Sarcophyllum carnosum Thunb. sensu E.Mey. in Linnaea 7: 155 (1832),
Comm.: 32 (Feb., 1836), pro parte majore. Cited specimens: South Africa, “prope Zwartbastkraal et Ebenezar” [3318 DC], Drège s.n. (“III, E, a”) (P!), “ad fluvium Bergrivier” [3318 BD], Drège s.n. (“III, D, a”) (P!), “inter Konstantia et Steenberg” [3418 AB], Drège s.n. (“III, D, b”) (P!). [Note: Some specimens cited under S. carnosum were wrongly identified: “Onder-Bokkeveld” [3319 CB], Drège s.n. (“III, A, c”) (P!) is L. pauciflora and “ad montem prope Du Toitskloof” [3319 CC], Drège s.n. (“III, A, e”) (P!) is L. longipes.]


L. meyeriana Eckl. and Zeyh., Enum. 2: 192 (Jan., 1836), pro parte minore.


Decumbent to diffuse, glabrous suffrutex, up to 0.5 m in height. Leaves simple, acicular, articulated near the middle; leaf density 2–3 per 10 mm length of stem; stipules absent. Inflorescences terminal, 90–240 mm long rachis furrowed; flowers numerous (up to 46 flowers per inflorescence), sparse (2 or 3 per 10 mm length of rachis), relatively small in size (5–8 mm long), yellow, fading to orange; pedicel 1–3 mm long. Bract lanceolate, acute, 1–2 mm long. Bracteoles triangular, acute, ±1 mm long. Calyx 3–5 mm long, tube 1.5–2.5 mm long, lobes 1–2.5 mm long; subequally lobed but the upper lateral sinuses much wider than the medial sinus and the lower lateral sinuses; up to 4.5 mm long; lobes deltoid, tips minutely pubescent inside. Standard ovate, 4–6 x 3.5–5.0 mm; apex obtuse; claw 1.5–2.5 mm long. Wings oblong, as long as or longer than the keel, 5.0–7.5 x 2–3 mm, with 4–6 rows of sculpturing if present; apex obtuse; claws 1.5–2.5 mm long. Keel rostrate, not twisted, 5–7 x 2–5 mm, usually with pockets; claws 1.5–2.5 mm long. Pistil short–stipitate; ovary 4–6 x 0.5–0.7 mm, linear; ovules relatively many (8–12); style 1.5–2.5 mm long, curved upwards. Pods linear, straight or slightly falcate, not narrowly winged on the upper suture, up to 65 x ±4 mm; stipe 5–18 mm long; dehiscent; flat; fruit wall thin, membranous. Seeds oblong-reniform, 3.2 x 2.1 mm, rugose, light pink to light brown; hilum reddish brown (Fig. 5.10).

Diagnostic characters

*L. contaminata* differs from *L. longipes* in having a more decumbent habit, the presence of a leaf articulation, wings that are as long as or longer than the
keel and stipitate fruit (stipe 5–18 mm long). *L. longipes* has a diffuse habit, leaf articulations are absent, the wings are invariably shorter than the keel and the fruit is long stipitate (stipe 12–55 mm long) (Fig. 5.10).

Fig. 5.10. Morphology of *Lebeckia contaminata*: (a) lateral view of flower; (b) abaxial view of bract and bracteoles; (c) abaxial view of calyx with the upper lobes to the left; (d) standard petal; (e) wing petal; (f) keel petal; (g) anthers; (h) long, basifixed anther, carinal (intermediate) anther and short, dorsifixed anther; (i) pistil; (j1–j3) lateral view of pods; (k) cross section of pod; (l) leaf. Vouchers: (a) from Acock 26 (S); (b) from Stirton and Zantovska 11476 (NBG); (c–h) from Le Roux et al. 15 (JRAU); (i) from Van Wyk 2550 (JRAU); (j1) from Bolus 9820 (BOL); (j2) from Salter 7976 (BOL); (j3) from Barker 5305 (NBG); (k) from Viviers 951 (NBG). Scale bars: 1 mm.

**Distribution and habitat**

*L. contaminata* has the widest distribution of the five species in the *L. plukenetiana* group and occurs from Algeria (in the Cedarberg) southwards to the Simonstown area and eastwards to Bredasdorp (Fig. 5.11) on lower mountain
slopes (at altitudes between 20–600 m) in Table Mountain Sandstone (TMS) or in disturbed areas along riverbeds in sandy soil.

