

Corm 1-2" in diameter, crowned with bristles. Leaves 8-9, subterete, rigidly coriaceous, deeply channelled down the face, 10-18" long, $1/10$ - $1/6$ " in width, shortly hairy, mainly on margins and keel beneath. Peduncles 2-3, densely pilose, 6-9" long. Flowers 2-4, corymbose; pedicels $\frac{1}{3}$ - $1\frac{1}{3}$ " long, densely pilose; bracts linear-setaceous. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{3}$ - $2/3$ " long, segments oblong-lanceolate, yellow, the outer densely pilose on the back; stamens $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, anthers lanceolate-sagittate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with apical fissures, filaments subulate $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; stigmas concrete, narrowly conical; style longer than the stigma or of equal length; ovary turbinate, densely villose, $1/6$ - $1/4$ " long. Capsule turbinate, densely pilose, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Alexandria, East London, Humansdorp, Kei Mouth, Knysna, Queenstown.

O.F.S.: Ficksburg, Bloemfontein.

Basutoland:

Transvaal: Machadadorp, Piet Retief.

HABITAT: Among grass, usually on slopes of hills.

PLATE VII. a. Habit photograph, slightly reduced.

b. Inflorescence x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

V. HYPOXIS NEMEROCALLIDEA, FISCH. ET MEY.

Fisch. et Mey. Ind. Sem. Petrop. viii, 64, X, 50.

Walp. Ann. i. 1847.

Baker Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii, 119, 1878!

= H. elata Hook. f. in Bot. Mag. t. 5690 non Roem. et Schult.!

Baker in Flora Capensis vi, 1896!

Corm globose, 3-5" in diameter, crowned with bristles, roots up to 6" in length. Leaves 6-8, lorate, acuminate, subcoriaceous, shortly hairy on the margins and keel beneath, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2" broad in the lower half, deep green. Peduncles 2-3, up to a foot long, arcipitous, densely pilose.

Flowers 6-12 in a lax raceme, lower pedicels very short, bracts linear, villose. Perianth limb $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, inner segments oblong, yellow, outer oblong-lanceolate densely pilose all over the back; stamens 5 lines long, anthers lanceolate-sagittate, 4 lines long, with apical fissures, filaments $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, subulate; stigma concrete, equal in length to the style; ovary obconic, villose, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Capsule densely villose, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Seeds small, round, dull black in colour.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Cathcart, Tembuland.

O.F.S.: Bloemfontein.

Basutoland:

Transvaal: Frankenwald, Potchefstroom, Ventersdorp, Zoutpansberg.

PLATE VIII. a. Habit photograph, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

b. Inflorescence, x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

VI. HYPOXIS BUCHANANI SP. NOV.

= H. angustifolia var. Buchanani Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii, 1878!

Baker in Flora Capensis vi, 1896!

Corm 1" in diameter with a long neck and brown, membranous tunics; roots straight, unbranched, contractile, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Leaves 6-12, linear to lanceolate, very thin in texture, glabrous, weak, pale green, about 10" long and $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, in damp, shaded areas up to 18" long. Peduncles 1-4, slender, weak, arcuate, usually slightly hairy, about 12" long. Flowers 2-4 corymbose, pedicels hairy $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ " long, bracts linear $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, setaceous. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, segments oblong-lanceolate, pale yellow, the outer green and hairy on the back; stamens $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, anthers lanceolate, deeply sagittate $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with small apical fissures, filaments subulate, 1 line in length; stigmas small, concrete, style narrow, longer than stigmas; ovary turbinate, densely pilose, $1/6$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ " long. Capsule small,

hairy, turbinate. Seeds small, round, black and shiny.

DISTRIBUTION:

Natal: Edenvale, Inanda, Nongoma.

O.F.S.:

Transvaal: Witwatersrand.

HABITAT: Found in shaded grassveld.

AFFINITIES: This plant is so very different from H. angustifolia Bak. that it can no longer be classed as a variety. No confusing intergrading forms have been found as is usually the case when a species is subdivided into varieties.

H. Buchanani differs from H. angustifolia in the size and shape of the corm, the size, texture, and hairiness of the leaf, and the relative size of stigma and style.

