

A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST
OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE NORTH LUANGWA
NATIONAL PARK, ZAMBIA

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SUMMARY

A preliminary checklist of the vascular flora of the North Luangwa National Park (NLNP), Zambia, is presented, based upon specimens collected by the author. Species information presented comprises: scientific name, typical plant habit, fertile period, habitat and elevation in which the species was recorded. Habitat descriptions and a vegetation map of the park are also given.

A total of 924 plant species were recorded, from 464 genera and 123 families. Seven previously undescribed species were provisionally designated "sp. nov.", and a further six specimens could not be satisfactorily matched at Kew. A new species record for Zambia was *Pavetta eylesii* S.Moore, a shrub of valley riverine and thicket habitats.

The most biologically diverse vegetation class in the NLNP was Riparian forest, woodland and thicket (412 plant species), while the least diverse was Mopane woodland (73 species). The results of this survey suggest that owing to its great physical diversity the North Luangwa National Park is an area of exceptional plant species richness.

KEYWORDS: Botanical checklist—vegetation survey—Luangwa Valley—Zambia

INTRODUCTION

Study rationale

The Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP 1992) recognises the value of biological diversity as an "ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic" resource (see also Verdcourt 1968). In addition, it acknowledges that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities and that there is an urgent need to develop scientific, technical and institutional capacities to provide the basic understanding upon which to plan and implement appropriate measures.

As a signatory to the Convention, Zambia is well advanced in some aspects of seeking to fulfil its obligation to conserve its biodiversity resource. In the establishment of protected areas, for example (Article 8a of the Convention), Zambia is better placed than many countries, with 63,585 km² (8.5%) of its total landmass set aside as National Park and a further 10% protected as Forest Reserves (IUCN 1993). The wisdom of this foresight is only just becoming clear, as outside these protected areas, indigenous flora and fauna are increasingly utilized on a non-sustainable basis. Zambia's natural woodlands and forests, for example, are being steadily eroded, largely through destructive agricultural practices (Boaler & Sciwale 1966, Lawton 1982) and demand for fuel (Kalapula 1989). Even in areas where over-utilization of vegetation does not occur, natural ecosystems are being disrupted by man's activities. Excessive hunting, for instance, impedes important ecological processes such as succession and seed dispersal. Fires, accidentally

or intentionally set by man in the late dry season, prevent regeneration and may even kill mature trees (Trapnell 1959, Chidumayo 1989). Against this background, the national parks are increasingly important as reservoirs for plant and animal populations.

Although the necessary political and legislative mechanisms are largely in place, Zambia is not well equipped to implement conservation measures requiring scientific and technical input. As in all developing countries, financial resources and technical expertise is in short supply. Consequently, much of its biological diversity has not been systematically identified (Article 7a of the Convention). For example, up until now, only seven of Zambia's 19 National Parks (Blue Lagoon, Isangano, Kafue, Kasanka, Lavushi Manda, Liuwa Plain and South Luangwa) have been subjected to some form of biological survey. Without such basic inventory, monitoring (Article 7b), identification of adverse processes (7c) and maintenance or management (7d) of biological resources is impossible.

This paper is a preliminary plant species list for North Luangwa National Park (NLNP) based upon specimens collected in the Park by the author during fieldwork in 1993-95. The checklist is part of a larger study which included a floristic/physiognomic classification of the vegetation of the NLNP (Smith 1997). For the purposes of description, the vegetation types defined in that study are outlined below. A vegetation map of the park showing the distribution of these vegetation types is also presented as Figure 1.

Previous collections

Phiri (1989) gives a detailed history of plant collections in the Luangwa Valley over the period from 1897 to 1989. A total of 55 plant collectors were active in the valley during that time. The most important of these were C.G. Trapnell (1934-40), F. White (1951-52), D.F. Vesey-FitzGerald (1954, 1963-64), A.W. Exell, F. Mendonça and H. Wild (1955), D.B. Fanshawe (1958, 1960s), J.M. Feely (1961-66), W.L. Astle (1965-present), S.D. Prince (1966-67), R. Phiri (1966-late 70s) and P.S.M. Phiri (1982-present).

Prior to the present study, the total number of vascular plants recorded in the valley amounted to 1348 species from 570 genera and 145 families. These numbers will undoubtedly be added to with the publication of this checklist and that of Astle *et al.* (1997) for the South Luangwa National Park.

STUDY AREA

Location

The Luangwa Valley extends some 700 km north-eastwards from the Zambezi River at Luangwa (formerly Feira) and covers an area of about 40,000 km². At its widest point, the valley is c. 90 km across. The Luangwa catchment area covers approximately 159,000 km² (from 9°35'S to 15°41'S and 28°21'E to 33°44'E) and encompasses parts of the Northern, Eastern, Central and Lusaka Provinces of Zambia.

The North Luangwa National Park covers an area of 4636 km² (from 11°25'S to 12°20'S and 31°45'E to 32°40'E) and is situated entirely on the west bank of the Luangwa River, which forms its eastern boundary. In the west, the park boundary incorporates, but is not defined by, the Muchinga escarpment, which constitutes approximately 24% (1113 km²) of the park's area. The northern boundary of the park is formed by the Lufila River, while in the south the park is bordered by the Munyamadzi corridor.