**Regional variation**

The regional variation among the OTU's is too little to describe them as separate forms, but some morphological variation was observed. The Clanwilliam form (OTU1) and Cape Town or typical form (OTU2) are very similar. The Bergvliet form (OTU3) appears to be a hybrid between *L. contaminata* and *L. meyeriana* (both species have been collected at Bergvliet before). The fruit are shorter stipitate and wider than in *L. contaminata* and the upper suture is slightly margined as in *L. meyeriana*, but the flower structure is the same as in *L. contaminata*. The Bredasdorp form (OTU4) is smaller (up to 0.2 m in height), the inflorescences are short and few-flowered and the fruit and stipe is shorter than in the typical form.

**Specimens examined**

−3218 (Clanwilliam): Clanwilliam (−BB), Taylor 6193 (NBG); N Cedarberg, ±5 km NW of Pakhuisberge (−BB), Taylor 10877 (NBG, PRE); Duiwelskop (−BC), Stokoe s.n. (SAM); “Zwartbosch Kraal” (−BC), Drège s.n. ("III, E, a") (P); 9.5 miles SW of Redelinghuys (−BC), Acocks 19795 (BOL, K); Piquetberg, Moutonsvlei, at the T-junction on the road to Gryskop (−DA), Goldblatt 7499 (K, PRE); 11.7 km S of Redelinghuys (−DA), Acocks 24442 (PRE); SW slopes of
Zebrakop, Piquetberg Mountains (−DB), Goldblatt 10173 (NBG, PRE);

Piquetberg, near the N end of mountain (−DC), Van Wyk 3536 (JRAU).

−3219 (Wuppertal): Algeria, Cedarberg (−AC), Esterhuysen 18174 (BOL),
Rycroft 2634 (NBG); between Groot River and Elandskloof (−CA), Leipoldt 3128,
3129 (BOL); Elandskloof (−CA), Boud 711 (NBG), Compton 12489 (PRE);

Elandskloof, Citrusdal (−CA), Adamson D.90 (PRE); Elandskloof Pass, beyond
the turn-off to Elandskloof Farm (−CA), Van Wyk 3616a (JRAU); lower NE slopes
of the Suurvleiberg (−CA), Esterhuysen 2493 (BOL); W end of Elandskloof
(−CA), Esterhuysen 5268 (BOL); E slopes of Baliesgatberg (−CB), Stirton and
Zantovska 11476 (NBG, PRE); Grootfontein Farm, Porterville Mountains (−CC),
Boucher 1981 (K).

−3318 (Cape Town): Between Mamre and Yzerfontein (−AD), Bolus
21299 (BOL); Bergriver (−BD), Drège s.n. ("Ill, D, a") (P); Kalbaskraal (−DA), Van
der Merwe 1620 (K, NBG, PRE); Fynbos Biome Research site, Pella (−DA),
Boucher and Shepherd 4904 (NBG); 45 km from Cape Town on main road to
Malmesbury (−DA), Grobbelaar 2890 (PRE); Brackenfel (−DC), Esterhuysen
4065 (BOL); Brackenfel, Belville (−DC), Compton 10116 (NBG); Kraaifontein
(−DC), Bolus s.n. (BOL); Kraaifontein, Stellenbosch (−DC), Compton 4844
(NBG); Vygekraal (−DC), Wolley 722 (BM, K); beside Sarepta road (−DD), Acock
26 (S); Kliprug Farm, along Berg River ±5 km S of Paarl (−DD), Helme 1399
(NBG); lower N slopes of Bottelary Hills (−DD), Acock 3730 (S); Stellenbosch
(−DD), Smith 4801 (K).
−3319 (Worcester): Slopes of Great Winterhoek Mountains (−AA), Stokoe 8421 (BOL); Winterhoek and Tulbagh (−AA), Zeyher 6 (SAM); “Koude Bokkeveld”, Tandfontein (−AB), Schlechter 1898 (PRE), Schlechter 10147 (BOL, K); between Groot River and Elands Kloof (−AC), Leipoldt 3128 (K); between Roman’s River and Darling Bridge (−AC), Isaac s.n. (BOL, K); Worcester, at the waterfall (−AC), Ecklon and Zeyher 1335 (K, NBG, S); Bailey’s Peak (−BA), Esterhuysen 22336 (BOL); along banks of Breede River (−CB), Van Breda 4480 (PRE); Brandvlei, S of “Gevangenis Bacchus” substation (−CB), Van der Kooij 1105 (NBG, PRE); Hex River (−CB), Pearson s.n. (K); opposite Van Thubbergh Farm entrance (−CB), Walters 1803 (NBG); Fransch Hoek (−CC), Schlechter 9217 (K); Wemmershoek Valley (−CC), Esterhuysen 17672 (BOL, PRE); Zachariashoek (−CC), Viviers 951 (NBG, PRE); Draaivlei, Doornrivier (−CD), Walters 1658 (NBG); 3 miles E of Villiersdorp (−CD), Codd 2630 (PRE); moist spots near Hex River (−DA), Pearson 5240 (BOL).

