by a thin layer of soil. The extremely tough fibrous bases of these plants form a thick mat so resistant that a pickhandle is easily broken in trying to lift it. Some of the stands are several acres in extent. It is found mainly at high altitudes usually between 5,000–6,000 ft. above sea level. At Millers Falls in Swaziland and the nearby Namaacha in Mozambique the altitudes are 4,500 and 2,000 ft. above sea level respectively. The rainfall in the greater part of its range exceeds 880 mm p.a.


SWAZILAND. Mbabane: Millers Falls, Compton 26188.

MOZAMBIQUE. NAMACHA.—Lourenco Marques: Namaacha, Myre & Carvalho 300; 1312.

RHODESIA. Melsetter: Chimanimani, rocks west of airfield, Goodier & Phipps 20.

S. gynoglossa is extremely closely allied to the Madagascan Redfieldia hitchcockii A. Camus and the latter may on further investigation prove to belong to the genus Styppeiochloa. It certainly does not belong to the monotypic American genus Redfieldia Vasey, from which it differs in several important points.

B. DE WINTER

A NEW SPECIES OF ERAGROSTIS

Eragrostis moggii De Winter, sp. nov., E. glandulosipedatae De Winter affinis, sed spiculis minoribus et angustioribus lemmatium nervis conspicuis differt.

Gramen perenne, decumbens vel suberectum (rare erectum). Culmi geniculati, 3-multinodosi, multiramosi, saepe fasciculati, ad 90 cm longi, glabri, saepe purpurascenti. Vaginae laxae, glabrae, marginibus pilosis, carinis scabridis, punctatis. Ligula dense ciliata. Laminae planae vel involutae, infra glabrae supra minute scabridae. Panicula angusta, plus minusve contracta vel patens, ramis solitariis vel binis. Spiculae plumbeae, distincte pedicellatae, 4–11-florae, 3–7 mm longae, 1–5 mm latae; pedicelli glande annulari instructi. Glumae subequales vel non nihil inaequales purpurascentes, ovales, apice obtuse vel subtruncatae, 1-nervatae, carinis scabridiusculis. Lemmata subcoriacea, nitida, late ovata, obtusa, ca 1·5 mm longa, 1·0 mm lata, nervis 3 conspicuis. Paleae anguste ovato-ellipticae, 1·3–1·4 mm longae, bicarinatae, truncateae, membranaceaee. Lodiculae 2, carnosae, cuneiformes. Stamina 3, antheris angustus oblongis ca 0·7 mm longis. Caryopsis non nihil lateraltier compressa, apice et basi subtruncata, opaca, non nihil rugosa, ca 6 cm longa.

Type: Mocambique, Inhaca Island, Mogg 26816 (PRE, holo.; K, SRGH).

Perennial up to 90 cm high (usually 30–40 cm), decumbent, geniculate-ascending, or erect. Culmis somewhat branched to much-branched and occasionally fascicled from the nodes, rarely prostrate and rooting from the nodes which bear dense fascicles of culms, few- to many-noded, internodes glabrous and smooth, flushed with purple or pallid, easily compressed. Leaf-sheaths usually shorter than the internodes, lax and slipping from the culms leaving them bare, glabrous except for the ciliate margins, somewhat striate, with glands on the ribs upwards, often purplish. Collar conspicuously yellowish, glabrous or hairy on the back, the auricles conspicuously bearded. Ligule long ciliate. Leaf-blades expanded or rolled, up to 3 mm wide, up to 20 cm long,
tapering to a fine point, glabrous and smooth below, finely ribbed above with the ribs minutely scaberulous. **Panicle** narrow and contracted to effuse and open, branches single or paired, stiff, glabrous, finely ribbed. **Pedicels** of the spikelets slender, stiff, furnished with a distinct annular gland. **Spikelets** lead-coloured (rarely pallid), narrowly oblong, 4–7 mm long and 1·0–1·5 mm wide, 4–13-flowered, rachilla not disarticulating the lemmas deciduous, the paleas remaining attached to the rachilla. **Florets** hermaphrodite. **Glumes** 1-nerved, subequal or somewhat unequal, broadly ovate-oblong, obtuse, finely scaberulous on the keels, subcoriaceous, usually distinctly purplish. **Lemmas** about 1·5 mm long and about 1·0 mm wide, broadly elliptic-ovate in outline, very finely scabridulous, 3-nerved, nerves prominent, apex obtuse to subtruncate. **Palea** equaling the lemma or slightly shorter, membranous, subhyaline, bicarinate, margins inflexed, keels scaberulous. **Lodicules** truncate, cuneate, somewhat fleshy, small. **Stamens** 3; anthers about 0·7 mm long, cultrate, pale yellow. **Ovary** glabrous; styles free; stigmas 2, plumose. **Caryopsis** somewhat laterally compressed, apex and base subtruncate giving it a nearly square outline seen in side view, smooth, whitish-opaque; embryo half to slightly less than half the length of the grain, brownish; hilum punctiform, basal.

Two varieties can be distinguished.

Inflorescence effuse and open, the branches and branchlets spreading.......................... var. **moggii**

Inflorescence narrow and contracted the branches appressed to the rachis............. var **contracta**

var. **moggii**.

Inflorescence effuse and open, the branches and branchlets spreading.

Occurs in Mozambique particularly in the vicinity of Lourenco Marques and islands off the coast. It has also been collected in northern Zululand. It prefers sandy soils and often occurs in open forest.

