *Mesembrianthemum pomeridianum*. A succulent herb of the sandy coast districts, the young plants employed like spinach.

Vijg or **Vijge'bossie.** All species of *Mesembrianthemum* are thus designated on account of the name Hottentot's vijg for *M. edule*. Two species bear pulpy fruits, all the others capsules. *M. edule* is the **Hottentot's** — or **Paarde** —, and *M. acinaciforme* the **Zuur** —, **Strand** — or **Elands** —. See also **Gouna** and **Gaukum**.

Vingerpol. Unarmed species of *Euphorbia* of the section Meduseae, e.g., *E. Caput Medusae* (Lionshead near C.T.) and *E. esculenta*, the latter a valuable and drought resisting nutritious stockfood (Jansenville).

Vink'eiers. *Albuca major*. Name from the shape of the flowers.

Vinkel v. Venkel.

Violet, Wild —. *Viola decumbens* and *V. scrotiformis*, the only two wild species in S.A. (S.W.). The so-called "Violet of the Karoo" is *Aptosimum indivisum*, etc.

Violet pea. *Baphia racemosa*. (E., Na.).

Violtje. Used for several different plants. The **Wit** — is the common *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*; the **Rooi** — *Lachenalia rubida*; **Geel** — v. Nagels; the **Groen** — is *L. orchoides*.

Vlei'aandblom v. Aandblom.

„ 'blommetje. *Dipidax ciliata*. (S.W.). Also others.

„ 'tee v. Tee.

Vliege'bos. *Roridula dentata*. A very remarkable and isolated type of plant life. Mountains above the Tulbagh waterfall, the Schurftbergen and the Cedar mountains. Twigs suspended in farmhouses for catching flies. See Fly-bush.

„ „ (Vliebos) of the Bokkeveld is *Myrsine africana* (Wild myrtle). The exhalation is avoided by flies.

„ 'vangertje = Sundew.

Vliegers (little kites). *Tritonia scillaris*, etc.

Vlier. *Nuxia floribunda*. Ornamental like the elder.

„ , Wilde —. *Chilianthus oleaceus*. The large trusses of flowers resemble those of the elder.

Voet'angel. *Euphorbia ferox*. One of the cushion-shaped and formidably armed species (Jansenville, etc.)

Vogel'ent (pron.: Vo'l'ent) = Mistletoe.

Vogelstruis'doorn. *Tribulus terrestris*.

„ „ 'gras v. Grasses.

Vomeer'bossie. *Geigeria passerinoides*. A half-woody, depressed perennial of the drier districts. Poisonous (cumulative).

Vrouwe'bossie = Bergtee (?).

„ 'haar = Nooishaar.

Vuur'houtjes. The flower buds of *Loranthus oleifolius*, etc.

„ 'pijl = Red-hot poker.

Waaiboom = Sambriel.

Waaiertje. *Witsenia Maura*. One of the few shrubby Irids. (S.W.). Flowers blue with yellow fur.

Waa'boom (Wagen —). *Protea grandiflora*. The largest species, the wood formerly used for wagon building and the bark for tanning. In the eastern districts applied to other species of *Protea*, and in the Tr. even to *Faurea (saligna?)*.

Wacht-een-bietje (wait a bit). Various plants provided with recurved spines. Originally only species of *Asparagus* frequent in the South West, e.g., *A. capensis*, *A. africanus*, *A. Thunbergianus*, but other plants are now referred to by the same name in other parts of S.A. e.g., *Zizyphus mucronata* (Blinkblaar). Klein —, *Z. Zeyheriana*, a very dwarf shrublet (Tr.) Kaffir —, *Acacia caffra* (E.)

Wandering Jew. Generally applied to a well-known and very hardy plant, *Tradescantia virginica** (purple or white), but occasionally also used for the indigenous *Cyanotis nodiflora* (flowers blue). Spreads by stolons (rooting shoots) like the violet.

War'kruid. The Dutch name for dodder, but rarely used here.

Wart cress v. Cress.

Was'bes = Wax berry.

Water berry, Water'bes. Fruit of Water tree (Na):

Syzygium cordatum.

„ 'blom = Water uintje.

„ 'boom = — hout.

„ 'bos (Bokkeveld). *Erica curviflora* (perhaps also others?)

„ cress. *Nasturtium officinale*.* Introduced, but now widely spread.

„ finder = Aarbossie.

„ 'glas. *Bulbine mesembrianthemoides*. A little plant with a fleshy root and egg-shaped juicy leaves embedded in the soil (Window-leaves. Vol. IV. pl. 27). (Robertson). The entire plant eaten as if it were a juicy fruit.

„ 'harpuis v. Harpuis.

„ 'hout. *Syzygium cordatum*, generally found along streams (E. and No.) Also *Acmena Gerrardi* (Forest —). In other districts the **Cape holly** (*Ilex mitis*) is thus designated for the same reason.

„ 'kers = — cress.

„ 'koorn. *Hydrostachys triaxialis*. Kubango river.

„ lettuce (Na). *Pistia stratiotes*.

„ lily. *Nymphaea stellata*. The "Blue Lotos" of the ancients.

„ matome. *Adina Galpinii*, also called T r. t e a k.

„ melon, Wild — v. Tsamma. The kaffir water melon is another variety of the same species.

„ 'navel = Pennywort.

„ nut. *Trapa bispinosa*. Nearly allied to the European *T. natans*. The fruit germinates in the mud of stagnant pools, etc., but the plant floats on the water. The kernel eaten by the natives. (Na).

„ parsnip. *Sium Thunbergii*. Med.

„ tree = Waterhout.

„ uintje v. Uintje.

„ wood = — hout.

Waterval'blom. *Gladiolus cardinalis*. One of the most gorgeous flowers of the south western mountains, inhabiting the sides of waterfalls and flowering early in January.

Wattle, (Rhodesian — or African Black —). *Peltophorum africanum*. The **Box** — is *Notobuxus natalensis*. For cultivated wattles v. Part III.

Wax berry. *Myrica cordifolia*. A shrub frequent among the sand dunes of the southern coast districts. The foliage resembles the ordinary myrtle, but the fruit is a hard drupe, covered with a layer of whitish wax; this is obtained by treating the berries with boiling water; exported as "berry wax" (Cape Flats).

Wax creeper, Red —. *Microlooma tenuifolium*, etc. The **White —**, cultivated as a pot plant, is *Hoya carnos**.

Wedding bells = Grassy bells.

Weduwnaar (Weeuwnaar). *Bidens pilosa* (Black jack). The fruitlets bear two barbed points.

Weegblaar (Weegbree). The broad-leaved kind is *Plantago major** (plantain), the narrow-leaved one: *P. lanceolata** (rib wort). The seeds of both are used like sago, as they are rich in starch and slime.

Wees'kinners. *Tritonia undulata* and *T. scillaris* (Tulbagh). Also *Nemesia affinis*, etc.

Welwitschia. (*W. Bainesii*.) The most highly developed gymnospermous plant. In the desert Namib east of Wal-fishbay and south east of Mossamedes.

Wevertje. *Moraea*, several species.

White thorn (Witdoorn). *Acacia Karroo*, but also *A. Catechu*.
,, wood = Without.

Wijn'bessie = Zuur'bessie.

Wilge'boom v. Willow.

Wilg, Vaderlands' —. Not a willow, but *Combretum Kraussii* and *C. salicifolium* (No).

Willow, Cape —. *Salix capensis*; **Wilms —**, *S. Wilmsii* (Na). Also several introd. species, e.g. *S. babylonica* (Weeping). The so-called "**Bushveld —**" or **Bush —** is *Combretum salicifolium*, v. Rodeblad.

,, , **Golden** =Port Jackson and Rooikrans.

Willow herb. *Epilobium hirsutum*.* Frequent in wet places.

Windmaker'bos (Gr. Rt.). *Passerina filiformis*. Name perhaps from the great blaze produced by the bush when lighted in the veld or in ovens.

Wingerd, Wilde —. *Cliffortia odorata*. A trailing shrub of moist localities on flats and mountains. A tea.

Wistaria, Wild — or **Rhodesian** — = Van Wyk's hout (a tree).

Wit'appeltje. *Pachystigma pygmaeum*. Tr. Somewhat resembling the *P. Zeyheri* (goorappel).

„ 'bos or —bos'hout. *Maerua caffra*.

„ 'bossie. *Pteronia pallens*. Poisonous. Karoo.

„ 'els = Alder, White.

„ 'haak = Haak-en-steek.

„ 'hout. Another name for *Ilex mitis*.

„ 'olijf. *Halleria lucida*.

„ 'peer. *Apodytes dimidiata* (not *Pterocelastrus*!)

„ 'riet = White variety of Blauwriet.

„ 'stam. *Capparis albitrunca*. Roots used as a substitute for coffee.

Witchweed. *Striga lutea*. Flower mostly scarlet like the larger *S. elegans*. A parasitic herb of mealie-fields, also called **Rooibloem** or **Isona** or **Matabele flower**. The only, although slow way of eradicating the pest from lands infested with it has been found to be the persistent destruction of the plants before they form their seeds.

Witgat'boom = Witstam.

Witteboom = Silver tree.

Wolfs'melk. *Euphorbia Helioscopia*,* *E. peplus*.* Frequent garden weeds.

Wolf's thorn. *Scolopia Zeyheri*, also called **Doorn'peer**.

Wolve'boontje. (Wolvegift) v. Giftboom (Western).

„ 'kost. *Hyobanche sanguinea*. Name an allusion to the red colour.

Wonder'boom. In the Karoo and adjoining central districts: *Ficus cordata*. The — of Pretoria is a group of trees of *F. salicifolia*. In the Tr. also *Boscia Rehmanniana*.

Wool-spider = Grapple plant.

Worldwise. *Samolus Valerandi*. A herb of swampy localities.

Worm'bos. *Dicoma anomala*.

- „ 'kruid. *Tanacetum multiflorum*. Supposed to be a vermifuge.
- „ wood (S.A.). *Artemisia afra* (Als) employed like the European species (*A. Absinthium*).

Yellowwood. Three species, similar in timber but different in size and foliage. The **Common** —, also called **Outeniqua** — or **Smooth-barked** —, *Podocarpus elongatus*, is a tree up to 150 feet in height and a girth of 30 feet. The **True** —, also called **Rough-barked** — or **Broad-leaved** — (Oprecht geelhout) is *P. latifolius*, which occurs in all mountain kloofs from Cape Town to Natal. The **Falcate** —, *P. falcatus*, also a large tree, forms nearly pure forests in East Griqualand and Natal, extending to the Tr.

Zampioen = Champignon.

Zand'haver v. Grasses.

- „ 'kool. *Othonna auriculacifolia*. Foliage poisonous to small stock. (Griq. W.).
- „ 'kweek v. Kweek.
- „ 'lelie (—'pijpie). *Gladiolus recurvus*. (Cedar mts.).
- „ 'olien, local pron. for —'olijf.
- „ 'olijf. *Dodonaea Thunbergiana* (IJzerhout toppies).
- „ 'pijpie v. Pijpie.

Zandveld'lelie. *Gladiolus hirsutus*. Lamberts Bay, etc.

Zee'gras v. Sea grass.

- „ 'kraal. *Salicornia natalensis*. A leafless sea-shore plant.

Zee-roog'blom = Sore-eye flower.

Zegge = Sedge.

Zeven'jaartje = Everlasting.

Zieke'troost. *Arctopus echinatus*. A stemless dioecious umbellifer. The root contains an aromatic balsam. Med.

Zijde'bast (Zij'bas). *Gymnosporia acuminata*.

- „ 'blom (Zijblom, Zijsie) *Geissorhiza hirta*. The Wit — is *G. graminifolia*.

Zinking'bossie. *Pelargonium ramosissimum*. Used as a tea for various complaints (Nieuwveld mts.). In other parts: *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

Zoet'doorn. *Acacia Karroo*. (Karoo thorn). The foliage eaten by stock. A variety with astringent leaves is called **Zuur'doorn** (Gr. Rt.).

„ **'hout'bossie.** *Rafnia amplexicaulis*. The root employed like the real zoethout (liquorice root from *Glycyrrhiza glabra**), a plant introduced into Cape gardens from Asia Minor.

„ **'pop.** *Hyobanche sanguinea*. (Clanwilliam).

Zoutbos = Salt-bush.

„ **'gonna.** *Struthiola erecta* (Knysna).

„ **'ganna** = Brakganna.

„ **'slaai** = Brakslaai.

Zuig'distel (zeug) = Sijdissel.

Zuring. A number of plants with acidulous sap, most of them either species of *Rumex* (dock) or of *Oxalis* (sorrel). **Bok** —, **Steenbok** — is *R. Acetosella*, a pest of grainlands, as it suppresses the grass, e.g., the fine couch grass, which otherwise comes up after the harvest. The **Makke** — is *R. conglomeratus*, also *R. cordatus* (tongblaar), both used like spinach for bredies; the **Rooi** — is *R. sagittatus*. The **Gele** — is *O. cernua*, also called **Wilde** — or **Pijp** — or **Klaver** —. The **Kaffer** — is *Pelargonium peltatum*.

„ **, Schaaap** —. *Hyperstelis verrucosa*. An annual herb of the Karoo.

Zuur'bessie (Wijn'bessie). *Dovyalis rhamnoides*, a shrub of the southern coast districts. Fruit made into jam. *D. rotundifolia* is sometimes employed in a similar way. The shrubs are often visited by a little iridescent beetle (*Chrysomela*). Knysna, etc.

„ **'doorn** v. Zoetdoorn.

„ **kanol** (knol). *Watsonia rosea*, *W. iridifolia*, etc. Also *Antholyza praealta*, *Aristea capitata*, etc.

„ **'karree** = Karee'bos.

„ **'pol** v. Grasses.

„ **'pruim** v. Pruim.

„ **'vijg** = Sour fig.

Zwammen. Various edible mushrooms, e.g., *Psalliota campestris*.

- Zwart'bast.** *Royena lucida*. A good-sized forest tree from Capetown to Natal. The same name occasionally applied to *Myrsine melanophleos*.
- „ **'haak** = Haakiesdoorn. (No.).
- „ **'hout.** *Gymnosporia peduncularis*. Timber hard and heavy, the hartwood of mature trees nearly black.
- „ **'koppie** = Kaffertje.
- „ **'storm.** *Cadaba juncea*. A leafless fodder-shrub of the Karoo.
- „ **'turk.** *Bulbinella robusta* (Bokkeveld).

List of Common Names not yet identified.

(Specimens for identification would be welcome.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aasvogel'bos. | Koriander'wortel. |
| Acht-dag-gras. | Kraai'hout. |
| Wild apricot (Clanwilliam). | Krulletje (Prince Albert). |
| Been'kruid. | Lammetjes'kruid. |
| Berg'appel. | Laloentje. |
| Billemina. | Leer'bos. |
| Bitter Kabietje (Karoo). | Maagplant (Victoria West). |
| Blauw'bessie. | Malmeid'bossie. |
| Boesman's druiven. | Meeuw'gras. |
| " pijl. | Melk'bessie. |
| Bok'riempje. | Melk'blommetje. |
| Borst'kwaad. | Moer'houtjes. |
| Bottle tree (Tr.). | Muishond'bossie. |
| Broek-en-baadje. | Namaqualand roos. |
| Dopkraal. | Oogzeer'bos. |
| Droge'lever. | Oss'hart. |
| Gift'doorn. | Raas-heath. |
| Gift'houtjes. | Regen'bogies. |
| Glazewaaier. | Rooi'opslag. |
| Graaff Reinetter (edible). | Sand'melk. |
| Hartebeeste'bos. | Slang'bessie. |
| Hypocrite (Natal). | Springbok'bos. |
| IJzervark'wortel. | Sterk'slaai. |
| Jakhals'niertje. | Streek'rietjes. |
| Jobskralen. | Uintje, Kraai —. |
| Justifina. | " , Otta —. |
| Kalabas dubbeltje. | " , Pluis —. |
| Kalkoentje (edible). | " ; Tiger —. |
| Kalkoen'kost. | " , Wit —. |
| Karoo tee'bos. | Vaal'oogie. |
| Kerel'kost. | Veld'raap. |
| Kelkje wijn. | Vingerhoed'pol. |
| Kina bossie. | Vis'hout. |
| Klip'buchu (Port Nolloth). | Vlei'kost. |
| Knol'rapuis. | Vlier'wortel. |
| Knoppies'gras. | Vogelstruis'doorn. |
| Koe'riempje. | " 'oog. |
| Koker'bos. | Wol'doorn. |
| Komers'bos (Graaff-Reinet). | Wolve'tee. |
| Koors'bos. | Zuring, Bosjesmans' —. |
| Koorst'houtjes. | " , Haas —. |
| Kop'zeer. | " , Varken —. |
| Korbee'bos. | Zwavel'bos. |

PART II.

SYSTEMATIC LISTS.

A.—The Classes and Families of the Flora
of South Africa.

Arranged according to the system adopted in the author's work

“THE FLORA OF SOUTH AFRICA.”

*Families not represented in the Dictionary
by indigenous plants are printed in italics.*

B.—Botanical and Common Names

The Classes and Families

[Sect. I: Treated in Vol. I of "*The Flora of S.A.*"]

THALLOPHYTA.

Algae
Characeae

Fungi

BRYOPHYTA.

Hepaticae

Musci

PTERIDOPHYTA.

Filices
Equisetaceae

Lycopodiaceae
Isoetaceae

GYMNOSPERMAE.

1. Cycadaceae
2. Taxaceae

3. Pinaceae
4. Gnetaceae

DICOTYLEDONES.

Subclass I. CHORIPETALAE.

1. Piperaceae
2. Salicaceae
3. Myricaceae
4. Ulmaceae
5. Moraceae
6. Urticaceae
7. Proteaceae
8. Santalaceae
9. Grubbiaceae
10. Olacaceae
11. Loranthaceae

12. *Balanophoraceae*
13. *Aristolochiaceae*
14. *Rafflesiaceae*
15. *Hydnoraceae*
16. *Polygonaceae*
17. *Chenopodiaceae*
18. *Amarantaceae*
19. *Nyctaginaceae*
20. *Phytolaccaceae*
21. *Aizoaceae*
22. *Portulacaceae*

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 23. Caryophyllaceae | 30. Monimiaceae |
| 24. Nymphaeaceae | 31. Papaveraceae |
| 25. Ceratophyllaceae | 32. Capparidaceae |
| 26. Ranunculaceae | 33. Cruciferae |
| 27. Menispermaceae | 34. <i>Resedaceae</i> |
| 28. Anonaceae | 35. <i>Moringaceae</i> |
| 29. Lauraceae | |

Sect. II.

[Treated in Vol. II of "*The Flora of S.A.*"]

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 36. <i>Podostemonaceae</i> | 72. Rhamnaceae |
| 37. Hydrostachyaceae | 73. Vitaceae |
| 38. Crassulaceae | 74. Tiliaceae |
| 39. Saxifragaceae | 75. Malvaceae |
| 40. Roridulaceae | 76. Bombacaceae |
| 41. Pittosporaceae | 77. Sterculiaceae |
| 42. Cunoniaceae | 78. Ochnaceae |
| 43. <i>Myrothamnaceae</i> | 79. <i>Guttiferae</i> |
| 44. Bruniaceae | 80. <i>Elatinaceae</i> |
| 45. Hamamelidaceae | 81. <i>Frankeniaceae</i> |
| 46. Rosaceae | 82. Tamaricaceae |
| 47. <i>Connaraceae</i> | 83. Violaceae |
| 48. Leguminosae | 84. Droseraceae |
| 49. Geraniaceae | 85. Flacourtiaceae |
| 50. Oxalidaceae | 86. <i>Turneraceae</i> |
| 51. Linaceae | 87. Passifloraceae |
| 52. <i>Erythroxylaceae</i> | 88. <i>Achariaceae</i> |
| 53. Zygophyllaceae | 89. <i>Loasaceae</i> |
| 54. <i>Simarubaceae</i> | 90. Begoniaceae |
| 55. Rutaceae | 91. Cactaceae |
| 56. Burseraceae | 92. <i>Geissolomaceae</i> |
| 57. Meliaceae | 93. <i>Penaeaceae</i> |
| 58. <i>Malpighiaceae</i> | 94. Thymelaeaceae |
| 59. Polygalaceae | 95. Oliniaceae |
| 60. Dichapetalaceae | 96. Lythraceae |
| 61. Euphorbiaceae | 97. <i>Lecithydaceae</i> |
| 62. <i>Callitrichaceae</i> | 98. Rhizophoraceae |
| 63. Buxaceae | 99. Combretaceae |
| 64. Anacardiaceae | 100. Myrtaceae |
| 65. Balsaminaceae | 101. <i>Melastomaceae</i> |
| 66. Aquifoliaceae | 102. Oenotheraceae |
| 67. Celastraceae | [sub-family: Hydrocaryaceae]. |
| 68. <i>Hippocrateaceae</i> | 103. Halorrhaginaceae |
| 69. Icacinaceae | 104. Araliaceae |
| 70. Sapindaceae | 105. Cornaceae |
| 71. Melianthaceae | 106. Umbelliferae |

Subclass II. SYMPETALAE.

[Vol. III of "*The Flora of S.A.*"]

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 107. Ericaceae | 124. Selaginaceae |
| 108. Myrsinaceae | 125. Verbenaceae |
| 109. Primulaceae | 126. <i>Myoporaceae</i> |
| 110. Plumbaginaceae | 127. Bignoniaceae |
| 111. Sapotaceae | 128. Pedaliaceae |
| 112. Ebenaceae | 129. Gesneraceae |
| 113. Oleaceae | 130. Orobanchaceae |
| 114. Salvadoraceae | 131. Lentibulariaceae |
| 115. Loganiaceae | 132. Acanthaceae |
| 116. Gentianaceae | 134. Plantaginaceae |
| 117. Apocynaceae | 135. Rubiaceae |
| 118. Asclepiadaceae | 136. Valerianaceae |
| 119. Convolvulaceae | 137. Dipsaceae |
| 120. <i>Hydrophyllaceae</i> | 138. Cucurbitaceae |
| 121. Borraginaceae | 139. Campanulaceae |
| 122. Solanaceae | 140. <i>Goodeniaceae</i> |
| 123. Scrophulariaceae | 141. Compositae |

MONOCOTYLEDONES.

[Vol. IV of "*The Flora of S.A.*"]

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Typhaceae | 15. <i>Eriocaulaceae</i> |
| 2. <i>Najadaceae</i> | 16. Commelinaceae |
| 3. Potamogetonaceae | 17. <i>Pontederiaceae</i> |
| 4. Aponogetonaceae | 18. Juncaceae |
| 5. <i>Scheuchzeriaceae</i> | 19. Liliaceae |
| 6. <i>Hydrocharitaceae</i> | 20. Haemodoraceae |
| 7. Gramina | 21. Amaryllidaceae |
| 8. Cyperaceae | 22. Velloziaceae |
| 9. Palmae | 23. Dioscoraceae |
| 10. Araceae | 24. Iridaceae |
| 11. Lemnaceae | 25. Musaceae |
| 12. Flagellariaceae | 26. Zingiberaceae |
| 13. Restiaceae | 27. <i>Burmanniaceae</i> |
| 14. <i>Xyridaceae</i> | 28. Orchidaceae |

Systematic List

THALLOPHYTA.

Algae.

- Ecklo'nia buccinalis* (L.) HORNEM. Trompet, zeebamboes.
Sea-bamboo.
Spirogy'ra spec. Padde'kombaars, — slijm.
Ulva spec. Sea-lettuce.

Characeae.

- Chara stachymorpha* GANTERER, etc. Stonewort.

Fungi.

- Aga'ricus deliciosus* L. Lactarius mushroom.
Amani'ta muscaria (L.) PERS. Fly-agaric.
A. pantherina (DC.) QUELET Panther-agaric.
A. phalloides (FRIES) QUEL. Duivels'brood, —'kost, padde-
stoel, slangkost; Death cup, toadstool.
Bole'tus edulis BULLIARD Eetbare zwam; Stone-mushroom.
Geas'ter hygrometricus FRIES, etc. Earth-star.
Lycoper'don pratense PERS. etc. Ouweltje. Monkey-snuff,
puff-ball.
Morchel'la conica PERS. Morel. Honeycomb mushroom.
Phellori'na Delestrei (DUR. & MONT.) E. FISCHER. Ajoosie.
Psallio'ta campestris (L.) FRIES Champignon, kampernoeli,
zampioen, zwam. Field mushroom.
Terfe'zia Claverayi CHAT. Truffle (Gordonia, G. Nam.).
Us'nea barbata FRIES Old-men's-beard.
Lichens (generally) Klipblom.

BRYOPHYTA.

- Hepaticae* (generally). Liverworts.
Musci (generally). Mosses.

PTERIDOPHYTA.

Filices. Varens. Ferns.

