Studies in the Ericoideae (Ericaceae). XVI. Six new species of Erica from the Western Cape, South Africa.

E.G.H. OLIVER* and I.M. OLIVER*

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ABSTRACT

Six new species of Erica L. from the mountains of the Western Cape are described: E. alnea E.G.H. Oliv., E. hexensis E.G.H. Oliv., E. hispiduloides E.G.H. Oliv. and E. tarantulae E.G.H. Oliv. from the inland areas centred on the Hex River Mountains; E. hottentotica E.G.H. Oliv. and E. magistrati E.G.H. Oliv. from the Hottentots Holland Mountains between Stellenbosch and Somerset West.

INTRODUCTION

During our investigations of ‘incertae’ material housed in herbaria, a number of new taxa have been encountered. Five small-flowered species that would currently be placed in the section Arsace and one in the section Eurystoma, according to Flora capensis (Guthrie & Bolus 1905), are dealt with in this paper. Most of the material has resulted from the remarkable collecting done by T.P. Stokoe and then Miss Elsie Esterhuysen on the high mountains of the Western Cape during the period from the 1930’s to the 1980’s.


TYPE.—Western Cape, 3319 (Worcester): Worcester Div., Hex River Mtns, Milner Ridge Peak, cliffs on S side. 1 525-1 678 m, (-AD), 10-11-1943, Esterhuysen 9379 (BOL, holo.; PRE, STE).

Shrub erect, densely branched, 0.3–1.2 m tall. Branches puberulous and with very long soft gland-tipped, rarely eglularious hairs and shorter gland-tipped hairs intermixed, with no infrafoliar ridges, bark splitting irregularly. Leaves 3-nate, 2.0–3.0 × 0.6 mm, elliptic-oblong, erect to spreading, subopen-backed with revolute rounded edges, puberulous, edged with a few very long stout gland-tipped hairs and one apically: petiole ± 0.5 mm long, ciliate. Flowers 3-nate at ends of short lateral branchlets, erect to spreading; pedicel 1–2 mm long, puberulous; bract submedian, 0.5–1.0 × 0.3–0.5 mm, narrowly elliptic, sulcate or occasionally esulcate, puberulous, with large apical gland; bracteoles opposite, median, similar to bract but slightly smaller. Calyx 4-lobed almost to base, 0.7–1.5 mm long, cyathiform, green to pink, lobes ovate, acute, sparsely puberulous, edged with large glands. Corolla 4-lobed, 1.5 × 2.0–2.5 mm, cyathiform-urceolate, glabrous, pink, occasionally creamy yellow, lobes erect, broadly rounded, about half length of corolla. Ovary 4-locular, 4-lobed. 0.5 × 0.9 mm, obovoid and emarginate, sparsely pilose, with no basal nectary glands, ovules 15–20 per locule, spreading to pendulous on a subapical placenta; style 0.3–1.0 mm long, glabrous; stigma broadly cyathiform. Capsule depressed globose, 1.0 × 1.2 mm, glabrous, yellowish brown, septa free from central axis; seeds ellipsoid, ± 0.4 mm long, elongate reticulate, golden brown. Figure 1.

This species is distinguished by the short soft hairs on the stems, leaves, pedicel and sepals with long soft bending hairs, which may be glandular and eglularious, intermixed with them on the branches, by sessile glands edging the sepals and by the small subequilibrant bracteoles which have a terminal stalkless gland and are often devoid of a sulcus.

It is closely related to the very common and widespread E. hispulula L. which has a shiny rather than dull
appearance on close examination, stiffer, hispid hairs which are sparser than the dense puberulous hairs of the new species, particularly on the branches. *E. hispidula* has lanceolate glabrous cartilaginous sepals and the corolla is more urceolate with spreading lobes. It can also be distinguished from another species, *E. glandulipila* Compton, which has long gland-tipped hairs on the sepals, anther appendages and a peltate stigma. The other close relative, *E. maesta* Bolus, differs in having no sessile glands on the sepals, a glabrous ovary and plumose hairs on branches and leaves.