−3418 (Simonstown): Bergvliet (−AB), Salter s.n. (SAM), Salter 7976 (BOL, NBG); Bergvliet Farm, Constantia (−AB), Purcell s.n., 326 (NBG); Kogelberg, manganese mine, plot 281/24 (−AB), Boucher 955 (NBG); Muizenberg (−AB), Bolus 4715 (BOL, K), Prior s.n. (K); Noordhoek (−AB), Salter 252/3 (BM); Silvermine Nature Reserve (−AB), Le Roux et al. 15 (JRAU); Steenberg (−AB), Compton 16633 (NBG), Drège s.n. (“III, D, b”) (P), Salter 7935 (BOL, NBG, PRE); Steenberg pipe track (−AB), Compton 17881 (NBG); Steenberg plateau (−AB), Lewis 910 (SAM); Tokai road (−AB), Wolley 1929 (BM, BOL); Smitswinkel Bay (−AD), Wall s.n. (S); between “Doornhoogde” and
“Zeekoevalley” (−BA), *Ecklon and Zeyher 1335* (K, NBG, S); Cape Flats (−BA), *Rehmann 2i03* (BM), *Ryder 137* (K); between Van der Stel and Gordon’s Bay (−BB), *Smith 4708, 4785, 4801, 4809* (PRE); between Van der Stel and Strand (−BB), *Phillips s.n.* (SAM); Gordon’s Bay (−BB), *Bolus 9820* (BOL, NBG), *Loseby 1984, 2008* (NBG); Gordon’s Bay, below the anchor sign (−BB), *Le Roux 1* (JRAU), *Le Roux et al. 16* (JRAU); Gordon’s Bay, Hottentots Holland Mountains, on the Danie Miller hiking trail (−BB), *Cupido 62* (NBG); Gordon’s Bay, on roadside beyond the harbour (−BB), *Davis s.n.* (NBG); halfway between Gordon’s Bay and Strand (−BB), *Grobbeelaar 2838* (PRE); Hottentots Holland (−BB), *Ecklon and Zeyher 1335* (K, NBG, S); limestone hills near Gordon’s Bay (−BB), *Lewis 2463* (SAM); Sir Lowry’s Pass (−BB), *Rogers 22712* (PRE); Steenbras’ side of Sir Lowry’s Pass (−BB), *Wall s.n.* (S); Van der Stel (−BB), *Smith 5148* (PRE); 8 km from Gordon’s Bay to Hangklip (−BB), *Stirton 8402* (K, PRE); between Gordon’s Bay and Rooi Els (−BD), *Grobbeelaar 2631* (PRE); Hangklip Estates (−BD), *Stokoe s.n.* (NBG); Palmiet River Mountains, Oudebosch (−BD), *Stokoe s.n.* (SAM); Kleinmond, Kogelberg Nature Reserve, ±1 km N of Oudebosch homestead on banks of Palmiet River (−BD), *Vlok and Schutte 256* (JRAU); Kogelberg Forest Reserve at the Palmiet/Louw River junction (−BD), *Boucher 899* (K, NBG, PRE); Kogelberg State Forest, research site KBE 3 (−BD), *Durand 177* (NBG, PRE); Palmiet River mouth (−BD), *Esterhuysen 3669* (BOL); Palmiet River, 2–3 miles from mouth (−BD), *Esterhuysen 13693* (BOL); S Hottentots Holland Mountains (−BD), *Kruger 841* (BOL, PRE), *Kruger 1189* (NBG, PRE).
−3419 (Caledon): Caledon division (−AB), Burchell 7585, s.n. (K); Fernkloof Nature Reserve (−AC), Robertson 151 (K); Hermanus, flats and lower slopes (−AC), Leighton 325 (BOL); Hermanus, lowest mountain slopes near sea (−AC), Gillett 629 (BOL); Kleinmond, open plots W of Singleton Street (−AC), Mostert 281 (NBG); Hermanus, on Stanford road (−AD), Gillett 662 (NBG); 5 km beyond Hermanus on road to Stanford (−AD), Venter 1295 (PRE); Stanford (−AD), Compton 10206 (NBG); “Appelskraal”, Riviersonderend (−BB), Zeyher 6 (NBG), Zeyher 2295 (S); Danger Point (−CB), Bond 796 (NBG); Klein Hagelkraal, E of Pearly Beach (−DA), Hugo 1743 (NBG); Baardscheerdersbosch (−DA), Barker 5305 (NBG).