- Adian'tum aethiopicum* L. Maidenhair, large.
A. capillus-veneris L. Maidenhair, common.
A. Poiretii WILKST. Maidenhair, fine
 (*A. thalictroides*).
Asple'nium bipinnatum (FORSK.) C. CHR. Carrot fern.
A. gemmiferum Schrad., *A. monanthes* L. Mother —.
Cheilan'thes hirta Sw. Parsley —.
Cya'thea Dregei KUNZE Tree — (Eastern).
Doryop'teris concolor (L. & F.) KUHN Oak-leaf —.
 (*Pellaea geraniifolia*).
Dryop'teris athamantica (KUNZE) O. KUNTZE Inkomokomo.
Gleiche'nia polypodioides (L.) SM. Creeping —.
G. umbraculifera (KUNZE) MOORE Umbrella —.
Gymnogram'ma argentea (WILLD.) METT. Silver —.
G. aurea DESV. Gold —.
Hemite'lia capensis (L.f.) KLF. Tree — (Forest —).
Hymenophyl'lum tunbridgense (L.) SM. etc. Filmy —
Lygo'dium Kerstenii KUHN Climbing —.
Mo'hria caffrorum DESV. Scented —; Brandbossie.
Nephro'lepis exaltata (L.) SCHOTT Sword —.
Notholae'na Eckloniana KZE. etc. Resurrection —.
 (*Nothochlae'na*)
Osmun'da regalis L. Royal — (Flowering —).
Platyce'rium bifurcatum (CAV.) C. CHRIST. Staghorn —.
Polypo'dium phymatodes L. Oak-leaf — (East.)
Polys'tichum adiantiforme (FORST.) J. SM. Hare's foot —,
 (*Aspidium capense*) seven-week's —, thirty-day's —.
Pteri'dium aquilinum (L.) KUHN Adelaars'varen. Bracken.
Pteris cretica L. Five-finger —.
Tricho'manes pyxidiferum L. etc. Filmy — (5 S.A. spec.)
Vitta'ria isoetifolia BORY Bootlace —.
 (*V. lineata*)

11. Equisetaceae.

- Equiset'um ramosissimum* DESF. Paardestaart, Horse-tail,
 mare's-tail.

12. Lycopodiaceae.

- Lycopo'dium gnidioides* L. etc. Club-moss.

13. Isoetaceae.

- Isoe'tes natalensis* BAKER Quillwort.

GYMNOSPERMAE.

1. Cycadaceae.

- Encephalar'tos Altensteinii* LEHM. Broodboom.
E. caffer (THUNB.) MIG. Kaffir bread-tree.
E. Lehmanni LEHM.

2. Taxaceae.

- Podocar'pus elongatus* L'HERIT. Geelhout (Outeniqua).
 Common yellow-wood, smoothed-barked —.
P. falcatus R. BR. Falcate yellowwood.
P. latifolius (THUNB.) R. BR. Geelhout (oprechte). True
 yellowwood, broad-leaved —, rough-barked —.

3. Pinaceae.

- Widdringto'nia cupressoides* (L.) ENDL. Baviaans'kers,
 berg'cypres, berg'sapree, dupres'knop.
W. juniperoides (L.) ENDL. Cederboom, Cape Cedar,
 Clanwilliam —.
W. Schwarzii (MARL.) MAST. Sapree'hout.

4. Gnetaceae.

- Welwitschia Bainesii* (HOOK. F.) CARR. Tumboa, Welwitschia.

DICOTYLEDONES.

1. Piperaceae.

- Piper capense* L. Bospeper, wilde —.

2. Salicaceae.

- Po'pulus canescens** SM. Populierboom. Poplar.
Salix capensis THUNB. Wilgeboom. Cape willow.
S. Wilmsii SEEMEN Wilm's willow.

3. Myricaceae.

- Myri'ca aethiopica* L. Was'bes. Waxberry.
M. cordifolia L. Glashout, wasbes. Waxberry.
M. quercifolia L. Maagpijn'bossie.

4. *Ulmaceae*.

- Celtis Kraussiana* BERNH. Camdeboo stinkhout; — stinkwood,
white —.
- Trema bracteolata* BLUME Pigeonwood.

5. *Moraceae*.

- Ficus capensis* THUNB. Bosvijge, kooman, vijgeboom (wilde).
Fire-sticks, wild fig.
- F. cordata* THUNB. Melk'boom, wonder'—.
- F. lutea* VAHL Rooi touw.
- F. natalensis* HOCHST. Naatouw. Tree-killer.
- F. salicifolia* VAHL Wonderboom (Pretoria).

6. *Urticaceae*.

- Ure'ra tenax* N. E. BR. Urera plant.
- Ur'tica dioica** L. Brandnetel, branneukel.
- U. urens** L. Nettle.

7. *Proteaceae*.

- Brabeium stellatifolium* L. Wilde amandel. Hottentot's
almond, wild —.
- Fau'rea Galpinii* PHILLIPS Beukehout (Zoutpansberg).
- F. MacNaughtonii* PHILLIPS Terblanz (Knysna, etc.), Beuke-
(*F. arborea* SIM) hout.
- F. saligna* HARV. (Tr. etc.) Beukehout.
- F. speciosa* WELW. Beukehout.
- Leucaden'dron adscendens* R. BR. etc. Paarde'bos, Geel —.
- L. argenteum* (L.) R. BR. Witteboom. Silver-tree.
- L. concinnum* R. BR. Kinabossie, langbeen.
- L. plumosum* R. BR. Tolbos.
- L. salignum* (L.) R. BR. Geel'bos, knoppies'—.
- L. strictum* R. BR. Knoppiesbos.
- L. uliginosum* R. BR.
- Leucosper'mum burifolium* R. BR. Patrijsbos.
- L. conocarpum* R. BR. Kreupelhout.
- L. nutans* R. BR. Baviaansklauw, luisjes.
- Mime'tes lyrigera* KNIGHT Stompie, rooi'stompie.
- Para'nomus crithmifolius* (R. BR.) SALISB. Paardebos.
(*Nivenia crithmifolia*)
- Pro'tea abyssinica* WILLD. Suikerbos, Sugar- protea (Tr.)
- P. cryophila* BOLUS Sneeuwblom.
- P. cynaroides* L. Giant protea, mountain rose.
- P. glabra* THUNB. Kayang'bos.
- P. grandiflora* L. Waaboom (wagen —).

Proteaceae, *con.*

<i>Protea hirta</i> KLOTZSCH	Suikerbos. White sugar-bush.
<i>P. mellifera</i> L.	Suikerbos. Sugar-bush.
<i>P. pulchella</i> ANDR. etc.	
<i>P. neriifolia</i> R. BR.	Blauw suikerbos.
<i>P. rosacea</i> L.	Bergroos, schaamlom, Mountain-rose.
<i>P. Rouppelliae</i> MEISN.	Suikerbos. Sugar-bush (Pretoria).
<i>Serruria Burmanni</i> R. BR. etc.	Spinnekop'bos.
<i>S. florida</i> KNIGHT	Trots van Franschoek. Blushing bride.

8. Santalaceae.

<i>Osyris abyssinica</i> HOCHST.	Bergbast, bessie —, pruim —; (<i>Colpoon compressum</i>) blauw'pruim, jakhals'—, namtarri. Bark-bush, Cape sumach.
<i>Rhoiacarpos capensis</i> A.DC.	Wilde granaat.
<i>Thesium spicatum</i> L.	Lidjes'tee (Cedar mts.).
<i>T. spec</i> ?	Teringbos.

9. Grubbiaceae.

<i>Grubbia rosmarinifolia</i> BERG.	Schildpad'bos.
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10. Olacaceae.

<i>Xime'nia americana</i> L.	Zuur'pruim. Sour plum, wild —.
<i>X. caffra</i> SOND.	

11. Loranthaceae.

<i>Loran'thus Dregi</i> ECKL. & ZEYH.	Dumba.
<i>L. natalitius</i> MEISN.	Lighted-candles (Na).
<i>L. oleifolius</i> CHAM & SCHL. etc.	Vuurhoutjes.
<i>Viscum capense</i> L. f.	Lidjes'tee, mistel, vogelent. Mistletoe.
<i>V. rotundifolium</i> THUNB. etc.	Mistel, vogelent. Mistletoe.

14. Rafflesiaceae.

<i>Cy'tinus dioicus</i> (THUNB.) JUSS.	Aardroos.
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15. Hydnoraceae.

<i>Hydno'ra africana</i> THUNB.	Baviaanskost, jakhals —; kannip, T'nau.
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16. Polygonaceae.

- Emex australis* STEINH. Dubbeltje'doorn (duiveltjes).
Devil's thorn.
- Poly'gonum aviculare* L. Duizend knoop, varkensgras.
Koperdraad. Knotweed.
- P. convolvulus* L. Black bindweed.
- P. serrulatum* LAG. etc. Knotweed.
- Rumex acetosella** L. Bok zuring, Steenbok —. Dock,
sheep-sorrel.
- R. conglomeratus** MURB., *R. cordatus* DERF. Makke zuring,
tongblaar, Dock.
- R. crispus** L. etc. Tongblaar. Dock.
- R. Ecklonianus* MEISN. Dock (smaller).
- R. sagittatus* THUNB. Rooi'zuring.

17. Chenopodiaceae.

- A'triplex halimoides** LINDL. Australian salt-bush.
- A. nummularia** LINDL.
- A. semibaccata** R. BR.
- A. Halimus* L. Brakbos, Vaalbrak, zoutbos.
Saltbush.
- A. patula** L. Melde.
- Chenopo'dium album** L. Varken'bossie. Goosefoot.
- C. ambrosiodes** L. Zinkingbossie. Stinking
goosefoot, Mexican tea.
- C. anthelminticum* L. Galziekte'bos.
- C. murale* L., *C. vulvaria* L. Ganzevoet. Goosefoot.
- E'xomis axyrioides* FENZL. Hondebos.
- Salicor'nia natalensis* BUNGE Zeekraal.
- Sal'sola aphylla* L. f. Brakganna, zoutganna.
- S. Calluna* DREGE Rooiganna.
- S. Kali** L. Saltwort, Russian thistle,
— tumble-weed.
- S. Zeyheri* SCHINZ Blomkool ganna.
- Suaeda fruticosa* FORSK. Inkbush.
(*Su-ae-da*)

18. Amarantaceae.

- Achyran'thes aspera* L. Klits.
- Alternanthe'ra Achyrantha** R. BR. Amarantus-weed.
- A. sessilis** R. BR.
- Amaran'tus paniculatus** L. Kalkoen'slurp.
- A. spinosus** L. Mistbredie. Pigweed,
thorny amaranth.

Amarantaceae, *con.*

- Amarantus Thunbergii* Moq. Mistbredie. Cape pig-weed (Tr.), red devil.
*Cya'thula globulifera** Moq. Klits.
*Gomphre'na globosa** L. Globe-amaranth.

20. *Phytolaccaceae.*

- Phytolac'ca americana** L. Karmozijnbos. Kermes bush, pokeweed.
*P. dioica** L. Belombra tree.

21. *Aizoaceae.*

- Adenogram'ma galioides* FENZL. Muggegras.
Gale'nia africana L. Kraalbos.
Mesembrian'themum (in general) Vijgebossies. Fig-marigolds.
M. acinaciforme L. Gouna, elands'vijg, strand —, zuur —. Sour fig.
M. acutipetalum N. E. BR. Khadi.
M. anatomicum HAW. Kanna.
M. calcareum MARL. Sheep's tongue.
M. crystallinum L. Brakslaai, zout —, slaaibos.
M. edule L. Iceplant.
 Gaukum, Hottentot vijg, paarde —
 Hottentot's fig.
M. Hookeri BERGER Paardeklauw, toontje.
M. junceum HAW. Asbos, lidjesbos, loog.
M. Mahomi N. E. BR. Khadi.
M. micranthum HAW. Asbos, loog.
M. pomeridianum L. Vetkousie.
M. pugioniforme L. Snot'wortel, varkslaai.
M. spinosum L. Doornvijg.
M. stellatum MILL. Kiriemoer.
M. striatum HAW. Porseleinbos (Van Rhynsdorp).
M. tortuosum L. Kauwgoed.
Pharna'ceum lineare L. Droedas kruiden.
Tetrage'nia fruticosa L. Kinkelbossie.

22. *Portulacaceae.*

- Anacam'pseros filamentosa* SIMS,
A. papyracea E. MEY., Haasies'kost, moerplantje.
A. ustulata E. MEY.
Cera'ria gariepensis PEARSON & STEPHENS Hotnotsriem.

Portulacaceae, *con.*

- Portula'ca oleracea** L. Mistbredie, porselein (postelein),
varkenskost. Purslane.
Portulaca'ria afra JACQ. Spekboom. Elephant's food.

23. Caryophyllaceae.

- Agrostem'ma Githago** L. Koornroos. Corncockle.
Ceras'tium capense SOND. etc. Hoornblom.
Dian'thus scaber THUNB. Wilde Anjelier. Wild pink.
Pollichia campestris SOLAND. Kaffer'druiven.
*Sile'ne gallica** L. Gunpowder-weed.
*Sper'gula arvensis** L. Sporrie. Spurry.
*Stella'ria media** CYRILLO Muur (mier), sterremuur.
Chickweed.
*Vacca'ria vulgaris** HOST. Cow-herb.

24. Nymphaeaceae.

- Nymphae'a stellata* WILLD. Blauw plomb. Water-lily.

25. Ceratophyllaceae.

- Ceratophyl'lum demersum* L. Hoornblad. Hornwort.

26. Ranunculaceae.

- Anemo'ne caffra* HARV., Anemoon. Anemone.
A. capensis LAM.,
A. Fanninii HARV.
Olema'tis brachiata THUNB.,
C. Thunbergii STEUD. Klimop. Traveller's joy.
Knowlto'nia hirsuta DC., Katjé'drieblaar.
K. rigida SALISB.
K. vesicatoria SIMS Brandblaren.
*Ranun'culus muricatus** L. Pepergras.
R. pinnatus POIR. Boterblom. Buttercup.
R. pubescens THUNB. Kankerblaren.

27. Menispermaceae.

- Antizo'ma capensis* THUNB. Davidjes.
(*Cissampelos*)

28. Anonaceae.

- Ano'na senegalensis* PERS. Wild custard apple.
var. *rhodesiaca* ENGL. & DIELS
Popo'wia caffra HOOK. F. & THOMS. Dwaba.

29. Lauraceae.

- Cassytha ciliolata* NEES Nooishaar, vrouwen —.
Cryptocarya vacciniifolia STAPP Camphor-tree.
 (Kew Bull. 1915,298)
Ocotea bullata E. MEY. Stinkhout. Black stinkwood,
 Cape laurel.

30. Monimiaceae.

- Xymalos monospora* (HARV.) BAILL. Bog-a-bog, borie'hout,
 lemoen'—. Lemonwood, wild
 lemon.

31. Papaveraceae.

- Argemone mexicana** L. Steek bossie. Bathurst burweed,
 mexican poppy.
Cysticapos africana GAERTN. Klappertjes.
*Fumaria officinalis** L. Duive'kervel (Holl.), wilde —.
 Fumitory.
Papaver aculeatum THUNB. Wilde papaver. Wild poppy.

32. Capparidaceae.

- Boscia foetida* SCHINZ Stinkbush.
B. Rehmanniana PESTALOZZI Wonderboom (Tr. Bushveld).
Cada'ba juncea (L.) BENTH. & HOOK. F. Zwartstorm.
Capparis albitrunca BURCH. Witgatboom, witstam.
 Shepherd's tree.
C. citrifolia LAM. Cape capers.
C. oleoides BURCH. Witstam.
Mae'rua caffra (BURCH.) PAX Wit'boshout, wit'hout.

33. Cruciferae.

- Brachycarpaea varians* DC. Bergviool, blauw'riet, wit'riet.
*Brassica nigra** (L.) KOCH Black mustard.
*B. Sinapistrum** BOISS. Charlock, wild mustard.
*Capsella bursa-pastoris** (L.) MOENCH Herderstasje.
 Shepherd's purse.
*Coronopus didymus** (L.) SMITH Wart-cress.
Helio'phila pilosa LAM. etc. Blauwbekkie.
Lepidium capense THUNB. Sterk'gras, —'kost. Cape cress,
 pepper —.
*Nasturtium officinale** R. BR. Bronslaaï (bronkost —),
 waterkers. Water cress.
*Raphanus Raphanistrum** L. Knopherik, ramenas. Charlock
 (jointed).
*Sisymbrium officinale** (L.) SCOPOLI Hedge-mustard.

37. *Hydrostachyaceae*.

Hydrosta'chys triaxialis ENGL. & GILG Waterkoorn.

38. *Crassulaceae*.

Cotyle'don caryophyllacea BURM. Nentabossie.

C. Cooperi BAKER Eendje.

(*C. fascicularis*) = *C. paniculata*.

C. orbiculata L. Honde'oor, kouterie, varkens-ooren. Pig's ear.

C. paniculata L. F. Boterboom.

C. ramosissima HAW. Kouterie.

C. reticulata THUNB. Ou'koe.

C. rhombifolia HAW. Eendje.

C. ventricosa BURM. Nenta.

C. Wallichii HARV. Bandjebos, kandelaar, nenta —.

Cras'sula spec. ? Malmeid bossies.

C. columnaris L. F. Koesnaartje.

C. glomerata L. Brakvijge.

C. lycopodoides L. Ketting, schildpadkost, slang'bossie, veter' —.

C. perforata L. Concertina, sosatie.

C. portulacea LAM. Beestebul, plakkies.

C. Septas THUNB. Cape snowdrop.

Ro'chea coccinea (L.) D.C. Keizers'kroon. Red Crassula.

R. jasminea D.C. Ruik'sissie.

*Sempervi'vum arboreum** L. Keizers'kroon.

39. *Saxifragaceae*.

Monti'nia caryophyllacea THUNB. Bergklapper, peperbos. Pepper'bush.

40. *Roridulaceae*.

Rori'dula dentata L. Vliegebos. Fly-bush.

R. Gorgonias PLANCH.

41. *Pittosporaceae*.

Pittospo'rum viridiflorum SIMS Kasuur, umkwenkwe.

42. *Cunoniaceae*.

Cuno'nia capensis L. Rooi els. Red alder.

*Platy'lophus trifoliatu*s DON. Wit els. White alder.

44. **Bruniaceae.**

- Berze'lia lanuginosa* BRONGN. Kolkol.
Bru'nia macrocephala WILLD. Vaal stompie.
B. nodiflora L. Stompie.
Staa'via radiata (L.) DAHL. Altijdbos.

45. **Hamamelidaceae.**

- Tricho'cladus crinitus* PERS. Onderbos. Underwood.
T. ellipticus E. & Z.
T. grandiflorus OLIV.

46. **Rosaceae.**

- Agrimo'nia Eupatoria* L. Agrimonie, akkermonie.
 var. *capensis* HARV. Agrimony.
Cliffor'tia arborea MARL. Sterboom.
C. ferruginea L. Glastee, pijpsteel, tering'tee.
C. ilicifolia L. Doorntee.
C. odorata L. F. Wilde wingerd.
C. polygonifolia L. Paddebos.
C. ruscifolia L. Doornbos, steekbos.
C. strobilifera L. Kammiebos, pijpsteel.
Leucosi'dea sericea E. & Z. Dwadwa, oudebos (—hout).
Parina'rium capense HARV. Grijsappel. Sand-apple.
P. mobola OLIV. Grijsappelboom. Hissing-tree,
 Mobola-plum.
Py'geum africanum HOOK F. Bitter almond, nieuwehout.
 Red stinkwood.
*Rosa laevigata** MICHAUX White dog-rose (Cape).
*Rubus fruticosus** L. Braamen. Blackberry.
R. pinnatus WILLD. Braambos. Bramble.
*R. rosifolius** SM. Wild raspberry (New Zeal.—).

48. **Leguminosae.**I. **Mimoseae.**

- Aca'cia albida* DELILE Ana-tree.
A. Benthami ROCHBR. Ruikpeul (Tr.).
A. Burkei BENTH. Aapiesdoorn.
A. caffra WILLD. Cat-thorn, Kaffir wacht-een-bietje.
A. Catechu WILLD. White thorn (Tr.).
*A. Cyclops** A. CUNN. Rooikrans. Golden willow.
A. detinens BURCH. Haakdoorn, haakies —, zwart'
 haak. Hook-thorn.

Leguminosae, con.

<i>A. Gerrardi</i> BENTH.	Rooibast, rooidoorn.
<i>A. Giraffae</i> BURCH.	Kameeldoorn. Camel-thorn.
<i>A. haematoxylon</i> WILLD.	Vaaldoorn, —'kameel.
<i>A. hereroensis</i> ENGL.	Haak-en-steek, withaak.
<i>A. Karroo</i> HAYNE	Doornboom, karodoorn, wit—,
(<i>A. horrida</i> WILLD.) Zoet —, zuur—.	Karoo-thorn, white—, gum-arabic-tree, mimosa, thorn tree.
<i>A. melanoxylon</i> * R. BR.	Stinkboontje. Blackwood (Austral.)
<i>A. pallens</i> ROLFE	Knoppiesdoorn. Knobthorn.
<i>A. saligna</i> * WENDL.	Golden willow, Port Jackson—.
<i>A. spirocarpa</i> HOCHST.	Bastard kameel'doorn. Umbrella-thorn.
<i>A. spirocarpoides</i> ENGL.	Haak-en-steek, wit'haak.
<i>A. stolonifera</i> BURCH.	Terransibos (terassi—, transsi—).
<i>A. Welwitschii</i> OLIV.	Aapiesdoorn.
<i>A. xanthophloea</i> BENTH.	Fever-tree.
<i>Dichrosta'chys nutans</i> BENTH.	Sikkelbos.
<i>Entada scandens</i> BENTH.	Sea-bean, sword-bean.

II. Caesalpinieae.

<i>Afze'lia quanzensis</i> WELW.	Mahogany-bean, red mahogany, Rhodesian —.
<i>Albiz'zia fastigiata</i> E. MEY.	Flat-crown.
<i>Bauhi'nia Burkeana</i> BENTH.	Goat's foot.
<i>B. Galpinii</i> N. E. BR.	Pride of "De Kaap".
<i>B. Kirkii</i> OLIV.	Maraama.
<i>Bur'kea africana</i> HOOK.	Wilde sering.
<i>Caesalpi'nia Bonducella</i> (L.) ROXB.	Knikkertjes (East).
<i>Cas'sia obovata</i> COLLAD.	Wild senna.
<i>Copai'fera coleosperma</i> BENTH.	Rhodesian teak.
<i>C. Mopane</i> KIRK.	Mopane, Rhodesian ironwood, turpentine-tree.
<i>Elephantorrh'i'za Burchellii</i> BENTH.	Elandsboontje, looiers- bossie.
<i>Pelto'phorum africanum</i> SOND.	Huilbos, kajatehout (Tr.). African blackwood, — black wattle. (Rhodesian—, Tr.—)
<i>Scho'tia brachypetala</i> SOND.	Boerboon. Hottentot's bean- tree.
<i>S. latifolia</i> JACQ.	Bos-boerboon.
<i>S. speciosa</i> JACQ.	Boerboon. Hottentot's beantree.
<i>S. transvaalensis</i> ROLFE	Transvaal boerboon.

III. Papilionatae.

- Abrus precatorius** L. Love-bean, lucky —, minnie-minnies.
Amphitha'lea ericifolia (DC.) E. & Z. Paarsblom.
Aspal'athus aemula E. MEY. Geel kapel.
A. mollis L. Assegaiwortel, sjambokkie,
 tien-os-touw.
A. spinosa L. Dansdoorn. Dancing-thorn.
A. tenuifolia DC. Zwart'tee. Black tea (Clanw.).
Ba'phia racemosa HOCHST. Violet-pea.
Bolusan'thus speciosus HARMIS Lood'hout, Van Wyk's —.
 Elephant's wood, wild (Rhodesian) Wistaria.
Borbon'ia cordata L. Stekeltee.
B. parviflora LAMK. Skagaltee.
B. pinifolia MARL. Koopman's tee, naald' —,
 rooibos —, speld' —. Red tea.
*Caja'nus indicus** SPRENG. D'hal.
Crotala'ria Burkeana BENTH. Klappers, stijfziektebos. Rattle
 bush.
C. capensis JACQ. Crotalaria (gardens), Cape Laburnum.
Cyclo'pia genistoides VENT. Bostee (bossies —). honing —.
C. latifolia DC., Boer-tea, bush —, honey —.
C. longifolia VOG.,
C. Vogelii HARV.
C. tenuifolia LEHM. Vlei'tee. Bush-tea.
Dalber'gia armata E. MEY. Baviaans'touw. Monkey rope.
D. obovata E. MEY.
Do'lichos gibbosus THUNB. Wilde ertje.
*D. Lablab** L. Soudanese bean. Hyacinth —.
Erythri'na acanthocarpa E. MEY. Tambookie-thorn.
E. caffra THUNB. Kafferboom. Coral-tree.
E. tomentosa R. BR. Cork-tree
Indigo'fera Zeyheri SPR. Leeuwhout.
I. spec ? Koudebos.
Lesser'tia annularis BURCH. Krimpziektebos.
L. pulchra SIMS Hartslaggies.
Lipa'ria comantha E. & Z. Klip'blom.
L. sphaerica L. Geelkop. Nodding Liparia.
Lis'tia heterophylla E. MEY. Yellow clover, hop — (Cape).
Medica'go denticulata WILLD. Klavergras, klisklaver.
M. laciniata ALL., Bur-clover, little burweed,
M. nigra WILLD. screw-bur.
*Melilo'tus parviflora** DESF. Stink'klaver. Melilot.
Melolo'bium calycinum BENTH. Giftzeer'bos.
Millet'tia caffra MEISN. Umzimbeet.
Mucu'na coriacea BAKER Brand'boontje.

