

MALPIGHIACEAE nom. cons.

by VARIOUS AUTHORS

Scandent or erect shrubs or lianes, rarely small trees; with medifixed unicellular hairs. *Leaves* opposite or alternate, rarely ternate, simple, entire, with sessile or stipitate glands on petiole or base of lamina; stipules present or absent. *Inflorescence* of axillary umbels, axillary corymbs or terminal racemes. *Flowers* bisexual, with 2 bracts on pedicel, slightly zygomorphic. *Sepals* 5, free, may have 1 or 2 sessile glands on outer surface. *Petals* 5, free, spreading, unguiculate, with fimbriate or lacerate margins. *Stamens* 10, free or filaments shortly connate at base; filaments shorter than anthers, may be unequal; anthers opening longitudinally or by an apical pore-like slit. *Ovary* superior, 3 (4)-locular, one locule may abort; styles 2-3 (4), free to the base; placentation axile, each locule with a single pendulous ovule. *Fruit* breaking up into 2-3 (4) winged samaras; each with a dorsal or lateral wing.

Characters not applicable to species in our area: May have stinging hairs, hairs may be branched. *Leaves* with jointed petioles. *Flowers* may be cleistogamous. *Stamens*—some reduced to staminodes; anthers with an enlarged connective. *Ovary* may be 5-locular; styles rarely connate. *Fruit* may be a schizocarp, capsule, berry or drupe.

Genera about 60; species about 850; cosmopolitan in tropical and subtropical areas with most species in the American tropics and subtropics. Three genera and 4 species occur in southern Africa.

1a Leaves alternate; styles 2 3. *Acridocarpus*

1b Leaves opposite or ternate; styles 3:

2a Flowers yellow or orange; fruit with obliquely oblong dorsal wing . 2. *Sphedamnocarpus*

2b Flowers pink, fading whitish; fruit with a saucer-like lateral wing 1. *Triaspis*

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1. TRIASPIS

by K. L. IMMELMAN

Triaspis Burch., Trav. 2: 280, 290 (Jan.-June 1824); Sond. in F.C. 1: 232 (1859); Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 1: 259 (1862); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 1: 302 (1975). Type species: *T. hypericoides* (DC.) Burch.

Scandent shrubs with twining stems, sometimes erect shrubs. *Leaves* opposite, rarely ternate, simple, entire, with or without glands on lamina; stipules absent. *Flowers* in axillary corymbose racemes; bracteate on pedicels, bisexual, slightly zygomorphic. *Sepals* 5, free, glabrous or pilose on abaxial surface. *Petals* 5, free, spreading, concave, shortly unguiculate, margins fimbriated; one petal long-fimbriate along whole margin, one petal long-fimbriate at base only, three petals long-fimbriate along one side and at base of the other, short-fimbriate near top. *Stamens* 10, free; filaments often slightly unequal. *Ovary* superior, 3-locular, with single pendulous ovule in each loculus; styles 3, free to base, curving. *Fruit* breaking up into (2-)3 one-seeded carpels, each with a shield- or saucer-shaped wing on margin.

Species about 12, all African, with two in southern Africa. These occur in S. W. A./Namibia, Botswana, northern Cape and Transvaal.

Wing on carpel 1.2-2.0 times as long as wide, 10-25 mm wide; leaf 0.7-1.6 times longer than wide; petiole (2-)4-16(-20) mm long 1. *T. glaucophylla*

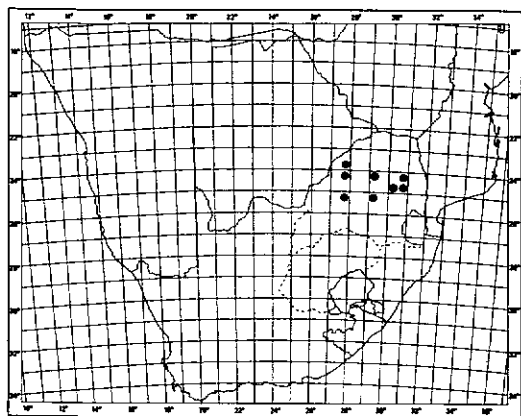
Wing on carpel 0.8-1.3 times as long as wide, 25-40 mm wide; leaf (1-)1.2-3.0(-6.5) times longer than wide; petiole 1-5(-7) mm long 2. *T. hypericoides*

1. *Triaspis glaucophylla* Engl. in Bot. Jb. 36: 249 (May, 1905); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 91): 48 (1928). Type: Transvaal, N.W. of Lydenburg, by big waterfall, Wilms 144 (B?†).