−3420 (Bredasdorp): Mountains of Swellendam (−AB), Bowie 3 (BM); National Bontebok Park (−AB), Liebenberg 6706 (NBG, PRE); W of Bredasdorp silos (−CA), Grobbelaar 2718 (PRE).

Precise locality unknown

Cape of Good Hope, Pappe s.n. (K); Clanwilliam division, Drège s.n. (K); Drège s.n. (P); Ecklon 676 (K); Shuttleworth s.n. (BM); Wallich 262 (BM), "Capensis", Zeyher s.n. (SAM).
Fig. 5.11. The known geographical distribution of *Lebeckia contaminata*.

5. *Lebeckia gracilis* Eckl. and Zeyh., Enum. 2: 192 (1836); Walp. in Linnaea 13: 477 (1839), Rep. Bot. Syst. 1: 607 (1842); Benth. in Hook., Lond. J. Bot. 3: 358 (1844). Type: South Africa, “Zwartkopsrivier” [3322 CD], *Ecklon and Zeyher 1336* (SAM!, specimen in middle of the sheet, lectotype, designated here; P!, S!, isolectotypes) (Fig. 5.12). [Note: The specimen in SAM is chosen as lectotype because it bears the characteristic label of the Enumeratio.]

*L. sepiaria auct. non* (L.) Thunb.: Eckl. and Zeyh., Enum. 2: 191 (1836); Harv. in Harv. and Sond., Fl. Cap. 2: 86 (1862); Goldblatt and Manning, Cape
Plants, Strelitzia 9: 493 (2000). [Harvey cited a Thunberg specimen (*Thunberg s.n. sub Herb. Thunberg 16422*) which is indeed this species. However, Thunberg based his description on a specimen from Cape Town “Leeuwenberg”, but he explicitly cited *Spartium sepiarium* of Linnaeus, q.v.]

*L. ambigu*a E.Mey., Com.: 34 (1836), pro parte minore.

Erect, glabrous suffrutex, 0.15–0.8 m in height. Leaves simple, acicular, articulated near the middle; leaf density 3–6 per 10 mm length of stem; stipules absent. Inflorescences terminal, 44–172 mm long; rachis furrowed; flowers numerous (up to 77 flowers per inflorescence), relatively dense (5 or 7 per 10 mm length of rachis), relatively small in size (6–8 mm long), yellow, fading to lighter yellow; pedicel 1.5–3.0 mm long; bract lanceolate, acute, ±2 mm long; bracteoles triangular, acuminate, ±1 mm long. Calyx 2.5–4.5 mm long, tube 1.5–3.5 mm long, lobes 0.7–1.5 mm long; ± equally lobed; lobes deltoid, tips minutely pubescent inside. Standard widely oblong to suborbicular, 4.0–6.5 x 2.0–3.5 mm; apex obtuse; claw 1.5–2.5 mm long. Wings oblong, longer than the keel, 4.0–6.5 x 1.0–2.5 mm, with 11–14 rows of sculpturing; apex obtuse; claws 1.5–2.0 mm long. Keel rostrate, not twisted, 5–6 x 1.5–2.5 mm, sometimes with pockets; claws 1.5–2.5 mm long. Pistil subsessile; ovary 5.5–7.5 x 0.6–0.8 mm long, linear; ovules many (9–11); style 1.5–3.5 mm long, curved upwards. Pods linear, straight or very slightly falcate, not narrowly winged on the upper suture, up to 37 x 2–3 mm; dehiscent; semi-terete; fruit wall thin, membranous. Seeds reniform-
orbicular, 1.8–2.4 x 1.5–1.7 mm, slightly rugose, pale brown, mottled dark brown to black; hilum dark brown (Fig. 5.13).