*E. hispiduloides* occurs at high altitudes on the mountains around the Worcester basin with an outlier to the north in the southern Cedarberg and an extension eastwards along the Klein and Great Swartberg as far as Blesberg (Figure 2). The species could well be more frequent, but may have been overlooked due to its close superficial resemblance to *E. hispidula* which is probably the commonest species of *Erica* in the Western Cape.

The habitat of the species is distinctive, being on moist rock ledges on cliffs or very steep gullies on the south
FIGURE 3.—Erica hexensis. A, flowering branch, x 1; B, stem; C, leaf, adaxial view; C’, abaxial view; D, flower; E, anther, side, front & back view; F, gynoecium; F’, ovary, cut longitudinally. B–F’, x 25. All drawn from Esterhuysen 8164.

side of mountains between 1 500 and 2100 m where it forms dense woody shrubs up to 1.2 m tall. On the ledges facing south on Jonaskop, the plants were not common and displayed two colour forms in the flowers on different plants—creamy yellow with a tinge of pink or pure bright pink. The latter were the taller shrubs, otherwise no differences could be found between the two forms. Flowers from September to December.

FIGURE 3.—Erica hexensis. A, flowering branch, x 1; B, stem; C, leaf, adaxial view; C’, abaxial view; D, flower; E, anther, side, front & back view; F, gynoecium; F’, ovary, cut longitudinally. B–F’, x 25. All drawn from Esterhuysen 8164.

TYPE.—Western Cape, 3319 (Worcester): Ceres Dist., Hex River Mtns, shale band from Witels Kloof up to Buffelshoek Peak, SW aspect, 1 525–1 830 m, (-AD). 8–10–1956, Esterhuysen 26366 (BOL, holo.; K, NBG, STE).

Specimens examined

WESTERN CAPE.—3219 (Wuppertal): Cedarberg, Uitkyk Peak, 1 495 m, (-AC), 12-10-1975, Esterhuysen 34008 (BOL, PRE). 3319 (Worcester): Hex River Mtns, Milner Ridge Peak, 1 520–1 680 m, (-AD), 10–11-1943, Esterhuysen 9379 (BOL, PRE, STE); Milner Peak, 1 800 m, (-AD), 11-11-1960, Esterhuysen 28610 (BOL, K, PRE); kloof between Milner Ridge Peak & Shale Peaks, 1 680 m, (-AD), 2-01-1961, Esterhuysen 28711 (BOL); Milner Peak, 1 680 m, (-AD), 11-10-1980, Esterhuysen 35525 (BOL); Du Toits Kloof, Molenaisberg, 1 520 m, (-CA), 5-10-1947, Esterhuysen 14995 (BOL); Slanghoek Mtns, Witteberg, 1 830 m, (-CA), 28-10-1979, Esterhuysen 35269 (BOL, K); Brandwacht Peak, 1 800 m, (-CB), 26-11-1944, Esterhuysen 11022 (BOL); Chavonnesberg, 1 620 m, (-CB), 3-10-1948, Esterhuysen 14581 (BOL); Hex River Mtns, Horsehoe Peak, 1 680 m, (-CB), 1-11-1953, Esterhuysen 22205 (BOL); Fonteintjesberg, Meiring’s Plateau, 1 680 m, (-CB), 20-10-1963, Esterhuysen 30412 (BOL); Robertson Dist., Dassieshoek Peak, 1 370 m, (-DB), 3-09-1961, Esterhuysen 29122 (BOL); Jonaskop, 1 616 m, (-DC), 04-1983, Oliver 7971 (STE); Oliver 7972 (STE); ibid., 8-04-1994, Oliver & Oliver 10450 (BM, K, PRE, STE); top of Baviaanskloof in Boschjeweld Mtns, (-DC), 02-1940, Stokoe 7488 (BOL, PRE) & SAM 55109A (SAM). 3321 (Ladismith): Klein Swartberg, Toverkop, 1 980 m, (-AC), 16-12-1956, Esterhuysen 26760 (BOL, K); Klein Swartberg W of Seven Weeks Pook Mtn, ledges on S side of Ridge Peak, 2 100 m, (-AD), 27-12-1928, Andreae 1251 (BOL, PRE, STE); Klein Swartberg, main ridge W of Hooke Peak, 2 060 m, (-AD), 4-02-1992, Oliver 10015 (STE). 3322 (Oudtshoom): Swartberg, Blesberg, 1 830 m, (-BC), 17-10-1955, Esterhuysen 24919 (BOL, K, PRE).