Geology

The cycle of erosion which produced the present-day Luangwa Valley and the other rift valleys in central and East Africa dates from the late Tertiary, c.20 million years ago (Utting 1976). However, the Luangwa Valley fault, like that of the Zambezi, is much older than the East African rifts and contains Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata, rather than the more recent sediments of the East African system (Drysdall and Weller 1966). Karoo system (Permian) sedimentary rocks form the dominant strata of the valley floor. These were laid down over a period of approximately 125 million years (starting 300 million years ago), during which time faulting processes resulted in the injection of lava and gases into the Karoo sediments (Utting 1976). This combination of basic volcanics with fine sedimentary rocks produced a parent rock type rich in nutrients and conducive to fertile soils. In addition, over the past few thousand years, the Luangwa River has meandered extensively and deposited a wide belt of alluvium across the valley floor. Combined, these factors have produced rich soils capable of supporting high quality grassland, woodland and forest (Bell 1984).

The escarpments to the east and west of the Luangwa Valley are made up of igneous (e.g. granite) and/or metamorphic (e.g. gneiss and quartzite) rocks which are hundreds of millions of years older than the Karoo rocks.

Topography

The Luangwa Valley is flat-bottomed and along its course, from northeast to southwest, its floor elevation drops from c. 1000 m near the Nyika plateau, to 335 m at the Luangwa-Zambezi confluence.

In the NLNP, the elevation of the Luangwa River and its adjacent floodplain is c. 600 m. Topographical relief in this region is only a few metres. Further west, but still on the valley floor, the terrain becomes more dissected (relief 5-50 m), and the elevation rises to between 700 and 800 m. In the far western areas of the park the Muchinga mountains rise 600-700 m above the valley floor, with the highest peaks within the National Park reaching between 1200 and 1300 m. In this area the terrain is deeply dissected with a relief of 600-700 m.

Soils

No comprehensive study of the soils of the Luangwa Valley has yet been carried out. However, in their land classification study of the South Luangwa National Park (SLNP), Astle, Webster and Lawrance (1969) described and mapped the heterogeneous soil types of the park according to their association with the vegetation. Soil types range from the deep, red sandy loams of the upper escarpment to the alluvial sands and clays of the Luangwa floodplain.

Hydrology and climate

The Luangwa Valley is watered by the Luangwa River and its many seasonal tributaries, which come down in spate during the wet season. In the NLNP, the important tributaries are the Lufila, Mwaleshi and Mulandashi rivers, all of which arise in the Muchinga escarpment to the west.

The valley receives a moderate rainfall of between 700 and 900 mm per annum, the wet season extending from November through to April. At this time of year, temper-

tures are high with a mean maximum daily temperature of 32-36°C. The dry months, extending from May to October, can be divided into the cool, dry season (May-July) and the hot, dry season (August-October). The coolest month in the valley is June with a mean maximum daily temperature of 27-29°C. Mean annual relative humidity (Mfuwe) is 62% (Phiri 1989).

At higher altitudes, on the Muchinga escarpment and plateau, rainfall is correspondingly higher (mean for Mpika, 1065 mm). Temperatures on the other hand, are lower (Mpika, mean max. 25.2°C; mean min. 13.8°C), with frost occurring from time to time during June/July on the plateau.

Vegetation

Due to its great topographical diversity, the NLNP probably possesses a greater range of habitats than any other national park in Zambia. The NLNP forms part of the Zambezian Regional Centre of Endemism (White 1983). In the higher (800-1200 m) deeply dissected terrain of the Muchinga mountains, miombo woodland dominates, while in the lower (600-700 m) nearly flat valley regions, mopane woodland is the dominant vegetation type.

Fire (Naylor *et al.* 1973) and elephant damage (Caughley 1976) have been the most influential factors affecting vegetation in the NLNP in recent years.

VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION

Previous vegetation studies in the Luangwa Valley are those of Astle *et al.* (1969), covering the South Luangwa National Park; Naylor *et al.* (1973), covering the North and South parks and the Munyamadzi corridor; and Phiri (1989), covering all of the Luangwa Valley. None of these studies is specific to the NLNP, and none of the habitat classifications are based on quantitative floristic data. It was anticipated that a floristic treatment would be useful in the NLNP, partly because vegetation is a readily measurable and recognisable facet of habitat (Timberlake, Nobanda & Mapaure 1993) and also because a floristic survey would form the basis of a biodiversity study for the park.

Classification of the woody vegetation of NLNP was phytosociological and was based upon species composition and plant physiognomy data. Initial differentiation of types was established by the appearance of the vegetation from the air (1:34,000 aerial photographs). Further information was derived from 353 ground plots in which >20,000 woody plants were identified and measured. Classification of herbaceous vegetation types (F1, F2 and F3) was based on collection and qualitative data. This classification was compared with a multivariate analysis of transect data using the computer program TWINSpan. More than 80 percent agreement between the two methods was achieved. Details of vegetation type physiognomy, species composition, distribution, topography and edaphic associations from Smith (1997) are reproduced below.