T. leendertziae Burt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 51 (1926); 2: 286 (1932). Type: Transvaal, Potgietersrus, Leendertz 1962 (K, holo.; BOL!).

Scandent shrub, up to 2(-5) m high. *Leaves* broadly ovate to orbicular, 13-50×



MAP 45.—*Triaspis glaucophylla*

13–52 mm, apex obtuse to emarginate, base obtuse to cordate, main vein prominent below, sometimes forming a minute apiculus, lamina glabrous to densely white-pilose, becoming glabrescent with maturity, often glaucous or slightly discolorous. *Sepals* ovate, acute, 1,5–2,5×1,0–1,5 mm. *Petals* 4,5–9(–11)×3–5(–8) mm, lilac or bluish fading to white with age. *Stamens* with filaments 4–6 mm long; anthers ovate, 1,5–2,0 mm long. *Fruit* with wings ovate, margins entire or ± deeply emarginate at top and bottom, 19–35 mm long, usually with a few dark hairs, green becoming pale brown, sometimes tinged maroon. Fig. 20: 5 & 6.

T. glaucophylla is endemic in the Transvaal and flowers from October to April. Map 45.

Vouchers: Mönnig 63; Van der Schijff 7306; Venter 1962; Young A511.

2. *Triaspis hypericoides* (DC.) Burch., Trav. 2: 280, 290 (Jan.–June, 1824). Syn-types: Cape, Kosi Fountain, Burchell 2531 (K, lecto.); Cape, in a walk to, and on a black rocky hill under, the Kamhanni Mts (Kuruman Hills), Burchell 2486 (K).

Hiraea hypericoides DC., Prodr. 1: 585 (Jan., 1824).

Scandent shrub with twining stems, sometimes small erect shrub, up to 1,5(–3) m high. *Leaves* triangular-ovate to narrowly linear-lanceolate, 13–57×4–30 mm, apex narrowly acute to obtuse, base obtuse to truncate or slightly cordate, main vein prominent below, lamina glabrous to densely white-pilose, be-

coming glabrescent with maturity. *Sepals* ovate, acute, 1,5–4×1–2 mm. *Petals* 6–11×4–8 mm, lilac fading to white with age. *Stamens* with filaments 4–6 mm long; anthers ovate, 1,5–2,5 mm long. *Fruit* with wings orbiculate, margins entire or ± deeply emarginate at top and bottom, 25–40 mm long, glabrous or with a few dark hairs, green ripening to pale brown, often with maroon tinge.

This species occurs in S.W.A./Namibia and in central and eastern Transvaal, with a few scattered localities in Botswana and the northern Cape. It flowers from late October to May.

Three subspecies are recognized:

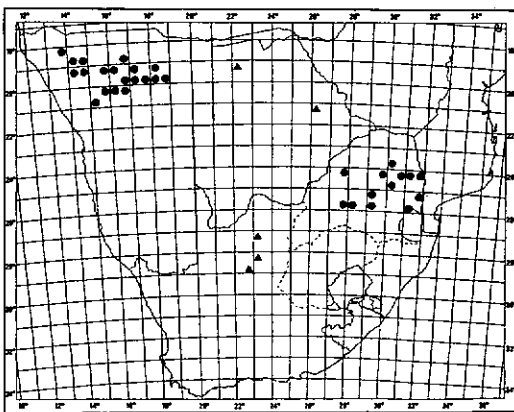
- 1a Leaf lamina canescent at all stages 2c. subsp. *canescens*
- 1b Leaf lamina soon becoming glabrescent (hairs sometimes remaining on midrib beneath and on margins):
- 2a Leaves 3,0–6,5 times longer than wide; occurring in Botswana and northern Cape 2a. subsp. *hypericoides*
- 2b Leaves 1,0–3,0 times longer than wide, occurring in S.W.A./Namibia and Transvaal 2b. subsp. *nelsonii*

2a. subsp. *hypericoides*.

Subsp. *hypericoides* is distinguishable from subsp. *nelsonii* by its relatively narrower leaves and its distribution. Fig. 20: 4.

It should be noted that the regions in which it occurs are not yet thoroughly collected. It is possible that plants with broad leaves will also be found in Botswana or the northern Cape. Map 46.

Vouchers: Allen 206; Lightfoot 8; Marloth 1072 (BOL; NBG); Ngoni 285; Wild & Drummond 7248.