Leguminosae, con.

- Podaly'ria calyptrata* WILLD. Ertje bos, keurtje, klapperbos.
P. speciosa E. & Z. etc.
- Psora'lea aphylla* L. Blauwkeur, fonteinbos.
P. bracteata L. Schaapbos'tee.
P. decumbens AIT. Acht-dag-genees'bos q.v.
P. pinnata L. Blauw'keur.
Pterocar'pus erinaceus LAM. Kajatehout (Tr.). Bloodwood,
 sealing-wax tree, teak (Tr.).
- Raf'nia amplexicaulis* DC. Ertje'bossie, zoethout—, veld tee.
R. perfoliata (THUNB.) E. MEY. Ertje'bossie, veldtee.
Sutherlan'dia frutescens R. BR. Eendjes, gansies, gansies'keur,
 hoender'bel, Jantje Barend, kalkoen'belletje,
 kanker'bos, kipkippers, kippie'bos. Cancer-bush.
Tephro'sia macropoda E. MEY. iLozane.
Trifo'lium africanum SER. Cape clover.
*T. agrarium** L. Akker klaver. Hop clover. (Engl.)
T. Burchellianum SER. Cape clover.
*Vi'cia hirsuta** GRAY Wilde ertje.
Virgi'lia capensis LAM. Keurboom.

49. Geraniaceae.

- Ero'dium moschatum** (L.) L'HERIT. Muskus'kruid, Turk'
 naald. Heron's bill.
- Gera'nium incanum* BURM. F. Bergtee, vrouwe'bossie.
Monso'nia biflora DC., Keita, naaldbossie. Dysentery
 herb.
M. ovata CAV.
M. speciosa L. Slangblom.
M. umbellata HARV. Wilde rabass.
Pelargo'nium antidysentericum Namie.
 (E. & Z.) HARV.
- P. betulinum* (L.) AIT. Kamferblaar, maag'pijn'bossie.
P. cucullatum (L.) AIT. Wilde malfa.
P. gibbosum (L.) WILLD. Gouty geranium.
P. grossularioides (L.) AIT. Rode rabass.
 (incl. *P. anceps*)
P. peltatum (L.) AIT. Kaffer zuring. Ivy-leaved
 geranium, Kaffir sorrel.
- P. quercifolium* AIT. Oak-leaved geranium.
P. ramosissimum (CAV.) WILLD. Zinking'bossie.
P. rapaceum JACQ. Norra, norretje, —patat.
P. reniforme AIT. Rode rabass (eastern).
P. sidoides DC. Kalverbossie.
P. triste (L.) AIT. Kaneelbol.

Geraniaceae, *con.*

- Pelargonium zonale* WILLD. Horseshoe-geranium.
 var. *stenopetalum*
P. crithmifolium SM. Jakob-recht-op (Karoo).
Sarcocaulon Burmanni SWEET Kaarsbos (kers—). Candlebush.
S. Patersoni DC. Kaarsbossie (small).
S. rigidum SCHINZ Bushman's-candle, candlebush.

50. Oxalidaceae.

- Oxalis cernua* THUNB. etc. Gele zuring, klaver —, pijp —,
 wilde —. Sorrel.

51. Linaceae.

- Linum africanum* L. Wild flax.

53. Zygophyllaceae.

- Augea capensis* THUNB. Baviaans'kost.
Tribulus terrestris L. Dubbeltje'doorn, duiveltjes,
 morgenster, vogelstruis'doorn. Devil's thorn.
Zygophyllum flexuosum E. & Z. Spekbossie.
Z. Morgsana L. Leeuwbos, schildpadbos.
Z. spec ? Jakhals'pisbos.
Z. spec ? Bokkost.

55. Rutaceae.

- Adenan'dra fragrans* ROEM. & SCHULT. Klip'sissie.
A. umbellata WILLD. Shepherds-delight.
A. uniflora (L.) WILLD., Betsie, kommetje-tee'water.
A. cuspidata E. MEY. China-flower.
Agathosma ciliata (L.) LINK. etc. Steenbok-buchu.
Baros'ma betulina (THUNB.) BARTL. & WENDL. Buchu.
B. crenata (L.) KUNZE Long-leaf buchu.
B. serratifolia WILLD. Berg'buchu, fontein'—, olifants—.
Caloden'dron capense THUNB. Wilde kastanie. Cape chestnut,
 wild —.
Clause'na inaequalis (PRESL.) OLIV. Paarde'pis.
Coleone'ma album (THUNB.) B. & W. Cape may.
Dios'ma vulgaris SCHL. Kamfer'bos, wild buchu.
Faga'ra capensis THUNB. Bobo, kardemon, knoppiesdoorn,
 (*Xanthoxylum*) paarde praam, praamdoorn. Wild
 cardamom, knobwood.
Todda'lia lanceolata LAM., Wit ijzerhout. White ironwood.
T. natalensis SOND.

56. Burseraceae.

- Commiphora caryacifolia* OLIV. Corkwood.
C. Harveyi ENGL. Corkwood.
 (*Protium africanum* SOND.)

57. Meliaceae.

- Ekeber'gia capensis* SPARRM. Esse'hout (Cape). Cape ash,
 dog-plum.
E. Meyeri PRESL. Essehout (Tr.). Dog-plum.
*Me'lia azedarach** L. Bessi'boom, sering. Bead-tree,
 Indian lilac.
Nyma'nia capensis (THUNB.) LINDB. Kipkippies, klapper'bos,
 (Aitonia) stuipe'—. Chinese lanterns.
Ptaero'xylon utile E. & Z. Nieshout. Sneezewood.
Trichi'lia Dregeana E. MEY. Thunder-tree (Na.).
E. emetica VAHL Maba, mawa. Rooi essehout.
 Cape mahogany, Natal —, Christmas bells (Na).

59. Polygalaceae.

- Mundtia spinosa* (L.) DC. Bokbessie, duine —, schildpad —.
Mural'tia Beiliana HARV. Pijn-in-sijde bos.
M. rubeacea E. & Z. Kroes'bossie.
Poly'gala myrtifolia L. Langelier, langededen,
 September-bossie.
P. serpentaria E. & Z. Kaffer slang'wortel.
P. virgata THUNB. Blauwkappie.

60. Dichapetalaceae.

- Dichape'talum cymosum* (HOOK.) ENGL. Giftblaar, makouw
D. venenatum ENGL. & GILG Blaargift, makouw (Ovambo-
 land).

61. Euphorbiaceae.

- Oro'ton gratissimus* BURCH. Boog.
Cyclostemon argutus MUELL. Bastard ironwood (white).
Euphor'bia brachiata BOISS. Blauw'melkbos, zoet — —.
E. Caput Medusae L. Vingerpol, hondebos.
E. cervicornis BOISS. Olifants melkbos.
E. coerulescens HAW. Zoet noorsdoorn.
E. Cooperi N. E. BR. Tree-euphorbia (Na., Tr.).
E. decussata E. MEY. Kirrimoorn (Griq. W.), sikkirie.
E. enopla BOISS. Noorsdoorn, boknoors.
E. erythrina LINK Pisgoed (Cape).

Euphorbiac, *con.*

<i>E. esculenta</i> MARL.	Vingerpol (edible).
<i>E. feroæ</i> MARL.	Voetangel.
<i>E. genistoides</i> BERG.	Pisgoed.
<i>E. grandidens</i> HAW.	Naaboom. Giant euphorbia.
<i>E. helioscopia</i> * L.	Melkgras, wolfsmelk. Milkweed, spurge.
<i>E. Hystrix</i> JACQ.	Noorsdoorn. Hedgehog.
<i>E. ingens</i> E. MEY.	Candelabra-euphorbia.
<i>E. Ledienii</i> BERGER	Zuur noorsdoorn.
<i>E. mauritanica</i> L.	Geel melkbos.
<i>E. meloformis</i> AIT.	Ezelskost, pol.
<i>E. Peplus</i> * L.	Wolfsmelk. Spurge.
<i>E. polygona</i> HAW.	Bavians noors.
<i>E. pugniformis</i> BOISS.	Slanggift.
<i>E. pulvinata</i> MARL.	Voetangel. Pincushion.
<i>E. sanguinea</i> * HOCHST. & STEUD.	Spurge (Pretoria).
<i>E. Schoenlandii</i> PAX.	Noordpol (Van Rhynsdorp).
<i>E. serpiformis</i> BOISS.	Steenbok' melkbos.
<i>E. stellaespina</i> HAW.	Noorsdoorn.
<i>E. tetragona</i> HAW.	Naaboom. Map-tree, tree- euphorbia.
<i>E. Tirucalli</i> L.	Tirucalli.
<i>E. triangularis</i> DESF.	Tree-euphorbia.
<i>E. virosa</i> WILLD.	Noorsdoorn.
<i>Æcoeca'ria africana</i> MUELL.	Sandelwood. Tambootie.
<i>Heywoo'dia lucens</i> SIM	Ebony (Pondoland).
<i>Hyaenan'che globosa</i> =	<i>Toxicodendron</i> .
<i>Lachnosty'lis capensis</i> TURCZ.	Koolhout. Coalwood.
<i>Mercuria'lis annua</i> * L.	Bingelkruid. Mercury.
<i>Phyllan'thus amapondensis</i> SIM	Red pear (Egossa).
<i>Ricinoden'dron Rautanenii</i> SCHINZ	Manketti nut.
<i>Ri'cinus communis</i> * L.	Kasterolie'boom. Castor-oil plant.
<i>Toxicodendron capense</i> THUNB.	Bosjesman's gift, giftboom, wolvegift, wolveboontje.

63. Buxaceae.

<i>Buxus Mac Owani</i> OLIV.	Buig-mij-niet. Cape box.
<i>Notobu'xus natalensis</i> OLIV.	Box-wattle.

64. *Anacardiaceae*.

- Harpephyllum caffrum* BERNH. Gwenya. Kaffir plum.
H. paniculosum (SOND.) O. KTZE. Respies.
Heeria argentea (E. MEY.) O. K. Kliphout.
 (*Anaphrenium*)
Laurophyllum capensis THUNB. Fila'bossie.
Loxostylis alata SPRENG. Ti'erhout (tiger —).
Rhus crenata THUNB., etc. Kraai'bessie, zoet taaibos.
R. dentata THUNB. Nana'bessie.
R. Dregeana SOND. Bessingbos, zoet taai—.
R. erosa THUNB.
R. laevigata L. Kiriehout. Red currant.
R. lancea L. F. Karee'boom.
R. lucida L. Kraaibessie, taaibos.
R. mucronata THUNB. Kraaibessie, krentebos, kuni,
 rank-taaibos. Wild currant.
R. obovata SOND. Taaibos. Rub-rub berries.
R. tomentosa L. Krentebos. Wild currant.
R. tridactyla BURCH. Kareebos, zuurkaree.
R. undulata JACQ. Garra.
R. viminalis VAHL Rozijnbos (L. Nam.).
Sclerocarya caffra SOND. Morula (meroola).

65. *Balsaminaceae*.

- Impatiens capensis* THUNB. Wild balsam.

66. *Aquifoliaceae*.

- Ilex mitis* (L.) RADLK. Water'hout, wit'—. Cape holly.
 (*I. capensis*)

67. *Celastraceae*.

- Catha edulis* FORSK. Spelonken'tee. Bushmans-tea.
 (*Methysophyllum glaucum*)
Elaeodendron croceum (THUNB.) DC. Saffraanhout. Saffron-
 wood.
Gymnosporia acuminata (L.) SYZSYZ. Zijdebast (zijbas).
 Silkbark.
G. buxifolia (L.) SYZSZYL. Lemoendoorn, pendoorn.
G. deflexa SPRAGUE Transvaal saffraan.
G. peduncularis (SOND.) Zwarthout. Blackwood.
G. rhombifolia (ECKL. & ZEYH.) Pendoorn.
G. undata (THUNB.) SZYSZ. Koko.

Celastrac, con.

- Harto'gia capensis* L. F. Lepel'hout, smalblad.
 (*Elaeodendron Kraussianum*) Ladle-wood, spoon —.
- Mauroce'nia Frangula* MILL. Aasvogel'bessie. Hottentots'
 (*Cassine maurocenia*) cherry.
- Mystro'xylon sphaerophyllum* E. & Z. Kubu'bessie (kooboo).
 (*Elaeodendron*) Cape cherry.
- Pleurosty'lia capensis* (TURCZ.) LOESENER Bastard saffraan.
 Coffee hard-pear.
- Pterocela'strus variabilis* SOND. Kersehout, kaarshout. Cherry-
 wood.

69. Icacinaceae.

- Apody'tes dimidiata* E. MEY. Witpeer. White-pear.

70. Sapindaceae.

- Dodonae'a Thunbergiana* E. & Z. Bos-ijzerhout, zandolijf
 (— olien).
- Hippobro'mus parviflorus* (L.) RDLK.
 (*H. alatus*) Basterd paardepis. Horsewood.
- Pap'pea capensis* E. & Z. Bergpruim, kaambessie,
 oliepitte.
- Smelophy'llum capense* (SOND.) RDLK. Buig-mij-niet.

71. Melianthaceae.

- Bersa'ma Tysoniana* OLIV. Bitterbark. Bastard-sneezewood
- Gre'yia Sutherlandi* HOOK & HARV. Baakhout.
 Wild bottlebush (Na).
- Melian'thus comosus* VAHL, Kruidje-roer-mij-niet
M. major L. (Truitje —).

72. Rhamnaceae.

- Nol'tea africana* (L.) REICH. Soapbush.
- Phy'lica capitata* THUNB. Featherhead.
- P. oleoides* DC. Hardebos.
- P. stipularis* L. Hond'gezicht.
- Rhamnus prinoides* L'HERIT. Blinkblaar.
- R. Zeyheri* SOND. Red ivorywood.
- Scu'tia Commersonii* BRONGN. Drachies, droog-mijn-keel,
 katdoorn, katnagel.
- Zizyphus mucronata* WILLD. Blinkblaar, buffelsdoorn,
 wacht-een-bietje.
- Z. Zeyheriana* SOND. Klein wacht-een-bietje (Tr.).

73. Vitaceae.

- Cissus cirrhosa* THUNB. Droog-mijn-keel.
C. Crameriana SCHINZ Boterboom (Damaraland),
 kobas.
Rhoicis'sus capensis (BURM.) PLANCH. Baviaanstouw,
 bimbrikost, bosdruif. Wild grape, monkey-rope.

74. Tiliaceae.

- Gre'wia cana* SOND. Brandewijn'bos, kafferbessie,
G. flava DC. rozijntjes'bos.
G. occidentalis L. Kruisbessie. Four-corners.
Sparrman'ia africana L. F. Stokroos (wild).

75. Malvaceae.

- Hibis'cus Ludwigii* E. & Z. Roostouw.
*H. Sabdariffa** L. Natal-sorrel.
H. Trionum DC. Black-eyed Susan.
H. urens L. F. Wilde kalabas, pampoenbos.
*Malva parviflora** L. Kaasjes, keesjesblaar, kiesie'—.
Malvastrum bryonifolium GARCKE. Berg'roos.
Sida capensis E. & Z. Spider-leg.
 (*S. longipes*)
S. rhombifolia L. Pretoria bossie, taaiman.

76. Bombacaceae.

- Adanso'nia digitata* L. Baobab, krimmetat'boom.
 Cream-of-tartar tree, lemonade —.

77. Sterculiaceae.

- Dom'beya rotundifolia* (HARV.) PLANCH. Dikbast, dralpeer.
Herman'nia althaeifolia L. etc. Pokkiesblom.
H. hyssopifolia L. Acht-dag-genees'bos,
 pokkiesblom
H. paucifolia TURCZ. Goevernements'bossie.
H. stricta (E. MEY) HARV. etc. Rooi-opslag.

78. Ochnaceae.

- Ochna arborea* BURCH. Rodehout. Cape plane,
 — redwood.
O. Rehmanni SZYSZYL. Rehmann's plane.

82. **Tamaricaceae.**

- Tam'aria articulata* VAHL Abiquas geelhout, davib, dawée.
Tamarisk.
T. usneoides E. MEY. Tamarisk.

83. **Violaceae.**

- Vio'la decumbens* L. F., Wild violet.
V. scrotiformis DC.

84. **Droseraceae.**

- Dro'sera cistiflora* L. etc. Dauwblom, glij —, slak —,
snot —, vliege'vangertje. Sundew.

85. **Flacourtiaceae.**

- Dovya'lis caffra* HARV. Kei-apple, Dingaans' —.
D. rhamnoides BURCH. Wijnbessie, zuur' —. Cape
cranberry, crown —, wine —.
D. rotundifolia (THUNB.) HARV. Zuur'bessie.
D. tristis (SOND.) Wild apricot (Kaffraria).
(*Aberia*)
Kiggela'ria africana L. Spekhout, wilde perske.
Porkwood, wild peach.
On'coba Kraussiana PLANCH. African dogrose (Na.).
O. spinosa FORSK. Tonga or thunga.
Scolo'pia Mundtii W. ARN. Klipdoorn, roode'peer. Red
pear. (Bergsaffraan?)
S. Zeyheri (ARN.) SZYSZYL. Doorn'peer, hoender'spoor.
incl. *S. Ecklonii* W. ARN. Thorn-pear, wolf's-thorn.
Trime'ria alnifolia PLANCH. Grootblaar-ijzerhout, wilde
moerbe. Wild mulberry.

87. **Passifloraceae.**

- Passiflo'ra coerulea** L. Horloge'blom, passie' —.
Passion-flower.

90. **Begoniaceae.**

- Bego'nia natalensis* HOOK. Wild begonia.

91. **Cactaceae.**

- Opun'tia decumana** HAW. Kaalblad, Turk'sviig.
Prickly pear.
O. decumana var. *spinosa** Doornblad.
*O. pusilla** HAW. Kaktus. Jointed-cactus.

94. *Thymelaeaceae*.

Arthrosolen polycephalus C. A. MEY. Januarie'bossie.

Chymococ'ca empetroides MEISN. Dronkbessie.

Christmas-berry.

Dais cotinifolia L.

Kannabast.

Gni'dia oppositifolia L.

Kannabast.

Lachnae'a filamentosa MEISN. Bergaster (Cedar mts.).

L. purpurea ANDR.

Berg'anjelier.

Passeri'na filiformis L.

Bakbos, bruin'ganna, ganna-
bast, fijne taaibos, kaalgaar (kabelgaren),
windmaker'bos.

Peddiea africana HARV.

Sterkbast.

Struthi'ola erecta L.

Kat'staartje, zout'gonna.

S. longiflora LAM.

Stroopbos.

S. stricta DONN. etc. Juffertje-roer-bij-de-nacht, kattestaart,
wit rummanachie, ve'ertje (vedertje). Cat's tail.

95. *Oliniaceae*.

Oli'nia cymosa THUNB.

Hardepeer (Cape), rooibessie.

96. *Lythraceae*.

Heteropy'xis natalensis HARV. Wild lavender (Na.).

98. *Rhizophoraceae*.

Bruguie'ra gymnorrhiza LAM. Red mangrove.

Rhizo'phora mucronata LAM. Red mangrove.

99. *Combretaceae*.

Combre'tum bracteosum BRANDIS. Hiccup-nut (hiccough—).
(*Poivrea*)

C. erythrophyllum SOND.

Rodeblad (rooiblaar). Bush-
willow.

C. Kraussii HOCHST.

Vaterland's-wilg.

C. porphyrolepis ENGL. & D.

Loodhout. Leadwood.

C. primigenum MARL.

Omumborumbonga.

C. salicifolium E. MEY.

Rodeblad, vaterland's-wilg.
Bush-willow, (Bushveld —).

Termina'lia sericea BURCH.

Vaalboom (No.).

100. Myrtaceae.

- Acme'na Gerrardi* HARV. Forest-waterwood.
Euge'nia Zeyheri HARV. Wilde jamboes. Wild myrtle,
 black-tea bush.
Syzy'gium cordatum HOCHST. Waterboom, —hout. Water-
 berry, —wood.

102. Oenotheraceae.

- Epilo'bium hirsutum** L. Willow herb.
*Oenothera odorata** JACQ. Nachtkaaers. Evening primrose.
*Ona'gra biennis** (L.) SCOP. Nachtkaaers. Evening primrose.

102b. Sub-family: Hydrocaryaceae.

- Trapa bispinosa* ROXB. Waternut.

103. Halorrhaginaceae.

- Gun'nera perpensa* L. Wilde ramenas.

104. Araliaceae.

- Cusso'nia spicata* THUNB. Kiepersol, noois'boom, sambriel
 — (samareel). waai —. Cabbage-tree.
C. umbellifera SOND. Kiepersol, sambrielboom, umgezisa.
 Cabbage-palm.

105. Cornaceae.

- Curti'sia faginea* AIT. Assegaihout, —wood.

106. Umbelliferae.

- Alepi'dea amatymbica* E. & Z. Kalmoes (E.).
Annesorrhiza macrocarpa E. & Z. Anijs wortel (wilde).
A. montana E. & Z. Anijswortel (zoet).
Arc'topus echinatus L. Platdoorn, zieketroot.
Carum capense SOND. Venkelwortel.
Centel'la glabrata L. Persgras.
 (*Hydrocotyle centella*)
*Foeni'culum vulgare** MILL. Venkel (vinkel). Fennel.
Hermas gigantea L. f. Tondelblaar.
Hydroco'tyle asiatica L. Vark'oortjes, waternavel.
 Pennywort.
Lichtenstei'nia lacera CHAM. & SCHLECHT. Kalmoes (West).
Peuce'danum capense (THUNB.) SOND. Lid'bossie.
P. cynorrhiza SOND. Hondewortel (Algoa Bay).

Umbelliferae, *con.*

- P. Galbanum* (L.) BENTH. & HOOK. Wilde selderij. Blistering-bush, wild celery.
P. tenuifolium THUNB. Wilde peterselie.
Ru'thea gummifera (L.) BOLLE Gli, moerwortel.
 (*Glia*)
Sium Thunbergii DC. Tandpijn'wortel, water-parsnip

SYMPETALAE.

107. Ericaceae.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Eri'ca abietina</i> L. | Mielie-heath. |
| <i>E. ampullacea</i> CURT. | Bottle —, sissie —. |
| <i>E. ardens</i> ANDR. | Was —. Wax —. |
| <i>E. ardens</i> , var. <i>alba</i> | Riversdale — (white). |
| <i>E. aristata</i> ANDR. | Tijgerhoek — (<i>pron. ti'er</i>). |
| <i>E. blenna</i> SALISB. | Lantern—, Riversdale—(large) |
| <i>E. Bowieana</i> LODD. | Albertinia — (white). |
| <i>E. bruniades</i> L. | Kapokkie. |
| <i>E. campanulata</i> ANDR. | Botriver —. |
| <i>E. cerinthoides</i> L. | Rooihaartje. Red hairy —. |
| <i>E. curviflora</i> L. | Waterbos. |
| <i>E. decora</i> ANDR. | Klokkies —. |
| <i>E. denticulata</i> L. | Lekker-ruik-heide. |
| <i>E. fascicularis</i> L. F. | Taai—, Tijgerhoek—. Sticky—. |
| <i>E. floribunda</i> LODD. | Karkaar. |
| <i>E. glauca</i> ANDR. | Cup-and-saucer —. |
| <i>E. imbricata</i> L. | Karkaar (wit), rinhals —. |
| <i>E. lutea</i> BERG. | Geel-rijs —. |
| <i>E. mammosa</i> L. | Rooi klossie —. |
| <i>E. Massoni</i> L. F. | Houwhoek—, taai—. Sticky—. |
| <i>E. Monsoniana</i> L. F. | Cold Bokkeveld —. Worcester
— (white). |
| <i>E. perspicua</i> WENDL. | Veder —. Prince-of-Wales —. |
| <i>E. Peziza</i> LODD. | Kapokkie. |
| <i>E. physodes</i> L. | Sticky — (white). |
| <i>E. Plukenetii</i> L. | Hangertje. |
| <i>E. regia</i> BARTL. | Belletje —. Elim —, royal —. |
| <i>E. sessiliflora</i> L. F. | Green —. |
| <i>E. spumosa</i> L. | Karkaar, zwartbekkie. |
| <i>E. tegulaefolia</i> SALISB. | Banketje'heide. |
| <i>E. tenuifolia</i> L. | Wit'rijs —. |

Ericaceae, *con.*

<i>E. Thunbergii</i> MONTIN	Malay —.
<i>E. ventricosa</i> THUNB.	Was'heide.
<i>E. villosa</i> ANDR.	Kapokkie.
<i>E. viridipurpurea</i> L.	Bosluis-blom.
<i>E. viscaria</i> L.	Taai — (Flats), klokkies —.
<i>Philippia Chamissonis</i> KL.	Kabinethout.
<i>Vaccinium Exul</i> BOLUS	Blueberry.