PLATE IX. a. Habit photograph, reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.
b. Inflorescence, x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

VII. HYPOXIS ORBICULATA, NEL.

Nel in Engler's "Botanische Jahrbucher" 1914!

"Corm and leaves not seen. Inflorescence dense, spicate-racemose, bracts subulate. Exterior perianth segments lanceolate, lightly clothed on the outside with yellow stellate hairs; stamens of equal lengths, filaments subulate, anthers linear-lanceolate, basifixed, shortly cleft at the apex, deeply sagittate at the base; ovary subglobose, densely gold-hairy, style much shorter than the stamens, stigmas three free, equally long.

The 6-8 flowered inflorescence is about 8 cm. long, the pedicels are 2-3 mm. long, the bracts are 1 cm. long, the flower is 1.8 - 1.9 cm. long, of which the segments are 1.5 cm., the outer segments are 2-3 mm. wide, the inner 4-5 mm. The stamens are 9-10 mm. long, of which the filaments are 3 mm., and the anthers 7 mm. long. The ovary is 3 mm. long, the stigma 3 mm. and the tri-partite style 2 mm. long."

The above is an unaltered translation of Nel's description of the species.

DISTRIBUTION: Nel reports the species from Rhodesia and the Congo. Certain specimens found on the Witwatersrand run down to H. orbiculata on Nel's key, and therefore the species has been included in this paper. It seems, however, to have been created on very inadequate grounds (only the inflorescence is described), and since the key has been found to be unreliable even when dealing with well-known material, the gravest doubt arises as to whether H. orbiculata exists at all.

VIII. HYPOXIS VILLOSA LINN. f.

Linn. fil. Suppl. 198.

Thunberg, Prodr. 60 !

Flor. Cap. edit. Schult. 305 !

Roem. et Schultes Syst. Veg. vii, 765!

Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii, 113. non Jacq.!

= Fabricia villosa Thunb. in Fabric. Reise Norw. 31.

= Hypoxis tomentosa Lam. Encyc. iii, 182 !

= Hypoxis sobolifera Jacq. Collect. Suppl. 53, Ic.t. 372!

Red. Lil. t. 170, Bot. Mag. t. 711 ! Fisch. et Mey.

Ind. Sem. Petrop. x, 51.

Baker in Flora Capensis, vi, 1896!

Baker in Flora of Tropical Africa vii, 1898!

Corm oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, crowned with a dense ring of bristles; roots slender, unbranched, contractile, about 3" long. Leaves a dozen or more, lanceolate-acuminate, moderately firm in texture, 4-6" long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " broad, more or less densely clothed with appressed hairs. Peduncles 1-4, slender, finely pilose, 2-4" long. Flowers 2-5, corymbose, pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" long, bracts small, setaceous. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, segments oblong or oblong-lanceolate, yellow, the outer densely hairy on the back; stamens 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; anthers lanceolate, deeply sagittate at the base, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, with distinct apical fissures, filaments equal in length to the anthers, narrowly subulate; stigmas

concrete, conical, subsessile; ovary turbinate, densely hairy, 1/6" long. Capsule turbinate, densely hairy, 1/4" long.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Albany, Albertina, Clydesdale, Enon, Grahamstown, Humansdorp, Kei Mouth, Kentani, Knysna, Komgha, Mossel Bay, Mount Currie, Uitenhage, Somerset East, Stellenbosch, Swellendam.

Natal: Drakensberg, Eshowe, Giant's Castle, Inanda, Mont Aux Sources, Pietermaritzburg, Tweedie.

O.F.S.: Bethlehem.

Basutoland:

Transvaal: Barberton, Ermelo, Kaalfontein, Rustenburg, Witwatersrand (Bedford Farm, Rosettenville).

HABITAT: Found in dry veld.

AFFINITIES: Nel regards H. villosa and H. sobolifera Jacq. as two distinct species, but Baker's conception of these two species as synonymous has been found to be far more satisfactory, and is upheld here. It is impossible to separate two members of a very plastic genus on the character of the hairs alone.

VARIETIES: Under H. villosa Baker describes four varieties:-

Var. scabra Lodd.

Var. canescens Fisch. et Mey.

Var. pannosa Bak.