Shrub erect, compact up to 1 m tall. Branches erect with numerous soft small lateral branchlets, puberulous, some hairs up to 0.2 mm long and with long stouter long­forked hairs up to 0.5 mm long and occasional sessile red glands intermixed, older branches with more forked hairs, with no infrafoliar ridges, bark grey, splitting irregularly when older. Leaves 3-nate, 2.0 × 0.5 mm, oblong-elliptic, open-backed, sparsely long villous mainly towards margins, abaxially short­ly hispid; petiole ± 0.5 mm long, sparsely long ciliate. Flowers 3-nate at ends of very short lateral branchlets, mostly facing upwards; pedicel ± 1.4 mm long, glabrous or occasionally with a few short hairs; bract and bracteoles median 0.4 and 0.3 mm long respectively, oblong not sulcate, glabrous sparsely ciliate with long hairs. Calyx 4-lobed, fused at base only, lobes 0.8 mm long, lanceolate, acute, sulcate in upper half, half as long as corolla, ciliate with long thin hairs and with some scattered on abaxial side. Corolla 4-lobed, 1.5 × 1.4 mm, cyathiform, glabrous, dusky red to pink, lobes obtuse, crenate-fimbriate, erect. Stamens 8 included; filaments 0.7 mm long, narrowly linear from a slightly broader base with a subsigmoid bend below anther, glabrous; anther just manifest, 0.8 × 0.4 mm, ovate, obtuse, erect, dorsally attached near base, muticous, very shortly stigrose on adaxial edge; pore one third to half length of theca; pollen in tetrads. Ovary 4-locular, 4-lobed, 0.6 × 0.6 mm, broadly ellipsoid and slightly emarginate, finely papillate, with no
Neither glands at base, ± 8 ovules per locule, subependulous, placenta bulbous in upper half; style 0.5–1.0 mm long, slightly to much exserted, glabrous; stigma cyathiform, red. Fruit unknown. Figure 3.

E. hexensis is another of the small-flowered species in the section Arsace that bears a resemblance to the very common E. hispidula. From this it may be distinguished by the long soft hairs with long-forked tips on the branches, lack of glands except a few sessile ones on the branches, distinct white median line down the sepals, and shortly ciliolate ovary.

From the more eastern E. glandulipila it differs in the lack of glands and anther appendages, the ovary surface and the cyathiform stigma, the latter having a subpellate-capitate stigma. The type of hairs on the branches and the ovary indumentum serve to distinguish it further from E. hispiduloides.

As the name suggests the distribution of this species is centred on the high peaks collectively known as the Hex River Mountains in the Worcester/Ceres Districts (Figure 4). It grows on southwest- to southeast-facing slopes which are cool and moist. Flowers from September to November.

Specimens examined

WESTERN CAPE.—3319 (Worcester): Worcester Dist., Hex River Mtns, shale band near Buffels Dome, 1 700 m, (–AD), 10.11.1943, Esterhuysen 9370 (BOL, PRE); Worcester Dist., Hex River Mtns, Milner Ridge Peak, 1 650 m, (–AD), 10-11-1943, Esterhuysen 9371 (BOL); Ceres Dist., Hex River Mtns, shale band from Witels Klooof up to Buffelskloof Peak, 1 525–1 830 m, (–AD), 8-10-1956, Esterhuysen 26366 (BOL, K, NBG, PRE, STE); Worcester Dist., Hex River Mtns, slopes below Buffelskloof Peak at head of Sentinel Klooif, 1 670 m, (–AD), 19-09-1965, Esterhuysen 31201 (BOL); Worcester Dist., Mostertshoek, S face, 300 m, (–AD), 12-09-1976, Mostert s.n. (BOL); Mostertshoek, left side of Donkerkloof, 1 060 m, (–AD), 17-09-1977, Mostert s.n. (BOL); Worcester Dist., Chavonnesberg, cliffs below summit, 1 525 m, (–CB), 3-10-1948, Esterhuysen 14578 (BOL); ibid., 1 220 m, 4-10-1942, Esterhuysen 8164 (BOL, K, NBG, MO, PRE, STE) & 8165, 8166, 8167 (NBG); Worcester Dist., Fonteintjiesberg, 1 525 m, (–CB), 20-10-1963, Esterhuysen 30409 (BOL).