108. Myrsinaceae.

<i>Myrsine africana</i> L.	Mirting, vliege'bos, wilde mirt. Cape myrtle.
<i>M. melanophleos</i> R. BR. (<i>Rapanea</i>)	Wit beukenhout, zwartbast. Cape beech.

109. Primulaceae.

<i>Anagal'lis arvensis</i> * L.	Roode muur. Scarlet pimpernel, poor man's weather-glass.
<i>A. coerulea</i> * SCHRAD.	Blue pimpernel.
<i>Sa'molus Valerandi</i> L.	Worldwise.

110. Plumbaginaceae.

<i>Plumba'go capensis</i> THUNB.	Plumbago.
<i>Sta'tice purpurata</i> L.	Papierblom.
<i>S. rosea</i> SM.	Papierblom, strandroos.
<i>S. scabra</i> THUNB.	Sea-lavender.

111. Sapotaceae.

<i>Chrysophyl'lum magalismontanum</i> SOND.	Stamvruchte.
<i>Mimu'sops caffra</i> E. MEY.	Moepel, rode melkhout. Red milkwood.
<i>M. obovata</i> SOND.	
<i>M. Zeyheri</i> SOND.	
<i>Sidero'aylon inerme</i> L.	Jakhalsbessie, wit melkhout. White milkwood.

112. Ebenaceae.

<i>Diospy'ros mespiliformis</i> HOCHST.	Jakhalsbessie. Hill-matome.
<i>Eu'clea lanceolata</i> E. MEY.	Bos'guarri.
<i>E. polyandra</i> (L. F.) E. MEY.	Kersebos.
<i>E. pseudebenus</i> E. MEY.	Ebbehout. Cape ebony.
<i>E. racemosa</i> MURR.	Kersebos.

Ebenaceae, *con.*

<i>E. tomentosa</i> E. MEY.	Jakhals'bos, kerse'—.
<i>E. undulata</i> THUNB.	Guarri, raas'bessie.
<i>Maba natalensis</i> HARV.	Smalblad.
<i>Roye'na glabra</i> L.	Kraaibessie.
<i>R. hirsuta</i> L.	Kritikom.
<i>R. lucida</i> L.	Zwartbast. Black bark, wild coffee.
<i>R. lycioides</i> DESF.	Star apple.
<i>R. pallens</i> THUNB.	Blauwbos.
<i>R. pubescens</i> WILLD.	Tolbos, tolletje. Monkey-apple.
<i>R. Simii</i> O. KUNTZE.	Kraaibessie.

113. Oleaceae.

<i>Jasmi'num angulare</i> VAHL	Wild jessamine.
<i>J. glaucum</i> AIT.	
<i>J. multipartitum</i> HOCHST.	
<i>O'lea capensis</i> L.	Ijzerhout. Ironwood.
<i>O. foveolata</i> E. MEY.	Basterd ijzerhout. Bastard ironwood.
<i>O. laurifolia</i> LAM.	Zwart ijzerhout. Black iron- wood.
<i>O. verrucosa</i> LAM.	Olijvehout. Wild olive.

114. Salvadoraceae.

<i>Azi'ma tetracantha</i> LAM.	Bijangel, naai'bos, naald'—. Bee-sting, stinkbush.
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115. Loganiaceae.

<i>Buddle'ia salviaefolia</i> LAM.	Saliehout. Sagewood.
<i>Chilian'thus oleaceus</i> BURCH.	Wilde vlier. Bastard olive.
(<i>C. arboreus</i>)	
<i>Nuxia congesta</i> R. BR.	Witte salie. Bogwood. Umkobes
<i>N. floribunda</i> BENTH.	Vlier (Tr.). Wild elder.
<i>N. tomentosa</i> SOND.	Brittle-wood.
<i>Strychnos Atherstonei</i> HARV.	Kajate-hout. Cape teak.
<i>S. Gerrardii</i> N. E. BR.	Gulugulu (Tr., Na.).
<i>S. Henningsii</i> GILG	Hardepeer. Hard-pear.
<i>S. pungens</i> SOLERED.	Klapper. Wild orange.
<i>S. spinosa</i> LAM.	Klapper. Kaffir-orange.

116. *Gentianaceae*.

- Chiro'nia baccifera* L. Aambeie bos, bitter'—, meidje
Willemse. Christmas-berry, wild gentian (pink).
Sebaea exacoides (L.) SCHINZ Sebaea (large).

117. *Apocynaceae*.

- Acokanthe'ra venenata* G. DON Giftboom. Poison-bush.
Carissa Arduina LAM. Num-num.
C. grandiflora A. DC. Amatungulu. Natal plum.
Gonio'ma Kamassi E. MEY. Kamassihout. Cape box (false).
Landol'phia capensis OLIV. Wild apricot (— peach, Tr.).
Pachypo'dium bispinosum (L. F.) D.C. Krachtman, sterk'—.
P. namaquanum WELW. Halv'mense. Elefant's-trunk.
Rauwol'fia natalensis SOND. Quinine-tree, Umjela.
*Vinca major** L. Maagdepalm. Periwinkle.

118. *Asclepiadaceae*.

- Ascle'pias crispa* BERG. Bitterwortel.
A. fruticosa L. Gansies, melk'bos, tondel' —, wilde
kapok. Fire-sticks, shrubby milkweed, wild cotton.
A. rotundifolia MILL. Katoenbos, gansies. Wild cotton.
Carallu'ma incarnata (L. F.) N. E. BR. Aroena. Kopzeer.
Cynan'chum africanum R. BR. Klimop.
C. capense THUNB.
Duva'lia spec. & similar plants. Hotnot's-toontje.
Fo'ckea angustifolia K. SCHUM. Kamberoe (kambroe).
F. capensis ENDL.' Bergbarroe.
F. undulata N. E. BR. Kamberoe.
Hoo'dia Gordoni SWEET (etc.) Wilde ngaap.
Microlo'ma tenuifolium (L.) K. SCHUM. etc. Kannetjes,
schildpadkost. Coral-creeper, red wax-creeper.
Sarcostem'ma viminalis (L.) R. BR. Melktouw, spantouw-
melk'bos.
Secamo'ne Thunbergii E. M. Melktouw. Monkey-rope.
Stape'lia spec. and other similar *asclepiads*. Aasblom, bok'
hoorntje, duiker's-horen, haas-oor, hoorntjes. Hotnot's-
toontjes, uilkost. Carrion-flower, toad-plants.
Trichocau'lon flavum N. E. BR. Ngaap (Guaap, Gaap).
T. piliferum (L. F.) N. E. BR. etc. Ngaap.
Xysmalo'bium undulatum R. BR. Bitter'hout, —'wortel.

119. *Convolvulaceae*.

- Convolvulus arvensis** L. Bindweed.
Cuscuta africana THUNB. Monnikbaard (munnik—), war-
C. nitida E. MEY. kruid. Dodder.
*C. racemosa** MART.

121. *Borraginaceae*.

- Anchu'sa capensis* THUNB. Ossetong. Forget-me-not.
A. riparia DC. Ijzer'gras. Forget-me-not.
Cor'dia caffra SOND. Oudehout, septee.
*Cynoglossum micranthum** DESF. Hound's-tongue.
Ehre'tia hottentotica BURCH. Cape lilac, stamperwood.
*Lithospermum arvense** L. Cromwell-cornecockle.
Loboste'mon fruticosus (L.) BUEK Acht-dag-genees'bos,
dauw-worm—, luibossie.
Myoso'tis silvatica HOFFM. Forget-me-not.

122. *Solanaceae*.

- Cestrum umbellatum** PANG. Inkberry.
*Datu'ra Stramonium** L. Pietje Laporte, stinkblaar.
Thorn-apple.
*D. Tatula** L. Blauw stinkblaar.
Ly'cium arenicolum MIERS Kriedoorn.
L. horridum L. Bok-doorn, kafferdoorn.
L. Prunus-spinosa DUN. Kriedoorn.
*Nicotia'na glauca** R. GRAH. Wild tobacco.
*Phy'salis minima** L. Kalkoengift.
P. peruviana L. Appel-der-liefde, Kaaps klapbes, pompel-
moer. Cape gooseberry.
Sola'num aculeastrum DUNAL Giftappel. Apple-of-Sodom,
bitter apple.
S. giganteum JACQ. Geneesblaren.
S. nigrum L. Galbessie, nacht'schade, — schaduwe,
nastagal. Black nightshade.
S. sodomeum var. *Hermanni* DUNAL. Giftappel. Apple-of-
Sodom, bitter apple.
Witha'nia somnifera DUNAL Geneesblaren.

123. *Scrophulariaceae*.

- Apto'simum abietinum* BURCH. Kankerblaren.
A. depressum BURCH. Carpet-plant. Karoo-violet.
A. indivisum BURCH.
Charadro'phila capensis MARL. Cape Gloxinia (Jonkershoek).

Scrophular, con.

<i>Cyc'niun adonense</i> E. MEY.	Mushroom-flower (Na).
<i>Halle'ria elliptica</i> THUNB.	Kinderbessie, nutzng. Wild fuchsia.
<i>H. lucida</i> L.	Wit'olijf, oudehout.
<i>Har'veya capensis</i> HOOK.	Inkt'blom. White harveya.
<i>Hyoban'che sanguinea</i> L.	Inkt'blom, katnagels, roipop, schildpadblom, wolvekost, zoetpop. Ink-plant.
<i>Lype'ria crocea</i> ECKL.	Geel'blommetje, saffraan'bossie
<i>Neme'sia affinis</i> BENTH.	Weeskinnertjes.
<i>N. bicornis</i> (L.) PERS.	Kaaps leeuwbeekkie.
<i>N. strumosa</i> BENTH.	Rooi leeuwbeekkie.
<i>Striga lutea</i> LOUR.	Isona, rooibloom. Matabele- flower, witch-weed.
<i>Vero'nica Anagallis*</i> L.	Speedwell.
<i>Zaluzianskya villosa</i> F. W. SCHMIDT	Drumsticks.

124. Selaginaceae.

<i>Hebenstreitia</i> spec. ?	Slak'blom.
<i>Walafri'da geniculata</i> (L. F.)	ROLFE Aarbossie. Water-finder. (<i>Sela'go leptostachya</i>)

125. Verbenaceae.

<i>Avicen'nia officinalis</i> L.	White mangrove.
<i>Lanta'na salvifolia</i> JACQ.	Bird's-brandy.
<i>Verbe'na officinalis*</i> L.	Wild verbena, vervain.

127. Bignoniaceae.

<i>Kige'lia pinnata</i> DC.	Cucumber-tree, sausage-tree.
<i>Rhigo'zum obovatum</i> BURCH.	Driedoorn.
<i>R. trichotomum</i> BURCH.	Driedoorn, gele granaat.
<i>Tecoma'ria capensis</i> SPACH.	Cape trumpet flower, Kaffir honeysuckle.

128. Pedaliaceae.

<i>Harpagophy'tum procumbens</i> (BURCH.) DC.	Beest-dubbeltje, klauwdoorn, rank-doorn, touw (touwtje). Grapple plant, wool-spider.
<i>Pre'trea zanguibarica</i> J. GAY	Dubbeltje-doorn, duivelsdis, duiveltjes, elandsdoorn. Devil's thorn.
<i>Sesamum indicum*</i> L.	Sesame. Thunderbolt-flower.

129. Gesneraceae.

Streptocarpus Rexii LINDL. Rexia, twin-sisters.

130. Orobanchaceae.

Orobancha ramosa L. Blue broom-rape.

131. Lentibulariaceae.

Utricularia stellaris L. F. etc. Bladderwort.

132. Acanthaceae.

Adhatoda Duvernoia C. B. CL. Pistol-bush.

Isoglossa densiflora N. E. BR. Kiesieblaar (East London).
Bushbuck-food.

I. Woodii C. B. CL. Buckweed (Na.).

Mackaya bella HARV. Mackaya.

Monechma divaricatum (WILLD.) C. B. CL. Wild lucerne.

Thunbergia atriplicifolia E. MEY. Natal primrose.

133. Labiatae.

Acrotome inflata BENTH. Tolbossie. Tumble-weed.

Balloita africana (L.) BENTH. Kattekruid. Catherb.

Leonotis Leonitis R. BR. Klip dagga, koppies —. Lions-
ear.

(*L. ovata*)

L. Leonurus R. BR. Wilde dagga. Minaret-flower.

Leucas martinicensis R. BR. Tolbossie. Tumbleweed.

L. Pechuelii (O. K.) GUERKE Horse-bush (Damar).

Mentha capensis THUNB. etc. Wild mint.

*M. crispa** L. Kruisemunt (Kriste munt).

*M. piperita** L. Mint.

Salvia africana L. Blauwblom-salie. Wild sage.

S. aurea L. Geelblom-salie, strand' —.

S. paniculata L. Blauwblom-salie.

Stachys hispida (THUNB.) BRIQ. Kattekruid.

(*S. Thunbergii*)

S. rugosa AIT. Dassiebos, Jakob-jong.

Teucrium africanum THUNB. Paddeklaaw, Akedis'poot
(Hagedis—).

134. Plantaginaceae.

*Plantago lanceolata** L. Smal weegbree. Lamb's tongue,
ribwort, wild sago.

*P. major** L. Platvoet, weegblaar, groote weegbree.
Plantain (broad-leaf) wild sago.

135. Rubiaceae.

- Adina Galpinii* OLIV. Mingerhout. Transvaal teak,
water-matome, wild oleander.
- Anthospermum aethiopicum* L. Zeeroog-kattestaart.
- Burchellia capensis* DC. Buffelshoorn, wilde granaat.
Wild pomegranate.
- Cephalanthus natalensis* OLIV. Quinine-berry.
- Gardenia citriodora* HOOK. Wild coffee.
- G. globosa* HOCHST. September-bells (Na.).
- G. Neuberia* ECKL. & Z. Opgeitjes. Kaffir-cherry.
- G. Rothmannia* L. Aap'z'n kost, kaars'hout (kers' —).
Candlewood.
- G. Thunbergia* L. F. Wilde katjepiering, stompdoorn
- Kraussia lanceolata* (E. MEY.) SOND. Wild coffee.
- Pachystigma pygmaeum* (SCHL.) STENT Witappeltje.
(*Vangueria pygmaea* SCHLECHTER)
- P. Zeyheri* SOND. Goorappel.
- Pavetta caffra* THUNB. Kaffir-bride.
- P. lanceolata* ECKL. Christmas-bush.
- Pentania variabilis* HARV. Wild verbena (Na.).
- Plectro'nia ciliata* SOND. Schaap'drolletje.
- P. Gueinzii* (SOND.) SZYSZ. Monkey-rope.
- P. Mundtiana* (CH. & SCHL.) PAPPE Klip'els, kloofhout.
- P. obovata* (KLOTZSCH) SIM Quar. [Rockalder.
- P. ventosa* L. Schaap'drolletje. Cape date,
turkey-berry.
- Rubia petiolaris* DC. Rooi'houtjes, —'storm.
- Vangueria infausta* BURCH. Mispel. Wild medlar.

136. Valerianaceae.

- Valeriana capensis* THUNB. Wilde balderjan. Cape valerian.

137. Dipsaceae.

- Scabiosa africana* L. Wild scabious.
- S. Columbaria* L. Wild scabious, pincushion, rice-
flower.

138. Cucurbitaceae.

- Acanthosicyos horrida* WELW. Naras, butterpits.
- Citrullus vulgaris* SCHRAD. Tsamma. Kaffir water-melon,
wild — —.
- C. vulgaris* var. *amara* Bitter'appel, — boela, — osse,
karkoor, koorkoor. Bitter melon, wild colocynth.

Cucurbitae, *con.*

- Cu'cumis africanus* L. F., Agurkje, komkommer (wilde).
C. Naudinianus SOND.
Melo'thria punctata COGN. Davidjes' wortel.
 (*Coniandra scabra* and *Zehneria*)

139. *Campanulaceae.*

- Cyph'ia volubilis* (THUNB.) WILLD. etc. Aard'boontje, veld'
 barroe (vel—).
C. silvatica ECKL. Bos'barroe.
Lobe'lia coronopifolia L. Blue lobelia.
L. Erinus L. Garden-lobelia.
L. lutea THUNB. Yellow lobelia.
L. pinifolia L. Blue lobelia.

141. *Compositae.*

- Acanthosper'mum Brasilum** SCHRANK. Star bur.
Adenachae'na parvifolia DC. = *Phymaspermum*.
*An'themis Cotula** L. Stinking-chamomile.
Arcto'tis acaulis L. Goudsblom, tondeldoek. Marigold.
Artemi'sia afra JACQ. Wilde als (= aalst, *Holl.* alsem).
 Wormwood.
Aster filifolius VENT. Draai'bossie, gom' —, num' —.
A. fruticosus L. Aster (wild).
Athana'sia crithmifolia L. Klaas Louw.
A. trifurcata L. Klaas Louw'bos, kouter' —.
Athri'xia phyllicoides DC. Kaffir-tea (Na.).
Berkhey'a pinnata (THUNB.) LESS. Wilde karmedik.
*Bidens pilosa** L. Weduwnaar (weuwenaar).
 Beggarticks, black-jack.
Brachylae'na discolor DC. Bos-vaalbos.
B. elliptica LESS. Bitter blaar. Fire-sticks.
*Calen'dula officinalis** L. Gousblom. Garden-marigold.
Ce'nia turbinata (L.) PERS. Ganzekost.
*Centaurea calcitrapa** PERS. Star-thistle.
*C. melitensis** L. Malta-thistle.
*C. solstitialis** L. S. Barnaby's-thistle.
*Chrysan'themum Leucanthemum** L. Margriet (Gardens).
*C. segetum** L. Goudsblom (Holl.) Corn-marigold.
Chryso'coma tenuifolia BERG. Bitterbossie (Karoo).
*Cnicus lanceolatus** WILLD. Wilde Karmedik.
Cony'za ivaefolia LESS. Bakbossie, oond'bos (Oven —).
Co'tula multifida DC. Kamso.

Compositae, *con.*

- Cryptostem'ma calendulaceum* WILLD. Gousblom (gouds —).
Cape weed (Tr.), marigold.
- Di'coma anomala* SOND. (R. BR.) Wormbos.
- Didel'ta spinosa* AIT. Paardebos, slaai —.
- Dimorphothe'ca aurantiaca* DC. Namaqua-daisy.
- D. Ecklonis* DC. Bietouw. Van Staden's-daisy.
- D. nudicaulis* (L.) DC. Wit margriet (wilde). Ox-eye
daisy.
- D. pluvialis* (L.) MOENCH Boterblom (wit). Cape daisy.
- D. Zeyheri* SOND. Jakhalsbos.
- Elytropap'pus glandulosus* LESS. Slangbos.
- E. Rhinocerotis* (L. f.) LESS. Renosterbos. Rhenoster-bush.
- Eri'geron canadensis** L. Horseweed.
- Erioc'e'phalus racemosus* L. Kapkappie (Knysna).
- E. umbellatus* DC., etc. Kapokbossie. Wild rosemary.
- Eu'ryops abrotanifolius* (L.) DC. Geel margriet.
- E. floribundus* N. E. BR. Resin bush.
- E. lateriflorus* (L. F.) LESS. Harpueisbos (rapuis—) (vet—)
- E. linifolius* (L. F.) DC. Fijnebos.
- E. multifidus* (L. F.) DC. Geel margriet, harpueisbos.
Resin-bush.
- E. oligoglossus* DC. Waterharpueis. Resin-bush.
- E. tenuissimus* (L. F.) DC. Harpueisbos. Resin-bush.
- Feli'cia fascicularis* DC. Schaapbossie.
- Gamolepis pectinata* LESS. Berg kamille.
- Garu'leum bipinnatum* LESS. Koverbos, slanghoutjes. Snake-
root.
- Gaza'nia Pavonia* R. BR. Gousblom (gouds—). Marigold
- G. pinnata* (THUNB.) LESS. Boterblom, goudsblom.
- Geige'ria passerinoides* (L'HERIT) HARV. Vomeerbossie.
- Ger'bera aurantiaca* SCH. BIP. Hilton-daisy.
- G. Burmanni* CASS. Di'alsa'bossie (Daniels'bos).
- G. Jamesoni* BOLUS Barberton-daisy.
- Gnapha'lium luteoalbum** L. Roerkruid. Cudweed.
- Haplocar'pha lyrata* HARV. Bietouw.
- Helichry'sum appendiculatum* (THUNB.) LESS. Sheep's-ears.
- H. auriculatum* (THUNB.) LESS. Kooigoed. Hottentot's bed-
ding.
- H. crispum* (L.) LESS. Kooigoed. Hottentot's bedding.
- H. imbricatum* (L.) LESS. Duine'tee.
- H. nudifolium* (L.) LESS. Kaffertee.
- H. serpyllifolium* LESS. Vaaltee. Hottentot's-tea.
- H. vestitum* (L.) LESS. Zevenjaartje. Everlasting.

Compositae, *con.*

<i>S. rigidus</i> L. etc.	Poisonous ragwort. Inkanga.
<i>S. vulgaris</i> * L.	Groundsel, kruiskruid.
<i>Silybum Marianum</i> * GAERTN.	Mary's-thistle.
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> * L.	Melkdistel, sijdissel (zeug —, zuig —). Sow-thistle.
<i>Stobae'a atractyloides</i> THUNB.	Graveel'wortel.
<i>S. cruciata</i> (TH.) HARV. etc.	Disseldoorn. Thistle (S.A.).
<i>Stoebe cinerea</i> THUNB.	Slang'bos.
<i>Tagetes erecta</i> * L.	Mexican (African) marigold. [Holl. = Afrikanen, fluweeltjes].
<i>T. minuta</i> * L.	Khakibush. Mexican marigold.
<i>Tanacetum multiflorum</i> TH.	Wormkruid.
<i>Tarhonanthus camphoratus</i>	L. Kamferhout (— bos), siriehout, veld-vaalbos. Sage wood.
<i>Trip'teris glandulosa</i> TURCZ.	Bietouw (biedouw).
<i>T. linearis</i> HARV.	
<i>T. sinuata</i> DC.	
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> * L.	Boete'bossie, — 'klis, pinotiebossi. Burweed.
<i>X. strumarium</i> * L.	Boetebossie. Cockle-bur.
<i>Zinnia pauciflora</i> * L.	Kaffir-daisy.

MONOCOTYLEDONES.

1. Typhaceae.

<i>Typha australis</i> SCHUM. & THONN.	Matjesgoed, papkuil.
<i>T. capensis</i> RÖHRB.	Bulrush, poker.

3. Potamogetonaceae.

<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> L. etc.	Fonteinkruid. Pondweed.
<i>Zostera marina</i> L.,	Zeegras. Seagrass.
<i>Z. nana</i> ROTH.	

4. Aponogetonaceae.

<i>Aponogeton distachyus</i> L.	Waterblom, wateruintje.
<i>A. natalensis</i> OLIV.	Ram's-horn.

7. Gramina.

[The — stands for gras or grass.]