Var. obliqua Jacq. which occurs in the Transvaal.

Under H. sobolifera Nel gives two varieties, one of which corresponds to Baker's H. villosa var. pannosa, and the other a new variety Var. accedens Nel, which occurs in the Cape and Natal. He raises the status of Var. obliqua from a variety to a species, calling it mistakenly H. obliqua Jacq. He then places H. Woodii Bak. (non Andrews, non Engler and Zeyher) as a variety of H. obliqua, calling the new combination H. obliqua Jacq. var. Woodii Bak.! There seems to be no adequate reason for doing away with H. Woodii, which is a very clearly defined species, so far different from H. obliqua

(i.e. H. villosa var. obliqua) that it cannot possibly be classed as a variety. H. Woodii does not occur in the Transvaal, and so cannot be dealt with in detail here, but all South African specimens have been thoroughly investigated since they touch on this problem. Nel ignores the existence of Var. scabra Lodd. and Var. canescens Fisch. et Mey., and creates a new variety under his H. villosa. This he calls H. villosa var. fimbriata Nel, and from the brief description provided, it seems likely that it can be included in H. villosa var. obliqua Jacq.

In the Transvaal, then, we have only one variety of H. villosa: H. villosa Bak. var. obliqua Jacq.

Jacq. Collect. Suppl. 54, Ic. t. 371.

Roem. et Schultes, Syst. Veg. vii, 766 (non Andrews).

Baker, Flora Capensis vi, 1896!

More robust than H. villosa with leaves clothed with dense, short, pale, bristly hairs, principally on the margin and keel beneath; peduncle longer, densely clothed with short, bristly, stellate hairs.

DISTRIBUTION:

Transvaal: Belfast, Boschberg, Pretoria.

PLATE X. a. Habit photograph, $\frac{1}{2}$ life size.

b. Inflorescence, x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

IX. HYPOXIS ACUMINATA, BAK.

Baker in Journ. Bot. 1889, p. 3 !

Baker in Flora Capensis vi, 1896 !

Corm oval, relatively small, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" in width, crowned by stiff bristles; roots straight, unbranched, contractile, from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to as much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Leaves 6-10, erect, linear, not rigid, loosely hairy all over, very rarely fimbriate on the margins, tapering gradually to an acuminate apex, veins approximately equally thickened, average leaf at time of flowering 10" long

by $\frac{1}{3}$ " wide, range of leaf size 6-15" long by $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Peduncles weak, villose, 1-3 per corm, ranging from 4-10" in length, but usually 8" long. Flowers 2-4, subracemose, lower pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, bracts small, linear-subulate, as long as, or slightly longer than the pedicels. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ " long, narrow, oblong-lanceolate, yellow, the outer segments densely villose on the back; anthers lanceolate, sagittate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long with very slight apical fissures, filaments subulate, 1 line long, stamens 3 lines long; stigmas concrete, style shorter than stigma or absent; ovary obconic, densely villose, 3 lines long. Capsule turbinate, villose, $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; seeds small, light, round, black and shiny.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Grahamstown, Kokstad.

Natal: Camperdown, Inanda, Mont aux Sources, Van Reenen.

Basutoland: Leribe.

Transvaal: Belfast, Carolina, Ermelo, Vereeniging, Witwatersrand (Benoni, Brakpan, Canada Junction, Houghton Estate, Milner Park, Witpoortjie Kloof).

HABITAT: Found in damp and dry grassveld. Specimens collected from shaded areas are taller and less hairy than the typical forms which are exposed to intense sunlight.

PLATE XI. a. Habit photograph, $\frac{3}{4}$ natural size.

b. Inflorescence, x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

X. HYPOXIS KRAUSSIANA BUCH.

Buch. Flora 311, 1845 (by name only).

Baker Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii, 109 1878!

Baker in Flora Capensis vi, 1896!