MAP 46.—▲ *Triaspis hypericoides* subsp. *hypericoides*
● *Triaspis hypericoides* subsp. *nelsonii*

FIG. 20.—*Triaspis hypericoides* subsp. *nelsonii*: 1, branch with flowers and fruits, × 0,5 (Giess 10575 and Le Roux 298); 2, flower, × 2,5 (Van Rooyen 2169); 3, leaf, × 1 (Giess & Smook 10575); 4, leaf of subsp. *hypericoides*, × 1 (Wild & Drummond 7248). *Triaspis glaucophylla*: 5, leaf, × 1 (Van Wyk 5182); 6, fruit × 1 (Germishuizen 304).

2b. subsp. *nelsonii* (Oliv.) Immelman in Bothalia 14, 1: 79 (1982).

T. nelsonii Oliv., in Hooker's Icon. Pl. 15: 14, t. 1418 (1833); Pole Evans in Flower. Pl. S. Afr. 3: t. 109 (1923); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 91): 47 (1928); Launert in F.Z. 2: 118 (1963); F.S.W.A. 72: 2 (1968). Type: Transvaal, Pretoria, Nelson 511 (K, holo.; PRE!).

T. rehmannii Szyszyl., Polypet. Disc. Rehm. 2: 3 (1888). Syntypes: Transvaal, Pretoria, Aapies Poort, Rehmann 4195; Transvaal, Elandsrivier & drift, Rehmann 4944.

T. nelsonii var. *austro-occidentalis* Schinz in Vjschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich 2: 194 (1906). Syntypes: S.W.A./Namibia, Hereroland, Schinz 7 (Z!); Otavibei, Dove s.n., anno 1892 (Z!); Hereroland, Otjiraka, Dinter 598 (Z!).

T. nelsonii var. *glauca* Schinz, l.c. Syntypes: Transvaal, Barberton, Queen's River Valley, Galpin 643 (K; BOL!; NBG!; NH!; PRE!); Barberton, Moodies, Galpin 593.—var. *glabra* Burtt Davy, nom. superfl., Fl. Transv. 1: 51 (1926); 2: 286 (1932). Type: Galpin 643 (K; BOL!; NBG!; NH!; PRE!).

T. hypericoides var. *subsessilis* Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 51 (1926); 2: 286 (1932); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 91): 48, fig. 11, H, J, (1928). Type: Transvaal, Todd 26 (K, holo.).

T. thorncroftii Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 51 (1926); 2: 286 (1932). Type: Transvaal, Tzaneen, Rogers 12572 (K, holo.; BOL!; photo. at PRE!).

T. rogersii Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 51 (1926); 2: 286 (1932). Type: Transvaal, Tzaneen, Rogers 12572 (K).

T. ternata Greenway & Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 51 (1926); 2: 286 (1932). Type: Transvaal, Komatipoort, Rogers 22172 (K, holo.; BOL!).

T. ovata Brem. in Ann. Transv. Mus. 15: 245 (1933). Type: Transvaal, Pietersburg, Olifantsrivier, Molsgat, Bremekamp & Schweickerdt 450 (PRE!; PRU).

In this subspecies the leaves are variable in shape, but are no more than three times longer than wide. Fig. 20: 1, 2 & 3.

In southern Africa it is found in S.W.A./Namibia and in the Transvaal. Map 46.

In the type of *T. ternata* some of the upper leaves and inflorescences are ternate, while the lower ones are in pairs. It is probably only a rare form or mutant rather than a separate species.

Vouchers: Craven 561 (WIND); Giess & Smook 10627; Hutchinson 2360; Le Roux 631; Smith 1397.

2c. subsp. *canescens* (Engl.) Immelman in Bothalia 14, 1: 79 (1982).

T. canescens Engl. in Bot. Jb. 36: 249 (1905); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 91): 47 (1928). *T. nelsonii* subsp. *canescens* (Engl.) Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 32 (1961). Type: Mozambique, Ressano Garcia, Schlechter 11827 (Bf; K, lecto.; GRA!).

Subsp. *canescens* differs from subsp. *nelsonii* only in the long hairs which persist even when the leaves are mature.

Only three specimens were seen by the author, the type and two duplicates of Van der Schijff 3970. The subspecies was formerly thought to occur only in Mozambique, but has since been found in the Kruger National Park.

Vouchers: Van der Schijff 3970 (KNP).