A. RIPARIAN FORESTS, WOODLANDS AND THICKET

This vegetation class comprises moist forests to woodlands and thicket fringing perennial and seasonal watercourses. At lower altitudes (600-700 m), valley riverine fringe vegetation takes the form of woodland (usually with a well-developed shrub layer) and thicket. It should be noted that even along the perennial rivers (Luangwa, Lufila and Mwaleshi) fringe woodland and thicket is discontinuous, being interspersed with other vegetation types such as riverine grassland (F2) and/or non-riverine vegetation types. This is even

more noticeable on seasonal watercourses where fringe riverine trees are usually mixed with trees and shrubs characteristic of adjacent vegetation types.

At higher altitudes (800-1300 m) on the Muchinga escarpment, riverine fringe vegetation takes the form of dense evergreen forest which, along the larger watercourses, may extend to adjacent swampy areas. This vegetation type tends to be well-developed and distinctive (although narrow) even along the smaller, seasonal watercourses.

A1. Valley riverine woodland and thicket

The fringe woodland of the perennial and seasonal rivers is usually two-storeyed in structure, with canopy trees reaching 20 m or higher and a well-developed shrub layer which may form areas of bushland or thicket. Riverine woodland consists of tall trees such as *Kigelia africana*, *Diospyros mespiliformis*, *Trichilia emetica*, *Lonchocarpus capassa*, *Colophospermum mopane*, *Combretum imberbe*, *Faidherbia albida*, *Sclerocarya birrea* and *Tamarindus indica* (the latter invariably associated with termitaria). Other less frequent large trees include *Breonadia salicina* and *Khaya anthotheca*. Commonly occurring small trees and shrubs are *Piliostigma thonningii*, *Ziziphus abyssinica*, *Oncoba spinosa*, *Feretia aeruginescens*, *Flueggea virosa*, *Acacia sieberiana* and *A. polyacantha*. Amongst the thicket-forming shrubs the genus *Combretum* is well represented with *C. obovatum* (on clay), *C. adenogonium* and *C. imberbe* (as a shrub). *C. adenogonium* here grows as a small tree or shrub and may form areas of bushland in which it is dominant. Other frequent thicket-forming species are *Diospyros senensis* (on sand), *Friesodielsia obovata* and *Keetia zanzibarica*. Climbers in this vegetation type include *Jasminum fluminense*, *Abrus precatorius* and *Dregea macrantha*. The grass layer is sparse and confined to shade-loving species such as *Panicum maximum*, *Phyllorachis sagittata* and *Setaria homonyma*. On the larger rivers vegetation type A1 occurs in a complex mosaic with the riverine grassland habitats of vegetation type F2.

Valley riverine woodland and thicket is associated with the rich, recently deposited alluvial soils which lie adjacent to the rivers of the valley floor. This alluvial belt may only be a few metres wide or, along the Luangwa and its major tributaries, may extend many hundreds of metres from the river. Riverine valley soils show considerable variation and cannot be assigned to any one soil class. In general, these are deep, stoneless, clearly stratified soils which range in texture from sands to clays (see vegetation type F2). Soil pH is usually neutral but ranges from pH 5.6 to 6.9. Soil colour varies from light yellow-brown to dark brown.

A2. Escarpment riverine forest

On the Muchinga escarpment, rivers and streams are bounded by dense, usually 3-storeyed evergreen forest (known as MUSHITU in CiBemba), which may extend to adjacent swampy areas. The canopy is closed and the trees may be 20 m or more in height. The grass/herb layer is almost non-existent.

Characteristic tall trees in this vegetation type include *Syzygium cordatum*, *Breonadia salicina*, *Sapium ellipticum*, *Cleistanthus polystachyus*, *Syzygium guineense*, *Uapaca lissopyrena* (sp. no. 1), *Uapaca sansibarica* and *Apodytes dimidiata*. Other less frequent large trees include *Parkia filicoidea*, *Vitex doniana* and *Xylopiya rubescens*. *Monopetalanthus trapnelli* is locally common on the Mwaleshi River and can form extensive stands of forest in which it is the dominant species. Common understorey species are *Antidesma vogelianum*, *Bequaertiondendron magalimontanum*, *Craterispermum schweinfurthii*, *Faurea saligna*, *Garcinia smeathmannii* and *Bersama abyssinica*. Shrubs include *Diospyros natalensis*, *Rothmannia whitfieldii*, *Cremaspora triflora*, *Rhus longipes*, *Tricalysia coriacea*, *Lasianthus kilimandscharicus* and *Erythroxylum*

emarginatum. Climbers associated with this habitat include *Artabotrys monteiroae*, *A. brachypetalus*, *Carissa edulis*, *Sabicea laurentii* and *Strychnos* species. The bamboo *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* is locally common on escarpment streams and rivers, but other grasses are not a prominent feature of this habitat (see vegetation type F3).

Escarpment riparian forest is found fringing the rivers and streams of the Muchinga mountains in the west of the NLNP. Elevation ranges from 800 to 1300 m and the terrain is deeply dissected with relief measured in hundreds of metres. The igneous/metamorphic geology of the Muchinga escarpment means that many of its rivers pass through rocky terrain (granite, quartzite) and waterfalls are common. Soils associated with this vegetation type are very variable in texture and tend to be alluvial on the valley bottoms and colluvial on the valley sides.