Corm ovoid, 1-2" in diameter, crowned with a dense mass of bristles. Leaves 10-15, subulate from a linear base, rigid in texture, strongly ribbed, ^{almost} glabrous, 6" - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, channelled down the face. Peduncles 1-3, hairy upwards, 4-9" long. Flowers usually 2, rarely 3-5, corymbose,

pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" long, densely hispid, bracts linear to subulate. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ " long, segments oblong-lanceolate, yellow, the outer densely hairy all over the back; stamens 3 lines long, anthers lanceolate, sagittate at the base, 2 lines long, with apical fissures, filaments subulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; stigmas concrete, conical, style shorter than the stigma, ovary between clavate and turbinate, densely hairy, $\frac{1}{6}$ " long. Capsule turbinate, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Alexandria, Bathurst, Groot River, Keiskama Mouth, Kleinmond, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage.

Natal:

Swaziland:

Transvaal: Frankenwald, Witwatersrand.

HABITAT: Very occasional in dry grasslands.

PLATE XII. a. Habit photograph, $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size.

b. Inflorescence x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

XI. HYPOXIS ANGUSTIFOLIA LAM.

Lamarck, Encyc. III, 182!

Roem. et Schultes, Syst. Veg. vii, 167.

Fisch. et Mey. Ind. Sem. Petrop. X, 49.

Baker, Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii, iii, 1878!

Baker, Journ. Bot. 1876 as H. biflora !

Baker, Flora Capensis, vi, 1896 !

Baker, Flor. Trop. Afr. vii, 1898 !

Corm oblong, $\frac{4}{5}$ " in diameter, with a long neck and brown membranous tunics; roots straight, sparsely branched, contractile, up to 4" in length. Leaves 6-12, linear, thin in texture, slightly hairy, usually 6" long, but varying from 3-9", and $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ " broad. Peduncles 1-4, arcuate, hairy upwards, slender, always shorter than the leaves. Flowers 2-4, corymbose, pedicels hairy, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" long, bracts setaceous. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, segments oblong-lanceolate, pale-yellow, the outer green and hairy on the back;

stamens $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, anthers lanceolate, deeply sagittate, with small apical fissures $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines long, filaments subulate, only 1 line in length; stigmas concrete, style either very short or absent, ovary turbinate, densely pilose, $1/6 - \frac{1}{8}$ " long. Capsule small, hairy, turbinate. Seeds small, round, black and shiny.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Cedarville, East London, Kentani, Mount Currie, Port St. Johns, Swellendam, Tembuland, Zitsikama district.

Natal: Greenwood Park, Kearsney, Port Shepstone, Utrecht, Tweedie.

O.F.S.: Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Zastron.

Basutoland: Leribe.

Transvaal: Frankenwald, Venterskroon, Zeerust, Zoutpansberg.

HABITAT: Occasional in grassveld.

AFFINITIES: The previously existing variety Var. Buchanani has been made a new species, H. Buchanani. Nel describes the style of H. angustifolia as being as long as the stigma or longer. 90 flowers were dissected, and in every case it was found that the style is shorter than the stigma or absent. This error, therefore, invalidates Nel's entire group, the Angustifoliae, since he uses this factor as their chief distinguishing character, and renders his key extremely unreliable.

PLATE XIII. a. Habit photograph, $\frac{2}{3}$ life size.

b. Inflorescence, x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

XII. HYPOXIS ARGENTEA, HARV.

Baker, Journ Linn. Soc. xvii, 110, 1878 !

Baker, Flora Capensis vi, 1896 !

Corm ovoid, $\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, with a long neck crowned with a dense ring of bristles; roots slender, sparsely branched, 1-2" long. Leaves 6-12, linear-subulate, firm in texture, plicate, acuminate, 3-7" long, $1/12 - 1/10$ " broad

at the base, densely, persistently silky all over both surfaces. Peduncles 1-2, slender, densely silky. Flowers 2-4, usually 2, corymbose, pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ -1" long, bracts setaceous. Perianth limb about $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, segments oblong-lanceolate, the outer densely silky on the back; stamens $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, anthers lanceolate, deeply sagittate, 2 lines long, with deep apical fissures often visible to the naked eye, filaments $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long subulate; stigmas conical, concrete, style shorter than stigmas or absent, ovary clavate, silky, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ " long. Capsule turbinate, $\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Albany, Alexandria, Aliwal North, Cathcart, Cookhouse, Graaff Reinet, Grahamstown, Humansdorp, Katberg, Kei Mouth, Kentani, Kokstad, Mount Currie, Port St. Johns, Queenstown, Riversdale, Swellendam, Uitenhage.