**Diagnostic characters**

*L. gracilis* is similar to *L. ambigua* but differs in their allopatric distribution. *L. gracilis* occurs along the southern coast and *L. ambigua* along the western coast. In *L. gracilis* the calyx is ± equally lobed and the lobes are shorter than the tube (calyx subequally lobed and the lobes as long as the tube in *L. ambigua*) (Fig. 5.13).
Fig. 5.12 Lectotype of *Lebeckia gracilis* Eckl. and Zeyh. in SAM (specimen with many flowers in the middle of the sheet).
Fig. 5.13. Morphology of *Lebeckia gracilis*: (a) Lateral view of flower; (b) abaxial view of bract and bracteoles; (c) abaxial view of calyx with the upper lobes to the left; (d) standard petal; (e) wing petal; (f) keel petal; (g) anthers; (h) long, basifixed anther, carinal (intermediate) anther and short, dorsifixed anther; (i) pistil; (j1 – j2) lateral view of pods; (k) cross section of pod; (l) leaf. Vouchers: (a) from *Heginbotham 163* (NBG); (b, e) from *Esterhuysen 23529* (BOL); (c, f, g, h, i) from *Bohnen 7617* (NBG); (d) from *Leighton 1894* (BOL); (j1) from *Ecklon and Zeyher 1336* (S); (j2) from *Hutchinson 1478* (BOL); (k) from *Le Roux et al. 17* (JRAU); (l) from *Wurts 2234* (NBG). Scale bars: 1 mm.

**Distribution and habitat**

*L. gracilis* has a distinctively coastal distribution, from Bredasdorp in the Western Cape Province eastwards to Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape Province (Fig. 5.14). All known localities are below 300 m altitude. Those in the west experience winter rainfall, while those in the east (around Port Elizabeth) have a higher proportion of summer rain. Plants grow in deep sandy soil.
Specimens examined

−3322 (Oudtshoorn): Fairy Knowe (–DC), Guillarmont 8257 (PRE);
Rondevlei (–DC), Sachse 670 (PRE); Wilderness (–DC), Van Niekerk 223 (BOL);
Ruigtevlei at Zwart River (–DD), Fourcade 1534 (BOL, NBG, PRE).

−3324 (Steytlerville): Zwartkopsrivier (–DC), Ecklon and Zeyher 1336 (P, S, SAM), Zeyher 2293 (P, S); Gamtoos River (–DD), Gillett 2361 (NBG).

−3325 (Port Elizabeth): Humewood (–DC), Paterson 773 (BOL).

−3420 (Bredasdorp): De Hoop (–AD), Morley 139 (PRE); Melkbosheuwel (–BC), Burgers 2461 (NBG); Potberg area (–BC), Derdejaarsekskursie 84/C10 (NBG); Potberg (–BC), Esterhuysen 23259 (BOL); De Hoop (–BC), Fellingham 701 (PRE); The Poort (–CA), Henderson 1829 (NBG), Morris 268 (NBG);
Bredasdorp Poort (–CA), Heginbotham 163 (NBG).

−3421 (Riversdale): Oude Tuin near Albertinia (–AB), Muir 1852 (BOL, PRE); Stilbaai (–AD), Jordaan 18607 (NBG); Stilbaaihoogte (–AD), Bohnen 7617 (NBG), Le Roux et al. 17 (JRAU).

−3422 (Mossel Bay): Brak River (–AA), Young 5514 (BOL); Belvedere (–BB), Duthie 510 (NBG); Goukamma (–BB), Wurts 2234 (NBG).

−3423 (Knysna): Between Knysna and Plettenberg Bay (–AA), Pappe s.n. (S, SAM); Plettenbergbaai (–AB), Anon s.n. sub STEU 13540 (NBG).

−3425 (Port Elizabeth): Schoenmakers Kop (–AB), Story 3654 (PRE).
Fig. 5.14. The known geographical distribution of *Lebeckia gracilis*.

6. *Lebeckia grandiflora* Benth. in Hook. Lond. J. Bot. 3: 357 (1844); Harv. in Harv. and Sond., Fl. Cap. 2: 85 (1862), *pro parte majore*. Type: South Africa, Cape Colony [exact locality not traced], *Bowie s.n.* (K!, specimen in the middle, lectotype, designated here) (Fig. 5.15) [Note: The specimen was part of Bentham’s herbarium and is therefore chosen as lectotype. *Sarcophyllum grandiflorum* E.Mey. is actually *L. pauciflora*: Jakkalsriver, Olifantsriver, *Drège s.n.* (“III, A, d”), Gifberg, *Drège s.n.* (“III, A, c”) (P!), Ezelsfontein, *Drège s.n.* (“III, A, a”) (P!).]
Erect, glabrous suffrutex, up to 0.35 m in height. Leaves simple, acicular, articulated near the middle; leaf density 7–8 per 10 mm length of stem; stipules absent. Inflorescences terminal, 110–200 mm long; rachis ± furrowed; flowers relatively numerous (up to 16 flowers per inflorescence), sparse (±2 per 10 mm length of rachis), intermediate in size (13–16 mm long), yellow, fading to lighter yellow; pedicel 3–7 mm long. Bract lanceolate, acuminate, ±6.5 mm long. 