B. BUSHLANDS AND THICKET

Both vegetation types described below are characterised by thicket species forming closed stands. However, in some places more open stands occur and therefore vegetation types B1 and B2 are best regarded as mosaics of bushland and thicket. Both Mixed alluvial thicket (B1) and *Combretum* thicket (B2) are confined to the alluvial areas adjacent to the larger rivers (Luangwa and Mwaleshi). Together, vegetation types B1 and B2 cover an area of approximately 180 km² and seem to occupy a niche on soils of an intermediate nature between the low, poorly-drained clays of vegetation type F1 and the higher, sandy soils of vegetation type D1. Mixed alluvial thicket is the characteristic thicket vegetation type north of the Mwaleshi River, while *Combretum* thicket largely occurs to the south. Both types are characterised by different species of thicket-forming shrubs, but share many species in common.

B1. Mixed alluvial thicket

This vegetation type is remarkably homogeneous throughout its range and comprises closed and open stands of bushes 2-7 m high with occasional tall trees. The grass layer is not well developed.

Colophospermum mopane is present to a greater or lesser extent. It is found in clumps on sodic or calcareous patches of soil, but also as individual, usually tall, trees dotted throughout the habitat. Other occasional tall trees include *Xeroderris stuhlmannii*, *Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia*, *Stereospermum kunthianum* and *Adansonia digitata*. Common smaller trees are *Boscia angustifolia*, *Excoecaria bussei* (also a shrub), *Schreberia trichoclada* and *Diospyros quiloensis* (occasionally a large tree). The dominant shrubs include *Croton gratissimus*, *Friesodielsia obovata*, *Mundulea sericea*, *Combretum obovatum*, *Vangueria infausta*, *Markhamia obtusifolia* and *M. zanzibarica*. Where they occur, the grasses associated with this habitat contain elements of vegetation types D1 and F1.

Mixed alluvial thicket is found on the alluvial soils associated with the Luangwa River in the east of the park, and is the dominant thicket vegetation type north of the Mwaleshi River. Elevation in this area is 600-625 m and the terrain undulates slightly with a relief of only a few metres. Mixed alluvial thicket is frequently found in a mosaic with *Chloris-Dactyloctenium-Echinochloa* secondary grassland (F1), but occupies higher ground and better-drained, sandy soils so that while the surrounding grassland becomes waterlogged during the wet season, the areas of thicket remain comparatively dry.

Soils associated with this vegetation type are freely draining and are typically pale brown to orange, stoneless, sandy clay loams (60-75% sand) of slightly acid to neutral pH (6.5-7.0).

B2. *Combretum* thicket

Combretum thicket is characterised by thicket forming shrubs 2-7 m in height which grow in a mosaic of closed and open stands. The grass layer is not well developed.

Tall trees are rare in this vegetation type but species such as *Manilkara mochisia* and *Diospyros quiloensis* may occur infrequently. Small trees found in *Combretum* thicket include *Schrebera trichoclada* and *Combretum collinum* subsp. *gazense*. The dominant shrubs are *Combretum elaeagnoides*, *C. celastroides*, *C. obovatum*, *Holarrhena pubescens*, *Vangueria infausta* and *Markhamia obtusifolia*. Associated grasses are the same as those in vegetation type B1.

As with Mixed alluvial thicket (B1), *Combretum* thicket is found on alluvial, sandy soils close to the Luangwa and Mwaleshi rivers. *Combretum* thicket is the dominant thicket vegetation type south of the Mwaleshi River. Elevation is c. 600-620 m and the terrain is flat with a relief of only a few metres.

C. MIOMBO WOODLANDS

The miombo woodlands of the NLNP cover an area of approximately 1300 km². This is the main vegetation type on the Muchinga escarpment and its attendant foothills, Chishenda, Soma and the Mvumvwe range. The vegetation described under the umbrella of Miombo woodlands is physiognomically diverse, ranging from closed woodland to open woodland to scrub woodland. For the purposes of this classification, miombo woodland in the NLNP has been divided into two types, Upper escarpment miombo woodland (type C1) and Lower escarpment/hill miombo woodland (type C2), a division largely based on floristic composition. Further division into subtypes is dependent on substrate.

C1. *Brachystegia-Julbernardia-Isobertia* upper escarpment and plateau miombo woodland

At elevations of over 1000 m, this is the most important and extensive vegetation type of the Muchinga escarpment. *Brachystegia-Julbernardia-Isobertia* miombo woodland can be separated into three distinct vegetation subtypes dictated by substrate. Subtype 1 occurs over most of the upper escarpment on deep lateritic soils, Subtype 2 is found in isolated patches on shallower plateau soils, and Subtype 3 is associated with the occasional granite outcrops dotted throughout the escarpment terrain.

Subtype 1 - Upper escarpment miombo woodland

Upper escarpment miombo woodland is the dominant vegetation type of the upper escarpment and takes the form of a clearly two-storeyed woodland with an open to lightly-closed canopy of semi-evergreen trees 15-20 m high. The grass layer is sparse.