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2. SPHEDAMNOCARPUS

by P. D. DE VILLIERS* and D. J. BOTHA**

***Sphedamnocarpus* Planch. ex Benth. & Hook. f. in Gen. Pl. 1: 256 (1862); Oliv. in F.T.A. 1: 279 (1868); Engl. in Bot. Jb. 36: 249 (1905); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 252 (1928); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 97–123 (1943); Launert in F.Z. 2: 119 (1963); in F.S.W.A. 72: 1 (1968); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 1: 302 (1975). Type species: *S. pruriens* (Juss.) Szyszyl.**

Scandent shrubs or climbers, deciduous; young branches often covered by an indumentum of silvery grey or golden grey trichomes; older branches often glabrous. Leaves opposite, ternate or rarely subopposite, simple, sericeous; petiole with 2 stalked glands; stipulate. Inflorescence axillary, umbellate; pedicel and peduncle sericeous; bracts narrowly ovate. Flowers bisexual, subactinomorphic. Sepals 5, free, persistent, green to greyish green. Petals 5, free, caducous, yellow to orange, unguiculate. Stamens 10; anthers pinkish, basifixed; filaments slightly flattened, connate at base. Ovary 3(–4)-loculed; styles 3(–4), persistent; stigmas slightly swollen. Fruit consisting of 3(–4) single-seeded, dorsally winged samaras.

A genus of 12 species of which one species, *S. barbosa* Launert, is restricted to Angola, one species with two subspecies occurs in southern and tropical Africa and 10 species are from Madagascar and Mauritius.

The generic name is derived from the Greek, in allusion to the sling-like fruit. In southern Africa the plants usually grow on soils derived from quartzite. The irritating hairs on the plants often cause itching.

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***Sphedamnocarpus pruriens* (Juss.)**

Szyszył., Polypet. Disc. Rehm. 2 (1888); Niedenzu in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 6: 49 (1915); in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 18 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 257 (1928); Burt Davy, Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 119 (1943); Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 37 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 122 (1963). Type: Natal, Port Natal, *Gueinzus* s.n. (K!).

Two subspecies are recognized:

Leaves sericeous on both surfaces a. subsp. *pruriens*
 Leaves glabrous or nearly so, but never sericeous
 b. subsp. *galphimifolius*

a. subsp. *pruriens*.

Acridocarpus pruriens Juss. in Annls Sci. nat., bot. 13: 272 (1840); in Archs Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris 3: 492 (1843); Sond. in F.C. 1: 232 (1860); *Sphedamnocarpus pruriens* var. *pruriens* (= var. *typicus* Arènes) in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 119 (1943); Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 39 (1961).

A. angolensis Juss. in Ann. Sci. nat., bot. 13: 272 (1840); in Archs Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris 3: 490 (1843). *S. angolensis* (Juss.) Planch. ex Oliv. in F.T.A. 1: 279 (1968); Hiern, Cat. Afr. Pl. Welw. 1: 104 (1896); Niedenzu in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 6: 48 (1916); in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 17 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 255 (1928); Burt Davy, Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Gossweiler & Mendonça, Carta Fitogeogr. Angola 160, 161 (1939); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 121 (1943); Exell & Mendonça, C.F.A. 1, 2: 252 (1951); White, For. Fl. N. Rhod. 183 (1962). Type: Angola, Cuanza Norte, Lopo, Welwitsch 1043 (K, iso.!).

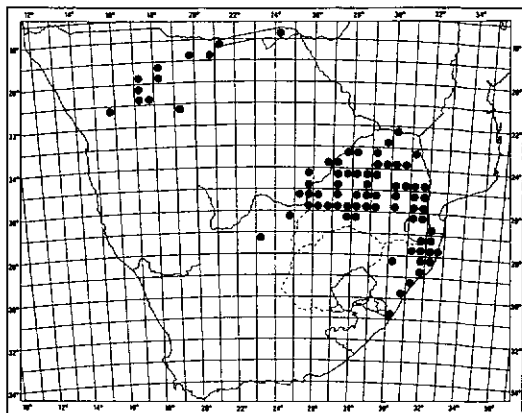
S. pulcherrimus Engl. & Gilg in Warb., Kunene-Samb.-Exped. 272 (1903). *S. angolensis* var. *pulcherrimus* (Engl. & Gilg) Niedenzu in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 17 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 255 (1928). Type: Angola, Bié, Baum 588 (Bf; K, iso.!).

S. wilmsii Engl. in Bot. Jb. 36: 249 (1905); Burt Davy, Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes, Notul. syst., Paris 11: 120 (1943). *S. pruriens* forma (II) *wilmsii* (Engl.) Niedenzu in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 18 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 257 (1928). Type: Transvaal, cascade near Lydenburg, Wilms 142 (Bf; K, iso., only photo. seen).