Natal: Eshowe, Greytown, Utrecht.

O.F.S.: Clarence, Heilbron, Kroonstad, Senekal.

Basutoland: Leribe.

Transvaal: Barberton, Belfast, Bethlehem, Graskop, Haenertsburg, Heidelberg, Middleburg, Pilgrim's Rest, Plaston, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Standerton, Vereeniging, Witwatersrand (Benoni, Johannesburg, Witpoortjie).

HABITAT: Found in dry, open grassveld and also in damp places.

VARIETIES: In Journ. Linn. Soc. 1880, Baker published a new species, H. sericea with two varieties, Var. Dregei and Var. flaccida. In Flora Capensis vi, 1896 these varieties were transferred to H. argentea i.e.

H. sericea var. Dregei = H. argentea var. sericea

H. sericea var. flaccida = H. argentea var. flaccida.

Nel mistakenly designates Baker's H. sericea var. Dregei as H. Dregei, Bak., giving the variety specific status with Baker as the authority. To this so-called species he adds a variety Var. biflora (De Willd.) Nel. This is an exceedingly undesirable arrangement from every point of view, and Baker's system of classification, though far from satisfactory,

particularly when viewed in the field, will have to serve until H. argentea can be subdivided on a genetical, and not purely morphological basis. For the present, then, the two varieties are designated as follows:

H. argentea, Harv. var. flaccida, Baker

A large form with thinner, longer leaves and long pedicels.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Albany, Queenstown.

O.F.S.: Vaal River.

Basutoland: Leribe.

Transvaal: Aapies River, Potchefstroom, Rustenberg.

H. argentea, Harv. var. Sericea Baker

Leaves not so firm and thick in texture, and less silky.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Graaff Reinett, Grahamstown, Katberg, Kokstad, Somerset East, Swellendam, Uitenhage.

Natal: Durban, Inanda, Mooi River.

O.F.S.: Bloemfontein, Kroonstad.

Basutoland: Leribe.

Transvaal: Pretoria, Frankenwald, Witwatersrand.

PLATE XIV. a. Type specimen.

b. Habit photograph, life size.

c. Inflorescence, x 1½.

XIII. HYPOXIS GERRARDII BAK.

Baker, Journ. Linn. Soc. xvii, 110, 1878 !

Baker, Flora Capensis vi, 1896 !

Corm long, ½-2" in diameter with a long neck and brown membranous tunics. Leaves 6-10, linear, rigid in texture, strongly ribbed, 4-15" long, 1/6 - ¼" broad, covered with short velvety brown or white adpressed hairs. Peduncles 2-4, slender, hairy, 2-6" long. Flowers 2-4, corymbose, pedicels densely hairy, ½-1" long, bracts small, linear to subulate. Perianth limb ½-1" long, segments oblong-lanceolate,

yellow, the outer densely pilose all over the back; stamens 2 lines long, anthers lanceolate-sagittate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long with apical fissures, filaments slightly subulate $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; stigmas concrete, conical, style very short or absent, ovary clavate-turbinate, densely pilose, $1/6$ " long. Capsule turbinate, densely pilose, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ " long.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: Aliwal North, Mount Currie.

Natal: Eshowe, Estcourt, Giant's Castle, Greytown, Inanda, Majuba, Mooi River, Tugela.

Transvaal: Belfast, Bethal, Ermelo, Frankenwald, Haenertsburg, Heidelberg, Lydenburg, Middleburg, Standerton, Volksrust, Witwatersrand.

HABITAT: Occasional in dry grassveld.

AFFINITIES: The three species H. angustifolia Lam., H. argentea Harv. and H. Gerrardii Bak. are very closely related, and it is possible that more detailed research on genetical, cytological and geographical lines will make it possible to merge the three species into two. According to Baker, the only difference between H. Gerrardii and H. argentea is that the former is 'softly pilose', while the latter is 'silky'. The leaves of H. Gerrardii, however, are always longer and broader and there are a greater number of peduncles per corm than in H. argentea. H. angustifolia is more easily distinguishable from H. argentea and H. Gerrardii on account of the thinner, weaker texture of its leaves and the lesser prominence and rigidity of the veins.