TYPE.—Western Cape, 3319 (Worcester): Ceres Dist., Hex River Mtns, shale band from Wit Els Klooof up to Buffelskloof Peak, SW aspect, steep banks above stream, 1 220 m, (–AD), 8-10-1956, Esterhuysen 26366 (BOL, holo.; PRE, STE).

Shrub erect, to 600 mm tall, much branched, dense, lax and spreading in shady places. Branches hispidulous with no infrafoliar ridges, bark grey, flaking irregularly. Leaves 3-nate, appressed to spreading, reflexed in shaded plants, 2.0–2.5 × 0.6 mm, linear-elliptic, flat adaxially with acute margins, convex and sulcate abaxially, glabrous and shortly ciliolate; petiole ± 0.5 mm long, ciliolate, otherwise glabrous. Flowers 3 to 6-nate at ends of numerous short lateral branchlets; pedicel ± 2 mm long, glabrous or with occasional short hairs at base; bract median to remote, ± 0.5 mm long, oblong-lanceolate, slightly sulcate subapically, ciliolate; bracteoles opposite, just above bract and similar to bract. Calyx 4-lobed, fused in lower quarter, glabrous, lobes broadly ovate, subacute, glabrous, ciliolate, pink. Corolla 4-lobed, broadly ellipsoid, 2.0 × 1.5 mm, glabrous, pink, lobes broadly rounded, erect to incurved, one third the length of corolla. Stamens 8 included; filaments ± 0.5 mm long, oblong, almost straight, glabrous; anthers erect, muticus, glabrous, thecae ellipsoid, 0.8 × 0.3 mm, with a few stiff hairs ± 0.15 mm long on adaxial edges; pore two thirds the length of theca; pollen in tetrads. Ovary 4-locular, 8-lobed, globose and emarginate, 0.5 × 0.7 mm, glabrous, no nectaries basally, ovules 20–26 per locule pendant from large complete placenta; style 0.5–1.0 mm long, glabrous, red; stigma cyathiform, manifest to well exserted, red. Capsule globose, 1.4 × 1.0 mm, sepa free from central axis; seeds 0.2 × 0.1 mm, subovoid-ellipsoid, irregularly angled, the angles often sharp, shallowly reticulate, yellow to yellowish brown. Figure 5.

E. alnea is most closely related to E. cupuliflora on account of the bulbous joined base of the calyx but differs in having a broadly ellipsoid corolla, muticus anthers placed on short broad filaments and with short stout stamens on the adaxial edges of the thecae, a glabrous ovary and far exserted cyathiform stigma. Dulfer’s (1963) species has an open cyathiform flower, scabrid anthers with long awns, a sparsely pubescent ovary and subcapitate-cyathiform stigma which is included. He likened his species to E. micrandra Bolus but that species has remarkable small anther thecae with relatively large narrow crests, and also to E. monantha Compton which has aristate leaves and belongs to the E. longipedunculata Lodde complex. The species could also be mistaken for E. tenuis Salisb. or E. leptopus Benth. which have the same general facies but simple stigmas.

All of the species mentioned above occur in the Ceres District. The close ally, E. cupuliflora, occurs on sandy flats and lower slopes, whereas the new species is confined to damp slopes, stream-sides and ledges at higher altitudes from the Worcester/Ceres area with an outlier in the central Cedarberg to the north (Figure 6). The type
collection comes from the Witels area, named after the white alder [witels], *Platylophus trifoliatus* (L.f.) D. Don (Cunoniaceae), hence the name of the new species. It was collected at the same time as the type of *E. hexensis* (q.v.). Flowers from May to October depending on the locality.

**Specimens examined**


**TYPE.**—Western Cape, 3319 (Worcester): Cape, Ceres Dist., Waaioek Mtns, peak E of Tarantula Peak, on small stony plateau, 1 200–1 370 m, (-AD), 7-10-1954, *Esterhuysen 21829* (BOL, holo.; MO, K, PRE, STE).