S. pruriens var. *lanceolatus* Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 42 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 122 (1963). Type: Zimbabwe, Matopos, Rogers 5651 (BM, holo.-PRE, photo.!).

S. pruriens var. *latifolius* Engl. in Bot. Jb. 36: 249 (1905); Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 41 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 122 (1963). *S. latifolius* (Engl.) Niedenzu in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 6: 48 (1915); in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 17 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 256 (1928); Burt Davy, Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 120 (1943). Type: Transvaal, cascade near Lydenburg, Wilms 145 [Bf; BM, lecto.!, vide Launert (1961)].

S. pruriens forma (I) *longipedunculatus* Niedenzu in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 18 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 257 (1928). Type: not indicated.



MAP 47.— *Sphedamnocarpus pruriens* subsp. *pruriens*

S. pruriens forma (III) *brevipedunculatus* Niedenzu in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 18 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 257 (1928). Type: not indicated.

S. pruriens var. *platypterus* Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 120 (1943). Syntypes: Mozambique, Delagoa Bay [Maputo], Junod 497 (P?, not traced); Lourenço Marques [Maputo], Borle 350 (SRGH).

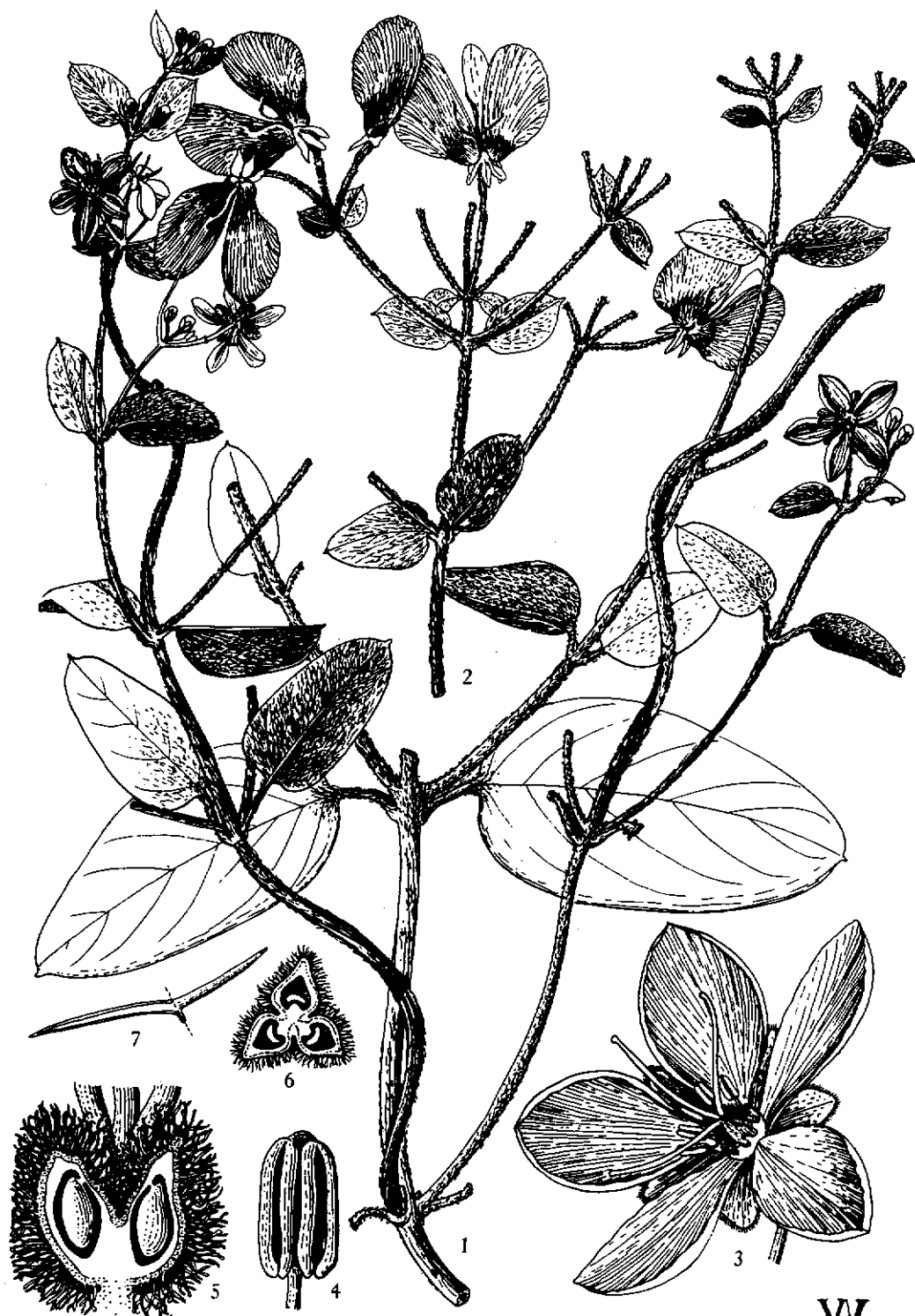
Leaves opposite or whorled often with 3 leaves per whorl, lamina elliptic, ovate, obovate or lanceolate, 135×100 mm, apex acute, obtuse, mucronate or mucronulate, base cordate or obtuse, yellowish sericeous on both surfaces; petiole 2–36 mm long, with 2 stalked glands in upper half. *Stipules* reniform, ovate or obovate, sericeous, 2–10 mm long, apex obtuse or apiculate. *Inflorescence*: 2–6-flowered bracts ±3 mm long; flowers 8–15 mm in diameter. *Sepals* oblong, up to 3–5 mm. *Petals* with claw up to 1 mm long, lamina 8–12 mm long, yellow to orange. *Stamens* 2–4 mm long. *Ovary* densely sericeous; styles up to 6 mm long. *Fruit*: wing of samara 15–20×11–15 mm, sericeous to glabrescent. Fig. 21.