- Agro'pyrum distichum** BEAUV. Suikerriet (Western).
*Ammo'phila arenaria** (L.) LINK Helm (Holl.), zandhaver.
 (A. *arundinacea* HOST.) Marram —.
Andropo'gon appendiculatus NEES Blauw — (Na.).
Anthe'phora pubescens NEES Blauwbuffel. Wool —.
Anthistiria imberbis = *Themeda*.
Aristi'da brevifolia STEUD. T'waa.
A. congesta R. & S. Steek —.
A. Dregeana TRIN. & RUPR. T'waa.
A. obtusa DEL. Fijne t'waa.
A. uniplumis LICHT. Langbeen t'waa.
Arundina'ria tesselata MUNRO. Wilde bamboes.
 Cape bamboo.
Atropis Borreri STAPF Brak —.
*Ave'na fatua** L. Wild oats.
*Briza maxima** L. Klokkies —, tril —. Quaking
 —, Lady's-heart —.
B. media L. Bevertjes, tril —.
*Bromus maximus** DESF. Broncho —.
*B. unioloides** (WILLD.) H. B. K. Prairie — (Australian),
 rescue —.
Chloris gayana KUNTH Rhodes' —.
*C. virgata** SWARTZ Wilde haver (Brandfort). Hay
 —, sweet —.
*Coix Lacryma-Jobi** L. Job's-tears.
Cymbopo'gon excavatus (HOCHST.) STAPF Koperdraad.
 Turpentine —.
C. hirtus (L.) STAPF Steek —. Blue —.
C. marginatus (STEUD.) STAPF Akkewani, motwortel. Kuskus
 (*Andropogon Iwarancusa*) —.
C. validus STAPF Tambookie —.
Cyn'odon Dactylon PERS. Bataviese kweek, fijne —,
 kwagga —, Oostindiese —, kruisgras. Bermuda quick
 —, dub —, fine couch —, Florida —, Germiston —.
C. incompletus NEES Rechte kweek. Quick —.
Dactylocte'nium aegyptiacum WILLD. Duck —.
Dantho'nia elephantina NEES Olifants —.
*Digita'ria sanguinalis** SCOP. Manna. Finger —, wild millet.
Ehrhar'ta villosa SCHULT. Pijp —.
*Eleusi'ne indica** (L.) GAERTN. Crowfoot, goose — (weed).
Elionu'rus argenteus NEES Wilde beeste' —, zuurpol.
 Lemon —.

Gramina, con.

<i>Enneapo'gon scaber</i> LEHM.	Zuur — (Nam.).
<i>Eragros'tis curvula</i> NEES	Blauwzaad.
<i>E. cyperoides</i> BEAUV.	Steekriet (Sea-shore).
<i>E. minor</i> , var. <i>megastachya</i> (LINK.) DAVY	Stink —.
<i>E. plana</i> NEES	Blauwzaad, os-pol —.
<i>E. spinosa</i> TRIN.	Vogelstruis —.
<i>Erian'thus capensis</i> NEES	Ruigte.
<i>Festu'ca caprina</i> NEES	Bokbaard.
<i>Fingerhu'thia africana</i> LEHM.	Kalk —.
<i>Heteropo'gon contortus</i> (L.) BEAUV.	Steek —. Spear —.
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> * L.	Wild barley.
<i>Impera'ta arundinacea</i> CYR.	Bedding —.
<i>Lo'tium italicum</i> * R. BR.	Italian Rye —.
<i>L. perenne</i> * L.	Raai —. Rye —.
<i>L. temulentum</i> * L.	Drabok. Darnel.
<i>Me'lica decumbens</i> THUNB.	Dronk —.
<i>Pa'nicum hirsutissimum</i> STEUD.	Buffalo — (Tr.).
<i>P. laevifolium</i> HACK.	Blue —, buffalo — (Na.), sweet — (Tr.).
<i>P. maximum</i> JACQ.	Buffel —. Guinea —.
<i>P. nigropedatum</i> MUNRO	Krul — (Bechuanaland).
<i>Pas'palum dilatatum</i> * POIR.	Breedzaad. Large water —.
<i>Pennise'tum cenchroides</i> RICH.	Buffel —.
<i>P. typhoideum</i> * RICH.	Pearl millet, Poko —.
<i>P. Thunbergii</i> KUNTH	Napier's —.
(<i>P. purpurascens</i>)	
<i>Pha'laris canariensis</i> * L.	Kanariezaad, kwarrel—. Canary—.
<i>P. coerulescens</i> * DESF. (= <i>P. bulbosa</i>)	Toowoomba canary—.
<i>P. minor</i> * RETZ.	Small canary —.
<i>Phragmi'tes communis</i> TRIN.	Riet, fluitjes'riet, vaderlands' —. Reed.
<i>Poa annua</i> * L.	Walk —.
<i>Schismus fasciculatus</i> BEAUV.	Haas —.
<i>Schmidtia bulbosa</i> STAPF	Zandkweek.
<i>Seca'le africanum</i> STAPF	Wilde rog.
<i>Seta'ria sulcata</i> RADDI	Buffalo — (Barberton).
<i>S. verticillata</i> * (L.) BEAUV.	Klis — [klits —]. Bristly-fox tail.
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> BROT.,	Johnson —.
var. <i>effusum</i> STAPF	
<i>Sporo'bolus indicus</i> * R. BR.	Drop-seed — (Na.).
<i>Stenota'phrum glabrum</i> TRIN.	Grove kweek (lidjes —). Buf- falo —, coarse couch —, quick —.

Gramina, *con.*

<i>Stipa Dregeana</i> STEUD.	Bushman —.
<i>Themeda Forskalii</i> HACK. (<i>Anthistiria</i>)	Rooi —. Blue --
<i>Tragus racemosus</i> * ALL.	Carrot-seed —.
<i>Tricholae'na rosea</i> NEES	Red-top —.
<i>Trista'chya leucothrix</i> TRIN.	Roodezaad.

8. Cyperaceae.

<i>Carex</i> , <i>Scirpus</i> , etc.	Zegge. Sedge.
<i>Carpus glomerata</i> (THUNB.) NEES	Zegge. Segde.
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L.	Uintje (hoender —).
<i>C. rotundus</i> * L.	Coco, uintje'kweek, Stentjes —. Nut-grass.
<i>C. textilis</i> THUNB.	Matjesgoed.
<i>C. usitatus</i> BURCH.	Uintje (hoender —).
<i>Ficinia radiata</i> (L. F.) KUNTH	Ster'gras.
<i>Mariscus capensis</i> SCHRAD.	Baviaans uintje. Monkey-bulb.
<i>Scirpus littoralis</i> SCHRAD.	Bies (biezen).
<i>S. maritimus</i> L.	Snijgras. Sedge.
<i>S. nodosus</i> ROTTB.	Bies (biezen).
<i>Tetra'ria secans</i> C. B. CL.	Bergklapper.
<i>T. thermalis</i> (L.) C. B. CL.	Bergpalmiet.

9. Palmae.

<i>Hyphae'ne crinita</i> GAERTN.	Ilala. Fan-palm, gingerbread-tree.
<i>H. ventricosa</i> KIRK.	Dum —, fan-palm.
<i>Jubaeopsis caffra</i> BECCARI	Inkomba.
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> JACQ.	Lisundu. Wild date-palm.

10. Araceae.

<i>Acorus calamus</i> * L. (from E. As.)	Kalmus.
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Water-lettuce.
<i>Zantedes'chia aethiopica</i> SPRENG.	Vark'blom. Arum-lily, (<i>Richardia</i>) calla, pig-lily, white arum.
<i>Z. angustiloba</i> (SCHOTT) ENGL.	Yellow arum (spotted).
<i>Z. Elliotiana</i> (W. WATSON)	Yellow arum.

21. Lemnaceae.

<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	Duckweed.
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12. *Flagellariaceae*.

- Flagella'ria indica* (L.)
var. *guineesis* (SCHUM.) ENGL. Kanot-grass.

13. *Restiaceae*.

- Cannomois cephalotes* BEAUV. Bezemriet.
C. scirpoides (KUNTH.) MAST. Cape-grass.
Dovea tectorum (L.) MAST. Dakriet.
Elegia juncea L. Cape grasses.
 E. membranacea KUNTH
E. verticillata KUNTH Bezemriet.
Leptocarpus paniculatus MAST. Bezemriet.
Restio giganteus (KUNTH) N. E. BR. Olifants riet.
R. triticeus ROTTB., Bezemriet, kanett.
 R. venustus KUNTH
Thamnochortus dichotomus R. BR., etc. Jakhals staart.
T. spicigerus R. BR. Olifants riet.
T. umbellatus KUNTH Cape-grass.

16. *Commelinaceae*.

- Cyanotis nodiflora* (L.) KUNTH Wandering-jew.

18. *Juncaceae*.

- Juncus maritimus* LAM. etc. Rush.
Prio'nium serratum (L. F.) DREGE Palmiet.

19. *Liliaceae*.

- Agapanthus umbellatus* L'HERIT. Agapanthus.
Albu'ca major L., Geldbeursie, slijm'stok, — nintje,
 A. minor L., etc. tamaraka, vinkeiers. Soldier-in-the-box.
Allium Dregeanum KUNTH Wilde look. Wild leek.
A. spiralis L. F. Krullen.
A'loe dichotoma L. Kokerboom.
A. ferox MILL. Alwijn, bitter-aloe.
A. longistyla BAKER Ramenas (east. Karoo).
A. variegata L., etc. Bont'alwijn, kanniedood.
Androcym'bium Burchellii BAKER Varkies'neus, vark'neusie.
A. melanthioides WILLD. Baviaans'schoen, patrijsblom.
Anthe'ricum ciliatum L. F. Wilde blomkool.
A. hispidum L., Hotnots'kool.
 A. revolutum L.
Aspa'ragus africanus LAM. Wacht-een-bietje.
 A. capensis L., etc. Wild asparagus.

Liliaceae, *con.*

- A. crispus* LAM. Krulk'ransie. Smilax (Cape).
A. medeoloides (L.) THUNB. Cape-smilax (England).
A. plumosus BAKER Feathery asparagus, satisfaction.
A. retrofractus L. Katdoorn.
A. Sprengeri REGEL Drooping asparagus.
A. stipulaceus LAM. Katdoorn.
A. strictus THUNB. (deformed by a gall.) Baviaans' appel.
A. Thunbergianus SCHULT. FIL. Wacht-een-bietje.
Bulbi'ne alooides (L.) WILLD. Rooi wortel.
B. asphodeloides (L.) ROEM. & SCHULT. etc. Wilde kapiva,
B. caespitosa BAKER geel kattestaart.
B. mesembrianthemoides HAW. Waterglas.
B. praemorsa ROEM. & SCHULT. Slijmstok, — uintje.
Bulbinel'la robusta KUNTH Zeeroog'kattestaart, zwart'turk
Dipca'di hyacinthoides (BERG.) BAKER Jig-a-jig, curly-curly.
Dipi'dax ciliata (L.) BAKER Hanekammetje, vleibloemmetje.
Dri'mia ciliaris JACQ., Jeuk'bol, — 'ui.
D. media JACQ.
Eriosper'mum Bellendeni SWEET Elephant's-ear.
E. cernuum BAKER, etc. Paardeklauw.
E. latifolium JACQ. Baviaans'oor, olifants' —.
E. spec. ? Beeste klauw.
Eu'comis (in general) Krullekop.
Gaste'ria acinacifolia HAW. Bout kouterie.
G. nitida (SALM-DYCK) HAW. Kannidood. Rice-plant.
Glorio'sa superba L. Superb-lily, Turk's-cap.
G. virescens LINDL. Superb-lily.
Knipho'fia occidentalis BERGER Soldaat, vuurpijl. Red-hot
K. varia (L.) HOOK. etc. poker, soldiers, torch-lily.
Lachena'lia aurea LINDL. Gele nagels,
L. contaminata AIT. Wild hyacinth.
(L. *hyacinthoides*)
L. orchoides (L.) AIT. Groen viooltje. Wild hyacinth.
L. rubida JACQ. Bergnagel, rooi'nagels,
—'viooltje, zand'kalossie.
L. tricolor THUNB. Klip'belletje, —'kalossie.
Masso'nia Bowkeri BAKER Abrahamsbook.
M. latifolia L. F. Veldschoenblaren.
Ornitho'galum flavissimum JACQ. Snake-flower (Na.).
O. speciosum BAKER Nacht'slang, pampoentje.
Snake-flower (Nam.).
O. thyrsoides JACQ. Chinkerichee, wit viooltje
Star-of-Bethlehem.

Liliaceae, con.

- Ornithoglossum viride* (L.) DRYAND. Slangkop (Cape).
Sandersonia aurantiaca HOOK. Chinese-lantern lily (Na.).
Sansevieria thyrsoflora THUNB. Kafferwortel. Pile-root.
Scilla lanceaefolia (JACQ.) BAKER Wild Squill.
S. rigidifolia KUNTH Wild squill.
Tulbaghia alliacea THUNB. Wilde knofook. Wild garlic.
Urginea altissima (L. F.) BAKER Maarman (magerman).
U. Burkei BAKER Slangkop (Tr.).
U. macrocentra BAKER Slangkop (Na.).
U. sanguinea SCHINZ Krimpziekte'blaar.
Whiteheadia biflora (JACQ.) BAKER Baviaans'schoen.
Wurmbea capensis THUNB. Kaffertje, zwartkoppie.
W. capensis, Peper-en-zout.
 var. *marginata* BAKER

20. Haemodoraceae.

- Cyanella alba* L. F. Toe-toe.
C. capensis L. Raap'tol, —'uintje. Lady's hand.
C. lutea L. F. Five-fingers.
Lanaria plumosa (L.) AIT. Kapokblom, paarde'kapok.
Wachendorfia paniculata L. Rooi'kanol, spinnekop'blom.

21. Amaryllidaceae.

- Agave americana** L. Garenboom. Agave, American aloe, century-plant.
Amaryllis Belladonna L. Maart'lelie. Amaryllis, belladonna-lily.
Apodolirion Buchanani BAKER Natal crocus.
Brunsvigia gigantea HEIST. Kandelaarblom, lantanter, maartblom, zeeroog—. Candelabra-flower.
 B. *Josephinae* GAWL.
Buphane ciliaris HERB. Zeeroog'blom.
B. disticha (L. F.) HERB. Giftbol, zeeroog blom.
Crinum longifolium (L.) THUNB. Zeeroog'blom. Orangeriver-lily.
Curculigo plicata (L.) DRYAND. IN AIT. Sterretje. Golden autumn-star.
Cyrtanthus angustifolius AIT. Brand'lelie.
C. lutescens HERB. White Ifafa-lily.
C. obliquus AIT. Justifina. Sore-eye flower (Na).
C. parviflorus BAKER Red Dobo-lily (Na).

Amaryllidaceae, *con.*

- C. sanguineus* HOOK. Fire-lily (Na), Ifafa —, Kei —.
C. spiralis BURCH. Varken'staart.
Gethyllis ciliaris L. F., Kukumakranka (bramakanka).
G. spiralis L. F. etc.
Haemanthus, several species April-fool.
H. albiflos JACQ., Poeder'kwast. Paintbrush.
H. coccineus L. etc.
H. coccineus L. Maart'blom, schoenzolen, veldschoen'blaren.
Rode kwast, mistrijder's blom.
H. natalensis PAPPE Blood-flower, snake-lily.
Hessea stellaris (JACQ.) HERB. Sambrieltje.
Hypoxis stellata L. F. etc. Sterretje.
H. villosa L. F. Inktbol (Knysna).
Nerine sarniensis HERB. Guernsey lily. Nerina.
Vallota purpurea HERB. Berglelie. George-lily, Knysna —.

22. Velloziaceae.

- Barbacenia retinervis* (BAKER) ENGL. Baviaan's-staart.

23. Dioscoraceae.

- Testudinaria elephantipes* BURCH. 'Nakaa, olifantsvoet, schildpad. Elephant's foot.

24. Iridaceae.

- Antholy'za aethiopica* L. Zuurkanol.
A. Merianella L. Flames.
A. nervosa THUNB. Plok, karkaarblom.
A. praealta DC. Zuurkanol.
A. revoluta BURM. Suikerkan. Red africander.
Aristea capitata (L.) KER Blauw zuurkanol.
Babia'na (in general) Babiaantje.
B. macrantha MACOWAN Geel babiaantje.
B. nana KER = *B. pygmaea*.
B. plicata KER Babiaans'uintje.
B. pygmaea (BURM.) BAKER Klip'uintje.
B. ringens (L.) KER Hanekam, rattestaart.
B. stricta (AIT.) KER Babiaans'uintje, katjetie.
B. villosa (SOLAND.) KER Rooi babiaantje.
Bobar'tia spathacea (THUNB.) KER Biesroei.
Diera'ma ensifolium KOCH & BOUCHE Fairy-bell, grassy —,
hair —, wedding —.

Iridaceae, *con.*

- Ferra'ria undulata* L. etc. Krulletje, spinnekop'blom,
uiltje.
- Free'sia refracta* (JACQ.) KLATT Aandblom, flissie, kammetje.
Buttercup, freesia.
- Geissorhi'za graminifolia* BAKER Wit zijdeblom, — zijsie.
- G. hirta* KER Zijde'blom, (zij' —), zijsie.
- Gladi'olus alatus* L. Kalkoentje, kipkippers.
- G. bicolor* (ECKL.) BAKER Geel kalkoentje.
- G. blandus* AIT. Berg'pijpie. White africaner,
painted lady.
- G. Bolusii* BAKER Tulbagh bell.
- G. brevifolius* JACQ. Rooi'pijpie.
- G. cardinalis* CURT. Nieuwjaars'blom, waterval' —.
- G. debilis* KER, Painted lady.
- G. hastatus* THUNB. etc.
- G. edulis* BURCH. etc. Klein aandblom, patrijs'uintje.
Small africaner.
- G. formosus* KLATT Paars'kalkoentje.
- G. gracilis* JACQ. Zand'pijpie (Flats).
- G. grandis* THUNB. Aand'pijpie, reebok'blom.
Large brown africaner.
- G. hastatus* THUNB. Vlei'pijpie.
- G. hirsutus* JACQ. Zandveld'lelie (Clnw.). Pink
africaner.
- G. hyalinus* JACQ. Klip'lelie, — pijpie.
- (*G. strictus*)
- G. involutus* DEL. Blue bell (George).
- G. maculatus* SWEET Small brown africaner.
- G. orchidiflorus* ANDR. Groen kalkoentje, vaal —.
- G. psittacinus* HOOK. Natal lily.
- G. recurvus* L. Zand'lelie, — pijpie (Cedar
mts.). Mauve africaner.
- G. spathaceus* PAPPE Bak'pijpie. Blue bell (Cldn.).
- G. tenellus* JACQ. Brown africaner (Bokkeveld).
- G. trichonemifolius* KER Geel'pijpie.
- G. tristis* L. Reebok'blom, vlei-aand' —.
- G. tristis* L. var. *concolor* SALISB. Aandblom, trompetter.
- G. villosus* KER. etc. Blauw'pijpie. Lapmouse.
- G. Watsonius* THUNB. Rooi'pijpie. Red africaner.
- Hesperan'tha cinnamomea* KER Kaneelblom, kaneeltje.
- H. falcata* (THUNB.) KER Avondbloemetje (aandblom).
- H. radiata* KER etc. Evening-flower.

Iridaceae, *con.*

- Hexaglo'ttis longifolia* (JACQ.) VENT. Vogelstruis'uintje,
zwartbast' —, zwart —.
- Home'ria aurantiaca* SWEET Rooi tulp. Red tulip.
- H. collina* VENT. Geel tulp. Yellow tulip.
- H. miniata* SWEET Rooi tulp. Red tulip.
- H. pallida* BAKER Transvaal tulp.
- I'xia flexuosa* L. Korenblom.
- I. maculata* L. etc. Geel kalossie (klossie). Yellow
Ixia.
- I. ovata* KLATT Rooi kalossie. Red Ixia.
- I. viridiflora*, LAM. Groen kalossie. Green Ixia.
- Lapeyrou'sia corymbosa* (L.) KER Korenblom.
- L. fissifolia* KER Nageltjes.
- Melasphae'rula graminea* (L. F.) KER Baard'mannetje.
- Morae'a bituminosa* (L. F.) KER Teeruintje.
- M. edulis* KER Uintje.
- M. Pavonia* (L.) KER Pauw'blom, uiltje. Peacock
flower.
- M. polystachya* KER Blauw tulp.
- M. setacea* (THUNB.) KER Bok'uintje.
- M. spathacea* KER (NON THUNB.) Nokha.
- M. tricuspis* KER Riet'uintje.
- M. tripetala* (L. FIL.) BAKER Klein uiltje, paarde'uintje.
- M. viscaria* (L. F.) KER Teer'uintje.
- M. several spec.* Wevertje.
- Romulea rosea* (MURR.) ECKL. etc. Frutang, knikkertje
(West), spruitje.
- Spara'xis grandiflora* KER BAKER Paars kalkoentje.
var. *atropurpurea* (KLATT)
- S. grandiflora* KER Wit kalossie, boterblom.
var. *Liliago* (RED.) BAKER Buttercup (Cape).
- S. tricolor* KER Fluweelblom, fluweeltje.
- Trito'nia crocata* (L.) KER Rooi kalkoentje, — kalossie.
- T. scillaris* (L.) BAKER, Agretje, weeskinners.
- T. undulata* (BURM.) BAKER Vliegers.
- Watso'nia angusta* KER Rooipijpie.
- W. humilis* MILL. Was'pijpie.
- W. Meriana* (L.) MILL. Lak'pijpie.
- W. iridifolia* KER Zuur'kanol (— 'knol).
- W. rosea* KER Rooi'pijpie, zuurkanol.
- W. rosea* var. *alba* Arderne's Watsonia.
- W. marginata* (L. F.) KER Kanol'pijpie.
- Witse'nia maura* (L.) THUNB. Waaiertje.

25. Musaceae.

<i>Musa Davyana</i> STAFF	Wild banana (Tr.).
<i>M. Livingstoniana</i> KIRK	Wild banana (Tr.).
<i>Strelitzia augusta</i> THUNB.	Witte pisang. Bird-of-paradise flower, wild banana (Knysna).
<i>S. Reginae</i> AIT.	Gele pisang. Bird-of-paradise flower.

26. Zingiberaceae.

<i>Kaempferia Ethelae</i> WOOD	Sherungulu.
<i>K. natalensis</i> SCHLECHTER	Natal ginger.

28. Orchidaceae.

<i>Bartholima pectinata</i> (L.) R. BR.	Spider-orchid.
<i>Bonatea speciosa</i> WILLD.	Green wood-orchid.
<i>Cynorchis compacta</i> (REICHB. F.) ROLFE	Swan-orchid.
<i>Disa cornuta</i> SWARTZ	Golden-orchid.
<i>D. ferruginea</i> (THUNB.) SWARTZ	Cluster-disa.
<i>D. graminifolia</i> KER	Blue disa.
<i>D. longicornu</i> L. F.	Drip-disa, mauve —.
<i>D. spathulata</i> SW.	Ou'pa-pijp. Begging-hand.
<i>D. uniflora</i> BERG.	Bakkies'blom. Red disa, Pride-of-Table Mountain.
<i>Disperis capensis</i> (L. F.) SWARTZ etc.	Moederkappie.
<i>D. Fanniniae</i> HARV. etc.	Grannie'bonnet.
<i>Holothrix Burchellii</i> (LINDL.) REICHB. F.	Jakhals'staart.
<i>H. Lindleyana</i> REICHB. F. etc.	Tryphia.
<i>Mystacidium filicorne</i> LINDL.	Tree-orchid.
<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i> SW.	Mamma'kappie, ouma' —.
<i>Satyrium carneum</i> R. BR.	Rooi'trewa.
<i>S. coriifolium</i> SW.	Ewa'trewa, ou'ma-trewa.
<i>Schizodium flexuosum</i> (L. F.) LINDL.	Butter-and-eggs.
<i>S. inflexum</i> LINDL. etc.	Kapotje.

PART III.

Foreign Plants cultivated in the open.

This list is given only as an accessory to the book. Owing to the wide extent of the country and the widely different climate of its various parts, almost all plants of the temperate and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres as well as a number of tropical species can be reared here under proper cultivation. To enumerate them all would require far too much space. For Natal a separate list would be desirable, but we cannot include that here, especially as there are two books available which supply this information to some extent, viz. Dr. MEDLEY WOOD'S "Guide to the trees and shrubs of the Natal Botanic Garden" and Mr. T. R. SIM'S "Flowering trees and shrubs in South Africa," 1917.

PART III.

FOREIGN PLANTS

CULTIVATED IN THE OPEN.

In order to facilitate correct accentuation of the Latin names adopted by horticulturists, the accent has been placed after the syllable or vowel requiring it, thus "Sal'via"

Aardappel = Potato.

Aardbei = Strawberry.

Aardbei-boom = Arbutus.

Aard'noot = Earth-nut.

Abe'lia. *A. uniflora*, etc. (Caprifoliac.). China.

Abrikoos = Apricot.

Abutilon. Various species, e.g. *A. Darwini* (Malvac.) S. Amer.

Aca'cia (Legum.). Numerous indigenous and Australian species. See part I: Mimosa, thorn-tree, Port Jackson willow, wattle, rooi krans.

Acaly'pha. Varieties with red foliage, e.g. *A. marginata* (Euphorb.).

Acan'thus. Mostly *A. mollis* (Acanthac.) S. Eur.

Achille'a. *A. Millefolium* (yarrow) etc. (Comp.). Eur.

Agerat'um. *A. mexicanum* (Comp.) Mex.

Agretta v. **Agretje** (part I.).

Afrikanen (in Holland) = African marigold q.v.

Aga've (part I.).

Ailanthus glandulosa (Simarub.). China. "Tree of heaven."

Air plant. *Tillandsia* v. **Kanniedood** (part I.).

Ajuin = Onion.