Shrublets low, semi-sprawling up to 160 mm tall. Branches trigonous with no distinct infrafoliar ridges, puberulous when young, soon becoming glabrous, bark splitting irregularly and with small infrafoliar flakes. Leaves 3-nate, erect, adpressed, 1.5–2.0 × 0.8 mm, narrowly ovate to elliptic, convex and sulcate abaxially with sharp edges, flat adaxially, puberulous towards base adaxially and sparsely ciliolate with hairs and a few stalked, red, gland-tipped hairs, otherwise glabrous; petiole ± 0.3 mm long, ciliolate, glabrous abaxially, puberulous adaxially. Flowers 3–6 at ends of main and short lateral branchlets, mostly pendulous; pedicel ± 0.3 mm long, glabrous; bract approximate, 1.3 × 1.0 mm.

**FIGURE 5.**—*Erica alnea*. A, flowering branch, x 1; B, stem; C, leaf; D, flower; D', old fruiting flower; E, anther, side, front & back views; F, gynoecium; F', ovary cut longitudinally; G, fruit; H, seed. B–H, x 25, with D, x 12.5. All drawn from type, *Esterhuysen 26362*. 

**FIGURE 6.**—The known distribution of *Erica alnea*. • and *E. hottenrotica*, ◆.
broadly ovate, sulcate in upper half, glabrous, ciliolate with hairs and stalked red glands, rose pink; bracteoles approximate, like bract, but $1.2 \times 0.8$ mm. Calyx 4-partite, segments $2.0 \times 1.3$ mm, elliptic to ovate, shortly sulcate apically, glabrous, ciliolate with hairs and some stalked red glands, rose pink. Corolla 4-lobed, $4.5 \times 2.5$ mm, obconical, glabrous, rose pink, lobes quarter the length of corolla, broadly obtuse, erect to slightly spreading. Stamens 8, included to manifest; filaments $\pm 2$ mm long, linear, slightly bent backwards below anther; anthers dorsally attached near base, appendiculate, thecae $\pm 0.7$ mm long, oblong-falcate, obtuse, roughly papillate, crests very variable in shape and size even on same anther, large, fleshy, variously serrate, sometimes erect, pore half the length of theca; pollen in tetrads. Ovary 4-locular and 4-lobed, $1.0 \times 0.8$ mm, broadly ellipsoid and emarginate, sparsely puberulous apically, with nectary glands basally, 6–8 ovules per locule, pendulous on subglobose placenta in upper half; style $\pm 4$ mm long, narrow cylindrical, exserted, papillate apically; stigma simple to subpeltate. Capsule ellipsoid, $1.3 \times 0.8$ mm, reddish brown with much darker base, valves splitting to base, septa almost free from axis; seeds $0.5–0.6$ mm long, subtrigonous-elipsoid, yellowish brown, finely and closely reticulate, reticulations tangentially finely undulate. Figure 7.

This very distinct species is unique in the genus for the form of the anther appendages which are broad, very irregularly shaped crests which, in some anthers, may be absent on one side (Figure 7I). They are remarkable in sometimes being larger above the point of attachment to the theca and therefore totally ascending.

The superficial facies of the calycine, open-mouthed flowers with manifest stamens would place the species in the section Eurystoma of Flora capensis (Guthrie & Bolus 1905) where it shows some resemblance to several species which occur in the same area: E. calycina, E. brevecaulis and E. costatisepala H.A. Baker. These latter species have complex dendroid hairs on many parts of the plant and have long pedicels. E. tarantulae has a sparse complement of short fine simple hairs and almost subsessile flowers. The style is also unusual in being apically papillate, a condition found only in the section Platyspora.

E. tarantulae appears to be very restricted in its distribution, being known only in the Hex River Mountains complex as two localized collections from Tarantula and Milner Peaks (Figure 8). It is recorded as growing on stony ground where it forms low, spreading shrublets. Flowers from early August to late in October.
Specimens examined

WESTERN CAPE.—3319 (Worcester): Ceres Dist., peak E of Tarantula Peak, stony plateau, 1 200-1 370 m, (-AD), 7-10-1953, Esterhuysen 21829 (BOL, K, MO, PRE, STE); Ceres Dist., Hex River Mtns, Eezelfontein, stony N slopes of Milner Peak, 900 m, (-AD), 24-08-1958, Esterhuysen 27835 (BOL). Without locality: Stokoe 7889 (BOL).