Found in S.W.A./Namibia and the rest of southern Africa, excluding the Orange Free State, Lesotho and Transkei. Occurs in open bush and shrubland. Map 47.

Vouchers: Bolus 11022; Codd 5195; De Villiers 213; Merxmüller & Giess 1814.

b. subsp. *galphimifolius* (Juss.) P. D. de Villiers & D. J. Botha, comb. nov.

Acridocarpus galphimifolius Juss. in Archs Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris 3: 491 (1843); Sond. in F.C. 1: 232 (1860). *Sphedamnocarpus galphimifolius* (Juss.) Szyszył., Polypet. Disc. Rehm. 2 (1888); Niedenzu in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 6: 49 (1915); in Verz. Vorl. Akad. Braunsb. S.-Sem. 1924: 18 (1924); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 256 (1928); Burt Davy, Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 118 (1943). *S. galphimifolius*



subsp. *galphimifolius*; Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 45 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 124 (1963). Type: Mozambique, Delagoa Bay [Maputo], *Forbes* s.n. (K, iso!).

A. pruriens var. *laevigatus* Sond. in Linnaea 23: 22 (1850). Type: Natal, (Port Natal) *Gueinzus* 396 (K, lecto!).

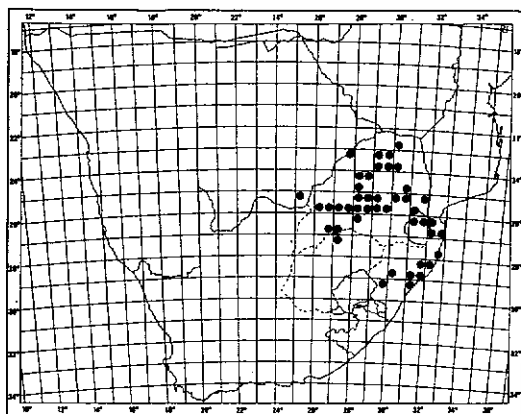
S. rehmannii Szyszyl., Polypet. Disc. Rehm. 3 (1888); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 257 (1928); Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 117 (1943). *S. galphimifolius* subsp. *rehmannii* (Szyszyl.) Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 45 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 124 (1963). Type: Transvaal, Houtboschberg, *Rehmann* 6390 (K, holo!).

Triaspis transvalica Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 3: 29 (1893); Niedenzu in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 256 (1928). *S. transvalicus* (Kuntze) Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 50 (1926); Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 118 (1943); Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 46 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 124 (1963). Type: Transvaal, Pretoria, *O. Kuntze* s.n. (K, holo!).

S. rogersii Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 50 (1926); in Fl. Transv. 2: 284 (1932); Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 118 (1943). Type: Transvaal, Pietersburg Distr., Modjadjes, *Rogers* 18041 (K, holo!).

S. woodianus Arènes in Notul. syst., Paris 11: 118 (1943). Syntypes: Natal, Zululand, *Gerrard & M'Ken* 1788; Natal, Nanoti, *J. Medley Wood* 8921 (NH-PRE, photo!).