Akkermeisie. *Leucojum aestivum*, otherwise known here as Snowdrop. (Engl. Snowflake).

Alder (part I.).

Alfalfa = Lucerne.

Algaroba (— bean). *Prosopis juliflora*. An arborescent fodder-bean from the Argentine. Also called Mesquite.

- Alkanet.** *Anchusa officinalis* (Boragin). S. Eur.
Alpi'nia, *A. nutans.* (Zingib.) India.
Aloca'sia, *A. macrorrhiza* (Aroid.) India.
Alstroemeria (Amaryllidac.). *A. aurantiaca,* etc. Chili.
Alyssum, Sweet —. *A. maritimum* (Crucif.). Eur.
Amandel = Almond.
Amaryllis. There is only one species, viz. our *A. Belladonna* q.v. The garden plants called — are mostly species of *Hippeastrum.* S. Amer.
Almond. *Amygdalus communis* (Rosac.) S. Eur.
Amaranth (part I.).
Anchusa. *A. italica* (perennial). (Boragin.). Medit. v. also Alkanet.
Anemone (Ranunculac.). Several foreign species e.g. *A. fulgens* (Medit.) and *A. japonica* (E. Asia).
Anjelier v. Pink (part I.).
Antirrhinum. *A. majus* (Scrophul.) S. Eur. Snapdragon.
Appelkoos = Apricot.
Apple. *Pirus malus* (Rosac.) Eur.
Apricot. *Prunus armeniaca* (Rosac.) Asia Minor.
Arabis (Crucif.). *A. albida,* etc. S. Russia.
Aralia v. Fatsia.
Arauca'ria. Most frequently *A. excelsa,* see Coniferae.
Ar'butus (Ericac.) *A. Unedo.* Medit.
Arrowroot. *Maranta arundinacea* (Marantac.). Trop. Amer.
Artichoke (Globe). *Cynara Scolymus* (Comp.) N. Afr.
„ (Jerusalem). *Helianthus tuberosus* (Comp.) N. Amer.
Arum. (Araceae). *A. Dracunculus,* the dragon-plant from S. Eur., and *A. palaestinum* from Asia Minor. Both with lurid and foetid flowers.
Asparagus v. part I.
Aspidistra (Liliac.). *A. elatior,* Japan. Called the Iron plant.
Aster. *Callistophus hortensis* (Comp.) China.
Avocado pear. *Persea gratissima* (Laurac.) C. Amer.
Aza'lea. (Ericac.). Various species. Asia Minor, India, etc.
- Bachelor's buttons** v. Globe amaranth (part I.).
Balsam. *Impatiens Balsamina* (Balsam.) India.
Bamboo (bamboes) v. part I.
Banana. *Musa sapientum* (Musac.) Trop. For ornamental groups *M. Ensete.*
Barley. *Hordeum sativum* (Gram.) Originally derived from *H. spontaneum* (India).
Bay tree. *Laurus nobilis* (Laurac.) Medit.

- Bead tree.** *Melia Azedarach* (Meliac.) India.
- Bean.** Numerous species and varieties of Leguminosae. The so-called French —, *Phaseolus vulgaris* (S. Amer.); the Scarlet runner, *P. multiflorus* (*P. coccineus*) S. Amer, the Broad —, *Vicia Faba* (Eur.); the Soya —, *Glycine hispida* China. The **Hyacinth** —, *Dolichos Lablab* (India). The **Kaffir** —, *Vigna sinensis*. Snijboontje = French bean.
- Bebroei eiers** v. Abutilon.
- Beef-wood.** *Casuarina Cunninghamiana*, etc. (Casuarin.) India, Austral. & E. Afr. Often called *C. equisetifolia*.
- Beet.** *Beta vulgaris*. (Chenopod.) N. Eur. Various cultivated varieties, e.g., red —, sugar —, mangold (mangelwurzel).
- Begonia.** 350 species, mostly tropical, a few only hardy enough for outdoor cultivation, e.g. *B. Evansiana* (China).
- Belombra** (bella sombra) tree. *Phytolacca dioica* (Phytol.) S. Amer.
- Bessieboom** = Bead tree.
- Bigno'nia.** Several species, esp. *B. australis* (Bignon.).
- Billber'gia.** *B. nutans* (Bromeliac.) Brazil.
- Blue bottle** = Cornflower.
- Blue tree** = Jacaranda.
- Boekweat** = Buckwheat.
- Boon** = Bean.
- Borage.** *Borago officinalis* (Boragin.) E. Medit.
- Bottle brush.** *Callistemon salignus*, etc. (Myrtac.) Austral.
- Bougainvil'lea** (Nyctaginac.). *B. spectabilis* in several varieties. Brazil.
- Bouvar'dia** (Rub.). *B. ternifolia*. C. Amer.
- Box.** *Buxus sempervirens* (Buxac.). S. Eur.
- Brazil cherry.** *Eugenia braziliensis* (Myrtac.). S. Amer.
- Bridal wreath.** *Boussingaultia baselloides* (Basellaceae, allied to Portulac.) S. Amer.
- Brinjal** = Egg plant.
- Broom.** Several spec. of *Cytinus* (Papil.). The common English —, is *C. scoparius*, the Spanish —, *Spartium junceum*. Medit.
- Brunfel'sia.** *B. americana* etc. (Solan.). Trop. America.
- Buckwheat.** *Fagopyrum esculentum* (Chenopod.). C. Asia.
- Cabbage.** *Brassica oleracea* (Cruciferae) Cult. forms are Cabbage, cauliflower, kale, broccoli, kohlrabi; originally from S. Eur.
- Cactus.** Various species of *Opuntia*, *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Melocactus*, etc, from C. Amer. Sometimes erroneously applied to species of *Euphorbia* and *Hoodia*.

- Caesalpinia.** *C. pulcherrima* (Legum.). West Indies.
- Calad'ium.** Most frequently *C. bicolor* (Arac.). Brazil.
- Calceola'ria.** Garden plants in many var., mostly derived from *C. integrifolia* and *C. corymbosa* (Scrophul.). S. Amer.
- Calendula** v. Marigold.
- Camel'ia.** (Ternstroemiaceae). *C. japonica*. E. Asia.
- Campanula** v. Canterbury bells and *Platycodon*.
- Camphor tree.** *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Laurac.). E. Asia. Some fine trees in the Stellenbosch district.
- Canary creeper.** *Tropacolum aduncum* (Tropaeolac.). S. Amer.
- Candytuft.** *Iberis sempervirens* (Cruciferae). S. Eur.
- Canna.** *C. indica* (Cannac.) India.
- Canterbury bells.** *Campanula Medium* (Campanulac.) Eur.
- Carnation.** *Dianthus Caryophyllus* (Caryophyll.). S. Eur.
- Carob bean.** *Ceratonia Siliqua* (Legum.). E. Medit.
- Carrot.** *Daucus Carota* (Umbellif.). Eur.
- Cassia** (Legum.). Frequent *C. laevigata* (*C. florida*) from Brazil, also *C. siamea* (Trop. Asia).
- Casuarina** v. Beefwood.
- Catalpa** (Bignoniac.). *C. bignonioides*. N. Amer.
- Cauliflower** v. Cabbage.
- Cayenne pepper.** *Capsicum annuum*, etc. (Solanac.) S. Amer.
- Ceano'thus.** *C. floribundus*, etc. (Rhamnac.). N. Amer.
- Celery.** *Apium gravecolens* (Umbellif.). Eur.
- Celos'ia** v. Cockscomb.
- Century plant** v. Agave (part I.).
- Centaurea** (Comp.). *C. Cyanus*, the corn flower. *C. moschata*, *C. odorata*, etc., the Sweet Sultan. Asia Minor.
- Centranthus** (Red valerian). (Valerianac.). *C. ruber*, also with white flowers, occasionally half-wild.
- Cereus grandiflorus**, etc. Night-blooming cactus. Mex.
- Cestrum**, most frequently *C. nocturnum* (Solanac.) Poisonous. Mexico.
- Ceylon rose** = Oleander.
- Chelo'ne.** *C. glabra* (Turtle-head) (Scrophular.). N. Amer.
- Cherry.** *Prunus Cerasus* (Rosac.) Eur.
- Chestnut.** *Castanea vulgaris* (Fagaceae). S. Eur.
- Chicory.** *Cichorium Intybus* (Comp.). Eur.
- Chilli.** *Capsicum minimum* (Solân.). Tropics. v. also Cayenne pepper.
- Christmas rose** v. Hydrangea.
- Christ's thorn.** *Paliurus aculeatus* (Rhamnac.) Asia Minor.
- Chrysanthemum.** *C. sinense* from E. Asia in many varieties. See also Marigold (part I.).

Cinera'ria. Many varieties produced from *Senecio Cineraria*.
Medit.

Citrus fruits. The home of the genus *Citrus* (Rutaceae) is S.E. Asia. The principal cultivated species are: *C. aurantium*, in 2 varieties, viz., var. *amara*, the **Bitter orange**, also called **Seville orange** (*C. Bigaradia*), and var. *dulcis*, the **Orange**, cultivated in a number of forms, e.g., **Malta** — or **Blood** —, **Navel** —, etc.

C. medica, the **Lemon** (Zuur lemoen) and **Lime**.

C. decumana, the **Shaddock** (Pompelmoes).

C. nobilis, the **Mandarine** (Naartje).

None of these were known to the ancient Greeks or Romans. The lemon (variety "Cedra") reached Italy about the year 300. The orange was brought to Europe by the Portuguese in the 16th century.

Clarkia (Oenotheraceae). *C. elegans*, etc. California.

Clema'tis. *C. Viticella* etc. (Ranuncul.). Spain, v. also part I.

Clover (cult.) Several species of *Trifolium* (Legum.).
T. pratense (Red —), *T. album* (White —), *T. incarnatum* (Crimson —) and *T. hybridum* (Alsike —) Eur.

Cobaea (Polemoniaceae). *C. scandens*. Mex.

Cock's-comb. *Celosia cristata* (Amarant.) Eur.

Coffee. *Coffea arabica* (Rub.) and some other species.
Formerly also cultivated in Natal.

Coleus (Lab.). *C. Blumei*, etc. Java.

Coloca'sia. *C. antiquorum* (Arac.) India. The so-called Yam, along water-furrows of the coastal districts.

Columbine. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, etc. (Ranunculac.) N. Eur.

Coniferae. Many species occasionally (from various parts of the world). Frequent are: *Pinus Pinea* (Medit.), the **Stone-pine** (Den'pijn); *P. pinaster* (*P. maritima*) (Medit.), the **Cluster pine** (Zee'den); *P. halepensis* (Medit.), the **Aleppo-pine**; *P. canariensis*, the **Canary Islands pine**; *P. insignis*, from California. On T. Mt. etc. *P. silvestris*, the **Scotch fir** (Grove den). *Cupressus sempervirens* (Medit.), the **Cypress** found in many old graveyards, now more frequently *C. macrocarpa*, (**Monterey** —) from California. *Thuja orientalis*, the **Arbor Vitae** from China; *Araucaria excelsa*, the **Norfolk Islands pine**, from the southern Australian islands; *A. imbricata*, the **Monkey-puzzle** from Chili, and others from America and New Zealand; *Taxodium distichum*, the **Swamp cypress**, from Virginia.

Calli'tris cupressiformis, the **Oysterbay pine**, and *C. robusta*, etc. from Australia; *Cryptomeria japonica* etc.;

Cedrus deodora (Himalayas) and *C. atlantica*, the Atlas cedar.

- Convolvulus** v. Morning glory. Also other species.
- Coreop'sis.** Several species, esp. *C. tinctoria* (Comp.), with a dark brown centre of the capitulum. N. Amer.
- Cornflower.** *Centaurea Cyanus* (Comp.). Eur.
- Corynocar'pus.** *C. laevigatus.* (Corynocarpaceae, near Aquifoliac.). New. Zeal. Poisonous.
- Cosmos** (Comp.). Mostly *C. bipinnatus* from Mexico.
- Cotton.** Especially *Gossypium herbaceum* (India) and *G. peruvianum* (Brazil). Malvaceae.
- Cow-pea.** *Vigna sinensis* (Papil.). E. Asia.
- Crabs'eyes** v. Love bean (part I).
- Cress** v. Water —, Indian —, etc.
- Crinum** (Amaryllid.). Various indigenous (v. part I) and foreign species, e.g. *C. pedunculatum* (Austral.).
- Cucumber** v. Gourds.
- Custard apple.** *Anona reticulata* (Anonac.). W. Indies.
- Cypress** v. Coniferae.
- Cy'clamen** (Primulaceae). Numerous species from S. Eur., Asia Minor, etc., e.g., *C. europaeum* from the Alps.
- Cydo'nia** (Rosac.) *C. japonica.* From E. Asia. Several varieties of colour.
- Daffodil.** *Narcissus Pseudonarcissus* (Amaryllid.) Eur.
- Dahlia** (Comp.). *D. variabilis,* etc. Mexico.
- Daisy.** The British —, *Bellis perennis;* the Oxeye — (gardens), *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (part I.).
- Dandelion** (Comp.). *Taraxacum dens leonis.* Eur.
- Daphne** (Thymel.). *D. odora,* from Japan, one of the ever-green species. *D. Genkwa* (*D. Fortunei*) flowering in a leafless condition (like the common English *D. Mezereum*). From China.
- Date** v. Palms.
- Datu'ra** v. Moonflower.
- Delphi'nium** (Ranuncul.) *D. Ajacis.* Switzerland.
- Den** v. Conifers.
- Deutzia** (Saxifragac.) *D. crenata.* Japan.
- Diervil'lea** (Weige'lia). *D. rosea* (Caprifoliac.). China.
- Doddegras** = Timothy v. Grasses.
- Dracae'na** (Liliac.). One indigenous species, others introd.
- Dragon plant.** *Arum Dracunculus* (Arac.). S. Eur.
- Duranta** (Verben.). *D. Plumieri.* S. Amer.
- Dutchman's pipe.** *Aristolochia Siphon* (Aristol.). N. Amer.

- Earth-nut.** *Arachis hypogaea* (Legum.). Brazil.
 „ **pea.** *Voandzeia subterranea* (Legum.). C. Afr.
Echeveria. *E. metallica* (Crassulac.). Mex.
E'chium (Borragin.). *E. giganteum*, etc. Canary Islands.
Egg plant. *Solanum melolonga* (Solan.). S. Amer.
Eikenboom = Oak.
Eik (Turksche). *Quercus Cerris*. Medit.
Elder. *Sambucus nigra* (Caprifoliac.). Eur.
Elm. Occasionally in sheltered spots *Ulmus montana*
 (Ulmac.). Eur.
Els v. Alder.
Endive. *Cichorium Endivia* (Comp.). India.
Epiphyllum (Cact.). *E. truncatum*. S. Amer.
Erigeron. *E. speciosum* (Comp.). N. Amer.
Erwt = Pea.
Erythrina. Several indigenous species. In gardens often
E. Crista galli (Legumin.). Brazil.
Eschschol'tzia (Papaver.). *E. californica*. N. Amer.
Eucalyp'tus (gums). About 160 species in Australia.
 Frequently planted in South Africa are *E. globulus*, the
Blue gum, also called **Fever tree**, because it has proved
 itself very effective for rendering swampy localities
 habitable by drying them up (Algeria, Italy);
E. amygdalina (**Peppermint** —); *E. cornuta* (**Yate** —);
E. corynocalyx (**Sugar** —); *E. ficifolia* (**Crimson-**
Flowering —) in several shades of red; *E. rostrata* (**Red**
 —); *E. viminalis* (**Willow** —).
Euphorbia (Euphorbiac.). *E. splendens*. Madag.
Euvo'nymus. *E. japonica* with variegated foliage.
 (Celastrinac.). Japan.
Evening primrose v. part I.

Fatsia (Araliac.). *F. japonica*. E. Asia.
Ficus. Several tropical species from C. Afr. and India, e.g.,
F. elastica. See also Fig and Sycamore.
Fig. *Ficus Carica* (Morac.). S. Eur.
Fir v. Conifers.
Flamboyant. *Poinciana regia* (Legum.). Madagascar.
Flame tree. *Sterculia acerifolia* (*Brachychiton*).
 (Sterculiac.). Mex.
Flax. *Linum usitatissimum* (Linac.). Eur.
Florida water-pest = Water-hyacinth.
Forget me not v. part I.
Forsy'thia. *F. suspensa*, etc. (Oleac.). China.

- Fourcroya** (Amaryll.). *F. gigantea* from Mexico = Mauritius hemp.
- Four o'clock.** *Mirabilis Jalapa* (Nyctagin.). S. Amer.
- Foxglove.** *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophul.). Eur.
- Fuch'sia.** Various species from S. Amer. (Onagraceae), esp.:
F. fulgens with tubular flowers, *F. coccinea*, *F. globosa*
 and *F. Riccartoni* in many varieties.
- Furze** (Gorse). *Ulex europaeus* (Legum.)
- Gaillar'dia.** (Comp.) *G. picta*. N. Amer.
- Gardenia** v. Katjepiering.
- Garlic.** *Allium sativum* (Lil.). E. India.
- Gaura.** *G. Lindheimeri* (Oenotherac.). N. Amer.
- Geranium** v. part I.
- Gerst** = Barley.
- Geum.** *G. Chilense* (Rosac.). S. Amer.
- Giant reed.** *Arundo Donax*. N.E. Afr.
- Gilia.** *G. coronopifolia* (perennial). (Polemoniaceae). N. Amer.
- Ginger.** *Zingiber officinale* (Zingib.). E. Indies.
- Gingko.** *G. biloba*. (Gingkoac., an order intermediate between
 Cycadaceae and Coniferae). China.
- Gledit'schia.** *G. triacanthos* (Legum.). N. Amer.
- Gloxi'nia** (gardeners'). Most varieties derived from *Sinningia
 speciosa* (Gesneraceae). Brazil.
- Gode'tia** (Onagraceae). *G. Willdenowiana*. N. Amer.
- Golden feather** v. Pyrethrum.
- Golden rod.** *Solidago virga aurea* (Comp.). Eur.
- „ willow v. Rooikrans (part I.).
- Gooseberry** (Barbadoes —) *Peireskia aculeata* (Cact.).
 W. Indies.
- Gooseberry (Cape —)** (part I.).
- Gourds** (Cucurbitaceae). *Cucumis sativus*, the **Cucumber**
 (Komkommer) from North India; *C. Melo*, the **Sweet
 melon**, originally from N. India. *Citrullus vulgaris*, the
Kaffir water-melon (S.A.), also the **sweet Water-
 melon**. *Cucurbita moschata*, the **Musk-melon**
 (Spaans'spek); *C. Pepo*, the **Pumpkin** (Pompoen), in
 many varieties and subspecies, one of them being the
Vegetable marrow, others grown for ornamental pur-
 poses, viz., the **Apple—, pear— orange-gourd**; *C. melopepo*,
 the **Squash**, all three species from C. Amer. *Lagenaria
 vulgaris*, the **Kalabash**, probably from Abyssinia. *Sechium
 edule*, the **Climbing gourd**, fruit used as a vegetable.
Trichosanthes anguina, the **Snake gourd** of India, when
 young used as a vegetable. Also called the **Guada-bean**

or Solomons Islands gourd and praised in pompous advertisements for its numerous fruits "each sufficient for a family meal." Grown in subtropical regions as a curiosity.

- Grape vine.** *Vitis vinifera* (Vitac.) S. Eur. Often grafted on *V. riparia* and other N. Amer. species.
Grenadilla. *Passiflora quadrangularis* and others (Passiflor.). Brazil.

GRASSES: (*For others v. part I.*)

- Bamboo** (gardens). *Bambusa Balcooa*. India.
Bird seed v. Canary grass (part I.).
Boer manna. *Setaria italica* var. *germanica*. Eur.
Cocksfoot. *Dactylis glomerata*. Eur.
Fescue (Tall). *Festuca arundinacea*. Eur.
Imfeh = Suiker riet.
Kaffir corn. *Sorghum vulgare*. Tropics.
Kentucky blue grass. *Poa pratensis*. Eur.
Kikuya grass. *Pennisetum longistylum*.
Meadow foxtail *Alopecurus pratensis*. Eur.
Oat grass (Tall). *Arrhenatherum elatius* (Fransch raaigras).
Pampas grass. *Cortaderia argentea*. S. Amer.
Spanish reed. *Arundo Donax*. Medit.
Suiker riet. *Sorghum saccharatum*. Tropics.
Teff. *Poa* (*Eragrostis*) *abyssinica*. Abess.
Teosinte. *Euchlaena mexicana*. Mex.
Timothy. *Phleum pratense*. Eur.

- Grevil'lea** (Proteaceae). *G. robusta*. E. Austral.
Ground nut = Earth nut.
Guava. *Psidium Guayava* (Myrtac.). West Indies.
Guelder rose. Cultivated var. of *Viburnum Opulus* (Caprifol.). Eur.
Gums v. Eucalyptus.
Gypso'phila. Mostly *G. paniculata* and *G. elegans* (Caryophyll.). S. Eur.

- Habrotham'nus** (Solanac.). Allied to *Cestrum*. Frequent in gardens *H. roseum* and *H. elegans*. Mexico.
Ha'kea (Proteaceae). *H. suaveolens*, etc., Australia.
Haver = Oats.

- Hawthorn.** *Crataegus oxyacantha* (Ros.). Eur. Another species with persistent clusters of orange fruits is *C. pyracantha* from S. Eur.
- Hazelnut.** *Corylus avellana* (Betulaceae). N. Eur.
- Hedychium** (Zingib.) *H. Gardnerianum*. India.
- Heliotrope** (Boragin.). *Heliotropium peruvianum*. S. Amer.
- Hemerocal'lis** (Lil.). *H. fulva*. Eur.-Asia.
- Hemp (Hennep)** *Cannabis sativa* (Urticac.). India.
- Hibis'cus.** Various species. In gardens most frequently *H. Rosa sinensis*. (Malvac.) E. Asia.
- Hippeas'trum** (Amaryllidac.). *H. equestre*, etc., often called "Amaryllis." Trop. Amer.
- Holly.** (D. Hulst). *Ilex Aquifolium* (Aquifoliac.). Eur.
- Hollyhock.** *Althaea rosea* (Malv.). Asia Minor.
- Honesty.** *Lunaria biennis* (Crucif.). Eur.
- Honey locust tree** = *Gleditschia*.
- Honeysuckle.** *Lonicera* (part I.).
- Hoornpapaver (Horned poppy).** *Glaucium flavum* (Papaver.). Asia Minor.
- Horse chestnut.** *Aesculus Hippocastanum* (Order Sapindales). Greece.
- „ **radish.** *Cochlearia Armoracia*. (Crucif.) S. Eur.
- Hyacinth v. part I.**
- Hydrangea** (Saxifragac.). *H. Hortensia*. Japan.
- Hymenocallis** (Amaryllid.). *H. littoralis*, etc. Trop. Amer.
- Hype'ricum.** (Guttiferae) *H. calycinum* from Eur. and several American species.
- Iberis** = Candytuft.
- Ilex v. Oak** (evergreen).
- Imfeh v. Grasses.**
- Indian cress** = *Tropaeolum*.
- Indian shot** = *Canna*.
- Iris.** Many species. Most frequently *I. germanica* (Flag) and *I. Xiphium* (Spanish iris).
- Iron plant v. Aspidistra.**
- Ivy** (part I.).
- Jacaran'da** (Bignoniac.). *J. mimosaeifolia*. Brazil.
- Jamboes v. Myrtaceae.**
- Japanese lucky bush v. Nandina.**
- Japonica v. Camellia.**
- Jasmine.** *Jasminum officinale* (Oleac.). N. India.
- Jerusalem cherry.** *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. (Solan.). Canary Isl.

- Jonquil** (Sweet scented —). *Narcissus Jonquilla* (Amaryll.).
Medit.
- Judas tree.** *Cercis Siliquastrum* (Legum.). S. Eur. The
flowers pink, used as a spice.
- Juniper** (Coniferae). *Juniperus virginiana*, rarely *J.*
communis. Eur.
- Kaffir corn** v. Sorghum.
- Kaktus** = Cactus.
- Kalabash** v. Gourds.
- Kalaliblad** (probably corrupted from *Caladium* (Arac.) or
Colocasia). Rootstock used for feeding pigs.
- Kalmus** (kalmoes) (Sweet flag). *Acorus Calamus* (Arac.).
Originally from E. Asia.
- Kamperfoelie** = Honeysuckle.
- Karmedik.** *Cnicus benedictus* (Comp.). Medit.
- Katjepiering** (gardens). *Gardenia jasminoides*. (Rub.) from
East. Asia. For wild — v. part I.
- Katoen** = Cotton plant.
- Kenne'dya** (Legum.). *K. eximia* and *K. rubicunda*. Austral.
shrublets.
- Kerria.** *K. japonica* (Rosac.). Japan.
- Klaver** v. Clover.
- Knoflook** = Garlic.
- Kochia.** *K. trichophylla*. (Chenopod.). Greece.
- Kohlrabi, Knolkool** (Koolrap boven de grond). A variety of
Brassica oleracea.
- Korenblom** = Cornflower.
- Kruistemint.** *Mentha crispa*. S. Eur.
- Kweeper** (kweeper) = Quince.
- Laburnum.** *Cytinus Laburnum* (Legum.). S. Eur.
- Lagerstroemia** (Lythrac.). *L. indica*. Trop. Asia.
- Lalcentje.** A very small variety of Spanspek (v. gourds).
- Lantana.** *L. Camara* (Verben.). S. Amer.
- Larkspur** v. Delphinium.
- Laurel** (D: Laurier), *Laurus nobilis*.* From the Mediter-
ranean. Yields bay-leaves and laurel-oil.
- Laurustinus**, not a *Laurus* but *Viburnum Tinus* (Caprifol.).
S. Eur.
- Lavatera** v. Mallow.
- Lavender.** *Lavandula vera* (Lab.). Medit.
- Leek.** *Allium Porrum* (Lil.). S. Eur.
- Leeuwenbekkie** = Snapdragon.
- Leitchie.** *Litchi chinensis* (Sapindae.). E. Asia.