TYPE.—Western Cape, 3418 (Simonstown): Somerset West area, Hottentots-Holland Mtns, Somerset Sneeuwkop, (-BB), Stokoe 6641 (BOL, holo.; K, PRE, STE).

Erect compact shrub 0.5-1.0 m, rarely up to 2.5 m, tall. Branches erect, leafy with numerous dense lateral short shoots, softly puberulous, without infrafoliar ridges, bark flaking irregularly when old. Leaves 4-nate, erect, imbricate, 0.5-3.5 mm long, oblong-elliptic, subobtuse, flattened adaxially with a distinct sharp margin, convex and sulcate abaxially, with a few scattered short hairs mainly towards margins abaxially, adaxially hairy; petiole ± 0.5 mm long, sparsely ciliate. Flowers 1- to 4-nate terminal on short lateral branchlets, upright to pendent; pedicel ± 2.0 mm long, puberulous; bract remote to median, 0.6 × 0.2 mm, oblong, not sulcate, sparsely puberulous; bracteoles 2, median, same as bract. Calyx 4-partite; segments 1.4 × 0.8 mm, ovate to lanceolate, slightly sulcate apically, puberulous, pink. Corolla 4-lobed, 3.0 × 2.0 mm, cyathiform to urceolate, puberulous, red, lobes ± 0.5 mm long, rounded erect or slightly reflexed. Stamens 8, included; filaments ± 1.5 mm long, filiform, with sigmoid bend just below anther, glabrous; anther dorsally attached near base, appendiculate, thecae 1.0 × 0.3 mm, oblong with acute apex, sparsely puberulous laterally and adaxially mainly towards base, awns ± 0.4 mm long, sparsely puberulous, pore half length of theca. Ovary 4-locular, 0.5 × 0.7 mm, oblate to obovate, slightly 8-lobed, emarginate, with basal nectary glands, with a few longish hairs apically, ± 4 slightly erect ovules per locule; style ± 4.0 mm long, glabrous, just exerted; stigma cyathiform with 4 apical stigmatic papillae. Fruit unknown. Figure 9.

This species is closely related to the common and widespread E. parviflora but can easily be distinguished by its broader, ovate, petaloïd, pink sepals, finely hairy corolla and broad cyathiform stigma. The latter species has linear-lanceolate foliaceous sepals, a coarsely long-haired corolla and a small capititate stigma. The flowers of E. hottentotica are larger than those of E. parviflora although the form of the latter in the Hottentots Holland Mountains has fairly large flowers. E. parviflora is generally a scrambling plant in marshes, whereas the new species appears to form an erect sturdy shrub which may reach a height of 2.5 m (Stokoe 4009). There is also a resemblance to some forms of the common E. sitiens Klotzsch which has, however, a glabrous corolla, foliaceous sepals and a capititate stigma.

This species is confined to the higher reaches of the Hottentots-Holland Mountains above Somerset West, hence the name (Figure 6). It has been recorded with the following species, E. magistralis, on Langkloofberg frequenting similar habitats—moist southeast-facing slopes. The Hottentots-Holland Mountains host the largest number of species of Erica: 175 spp. have been recorded so far (Oliver et al. 1983). Flowers from September to late November.

Specimens examined

WESTERN CAPE.—3418 (Simonstown): Somerset West area, Hottentots Holland Mtns, (-BB); Langkloofberg, 1 220 m, (-BB), 30-10-1943, Esterhuysen 9150 (BOL, STE); The Triplets, 1 220-1 520 m, (-BB), 31-10-1943, Esterhuysen 9173 (BOL); Klein Valloberg, 1 070-1 220 m, (-BB), 11-10-1962, Esterhuysen 29868 (BOL, K, PRE);