Characteristic canopy trees include *Julbernardia paniculata*, *Brachystegia spiciformis*, *B. utilis*, *B. manga*, *Isobertia angolensis*, *Marquesia macroura*, *Parinari curatellifolia* and *Pericopsis angolensis*. Common lower storey trees are *B. stipulata*, *B. longifolia*, *Uapaca* spp., *Craterosiphon quarrei*, *Phyllocosmos lemaireanus*, *Memecylon flavovirens*, *Dalbergia nitidula*, *Combretum zeyheri*, *Anisophyllea pomifera*, *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon* and *Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia*. Frequent shrubs are *Keetia gueinzii*, *K. venosa*, *Rothmannia engleriana*, *Landolphia parvifolia* and *Protea* spp. Climbers are infrequent in this vegetation type. In the Upper escarpment miombo woodland, the grass layer is generally restricted to scattered clumps of predominantly tall grasses. Common species are *Andropogon chinensis*, *A. schirensis*, *Anthephora elongata*, *Heteropholis sulcata*, *Loudetia simplex* and *Sporobolus sanguineus*.

Brachystegia-Julbernardia-Isobertia miombo woodland Subtype 1 is the dominant

vegetation type of the Muchinga mountains in the west of the NLNP. This form of miombo woodland is found at elevations from 1000- >1300 m over deeply-dissected terrain where relief is measured in hundreds of metres. It is associated with deep, red, stoneless, sandy loams or sandy clays. These soils are slightly acid to neutral (pH 6.6-7.0) and usually contain laterite nodules and mica aggregates in the B horizon.

Subtype 2 - Plateau miombo woodland

In contrast to the Upper escarpment miombo woodland, Plateau miombo woodland is single-storey in structure and characterised by smaller trees, such as the *Uapaca* spp. described above. In addition, the shrub and grass layers are comparatively well developed. This Subtype is thought by Fanshawe (1971) to be secondary miombo woodland which has arisen due to fire and past cultivation; it only occurs in isolated patches within the NLNP.

The plateau soils of Subtype 2 tend to be shallow, poor in nutrients and humus, and slightly acid.

Subtype 3 - Rupicolous miombo woodland

The rocky outcrops and granite kopjes of the Muchinga escarpment support a distinctive vegetation type and although many of the species listed above may occur, additional species such as *Carphalea pubescens*, *Schrebera trichoclada*, *Kirkia acuminata*, *Landolphia parvifolia*, *Pterocarpus rotundifolius* and *Tarenna neurophylla* are often found.

C2. *Julbernardia-Brachystegia* lower escarpment and hill miombo woodland and scrub woodland

Julbernardia-Brachystegia lower escarpment and hill miombo woodland covers much of the lower Muchinga escarpment and its attendant foothills - Chinshenda, Soma and the Mvumvwe range. It is also found on the upper valley floor where it may intergrade with vegetation types D1 and D2.

Vegetation type C2 can be separated into two subtypes according to vegetation physiognomy. Subtype 1 is miombo scrub woodland associated with the thin, eroded, stony soils of the hill slopes, while Subtype 2 is open woodland, found on the deeper soils of the interfluges and flatter sites.

Subtype 1 - Brachystegia stipulata-Julbernardia globiflora miombo scrub woodland

On the thin, rocky soils of the hill slopes, the vegetation takes the form of 3-5 m tall scrub woodland, in which there are very few tall trees, *Brachystegia bussei* being an infrequent exception. In this habitat, the grass/herb layer is sparse and the vegetation is dominated by *Julbernardia globiflora*, *Brachystegia allenii* and *B. stipulata* in stunted form. *Brachystegia manga* is locally dominant on Chinshenda hill. Other common small trees and shrubs are *B. boehmii*, *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon*, *Combretum zeyheri*, *Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia* and *Monotes africanus*. The grass layer is sparse, but similar in composition to that of vegetation type D2.

Miombo scrub woodland occurs at elevations ranging from 700-1000 m and is the most extensive vegetation type of the lower Muchinga escarpment, where it occurs in mosaic with Subtype 2. It also intergrades with vegetation types D1 and D2 on the upper valley floor. This subtype occurs on shallow, light grey to yellowish-brown, generally stony sandy clay loam soils (lithosols and shallow fersialitic soils)

Subtype 2 - Julbernardia-Brachystegia open miombo woodland

On the deep soils of the hill tops and ridges, vegetation physiognomy is quite different and takes the form of open woodland with scattered tall trees (15-20 m) and a well developed grass layer, dominated by tall species. Shrub patches are occasional.

Characteristic tall trees include *Burkea africana*, *Julbernardia globiflora*, *Pericopsis angolensis* and *Brachystegia allenii*. Common small trees include *B. stipulata*, *Combretum zeyheri*, *Terminalia sericea*, *Combretum psidioides* and *Oldfieldia dactylophylla*. The shrub layer is reduced but includes *Ozoroa insignis*, *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon*, *Vernonia glaberrima* and *Lannea discolor* (also a small tree). Common grasses associated with this habitat include *Andropogon chinensis*, *A. gayanus*, *A. schirensis*, *Hyparrhenia anemopaegma*, *H. filipendula*, *Hyperthelia dissoluta* and *Tristachya superba*.

Julbernardia-Brachystegia open miombo woodland is found in the deeply-dissected terrain of the lower Muchinga escarpment and its foothills, where it occurs in a mosaic with Miombo scrub woodland (subtype 1). It also occurs in a mosaic with the Combretaceae woodlands and wooded grasslands (types D1 and D2) in westerly regions of the park. It is found on deep yellowish-brown slightly acid, sandy soils.