Lemon v. Citrus.

Lettuce. *Lactuca sativa*, derived from *L. Scariola*, S. Eur., the latter here a common garden weed.

Ligula'ria (Comp.). *L. Kaempferi*. China.

Lijnzaad = Linseed.

Lilac. *Syringa vulgaris* (Oleac.). C. Eur.

Lily (White —). *Lilium candidum* (Lil.) S. Eur.;

Tiger —, *Tigridium pavonia* (Irid.) C. Amer.

Lime v. Citrus.

Lina'ria. Several species, e.g. *L. maroccana* (Scroph.). N. Afr.

Linseed. Obtained from the flax plant, q.v.

Linum. *L. grandiflorum*. (Linac.). N. Afric.

Liquorice plant. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leg.). Medit.

Locust bean v. Carob.

Loquat. *Eriobotrya japonica* (Ros.) E. Asia.

Love-lies-bleeding. *Amarantus caudatus* (Amarant.).
E. Indies.

Lucerne. *Medicago sativa* (Leg.). Persia. The Tree — is
M. arborea.

Luffa (Cucurbit.) *L. cylindrica*. S. Asia.

Lupine (Legum.) *Lupinus luteus* (yellow), *L. angustifolius*
(blue). S. Eur.

Magno'lia. *M. grandiflora*, *M. macrophylla*, (Magnoliac.).
N. Amer.

Maid of the mist. *Gladiolus Quartinianus*. Extending from
Abyssinia to East Africa and the Zambesi. Flowers red
to pale lemon-yellow, the latter variety known from the
Victoria Falls (*G. primulinus*).

Maize (mielies, mealies). *Zea mays* (Gram.). C. Amer.

Mallow. *Malva*. Various species. *M. moschata* (Malvac.).
Brit. *M. mauritiana* (tall). Crete.

„ , Tree —. *Lavatera arborea* (Malvac.). Medit.

Malope. *M. malacoides* (Malvac.). Medit.

Mandarine v. Citrus.

Mandevil'la (Apocynaceae). Over 40 species. *M. suaveolens*.
Brazil.

Mangelwurzel = Beet.

Mango. *Mangifera indica* (Anacard.) S. Asia.

Mangold v. Beet.

Margriet (Wit —). *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Comp.).
Eur.

Marigolds (Introd.). Various composites. The common —
(goudsblom), *Calendula officinalis* (S. Eur.); the French
— and African — are species of *Tagetes* from Mexico.

- Marjoram, Sweet** — *Origanum vulgare* (Lab.). Eur.
- Marty'nia** (Pedaliac.). *M. proboscidea*. Mexico.
- Marvel of Peru**. *Mirabilis longiflora* (Nyctagin). S. Amer.
- Mauritius hemp** v. Fourcroya.
- „ **-thorn**. *Caesalpinia sepiaria*. (Legum.) S.E. Asia.
- May** (English) = Hawthorn. In S.A.: *Spiraea* (v. part I.).
- Medlar**. *Mespilus germanica* (Rosac.). C. Eur.
- Melilot** (part I.).
- Melon** v. Gourds.
- Michaelmas daisy**. *Aster Amellus*, etc. (Comp.). Eur.
- Mignonette**. *Reseda odorata* (Resedac.). Egypt.
- Millet**. *Panicum miliaceum* (Gram.). India.
- Mi'mulus** (Scrophular.). *M. luteus*. Chili.
- Mint**. (D. Munt). *Mentha piperita*. (Labiatae) perhaps a form of *M. aquatica*. Eur.
- Monkey-nut** = Pea-nut.
- Montbre'tia** = Section of *Aristea* (indigenous).
- Moon flower**. *Datura suaveolens* (Solanac.) Mexico.
- Monste'ra** (Araceae). *M. deliciosa*. Mexico.
- Morning glory**. *Pharbitis hispida* (*Ipomoea purpurea*) (Convolvul.) S. Amer.
- Mothcatcher**. *Araujia sericifera** (from Brazil). As in other asclepiads each stamen of the flower is provided with a split gland, in which a foot or the proboscis of a visiting insect may become jammed. Strong insects pull the gland out and free themselves in this way, but smaller moths are unable to do so and perish.
- Mulberry**. *Morus alba* (West. China) and *M. nigra* (Persia). Moraceae.
- Mullein** v. Verbascum.
- Mustard**. *Brassica alba* (Crucif.). Eur.
- Myrtle**. *Myrtus communis* (Myrtac.). S. Eur.
- „ (Australian —). *Leptospermum laevigatum*. (Myrt.). S. Austral.
- Naartje** v. Citrus.
- Nandi'na** (Berberid.) *N. domestica*. The Japanese **Lucky bush**.
- Narcis'sus** (Amaryllid.). *N. poeticus*. Medit.
- Nastur'tium** = Tropaeolum.
- Nectarine**, a variety of peach, q.v.
- Nemo'phila** (Hydrophyllac.). *N. insignis*. California.
- Nepeta** v. Kattekruid (part I).
- New Zealand flax**. *Phormium tenax*. (Liliac.). New Zeal.
- Nicotiana** (Solanac.). *N. alata* (*N. affinis*). Brazil.

Nigel'la. *N. damascena* (Ranuncul.). S. Eur.
Nymphaea v. Waterlily (part I).

Oak. *Quercus pedunculata* (Cupuliferae). Eur.

„ , Cork —. *Q. suber*. N. Afr.

„ (Evergreen). *Quercus. Ilex*, the Holly-oak. S. Eur.

„ , Turkish —. *Q. Cerris*. Deciduous. Also several Amer. species, e.g. *Q. alba* (White —), *Q. ruber* (Red —).

Oats. *Avena sativa* (England). The Algerian — from North Africa *A. sterilis*.

Oleander. *Nerium oleander* (Apocynac.). Asia Minor.

Olive v. part I.

Onion. *Allium Cepa* (Lil.). C. Asia.

Orange v. Citrus.

Orange creeper. *Doxantha capreolata* (Bignoniac.) N. Amer.

Osage orange. *Maclura aurantica*. (Morac.). N. Amer.

Osier v. Willow.

Paarde' boon = Broadbean.

Paeony. *Paeonia officinalis* (Ranuncul.). S. Eur.

Palestine arum. *Arum palaestinum* (Arac.). Asia Minor.

Palms. Two indigenous and numerous subtropical species planted for ornamental purposes, especially in the warmer districts and near the coast. The two hardiest foreign kinds appear to be *Phoenix dactylifera*, the **date palm** from Mesopotamia, and *Pritchardia filamentosa*, from South California.

Pampoen v. Gourds.

Pancratium (Amaryllid.). *P. maritimum*, etc. (Spider lily).
Medit.

Pansy. A cultivated form of *Viola tricolor* (Violac.). Eur.

Papaver v. part I. Also Poppy.

Papaw. Name often employed erroneously for the Papaya, q.v.

Papaya. (Often called Papaw). *Carica Papaya* (Caricaceae). from Mexico. Contains a digestive substance similar to pepsine. The true papaw plant is *Asimina triloba* (Dunal) of subtropical No. America, belonging to Anonaceae.

Papyrus. *Cyperus Papyrus* (Cyperac.). Trop. Afr.

Parlour palm v. Aspidistra.

Parsley. *Petroselinum sativum* (Umbellif.). East. Medit.

Parsnip (Pastinak). *Pastinaca sativa* (Umbell.). Eur.

Passion flower v. part I.

Patat = Sweet potato.

Paulow'nia. *P. imperialis*. (Bignoniac.). Japan.

- Pea.** *Pisum sativum* (Legum.) Eur. The **cow-pea** is *Vigna sinensis*, and the **Sweet-pea** *Lathyrus odoratus*, originally from Sicily.
- Pea-nut** = Earth-nut.
- Peach.** *Prunus Persica*. (Rosac.). Asia Minor.
- Pear** (D: Peer). *Pirus communis* (Rosac.). Eur.
- Pelargonium** v. Geranium (part I).
- Pentaste'mon** (Scrophulariac.). *P. Wrightii*. Texas.
- Pepper tree.** *Schinus molle* (Anacardiaceae). C. & S. Amer.
- Perilla.** *P. nankinensis* (Lab.). A red-coloured foliage-plant.
China.
- Periwinkle** v. part I.
- Persik** (perskie) = Peach.
- Persimmon.** *Diospyros Kaki* (Sapotac.). E. Asia.
- Petu'nia.** (Scrophular.). *P. violacea*. S. Amer.
- Phace'lia.** *P. campanularia*, etc. (Campanul.). California.
- Philadel'phus** (Saxifrag.). *P. grandiflorus*. N. Amer.
- Phlox.** (Polemoniaceae). *P. Drummondii*. Texas.
- Phyge'lius** (Scrophular.). *P. capensis*. East. Cape Prov.
- Pine** v. Conifers.
- Pine apple.** *Ananas sativus* (Bromeliaceae) S. Amer.
- Pink, Chinese** —. *Dianthus sinensis*, v. also part I.
- Pittospo'rum** (Pittosporaceae). *P. undulatum*. Austral.
- Plantain** (part I.).
- Platycodon.** *P. grandiflorum*. (Campanul.). China.
- Plum.** *Prunus domestica* (Ros.). Asia Minor.
- Poincet'tia** (Euphorb.). *P. pulcherrima*. C. Amer.
- Polian'thes** = Tuberose.
- Pomegranate.** *Punica granatum* (Punicaceae). S.W. Asia.
- Pompelmoes** v. Citrus.
- Pompoen** v. Gourds.
- Poplar** v. part I. The **Lombardy** — is *P. pyramidalis*
(*P. fastigiata*).
- Poppy** (garden). *Papaver somniferum* (Papav.). Asia Minor.
- Port Jackson willow** v. Acacia (part I.).
- Portula'ca** (Portulak) (part I.).
- Potato.** *Solanum tuberosum*. (Solanac.). Andes of Peru.
- Potato creeper.** Several species. *Solanum jasminifolium*, from Brazil, with trusses of whitish flowers. *S. Wendlandii* with large leaves and large blue flowers (flower-buds eaten by fowls).
- Pride of India** = Lagerstroemia.
- Primrose.** *Primula vulgaris*, and the **Cowslip** *P. veris*. (Primulac.). Eur.

- Primula.** Favourite pot plants, occasionally in the open. Most frequently *P. sinensis*. Also *P. Auricula* in many varieties (Alps); *P. altaica* (N. Afric.) and *P. obconica* (irritating).
- Privet.** *Ligustrum japonicum*. (Oleaceae). Also *L. vulgare*.
- Pruim = Plum.**
- Pumpkin v. Gourds.**
- Purslane v. Portulaca.**
- Pyre'thrum.** *P. parthenium* (Comp.). Eur.
- Quince.** *Cydonia vulgaris* (Ros.). Asia Minor.
- Radish (Radijs).** Cultivated forms of *Raphanus Raphanistrum* (Crucif.).
- Ranonkel v. Ranunculus.**
- Ranun'culus.** *R. asiaticus*. S. Eur.
- Rape.** *Brassica Rapa* (Crucif.). S. Eur.
- Rapen = Turnips.**
- Rhododen'dron.** In our gardens mostly varieties of *R. ponticum* (Ericac.). W. Asia.
- Rhubarb (gardens).** *Rheum rhaponticum* and *R. undulatum* (Polygonac.). E. Asia.
- Rice-paper tree.** *Fatsia japonica* (Araliac.). E. Asia.
- Ridder'spoor v. Delphinium.**
- Robinia.** (Legum.) *R. pseudacacia*. N. Amer.
- Rocket, Sweet—,** *Hesperis matronalis* (Crucif.). E. Eur.
- Rogge v. Rye.** For Wild — v. part I.
- Rose (Roos).** Many cultivated species from Eur. and Asia. v. also part I.
- Rose apple.** *Eugenia malaccensis*. (Myrtac.). India.
- Rosemary (Rozemarijn).** *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Lab.). S. Eur.
- Rudbec'kia.** *R. Drummondii* (Comp.). Texas.
- Rue.** *Ruta graveolens* (Rutac.). S. Eur.
- Rye.** *Secale cereale* (Gram.). Originally from *S. montanum*, W. Asia.
- Sage.** *Salvia officinalis* (Lab.). S. Eur. v. also part I.
- Sainfoin.** *Onobrychis sativa* (Legum.). Eur.
- Salpiglos'sis.** *S. sinuata* (Solan.). Chili.
- Salsify.** *Scorzonera hispanica* (Comp.). Spain.
- Sal'via.** *S. splendens*. (Lab.). S. Amer.; *S. Benthamiana*, the so-called Winter —, from Brazil.
- Scabio'sa.** Principally *S. atropurpurea* (Sweet scabious). (Dipsac.) and *S. caucasica* (lilac or mauve flowers).
- Schorseneer = Salsify.**
- Scilla.** *S. peruviana* (Lil.) from the Medit. v. also Squill (part I).

- Scorzone'ra** (Schorseneer). *S. hispanica* (Comp.). S. Eur.
- Screw pine.** *Pandanus*. Various trop. species.
- Sering** (so-called "Indian Syringa"). *Melia Azedarach* (Meliac.); S. Asia. For Syringa v. Lilac.
- Serradella.** *Ornithopus sativus* (Legum.). Eur.
- Shaddock** v. Citrus.
- Shallot.** *Allium ascalonicum* (Liliac.). S. Eur.
- Shasta daisy.** A variety of the Ox-eye-daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, much improved by LUTHER BURBANK.
- Silene.** *S. pendula* (Caryophyll.). Sicily. Also indigenous spec.
- Silky oak.** *Grevillea robusta* (Prot.). E. Austral.
- Sisal hemp.** *Agave rigida* var. *sisalana* (Amaryllid.). C. Amer.
- Snail creeper.** *Phaseolus Caracalla* (Papil.). S. Amer.
- Snapdragon** = Antirrhinum.
- Sneeuwbal** v. Gelder rose.
- Snowdrop.** In S.A. garden *Leucojum vernum* (Amaryllid.).
The so-called Algerian — is *Allium triquetrum* (Lil.).
- Sorghum.** *Sorghum vulgare* (Gram.). Kaffircorn, Durrah. C. Africa.
- Sorrel** (Natal). *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. (Malvac.). Introd. by Indians.
- Sour sop.** *Anona muricata* (Anonac.). S. Amer.
- Spaans' spek** v. Gourds.
- Spaanse riet** = Spanish reed.
- Spanish Reed** (Italian reed). *Arundo Donax*,* nearly allied to our common reed (*Phragmites*). Used for fences, etc. (Eastern). The "Spanish Cane" is derived from several species of palms, e.g., *Calamus Rotang* (E. Ind.)
- Spider lily.** *Pancratium* (Amaryllidac.).
- Spinach.** *Spinacia oleracea* (Chenopod.). W. Asia.
- Spirae'a.** *S. prunifolia* ("May") (Rosac.). Japan.
- Spreke'lia.** *S. formosissima* (Maltese lily).
- Squash** v. Gourds.
- Stephano'tis** (Asclepiad.). *S. floribunda*. Madagascar.
- Stock.** *Matthiola annua*, *M. incana*, etc. (Crucifer.). Eur.
The Night-scented — is *Hesperis tristis*. Eur.
- Stokroos** = Hollyhock.
- Strawberry.** *Fragaria vesca* (Ros.). Eur.
- „ tree = Arbutus.
- Streptosolen** (Solan.). *S. Jamesoni*. Ecuador.
- Sugar apple** (Sweet sop). *Anona squamosa* (Anonac.). W. Ind.
- „ cane. *Saccharum officinarum*. (Gram.). Originally from Bengal.

- Sunflower. *Helianthus annuus* (Comp.). N. Amer.
 Swan River daisy. *Brachycoma iberidifolia* (Comp.). West Austral.
 Swede. (Swedish turnip). (Koolraap). *Brassica Napus* (Cruciferae). Eur.
 Sweet cane. *Sorghum saccharatum* (Gram.). Variety of *S. vulgare*.
 „ flag. *Acorus Calamus* (Arac.). Eur.
 „ pea. *Lathyrus odoratus* (Leg.). Sicily.
 „ potato. *Ipomoea Batatas* (Convolvulac.). S. Amer.
 „ Sultan v. Centaurea.
 „ William. *Dianthus barbatus* (Caryophyllac.). S. Eur.
 Sword bean. *Canavalia ensiformis* (Legum.). Trop.
 Sycamore. *Ficus sycomorus* (Morac.). Egypt. Applied in England to *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, a maple from Central Eur. (False —) and in N. Amer. to *Platanus occidentalis* (Plane tree).
 Syringa v. Lilac and Sering (part I).
- Tagasaste. *Cytisus proliferus* (Leg.). Canary Islands.
 Tage'tes v. Marigold.
 Tamarind tree. *Tamarindus indica* (Legum.).
 Tamarisk v. part I.
 Tandzaad = Black jack.
 Tares v. Vetch.
 Tarwe = Wheat.
 Tea plant. *Thea chinensis* (Ternstroemiaceae). E. Asia.
 Teco'ma. (Bignoniaceae). *T. radicans*, v. *Tecomaria* (in index).
 Thunberg'ia. *T. alata*, etc. (Acanthaceae). Indigenous.
 Thyme. *Thymus vulgare* (Lab.). S. Eur.
 Tithonia (Comp.), *T. speciosa*. Mex.
 Tobacco. *Nicotiana Tabacum* (Solan.). C. Amer.
 Tomato (Tomaat). *Solanum Lycopersicum* (Solan.). Peru.
 Tree of heaven v. Ailanthus.
 Tropae'olum (wrongly called Nasturtium). (Geraniaceae).
T. majus. S. Amer. v. Canary creeper.
 Trumpet creeper. *Tecoma radicans*. (Bignoniaceae). N. Amer.
 Tuberoze. *Polygonum tuberosum* (Amaryllid.). Mexico.
 Tulip (Tulp). *Tulipa Gesneriana* (Lil.). S. Eur. And other species.
 Tulip tree. *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Magnol.). N. Amer.
 Turk's vijg = Prickly pear. v. part I.
 Turnip. Another variety of the Rape (*Brassica Rapa*).

Ui = Onion.

Unicorn plant = Martynia.

Waterland's riet = Bamboo v. part I.

Vegetable marrow v. Gourds.

Verbas'cum. *V. phlomoides*, *V. olympicum*, etc. (Borrag.).
East. Medit.

Verbe'na (Verbenac.). *V. chamaedrifolia* (Vervain). Various hybrids in cultivation. Amer.

Verbena, Lemon-scented —. *Lippia citriodora* (Verben.).
S. Amer.

Vero'nica (Scrophul.). *V. Andersoni*. Shrubby. New Zeal.

Vetch. *Vicia sativa* (Leg.). Eur.

Vierkleur = Billbergia.

Violet. *Viola odorata* (Violac.). Eur.

Violier = Stocks.

Vingerhoed = Foxglove.

Virginia creeper. Mostly *Vitis* (*Ampelopsis*) *hederacea*,
N. Amer., and *V. inconstans*, Japan. (Vitic.).

Vlas = Flax.

Vlier = Elder.

Wallflower. *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Cruciferae). Eur.

Walnut. *Juglans regia* (Juglandac.). Asia Minor.

Occasionally *J. nigra*. N. Amer.

Wandering jew (part I.).

Water hyacinth. *Eichhornia crassipes* (Ponteder.). Originally
from S. Amer.

„ melon v. Gourds.

Wattles. Several Australian varieties of *Acacia*. The principal kind grown for tanner's bark in Natal is the **Black** —, *Acacia decurrens*, var. *mollissima*. The **Green** —, *A. decurrens*, var. *normalis*, is less frequently used, and the **Silver** —, *A. decurrens*, var. *dealbata*, yields inferior bark.

Weige'lia = Diervillea.

Wheat. *Triticum vulgare*. Originally probably from Afghanistan. Several other species cult.

Wigandia (Hydrophyllac.). *W. urens*. Mexico.

Wijnruit = Rue.

Willow. Various introduced kinds, e.g. *Salix babylonica* (**Drooping** —) and *S. viminalis* (**Osier** —). Eur.
v. also part I.

Wista'ria (Blauwe regen). *W. chinensis* (Leg.). E. Asia.
Witwortel = Parsnip.

Yam. *Dioscorea* (Dioscorac.) Various species, e.g. *D. sativa*,
D. batatas, from E. Asia. All climbers. The so-called
 Y a m of the coastal districts is a *Colocasia* q. v.

Yucca (Lil.). Several spec, e.g. *Y. gloriosa*. Florida.

Zin'nia (Comp.). *Z. elegans*. Mexico.

Zoet'hout (— wortel) = Liquorice.

„ **maling** = Tuberose.

„ **riet** = Suikerriet v. Grasses.

Zonneblom = Sunflower.

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INDEX OF PART II.

The bracketted numbers refer to the numerical position of the family in the systematic arrangement on pages 96-98.

Names of Families not represented by indigenous plants are printed in italics.