Bracteoles narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, ±5.5 mm long. Calyx 7.0–12.5 mm long, tube 2.5–5.5 mm long, lobes 5–7 mm long; subequally lobed but the upper lateral sinuses much wider than the medial sinus and the lower lateral sinuses; lobes deltoid, tips minutely pubescent inside. Standard obovate, ±12.5 x ±12 mm; apex retuse; claw ±2 mm long. Wings oblong to obovate, ± as long as the keel, ±15.5 x ±6 mm, with ±11 rows of sculpturing; apex obtuse; claws ±3.5 mm long. Keel rostrate, not twisted (as interpreted from pressed herbarium material), ±15 x ±5 mm, usually with pockets; claws ±4.5 mm long. Pistil subsessile to short–stipitate; ovary ±9 x ±1.5 mm, linear; ovules many (up to 16); style ±7 mm long; curved upwards. Pods linear, straight or slightly falcate, not narrowly winged on the upper suture, up to 77 x 4–5 mm; stipe 13–20 mm long; dehiscent; semi-terete; fruit wall thin, membranous. Seeds unknown (Fig. 5.16).
Fig. 5.15. Lectotype of *Lebeckia grandiflora* Benth. in K (specimen in the middle).
Diagnostic characters

*L. grandiflora* is similar to *L. pauciflora*, but differs in the invariably articulated leaves, the straight keel and the shorter, thin-walled fruit that are 60 to 77 mm long. In *L. pauciflora*, western populations have articulated leaves (Vanrhynsdorp or typical form – OTU1 and Montagu form – OTU2) and eastern populations (Langkloof form – OTU3) have unarticulated leaves. The keel of *L. pauciflora* is twisted and the spongy fruit is 70 to 165 mm long (Fig. 5.16).

Distribution and habitat

*L. grandiflora* has a restricted distribution on the mountain peaks near Worcester and southwards to Rooi Els and Caledon (Fig. 5.17). This species is very rare and only occurs at high altitudes (1100–1700 m), probably after fire.
Fig. 5.16. Morphology of *Lebeckia grandiflora*: (a) lateral view of flower; (b) abaxial view of bract and bracteoles; (c) abaxial view of calyx with the upper lobes to the left; (d) standard petal; (e) wing petal; (f) keel petal; (g) anthers; (h) long, basifixed anther, carinal (intermediate) anther and short, dorsifixed anther; (i) pistil; (j) lateral view of pod; (k) leaf. Vouchers: (a–j1) from *Esterhuysen 14102* (P); (j2) from *Esterhuysen 14102* (BOL); (k) from *Levyns 2530* (BOL). Scale bars: 1 mm.

**Specimens examined**

- **3319** (Worcester): Lower N slopes of Schurfteborg (−AD), *Esterhuysen 21866* (BOL); Schurfteborg (−AD), *Lewis 907* (NBG); Waaihoek Mountain (−AD), *Esterhuysen 8328* (BOL); Witsenberg (−AD), *Zeyher s.n.* (S); “Valsch Gat Kloof” (−BC), *Esterhuysen 3881* (BOL).
− 3418 (Simonstown): Palmiet River Mountains (−BB), *Guthrie 4164* (NBG); Sir Lowry’s Pass (−BB), *Levyns 2530* (BOL); W of Steenbras (−BB), *Lamb 2602* (SAM); mountain slopes at Rooi Els (−BD), *Esterhuysen 14102* (BOL, K, P); mountains near Rooi Els and Hangklip (−BD), *Stokoe s.n.* (NBG).

− 3419 (Caledon): Houwhoek (−AA), *Bolus 9875* (BOL, K); Houwhoekberg (−AA), *Schlechter 5464* (BOL); between Caledon and Elim (−AD), *Bolus 6791* (BOL).

*Precise locality unknown*

Cape Colony, *Bowie s.n.* (K).

Fig. 5.17 The known geographical distribution of *Lebeckia grandiflora*. 