D. COMBRETACEAE OPEN WOODLAND AND WOODED GRASSLAND

Open woodlands to wooded grasslands dominated by species of the genera *Combretum* and *Terminalia*. Both vegetation types described below have well-developed grass layers.

D1. *Combretum-Terminalia* open woodland

Combretum-Terminalia woodland takes the form of open one- or two-storeyed deciduous woodland. Canopy species may be up to 20 m tall. The grass layer is tall and well developed.

The tall trees found in this habitat are mostly *Terminalia sericea* (up to and above 15 m high), *Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia*, *Pericopsis angolensis*, *Burkea africana*, *Erythrophleum africanum* and *Amblygonocarpus andongensis*. Common small trees and shrubs include *Bridelia cathartica*, *Combretum collinum* subsp. *gazenze*, *C. molle*, *C. zeyheri*, *Crossopteryx febrifuga* and *Baphia massaiensis*. On the deep soils of this vegetation type, the grass layer is well developed with both tall and short grasses. Common tall grasses are *Andropogon chinensis*, *A. gayanus*, *A. schirensis*, *Hyparrhenia anemopaegma*, *H. filipendula*, *Pogonarthria squarrosa* and *Tristachya superba*. Smaller grasses are *Aristida scabrivalvis*, *Digitaria gayana*, *D. acuminatissima*, *Heteropogon contortus* and *Sporobolus festivus*.

Combretum-Terminalia woodland occurs on coarse, well-drained, older alluvial soils above the floodplain. It covers large areas of the valley floor (180 km², in addition to 313 km² in mosaic with vegetation type C2) over elevations from 650 to 700 m. It is generally associated with flat terrain where relief is only up to 10 m. Soils are deep, reddish-yellow to light brown and are mildly acidic to neutral (pH 6.4-7.0). They are characterized by a very high sand content (70-90%).

D2. *Combretum-Terminalia-Diospyros* wooded grassland

This vegetation type is defined by a well-developed grass/herb layer with scattered small trees and shrubs covering 10-40% of the area. It is heterogeneous in composition and form, grading into woodland in some areas and pure grassland in others. Throughout its range, it occurs in mosaic with Mopane woodland (E1 and E2) and Hill miombo (C2).

Dominant small trees are *Diospyros kirkii*, *Terminalia stenostachya*, *T. stuhlmannii*, *Combretum apiculatum*, *C. adenogonium*, *C. zeyheri*, *Crossopteryx febrifuga* and *Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia*. Shrub species include *Bauhinia petersiana*, *Acacia hockii*, *A. gerrardii* and *Ximenia caffra* subsp. *caffra*. On shallow, stony soils, the grass layer is well developed and dominated by medium to tall coarse grasses. Common

species are *Andropogon fastigiatus*, *A. gayanus*, *A. schirensis*, *Aristida scabrivalvis*, *Diheteropogon amplexans*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Hyparrhenia anemopaegma*, *Loudezia flavida*, *Monocymbium cerasiiforme*, *Sorghum versicolor* and *Zonotriche amoena*. *Bothriochloa bladhii* is locally common in poorly drained areas.

Combretum-Terminalia-Diospyros wooded grassland covers an area of approximately 1200 km² in the NLNP and occurs on the upper valley floor and in the foothills of the Muchinga mountains. Throughout its range it is associated with gently sloping terrain with relief measured in tens of metres. The associated soils are stoneless to very stony, lying over siltstone and grits, and may or may not be covered with a surface mantle of quartzose stones. They are highly variable in texture but tend to be shallow, grey to reddish-brown and moderately acid (pH 5.4-6.6).

E. *COLOPHOSPERMUM MOPANE* WOODLAND AND SCRUB WOODLAND

Colophospermum mopane is the single dominant tree species in this vegetation class. Within the NLNP mopane may grow as a tall tree up to 15 m, or it may take the form of a multistemmed, stunted shrub < 3 m high. The tall form is typical of *Colophospermum mopane* woodland (type E1) and the shrub form is characteristic of *Colophospermum mopane* scrub woodland (type E2). These two vegetation types may occur in discrete areas, or they may occur together in a mosaic. The difference between the two types is largely the physiognomy of *C. mopane*, which can be related to browsing damage and substrate. The two types together cover an area of approximately 600 km².

E1. *Colophospermum mopane* woodland

In this vegetation type, *Colophospermum mopane* grows as the dominant species in an open two-storeyed woodland comprising a canopy layer of mature trees (10-15 m tall) and an understorey of trees in various stages of development. The tall, "cathedral" mopane woodland, associated with deep alluvial soils east of the Luangwa River outside the park, is not common inside. Instead, this two-storeyed form of woodland has arisen due to browsing pressure, largely from elephants, which prevents recruitment into taller size classes.