This subspecies is closely related to the typical subspecies from which it differs as follows: *Lamina* 75×50 mm, trichomes restricted



MAP 48.— *Sphedamnocarpus pruriens* subsp. *galphimifolius*

to leaf margins, mid- and lateral veins. *Inflorescence*: bracts ± 2 mm long. *Flowers* up to 25 mm in diameter. *Sepals* narrowly ovate or obovate.

Found in Botswana, Transvaal, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Swaziland, Orange Free State and Natal. Map 48.

Vouchers: *Acocks* 18739; *Botha* 2695; *Compton* 26629; *Moll* 3198; *Van Dam* 16929.

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3. ACRIDOCARPUS

by K. L. IMMELMAN

Acridocarpus Guill. & Perr. in Guill., Perr. & A. Rich., Fl. Sen. 123, t. 29 (Sept., 1831); Sonder in F.C. 1: 231 (1860), partim excl. *A. galphimiaefolius*, *A. pruriens* (= *Sphedamnocarpus*); J. D. Hooker in Curtis's bot. Mag. t. 5738 (1835); Launert in F.Z. 2: 109, t. 13 (1963); Launert & Gonçalves in F.M. 32 (Malpighiaceae): 2 (1969); R. A. Dyer, Gen. 1: 302 (1975); Doorn-Kockman in Acta bot. neerl. 24 (1): 69 (1975). Type species: *A. plagiopterus* Guill. & Perr.

Anomalopteris (DC.) G. Don, Gen. Syst. 1: 634, 637 (Aug., 1831). *Heteropteris* H.B.K. sect. *Anomalopteris* DC., Prodr. 1: 592 (1824).

Perennial scandent shrubs or small trees. *Leaves* alternate or subalternate, often with glands beneath; stipules absent. *Flowers* in dense terminal racemes, 2-bracteate, bisexual, regular. *Sepals* 5, occasionally with 1–2 glands on outer surface. *Petals* 5, free, unguiculate, margins shallowly lacerate. *Stamens* 10; filaments short, free; anthers longer than filaments, opening by a short, pore-like slit at apex. *Ovary* superior, 3-locular, one loculus aborted, single pendulous ovule in each loculus; styles 2, free to the base, stigma partially lateral. *Fruit* breaking into 2 dorsally winged samaras.

The genus comprises about 30 species, all occurring in tropical and subtropical Africa, except for one each in Madagascar and New Caledonia. One species with two varieties is known from the F.S.A. area.

The generic name *Acridocarpus* means 'locust fruit' and refers to the wings on the fruits which resemble the outspread wings of a locust.

FIG. 21.—*Sphedamnocarpus pruriens* subsp. *pruriens*: 1, branch with flowers, $\times 0.7$; 2, branch with fruits, $\times 0.7$; 3, flower, $\times 3$; 4, anther, $\times 14$; 5, longitudinal section of ovary, $\times 4$; 6, cross-section of ovary, $\times 4$; 7, hair taken from a leaf, $\times 30$ (all from *Rand* 431). By courtesy of the Editorial Board of *Flora Zambesiaca*.



FIG. 22.—*Acridocarpus natalitius* var. *natalitius*: 1, habit, $\times 0.5$; 2, flower, $\times 2$; 3, petal, $\times 2$ (Wells 2142); 4, fruit, $\times 1$ (Leach & Bavliss 13621).

Acridocarpus natalitius Juss. in Arch. Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris 3: 486 (1843). Type: Natal, Port Natal [Durban], Krauss 261.

Scandent, evergreen shrub or small tree; stems rufous-pubescent when young, glabrescent. Leaves glabrous or rufous-pubescent, usually glabrescent with hairs often remaining on or along main veins, oblong to ovate, 30–135(–215) × 4–50(–75) mm, apex and base rounded to cuneate, midrib prominent below, dark glands sometimes present at insertion of petiole or scattered on undersurface of lamina; petiole short and stout. Pedicels rufous-pubescent, 12–34 mm long. Sepals broadly ovate, glabrous or pubescent, 2–7 × 1.5–5 mm. Petals unguiculate, spreading, concave, margins lacerated, 10–20 × 9–17 mm, golden yellow. Stamens with filaments broadly linear, 1–2 mm long; anthers 4–7 mm long. Styles stout, curving inward, 8–13 mm long. Fruit with oblong-triangular wings, 13–42 × 10–25 mm. Fig. 22.