**SOUTH AFRICA.** **NATAL.**— Ubombo: Mtenzi Game Reserve, *Tinley* 596.

** MOZAMBIQUE.** **SUL do SAVE.**— Lourenco Marques: Costa da Sol, *Balsinhas* 261; *Myre* 864; Inhaca Island, *Mogg* 27205; 26816; 29354; 26870 (pro parte); 26746 (J); *Gillard* J. 34664 (J); *Weintraub* J. 20469 (J); *Mauve & Verdoorn* 103; Bazaruto Island, *Mogg* 28512 (J); Masinga, *Schlechter* 12127.

**MAPUTO.**— Catuane, *Myre & Balsinhas* 585.

**INHAMBANE.**— Inharrime, *De Lomos & Balsinhas* 174; Velho, *Gomes e Sousa* 2136.

var. **contracta** *De Winter*, var. nov., inflorescentia angusta contracta, rami ramulique rhachi adpressi.


This variety has been recorded from the vicinity of Lourenco Marques and has the same ecological preferences as the typical variety.

** MOZAMBIQUE.** **SUL do SAVE.**— Lourenco Marques: between Lourenco Marques and Costa da Sol, *Schweickerdt* 1910; Inhaca Island, *Mogg* 26870 (pro parte); 26947; 26870; 29362; 27571; 30069 (J); 30119 (J).

The two varieties often occur together and one collection, *Mogg* 26870, consisted of specimens bearing either narrow and contracted or divaricate open inflorescences. So far the species has been collected mainly in the surroundings of Lourenco Marques. The Zululand specimen is the only record from South Africa and shows that the species is probably much more widely spread than the present records indicate.

This species seems to be allied to *E. glandulosipedata* *de Winter*, with which it agrees in the annular glands on the pedicels, the glands on the leaf-sheaths and the general configuration of the spikelets. It is, however, smaller in all the parts of the
spikelet and very easily distinguished. *E. moggii* could be confused with *E. lehmanni*na which it resembles generally in habit but the latter has no glands on the pedicels and the nerves of the lemmas are not as prominent nor are the glumes purplish.

B. DE WINTER

**LILIACEAE**

**NEW SPECIES OF KNIPOPHIA**

Names are required for three undescribed species of *Kniphofia* which are included in check-lists being compiled for the territories of Swaziland by Prof. R. H. Compton and of Basutoland by Mrs. A. Jacot Guillarmod, respectively. The three species are described here, together with a fourth species which was recently collected in the Mountain Zebra National Park, Cradock District, Cape Province.

*K. ritualis* Codd, sp. nov., *K. sarmentosae* (Ait.) Kunth affinis, sed foliis marginibus scabridulis, floribus longioribus differt.


Type: Basutoland, Berea District, Bitsolebe area, alt. 6,500 ft, 22/1/1957, Marais 1327 (PRE, holo.).

Plants solitary or in small groups. *Leaves* in 3 or 4 ranks, 8–12 per peduncle, at first erect, later bending at the middle, soft in texture, glaucous, 40–90 cm long and 1-2-2.4 cm broad near the base, deeply keeled; margin conspicuously and regularly serrulata. *Peduncle* subequal or shorter than the leaves, 40–80 cm long. *Inflorescence* rhomboide-cylindrical to ovoid, dense, 9–14 cm long and 4–5 cm in diameter; buds and flowers pendulous; buds coral or salmon to orange-red, becoming greenish-yellow as the flowers open. *Bracts* lanceolatae to linear-lanceolatae, tapering to the acute or acuminate apex, 10–12 mm long and 2 mm broad; margin usually minutely denticulate. *Pedicels* 1–2 mm long at flowering stage, elongating to 5 mm in the fruiting stage. *Perianth* subcylindricum, 2.5–3 cm long, very slightly constricted above the ovary, 3 mm wide at the base, increasing gradually to 5 mm wide at the mouth; lobes ovate, rounded, 3–3.5 mm long, not spreading. *Stamens* 6, of two lengths; anthers not or scarcely exserted at anthesis, later withdrawn into the perianth tube. *Style* equal to the stamens at anthesis, later included or exserted by up to 3 mm. *Capsule* subglobose, not markedly triquetrous, 7–8 mm long.

Common in Basutoland and the adjoining areas of the eastern Orange Free State, mainly on sandstone formation, in shallow soil in rock crevices, in dry water courses and on grassy slopes, at altitudes of 5,500 to 9,000 ft. The flowering time is from January to March.

**Basutoland.**—Mafeteng: Malealea, Munro s.n. (cultivated in Pretoria). Maseru: Thaba Bosigo, *Van der Merwe* 1156; Jordan Valley, Guillarmod 1671; Senquanyane Valley, Guillarmod 2256. Berea: below Molimo-Nthuse, Marais 1326; Bitsolebe area, grassy slope among shrubs, Marais 1327 (PRE, holo.); at foot of Pulane Mt., Bruce 360; Pulane area, Bruce 361; 362; near Mateka, Bruce 364; Thaba Chitja, Bruce 365; Mamathes, Bruce 390. Leribe: Dieterlen 174; 174a.

**Orange Free State.**—Ficksburg: farm Wintershoeck, near Kirklington, Codd 10540; 10541; farm Franshoek, 20 miles N.E. of Ficksburg, Codd 10549. Fouriesburg: 23 miles N.E. of Ficksburg, Bruce 343; 12 miles S. of Clarens, Bruce 393; near Golden Gate, 11 miles E. of Clarens, Codd 10537. Senekal: Goossens 838. Thabanchu: Thabanchu Mt., Roberts s.n.