Trees and shrubs associated with *C. mopane* are comparatively few, mainly species found in the thicket types B1 and B2. Other associated species are *Azelia quanzensis*, *Balanites aegyptiaca* and *Ximania americana*. The herbaceous component is dependent on substrate. On soils with a sandy A-horizon, the herbaceous layer is sparse and largely composed of grasses, particularly those associated with vegetation type F1. These include *Chloris virgata*, *Urochloa mossambicensis*, *Dacyloctenium* spp., and *Echinochloa colona* in wetter areas. Other characteristic grasses include *Alloteropsis cimicina*, *Aristida rhinochloa*, *A. scabrivalvis*, *Eragrostis viscosa*, *Microchloa indica*, *Sporobolus cordofanus* and *S. panicoides*. On alluvial black and brown clay soils, dicotyledons make up a larger proportion of the herbaceous layer, with the family Acanthaceae particularly well represented (see vegetation type F2, subtype 2).

Colophospermum mopane woodland occurs on alluvial soils associated with the Luangwa River and its tributaries in the east of the park. The terrain is flat, but owing to the sparse herbaceous layer and the impermeable nature of the soil, mopane woodland is typically dissected with drainage channels and erosion gullies. Mopane woodland soils typically consist of a shallow, sandy-loam A-horizon over an impermeable B-horizon of dark brown or grey, cracking, acid to basic clay, which may or may not contain calcareous or sodic deposits. These soils are poorly drained, and as a result are waterlogged during the dry season. Continual sheet erosion has the effect of removing the topsoil, and the roots of mopane trees are frequently exposed or undermined.

E2. *Colophospermum mopane* scrub woodland

There are thought to be two major factors causing the shrub growth form of *Colophospermum mopane* within the National Park — browser damage (notably pollarding by elephant) and soil conditions. Where scrub mopane trees are intimately mixed with tall mopane trees, as in vegetation type E1 on alluvial soils in the east of the park, stunted growth appears to be largely due to pollarding by elephant. Elsewhere, both near the river and throughout the rest of the park, comparatively large, discrete areas of scrub woodland occur. This is a distinct vegetation type in which edaphic factors are at least as important as browsing pressure in influencing vegetation physiognomy.

As with type E1, *Colophospermum mopane* is dominant in this vegetation type. Characteristic associated shrubs are *Commiphora* spp., *Maerua angolensis* (shrub) and *Lanena humilis*. Climbers include *Maerua juncea*, *Hippocratea indica* and *Cissus* spp. The herbaceous layer is sparse, with typical grasses being *Aristida* spp., *Sporobolus cordofanus*, *S. panicoides* and *Eragrostis viscosa*.

Colophospermum mopane scrub woodland occurs in discrete patches throughout all the vegetation types of the valley floor. These distinct islands of vegetation, which are clearly visible as white patches on aerial photographs, appear to be caused by local soil conditions. The soils are typically compacted pinkish grey to light grey sandy silt loams over an impermeable calcareous or sodic clay loam B horizon. The xerophytic conditions created by this impermeability, and the alkalinity of the B-horizon, produce a hostile environment for herbs. The paucity of herbaceous ground cover exacerbates erosion problems and, as in vegetation type E1, scrub mopane soils are dissected by numerous drainage channels and erosion gullies.

F. GRASSLANDS

The grasslands of the NLNP, defined as areas of herbaceous vegetation with less than 10% woody cover, are all associated with water. Vegetation type F1 is seasonally waterlogged, while types F2 and F3 are associated with the rivers and dambos of the valley and escarpment respectively.

F1. *Chloris-Dactyloctenium-Echinochloa* secondary grassland

Chloris-Dactyloctenium-Echinochloa secondary grassland takes the form of short, annual grassland punctuated with occasional clumps of *Combretum obovatum* thicket. This vegetation type is found on degraded mopane woodland and, as a result, is often scattered with the skeletons of dead mopane trees. *Chloris-Dactyloctenium-Echinochloa* secondary grassland covers a large area of the NLNP (approximately 335 km²), but in many places, particularly in the south of the park, appears to be reverting back to mopane with the emergence of mopane saplings. It is probable that this succession is driven by elephants, fire and (in some cases) edaphic factors such as waterlogging. The important grasses in this habitat are short to medium-sized, nutritional species such as *Chloris virgata*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *D. giganteum*, *Digitaria acuminatissima*, *Eragrostis gangetica* and *Urochloa mosambicensis*. *Echinochloa colona*, *Brachiaria deflexa* and *Sporobolus pyramidalis* favour wetter sites. Common herbs are *Ammachoris tinneana*, *Crinum* sp., *Indigofera gairdnerae* and, in the wetter areas, *Heliotropium* spp.

Chloris-Dactyloctenium-Echinochloa secondary grassland is found on the recently deposited alluvial soils adjacent to the Luangwa River. The terrain is flat and low-lying with the result that it is seasonally waterlogged during the rainy season. Soils tend to be shallow, poorly-drained, light grey, compacted, neutral sandy clays or sandy loams.

F2. Valley riverine grasslands

The Valley riverine grasslands are associated with the larger rivers of the valley floor. The Mwaleshi, Mulandashi and Luangwa rivers all have extensive floodplains within their meander belts, as well as numerous attendant drainage channels, oxbow lagoons and dambos. Soils associated with this vegetation type vary, but all are based on the recently deposited alluvium of the large rivers. All tend to be deep and stratified, with soil textures ranging from the well-drained sandy soils of the sandbars to the cracking black clays of the floodplains. Each substrate supports a distinctive grass and herb component.