PLATE XV. a. Co-type sheet. Wood 327.

b. Inflorescence, x $1\frac{1}{2}$.

XIV. HYPOXIS COLCHICIFOLIA BAK.

Baker in Gard. Chron. XII, 649, 1884.

Baker in Journ. Bot. p.3. 1889 !

Baker in Flora Capensis vi, 1896 !

Corm globose, 2" in diameter, crowned with bristles, roots straight, unbranched, contractile, up to 2½" long. Leaves 6-8, oblong-lanceolate or lanceolate, moderately firm in texture, strongly ribbed, rather glaucous, quite glabrous on both surfaces and margin, the longest at flowering time 6-8" long and 1½-2" broad. Peduncles slender, always much shorter than the leaves, lightly hairy upwards, bracts linear, flowers 3-4, corymbose. Perianth limb ½-⅝" long, segments oblong, yellow, the outer green and hairy on the back; stamens 3 lines long, anthers linear, sagittate at the base, 2½ lines long, filaments broadly subulate, 1½ lines long; stigmas concrete, conical, style very short and broad, ovary obconic, hairy, 1/6" long.

DISTRIBUTION:

Transvaal: Johannesburg, Wakkerstroom.

HABITAT: In damp or dry grassveld. Rare.

AFFINITIES: This species is very closely related to H. latifolia Hook., but differs from it in the type of inflorescence. H. colchicifolia has a 3-4 flowered corymb, while in H. latifolia there is a raceme of about ten flowers and a much longer peduncle. Nel makes no mention of the species as he did not see it.

PLATE XVI. a. Habit photograph, ½ natural size.
b. Inflorescence, x 1½.

XV. HYPOXIS MULTICEPS BUCH.

Buchinger in Krauss' 'Beitrage', 163 (by name only).

Baker in Journ Linn. Soc. xviii, p. 117, 1878 !

Baker in Flora Capensis, vol. vi, 1896 !

Corm 1-2" in diameter, sometimes slightly longer than broad, crowned with a dense ring of long wiry bristles; roots straight, unbranched, contractile, up to 4" long. Leaves 5-6, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous, conspicuously and closely ribbed, clothed over both surfaces and margin with short stellate hairs, 3-6" long and ¾-1½"

broad at flowering time, extending to 10" in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in width after flowering. Single peduncle 4-6" long, densely coated with stellate hairs. Flowers 2-4, corymbose; pedicels $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ ", rarely 1" long; bracts linear. Perianth limb $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, segments oblong to oblong-lanceolate, yellow, the outer densely villose on the back; stamens 3 lines long, anthers lanceolate, sagittate, complete at the apex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, filaments broadly subulate, 1 line in length; stigmas concrete, sessile, or borne on a very short style; ovary ob-conic, densely villose, $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Capsule turbinate, villose, $\frac{1}{2}$ " long; seeds small, round, light, and black with a shiny surface.

DISTRIBUTION:

Cape Province: East London, Grahamstown, Komgha, Queenstown.

Natal: Impendhle, Krantzklouf, Liégetton, Niginya, Pietermaritzburg.

O.F.S.: Marquard, Witzies Hoek.

Basutoland: Leribe.

Transvaal: Barberton, Ermelo, Heidelberg, Jukskei River, Louis Trichard, Piet Retief, Witwatersrand (Germiston, Johannesburg, Witpoortjie).

HABITAT: In damp and dry grassveld, in stony places, and often on hillsides.

AFFINITIES: Nel is of the opinion that H. multiceps is very closely related to H. costata Bak. and he quotes as the difference between the two species the fact that H. costata has a sessile stigma. H. multiceps, however, very often has a sessile stigma. The difference between the two species in the field is quite unmistakable, the leaves of H. multiceps being covered with golden stellate hairs, while those of H. costata are considerably larger, bright green in colour, glabrous on the surface and fimbriate on the margins and keel. In examining fresh material of H. multiceps the anthers are quite evidently complete at the apex, but care must be exercised when dealing with herbarium material,

Author Cohen S

Name of thesis A survey of the Genus Hypoxis Linn in the Transvaal 1939

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