Two varieties are here recognized, but with considerable reservations as they differ only in leaf width and in the fact that var. *linearifolius* does not occur in the southern part of the species range.

Leaves (13–) 15–75 mm wide; occurring throughout species range a. var. *natalitius*
Leaves up to 13 (–15) mm wide; occurring only in northern Natal b. var. *linearifolius*

a. var. *natalitius*.

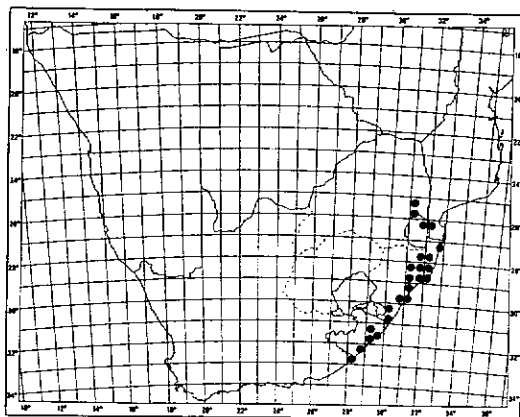
Launert in F.Z. 2: 110 (1963); Batten & Bokelmann, Wild Flow. E. Cape Prov. 94, pl. 78: 5 (1966); Coates Palgrave, Trees of Southern Africa 386 (1977).

A. natalitius var. *acuminatus* Niedenau in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 7: 8 (1921); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 267 (1928), p. p. excl. spec. Tanzania. Syntypes: Natal, Pondoland, Beyrich 93; Natal, Dumisa, near Fairfield, Rudatis 126; Natal, near Itafa (Ifafa?), Friedenau, Rudatis 352; Natal, Labendschana, Fairfield, Schlechter s.n.

A. natalitius var. *obtusius* Niedenau in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 7: 8 (1921); in Pflanzenreich 4, 141 (Heft 93): 267 (1928). Syntypes: Natal, near Port Natal [Durban], Gueinzus 271, 392, Plant 26, Schultz 42; Natal, near Liddesdale, Wood 5517; Inanda, Wood 5517; near Durban, Wood 9681; near Mariannhill Trappist colony, Landauer 119.

A. reticulatus Burtt Davy, Fl. Transv. 1: 36 (1926). Type: Transvaal, Barberton, Crocodile Gorge, Rogers 23948 (BOL!).

Banisteria kraussiana Hochst. in Flora 27: 296 (1844). Type: Natal, near Natal Bay [Durban], forest margins, Krauss 261 (TUB?).



MAP 49.— *Acridocarpus natalitius* var. *natalitius*

Occurs from the eastern Transvaal through Swaziland and Natal to Transkei; also in Mozambique. Map 49.

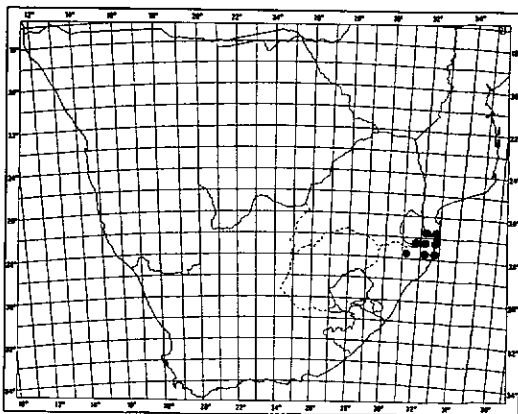
Vouchers: Adams 204 (NU); Galpin 12088; Leach & Bayliss 621; Lillicrone 15 (NU); Prosser 1390; Wells 3446.

b. var. *linearifolius* Launert in Bolm Soc. broteriana, sér. 2, 35: 32 (1961); in F.Z. 2: 111 (1963); Coates Palgrave, Trees of Southern Africa 386 (1977). Type: Mozambique, Magde, Mapulanguene, Torre 6564 (LISC, holo.; LAU).

A. pondoensis Engl. ex Niedenau in Arb. bot. Inst. Braunsb. 7: 7 (1921); in Pflanzenwelt Afr. 3, 1: 830 (1950) in obs. Type: Natal, Pondoland, at edge of Egosa forest, 200–500 m, Beyrich 94 (B†).

In southern Africa found in Pondoland; also in Mozambique. Map 50.

Vouchers: Pooley 730 (NU); Prosser s.n.; Strey & Moll 3660; Tinley 311; Tinley 951 (NH, NU).



MAP 50.— *Acridocarpus natalitius* var. *linearifolius*