Erect woody shrub 0.6–1.8 m tall. Branches densely puberulous, the older with many long spreading stouter gland-tipped hairs intermixed, without infrafoliar ridges, bark splitting irregularly with age. Leaves 3-nate, imbricate to spreading, 4.0 × 0.8 mm, oblong-elliptic, elliptic in section with rounded margins, slightly open-backed, apex subacute sometimes the younger ending in a long gland-tipped hair, the younger pubescent with adpressed hairs, becoming glabrous abaxially, with scattered short hairs, marginally rarely also with long stouter gland-tipped hairs; petiole ± 0.8 mm long, ciliolate. Flowers mainly 3-nate, terminal on short lateral branchlets 0.5–10.0 mm long, erect to slightly spreading; pedicel ± 3 mm long, softly puberulous; bract median to approximate, lanceolate, 2.0 × 0.6 mm, sulcate in upper half, puberulous, white; bracteoles opposite, just above the bract, like bract but smaller. Calyx 4-lobed very slightly fused at base, lobes 2.0 × 0.6 mm, ovate, acute, sulcate in upper third, puberulous and ciliolate, white. Corolla 4-lobed, 3.0 × 2.5 mm, urceolate to cyathiform, glabrous or very rarely with a few short hairs, lobes ± 0.5 mm long, rounded, erect to slightly reflexed. Stamens 8 included; filaments filiform, 2.5 × 0.5 mm, erect, subsigmoid below anther, glabrous; anthers erect, placed just above ovary, dorsally attached near base, appendiculate, thecae 2.5 mm long, narrowly ovate-oblong, glabrous, crests ± 0.6 mm long, slightly serrate, attached at top of filament, pore half length of theca; pollen in tetrads. Ovary 4-locular, 8-lobed, broadly obovate, emarginate, 2.2 × 2.2 mm, villosi mainly in upper half and in lower half along lobe edges, with no nectary glands at base, 15–20 ovules per locule spreading from a rounded central placenta; style ± 2.5 mm long, straight, glabrous, exserted; stigma cyathiform with 4 central stigmatic papillae, glabrous. Fruit unknown.

This species in the section *Arsace* is allied to *E. salaci* Salisb. which has been collected only a few times in the same area. The latter has no long gland-tipped hairs on the branches, but has very short dendroid or gland-tipped marginal hairs on the leaves, a more cyathiform corolla and glabrous ovary. We have been able to examine Salisbury’s type (Masson s.n., Herb. Salisb. in Kew) to verify the correct identity of the few collections which were tentatively identified as this species.

There are also slight resemblances to *E. sphaeroidea* Dulfer and *E. argyrea* Guthrie & Bolus from the same area, but these have puberulous corollas and numerous gland-tipped hairs on various other parts of the plant in addition.

*E. magistrati* is confined to the mountains in the Stellenbosch/Somerset-West area (Figure 8) where it is found mainly on south-facing slopes from 450 m to 1 068 m in situations receiving extra moisture. Several collections are
associated with Landdrostkop (Magistrate’s Head) in the Hottentots-Holland range, hence the name of the species. Here there is often a good deposition of moisture from the dense moving clouds produced by the strong southeast winds which occur frequently during the summer months. Flowers from August to December.

Specimens examined

WESTERN CAPE.—3318 (Cape Town): Stellenbosch Dist., Jonkershoek, Langrivier, 760 m, (-DD), 08-1965, Kerfoot 5392 (PRE, STE).
3418 (Simonstown): Hottentots-Holland Mtns, Langkloofberg, 910–1 220 m, (-BB), 30-10-1943, Esterhuysen 9145 (BOL, PRE, STE); Landdrost Pinnacle above Lourensford, 460 m, (-BB), 7-09-1975, Esterhuysen 33921 (BOL, K, PRE, STE); Jonkershoek, beyond Second Waterfall, 1 220–1 520 m, (-?BB), 11-1925, Krige in STE 2130 (BOL); Somerset Sneeukop, Landdrost Kop & environs, (-BB), Stokoe 6825 (BOL); ibid., 11-1938, Stokoe 6827 (BOL, SAM); Landdrost Kop, (-BB), 26-09-1943, Stokoe 8933 (BOL, K, PRE), 3419 (Caledon); Jonkershoek, ridge between Eerste River Kloof and Victoria Peak, 1 070 m, (-AA), 7-09-1979, Esterhuysen 35242 (BOL, K).

REFERENCES