Aberia v. Dovyalis ..	119	AMARANTACEAE (18) ..	104
Abrus	111	Amarantus	104
Acacia	109	AMARYLLIDACEAE (M.21)	139
ACANTHACEAE (132) ..	128	Amaryllis	139
Acanthosicyos	129	Ammophila	134
Acanthospermum	130	Amphithalea	111
<i>Achariaceae</i> (87) ..		Anacampseros	105
Achyranthes	104	ANACARDIACEAE (64) ..	116
Acmena	121	Anagallis	123
Acokanthera	125	<i>Anaphrenium</i> = Heeria ..	116
Acorus	136	Anchusa	126
Acrotome	128	Androcymbium	137
Adansonia	118	Andropogon	134
Adenachaena	130	Anemone	106
Adenandra	113	Annesorrhiza	121
Adenogramma	105	Anona	106
Adhatoda	128	ANONACEAE (28)	106
Adiantum	100	Anthemis	130
Adina	129	Antheophora	134
Afzelia	110	Anthericum	137
Agapanthus	137	<i>Anthistiria</i> = Themeda ..	136
Agaricus	99	Antholyza	140
Agathosma	113	Anthospermum	129
Agave	139	Antizoma	106
Agrimonia	109	APOCYNACEAE (117) ..	125
Agropyrum	134	Apodolirion	139
Agrostemma	106	Apodytes	117
<i>Aitonia</i> = Nymania ..	114	Aponogeton	133
AIZOACEAE (21)	105	APONOGETONACEAE (M.4)	133
Albizzia	110	Aptosimum	126
Albuca	137	AQUIFOLIACEAE (66) ..	116
Alepidea	121	ARACEAE (M.10)	136
ALGAE	99	ABALIACEAE (104)	121
Allium	137	Arctopus	121
Aloe	137	Arctotis	130
Alternanthera	104	Argemone	107
Amanita	99	Aristea	140

Aristida	134	Brachycarpaea	107
<i>Aristolochiaceae</i> (13) ..		Brachylaena	130
Artemisia	130	Brassica	107
Arthrosolen	120	Briza	134
Arundinaria	134	Bromus	134
ASCLEPIADACEAE (118) ..	125	Bruguiera	120
Asclepias	125	Brunia	109
Aspalathus	111	BRUNIACEAE (44)	109
Asparagus	137	Brunsvigia	139
Aspidium v. Polystichum	100	<i>Bubon</i> = <i>Peucedanum</i> ..	121
Asplenium	100	Buddleia	124
Aster	130	Bulbine	138
Athanasia	130	Bulbinella	138
Athrixia	130	Buphane	139
Atriplex	104	Burchellia	129
Atropis	134	Burkea	109
Augea	113	<i>Burmanniaceae</i> (M.27)	
Avena	134	BURSERACEAE (56)	114
Avicennia	127	BUXACEAE (63)	115
Azima	124	Buxus	115
Babiana	140	Cactaceae (91)	119
<i>Balanophoraceae</i> (12) ..		Cadaba	107
Ballota	128	Caesalpinia	110
BALSAMINACEAE (65) ..	116	Cajanus	111
Baphia	111	Calendula	130
Barbacenia	140	<i>Callitrichaceae</i> (62) ..	
Barosma	113	Calodendron	113
Bartholina	143	CAMPANULACEAE (139) ..	130
Bauhinia	110	Cannomois	137
Begonia	119	CAPPARIDACEAE (32) ..	107
BEGONIACEAE (90)	119	Capparis	107
Berkheya	130	Capsella	107
Bersama	117	Caralluma	125
Berzelia	109	Carex	136
Bidens	130	Carissa	125
BIGNONIACEAE (127) ..	127	Carpha	136
Bobartia	140	Carum	121
Boletus	99	CARYOPHYLLACEAE (23) ..	106
Bolusanthus	111	Cassia	110
BOMBACACEAE (76)	118	Cassine v. <i>Maurocenia</i> ..	117
Borbonia	111	Cassytha	107
Bonatea	143	Catha	116
BORRAGINACEAE (121) ..	126	CELASTRACEAE (67)	116
Boscia	107	Celtis	102
Brabeium	102	Cenia	130

Centaurea	130	Coronopus	107
Centella	121	Cotula	130
Cephalanthus	129	Cotyledon	108
Ceraria	105	Crassula	108
Cerastium	106	CRASSULACEAE (38) ..	108
CERATOPHYLLACEAE (25) ..	106	Crinum	139
Ceratophyllum	106	Crotalaria	111
Cestrum	126	Croton	114
Chara	99	CRUCIFERAE (83)	107
CHARACEAE	99	Cryptocarya	107
Charadrophila	126	Cryptostemma	131
Cheilanthes	100	Cucumis	130
CHENOPODIACEAE (17) ..	104	CUCURBITACEAE (138) ..	129
Chenopodium	104	Cunonia	103
Chilianthus	124	CUNONIACEAE (42) ..	108
Chironia	125	Curculigo	139
Chloris	134	Curtisia	121
Chrysanthemum	130	Cuscuta	126
Chrysocoma	130	Cussonia	121
Chrysophyllum	123	Cyanella	139
Chymococca	120	Cyanotis	137
Cissampelos	106	Cyathea	100
Cissus	118	Cyathula	105
Citrullus	129	CYCADACEAE	101
Clausena	113	Cyclopia	111
Clematis	106	Cyclostemon	114
Cliffortia	109	Cyenum	127
Cnicus	130	Cymbopogon	134
Coix	134	Cynanchum	125
Coleonema	113	Cynodon	134
Colpoon = Osyris	103	Cynoglossum	126
COMBRETACEAE (99) ..	120	Cynorchis	143
Combretum	120	CYPERACEAE (M8)	136
COMMELINACEAE (M.16) ..	137	Cyperus	136
Commiphora	114	Cyphia	130
COMPOSITAE (141) ..	130	Cyrtanthus	139
Coniandra	130	Cysticapnos	107
CONIFERAE	169	Cytinus	103
Connaraceae (47) ..		Cytisus	
CONVOLVULACEAE (119) ..	126	Dactyloctenium	134
Convolvulus	126	Dais	120
Conyza	130	Dalbergia	111
Copaifera	110	Danthonia	134
Cordia	126	Datura	126
CORNACEAE (105)	121	Dianthus	106

DICHAPETALACEAE (60) ..	114	Equisetum	100
Dichapetalum	114	Eragrostis	135
Dichrostachys	110	Erianthus	134
Dicoma	131	Erica	122
Didelta	131	ERICACEAE (107)	122
Dierama	140	Erigeron	131
Digitaria	134	<i>Eriocaulaceae</i> (M.15) ..	131
Dimorphotheca	131	Eriocephalus	131
DIOSCORACEAE (M.23) ..	140	Eriospermum	138
Diosma	113	Erodium	112
Diospyros	123	Erythrina	111
Dipcadi	138	<i>Erythroxylaceae</i> (52) ..	
Dipidax	138	Nuclea	123
DIPSACEAE (137)	129	Eucomis	133
Disa	143	Eugenia	121
Disperis	143	Euphorbia	114
Dodonaea	117	EUPHORBIAEAE (61) ..	114
Dolichos	111	Euryops	131
Dombeya	118	Excoecaria	115
Doryopteris	100	Exomis	104
Dovea	137	<i>Fagara</i>	113
Dovyalis	119	Faurea	102
Drimia	138	Felicia	131
Drosera	119	Ferraria	141
DROSERACEAE (84)	119	Festuca	135
Dryopteris	100	Ficinia	136
Duvalia	125	Ficus	102
<i>Ebenaceae</i> (112)	123	FILICES	100
Ecklonia	99	Fingerhuthia	135
Ehretia	126	FLACOURTIACEAE (85) ..	119
Ehrharta	134	Flagellaria	137
Ekebergia	114	FLAGELLARIAEAE (M.12)	137
Elaeodendron	116	Fockea	125
<i>Elatinaceae</i> (80)		Foeniculum	121
Elegia	137	<i>Frankeniaceae</i> (81) ..	
Elephantorrhiza	110	Freesia	141
Eleusine	134	Fumaria	107
Elionurus	134	FUNGI	99
Elytropappus	131	<i>Galenia</i>	105
Emex	104	Gamolepis	131
Encephalartos	101	Gardenia	129
Enneapogon	135	Garuleum	131
Entada	110	Gasteria	138
Epilobium	121	Gazania	131
EQUISETACEAE	100		

Geaster	99	Hemitella	100
Geigeria	131	HEPATICAE	99
<i>Geissolomaceae</i> (92) ..		Hermannia	118
Geissorhiza	141	Hermas	121
GENTIANACEAE (116) ..	125	Hesperantha	141
GERANIACEAE (49) ..	112	Hessea	140
Geranium	112	Heteropogon	135
Gerbera	131	Heteropyxis	120
GESNERACEAE (129) ..	128	Hexaglottis	142
Gethyllis	140	Heywoodia	115
Gladiolus	141	Hibiscus	118
Gleichenia	100	Hippia	131
<i>Glia</i> v. <i>Ruthea</i>	122	Hippobromus	117
Gloriosa	138	<i>Hippocrateaceae</i> (68)	
Gnaphalium	131	Holothrix	143
GNETACEAE	101	Homeria	142
Gnidia	120	Hoodia	125
Gomphrena	105	Hordeum	135
Gonioma	125	<i>Hyaenanche</i>	115
<i>Goodeniaceae</i> (140) ..		Hydnora	103
GRAMINA (M.7)	134	HYDNORACEAE (15) ..	103
Grewia	118	HYDROCARBYACEAE (102b.) ..	121
Greyia	117	<i>Hydrocharitaceae</i> (M.6)	
Grubbia	103	Hydrocotyle	121
GRUBBIACEAE (9)	103	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i> (120)	
Gunnera	121	HYDROSTACHYACEAE (37)	108
<i>Guttiferae</i> (79)		Hydrostachys	108
Gymnogramma	100	Hymenophyllum	100
Gymnosporia	116	Hyobanche	127
		Hyperstelis	105
Haemanthus	140	Hypaene	136
HAEMODORACEAE (M.20) ..	139	Hypochaeris	132
Halleria	127	Hypoxis	140
HALORRHAGINACEAE (103)	121		
HAMAMELIDACEAE (45) ..	109	ICACINACEAE (69)	117
Haplocarpha	131	Ilex	116
Harpagophytum	127	Impatiens	116
Harpephyllum	118	Imperata	135
Hartogia	117	Indigofera	111
Harveya	127	Inula	132
Hebenstreitla	127	IRIDACEAE (M.24)	140
Heeria	116	ISOETACEAE	100
Helichrysum	131	Isoetes	100
Heliophila	107	Isoglossa	128
Helipterum	131	Ixia	142

Jasminum	124	Listia	111
Jubaeopsis	136	Lithospermum	126
JUNACEAE (M.18)	137	Loasaceae (89)	
Juncus	137	Lobelia	130
Justicia v. Monechma ..	128	Lobostemon	126
		LOGANIACEAE (115) ..	124
Kaempferia	143	Lolium	135
Kigelia	127	LOBANTHACEAE (11) ..	103
Kiggelaria	119	Loranthus	103
Kleinia	132	Loxostylis	116
Kniphofia	138	Lycium	126
Knowltonia	106	Lycoperdon	99
Kraussia	129	LYCOPODIACEAE	100
		Lycopodium	100
LABIATAE (133)	128	Lygodium	100
Lachenalia	138	Lyperia	127
Lachnaea	120	LYTHRACEAE (96) ..	120
Lachnostylis	115	Maba	124
Lactuca	132	Mackaya	128
Lanaria	139	Maerua	107
Landolphia	125	Malpighiaceae (58)	
Lantana	127	MALVACEAE (75)	118
Lapeyrousia	142	Malva	118
LAURACEAE (29)	107	Malvastrum	118
Laurophyllus	116	Mariscus	136
Lécithydaceae (97)		Massonia	138
LEGUMINOSAE (48)	109	Matricaria	132
Lemna	136	Maurocena	117
LEMNACEAE (M.11)	136	Medicago	111
LENTIBULARIACEAE (131)	128	Melasphaerula	142
Leonotis	128	Melastomaceae (101)	
Leontonyx	132	Melia	114
Lepidium	107	MELIACEAE (57)	114
Leptocarpus	137	MELIANTHACEAE (71) ..	117
Lessertia	111	Melianthus	117
Leucadendron	102	Melica	135
Leucas	128	Melilotus	111
Leucosidea	109	Melolobium	111
Leucospermum	102	Melothria	130
Leyssera	132	MENISPERMACEAE (27) ..	106
LICHENES	99	Mentha	128
Lichtensteinia	121	Mercurialis	115
LILIACEAE (M.19)	137	Mesembrianthemum ..	105
LINACEAE (51)	113	Metalasia	132
Linum	113	Methyscophyllum = Catha	116
Liparia	111		

<i>Microlooma</i>	..	..	..	125	<i>Ochna</i>	..	..	..	118
<i>Millettia</i>	..	..	..	111	OCHNACEAE (78)	..	..	..	118
<i>Mimetes</i>	..	..	..	102	<i>Ocotea</i>	..	..	..	107
<i>Mimusops</i>	..	..	..	123	<i>Oenothera</i>	..	..	..	121
<i>Mohria</i>	..	..	..	100	OENOTHERACEAE (102)	..	..	..	121
<i>Monechma</i>	..	..	..	128	OLACACEAE (10)	..	..	..	103
MONIMIACEAE (30)	..	..	..	107	<i>Olea</i>	..	..	..	124
<i>Monsonia</i>	..	..	..	112	OLEACEAE (113)	..	..	..	124
<i>Montinia</i>	..	..	..	108	<i>Olinia</i>	..	..	..	120
MORACEAE (5)	..	..	..	102	OLINIACEAE (95)	..	..	..	120
<i>Moraea</i>	..	..	..	142	<i>Onagra</i>	..	..	..	121
<i>Morchella</i>	..	..	..	99	<i>Oncoba</i>	..	..	..	119
<i>Moringaceae</i> (35)					<i>Opuntia</i>	..	..	..	119
<i>Mucuna</i>	..	..	..	111	ORCHIDACEAE (M.28)	..	..	..	143
<i>Mundtia</i>	..	..	..	114	<i>Ornithogalum</i>	..	..	..	138
<i>Muraltia</i>	..	..	..	114	<i>Ornithoglossum</i>	..	..	..	139
<i>Musa</i>	..	..	..	143	OROBANCHACEAE (130)	..	..	..	128
MUSAOEAE (M.25)	..	..	..	143	<i>Orobanche</i>	..	..	..	128
MUSCI	..	..	..	99	<i>Osmites</i>	..	..	..	132
<i>Myoporaceae</i> (126)					<i>Osmitopsis</i>	..	..	..	132
<i>Myosotis</i>	..	..	..	126	<i>Osmunda</i>	..	..	..	100
<i>Myrica</i>	..	..	..	101	<i>Osteospermum</i>	..	..	..	132
MYRICACEAE (3)	..	..	..	101	<i>Osyris</i>	..	..	..	103
<i>Myrothamnaceae</i> (43)					<i>Othonna</i>	..	..	..	132
MYRSINACEAE (108)	..	..	..	123	OXALIDACEAE (50)	..	..	..	113
<i>Myrsine</i>	..	..	..	123	<i>Oxalis</i>	..	..	..	113
MYRTACEAE (100)	..	..	..	121	<i>Pachypodium</i>	..	..	..	125
<i>Mystacidium</i>	..	..	..	143	<i>Pachystigma</i>	..	..	..	129
<i>Mystroxydon</i>	..	..	..	117	PALMAE (M.9)	..	..	..	136
NAJADACEAE (M.2)					<i>Panicum</i>	..	..	..	135
<i>Nasturtium</i>	..	..	..	107	<i>Papaver</i>	..	..	..	107
<i>Nemesia</i>	..	..	..	127	PAPAVERACEAE (31)	..	..	..	107
<i>Nephrolepis</i>	..	..	..	100	<i>Pappea</i>	..	..	..	117
<i>Nerine</i>	..	..	..	140	<i>Paranomus</i>	..	..	..	102
<i>Nestlera</i>	..	..	..	132	<i>Parinarium</i>	..	..	..	109
<i>Nicotiana</i>	..	..	..	126	<i>Paspalum</i>	..	..	..	135
<i>Nivenia</i>	..	..	..	102	<i>Passerina</i>	..	..	..	120
<i>Noltea</i>	..	..	..	117	<i>Passiflora</i>	..	..	..	119
<i>Notholaena (Nothochlaena)</i>	..	..	..	100	PASSIFLORACEAE (87)	..	..	..	119
<i>Notobuxus</i>	..	..	..	115	<i>Pavetta</i>	..	..	..	129
<i>Nuxia</i>	..	..	..	124	PEDALIACEAE (128)	..	..	..	127
<i>Nyctaginaceae</i> (19)					<i>Peddiea</i>	..	..	..	120
<i>Nymania</i>	..	..	..	114	<i>Pelargonium</i>	..	..	..	112
<i>Nymphaea</i>	..	..	..	106	<i>Pellaea v. Doryopteris</i>	..	..	..	100
NYPHAEACEAE (24)	..	..	..	106	<i>Peltophorum</i>	..	..	..	110

<i>Penaeaceae</i> (93)		PORTULACACEAE (22) ..	105
Pennisetum	135	Portulacaria	106
Pentania	129	Potamogeton	133
Pentzia	132	POTAMOGETONACEAE (M.3)	133
Peucedanum	121	Pretrea	127
Phalaris	135	PRIMULACEAE (109) ..	123
Pharnaceum	105	Prionium	137
Phellorina	99	Protea	102
Philippia	123	PROTEACEAE (7)	102
<i>Phoberos</i> = <i>Scolopia</i> ..	119	<i>Protium</i> v. <i>Commiphora</i>	114
Phoenix	136	Psalliota	99
Phragmites	135	Psoralea	112
Phylla	117	Ptaeroxylon	114
Phyllanthus	115	Pteridium	100
Phymaspermum	132	Pteris	100
Physalis	126	Pterocarpus	112
Phytolacca	105	Pterocelastrus	117
PHYTOLACCACEAE (20) ..	105	Pteronia	132
PINACEAE	101	Pterygodium	143
Piper	101	Pygeum	109
PIPERACEAE (1)	101		
Pistia	136	RAFFLESIAACEAE (14) ..	103
PITTIOSPORACEAE (41) ..	108	Rafnia	112
Pittosporum	108	RANUNCULACEAE (26) ..	106
PLANTAGINACEAE (134) ..	128	Ranunculus	106
Plantago	128	Rauwolfia	125
Platycerium	100	<i>Rapanea</i> v. <i>Myrsine</i> ..	123
Platylophus	108	Raphanus	107
Plectronia	129	Relhania	132
Pleurostyliia	117	<i>Resedaceae</i> (34)	
Plumbago	123	RESTIACEAE (M.13) ..	137
PLUMBAGINACEAE (110) ..	123	Restio	137
Poa	135	RHAMNACEAE (72) ..	117
Podalyria	112	Rhamnus	117
Podocarpus	101	Rhigozum	127
<i>Podostemonaceae</i> (36) ..		Rhizophora	120
Pollichia	106	RHIZOPHORACEAE (98) ..	120
Polygala	114	Rhoiacarpos	103
POLYGALACEAE (59) ..	114	Rhoicissus	118
POLYGONACEAE (16) ..	104	Rhus	116
Polypodium	100	Ricinodendron	115
Polytichum	100	Ricinus	115
<i>Pontederiaceae</i> (M.17)		Rochea	108
Popowia	106	Romulea	142
Populus	101	Roridula	108
Portulaca	106	RORIDULACEAE (40) ..	108

Rosa	..	..	..	109	Sesamum	..	..	..	127
ROSACEAE (46)	..	..	..	109	Setaria	..	..	..	135
Royena	..	..	..	124	Sida	..	..	..	118
Rubia	..	..	..	129	Sideroxylon	..	..	..	123
RUBIACEAE (135)	..	..	..	129	Silene	..	..	..	106
Rubus	..	..	..	109	Silybum	..	..	..	133
Rumex	..	..	..	104	<i>Simarubaceae</i> (54)				
RUTACEAE (55)	..	..	..	113	Sisymbrium	..	..	..	107
Ruthea	..	..	..	122	Sium	..	..	..	122
					Smelophyllum	..	..	..	117
SALICACEAE (2)	..	..	..	101	SOLANACEAE (122)	..	..	..	126
Salicornia	..	..	..	104	Solanum	..	..	..	126
Salix	..	..	..	101	Sonchus	..	..	..	133
Salsola	..	..	..	104	Sorghum	..	..	..	135
SALVADORACEAE (114)	..	..	..	124	Sparaxis	..	..	..	142
Salvia	..	..	..	123	Sparrmania	..	..	..	118
Samolus	..	..	..	123	Spergula	..	..	..	106
Sandersonia	..	..	..	139	Spirogyra	..	..	..	99
SANTALACEAE (8)	..	..	..	103	Sporobolus	..	..	..	135
Sansevieria	..	..	..	139	Staavia	..	..	..	109
SAPINDACEAE (70)	..	..	..	117	Stachys	..	..	..	128
SAPOTACEAE (111)	..	..	..	123	Stapelia	..	..	..	125
Sarcocaulon	..	..	..	112	Statice	..	..	..	123
Sarcostemma	..	..	..	125	Stellaria	..	..	..	106
Satyrrium	..	..	..	143	Stenotaphrum	..	..	..	135
SAXIFRAGACEAE (39)	..	..	..	108	STERCULIACEAE (77)	..	..	..	118
Scabiosa	..	..	..	129	Stipa	..	..	..	136
<i>Scheuchzeriaceae</i> (M.5)					Stobaea	..	..	..	133
Schismus	..	..	..	135	Stoebe	..	..	..	133
Schizodium	..	..	..	143	Strelitzia	..	..	..	143
Schmidtia	..	..	..	135	Streptocarpus	..	..	..	128
Schotia	..	..	..	110	Striga	..	..	..	127
Scilla	..	..	..	139	Struthiola	..	..	..	120
Scirpus	..	..	..	136	Strychnos	..	..	..	124
Sclerocarya	..	..	..	116	Suaeda	..	..	..	104
Scolopia	..	..	..	119	Sutherlandia	..	..	..	112
SCROPHULARIACEAE (123)	..	..	..	126	Syzygium	..	..	..	121
Scutia	..	..	..	117					
Sebaea	..	..	..	125	Tagetes	..	..	..	133
Secale	..	..	..	135	TAMARICACEAE (82)	..	..	..	119
Secamone	..	..	..	125	Tamarix	..	..	..	119
SELAGINACEAE (124)	..	..	..	127	Tanacetum	..	..	..	133
Selago	..	..	..	127	Tarchonanthus	..	..	..	133
Sempervivum	..	..	..	108	TAXACEAE	..	..	..	101
Senecio	..	..	..	132	Tecomaria	..	..	..	127
Serruria	..	..	..	103	Tephrosia	..	..	..	112

Terfezia	99	Vaccinium	123
Terminalia	120	Valeriana	129
Testudinaria	140	VALERIANACEAE (136) ..	129
Tetragonia	105	Vallota	140
Tetraria	136	Vangueria	129
Teucrium	128	VELLOZIACEAE (M.22) ..	140
Thamnochortus	137	Verbena	127
Themeda	136	VERBENACEAE (125) ..	127
Thesium	103	Veronica	127
Thunbergia	128	Vicia	112
THYMELAEACEAE (94) ..	120	Vinca	125
TILIACEAE (74)	118	Viola	119
Toddalia	113	VIOLACEAE (83)	119
Toxicodendron	115	Virgilia	112
Tragus	136	Viscum	103
Trapa	121	VITACEAE (73)	118
Trema	102	Vittaria	100
Tribulus	113		
Trichilia	114	Wachendorfia	139
Trichocaulon	125	Walafrida	127
Trichocladus	109	Watsonia	142
Tricholaena	136	Welwitschia	101
Trichomanes	100	Whiteheadia	139
Trifolium	112	Widdringtonia	101
Trimeria	119	Whithania	126
Triptervis	133	Witsenia	142
Tristachya	136	Wurmbea	139
Tritonia	142		
Tulbaghia	139	Xanthium	133
<i>Turneraceae</i> (86)		<i>Xanthoxylum</i>	113
Typha	133	Ximenia	103
TYPHACEAE (M.1)	133	Xymalos	107
		<i>Xyridaceae</i> (M.14)	
ULMACEAE (4)	102	Xysmalobium	125
Ulva	99		
UMBELLIFERAE (106) ..	121	Zaluzianskya	127
Urera	102	Zantedeschia	136
Urginea	139	<i>Zehneria</i>	130
Urtica	102	ZINGIBERACEAE (M.26) ..	143
URTICACEAE (6)	102	Zinnia	133
Usnea	99	Zizyphus	117
Utricularia	128	Zostera	133
		ZYGOPHYLLACEAE (53) ..	113
Vaccaria	106	Zygophyllum	113

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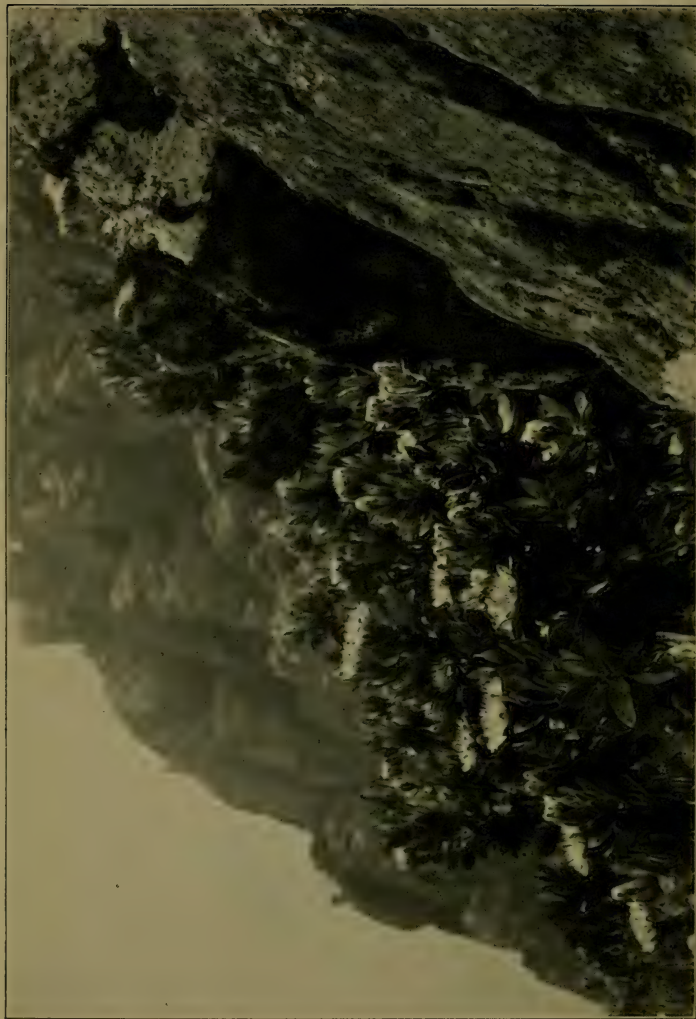


Photo by E. Dyke

Fig. 77. *Protea mundtii* Klotzsch
April. Mountains near Stellenbosch. 5500 feet

ABSTRACTS FROM REVIEWS

OF VOLUME I.

As a work of art "The Flora of South Africa" is a delight to the eye. It is printed on exquisite paper, and the print is as choice as the paper. The book will not only meet a felt need, but will, by its sheer beauty and interest, give a stimulus to the pursuit of science.—*South Africa*.

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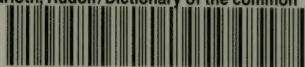
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