Subtype 1 - Cynodon-Eragrostis grassland on sandy soils

On the sand bars and sandy deposits of the inside curves of the rivers and streams, common tall grasses are *Andropogon gayanus*, *Cymbopogon excavatus*, *Digitaria milaniana*, *Hyparrhenia filipendula*, *Hyperthelia dissoluta*, *Pennisetum purpureum*, *Phragmites mauritanus*, *Setaria sphacelata* and *Themeda triandra*. Common medium-sized grasses include *Dactyloctenium giganteum*, *Eragrostis rigidior*, *E. cilianensis*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Perotis patens* and *Sporobolus pyramidalis*. Common smaller grasses include the stoloniferous perennial *Cynodon dactylon*, which frequently carpets sand bars and abandoned river channels or "wafwas". Other short grass species found on sandy alluvial soils are *Chloris virgata*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptium*, *Eleusine indica*, *Eragrostis ciliaris*, *Perotis leptopus*, *Sporobolus festivus* and *Urochloa mosambicensis*. Herbs associated with the sandy riverine soils of the valley floor include *Sesamum angolense*, *Waltheria indica*, *Heliotropium ovalifolium* and *Striga* spp.

Subtype 2 - Setaria-Hyparrhenia grasslands and wooded grassland on clay

The brown and black clay loams associated with the floodplains of the larger rivers support distinctive tall grassland. An important species on brown clay loam soils is *Hyparrhenia rufa*, while on black ("black cotton") clays, *Setaria incrassata* (KASENSE) grows in pure stands. Interspersed with stands of *Hyparrhenia* and *Setaria*, riverine clay soils support areas of herbaceous vegetation dominated by the family Acanthaceae; *Hypophila auriculata*, *Duosperma quadrangulare* and *D. crenatum* are common, together with species such as *Senna obtusifolia*, *Indigofera tinctoria* and *Corchorus* spp.

Setaria-Hyparrhenia riverine grassland frequently grades into wooded grassland with scattered trees from vegetation type A1 (e.g. *Kigelia africana*, *Acacia* spp., *Combretum* spp.) forming the woody component.

Subtype 3 - Aquatic associations

Water grass associations are found on the seasonally waterlogged clays in oxbow lagoons and dambos. In these areas, which remain under water for most of the rainy season, water-loving grasses such as *Oryza barthii*, *Setaria* spp., *Echinochloa colona* and *Sporobolus pyramidalis* dominate. While water remains in the lagoons and dambos, the aquatic water weed *Pistia stratiotes* is characteristic. Around the peripheries of lagoons and dambos as they dry out, common herbaceous species include *Portulaca oleracea*, *Sphaeranthus* spp., *Ludwigia* spp. and *Mimosa pigra*.

F3. Loudetia simplex-Hyparrhenia dambo grassland

On the Muchinga escarpment and in the hills of the NLNP (Chinshenda, Mvumvwe and Soma hills), the rivers and streams do not have a well developed meander belt and, as a result, the herbaceous riverside vegetation is less well defined than in the valley. However, the numerous dambos and drainage channels associated with these watercourses do have a characteristic grass component.

Early in the rainy season, the dambos and streams of the upper escarpment are characterised by the grasses *Loudetia simplex*, *Setaria sphacelata* and *S. pumila*. Later on, in April/May, *Hyparrhenia* species are common - *H. diplandra*, *H. nyassae*, *H. rufa*, *H. schimperi*, *H. collina*, *H. variabilis* and *H. welwitschii* may all be found at this time. Other late season dominants are *Andropogon chinensis*, *Diheteropogon filifolius*, *Monocymbium ceresiiforme* and *Pennisetum unisetum*. Common herbs associated with the dambos of the upper escarpment include *Gnidia chrysantha*, *Moraea bella*, *Gladiolus* spp., *Satyrium carsonii* and *Eulophia cucullata*. The dominant grasses found on the dambos and streams of the lower escarpment and hills are similar to those found in the upper escarpment. However, a number of water-associated grasses from the valley may also occur. These include *Brachiaria brizantha*, *Digitaria milaniana*, *Echinochloa colona*, *E. pyramidalis*, *Setaria pumila*, *S. sphacelata*, *Sporobolus pyramidalis*, *Themeda triandra* and *Urochloa mosambicensis*.

Vegetation type F3 is confined to the dambos of the Muchinga escarpment in the west of the NLNP. These dambos are usually associated with escarpment streams and occur on flat terrain where drainage is poor. The soils are poorly-drained and compacted. They are normally black, dark grey or dark brown, and acid (pH 5-6).

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CHECKLIST OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE NORTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK

Collection, determinations and nomenclature

Every effort was made to collect specimens consistently in all of the habitats described above. Nevertheless, it is inevitable that some plant families and some habitats will have been undercollected. Trees and shrubs have the advantage of being perennial, thus consistent sampling of habitats all year round is not crucial. In addition, tree/shrub species were recorded in plots determined by a species-area curve, thus species recording should be relatively uniform in all habitats. In the case of seasonal, short-lived herbaceous species however, factors such as regular wet season access are important. Thus, escarpment habitats were well collected throughout the year, whilst valley and aquatic habitats were probably undercollected due to their inaccessibility in the rains. Undercollected taxa were pteridophytes, epiphytes and broadleaf (i.e. non-grass) monocotyledons. In these cases, difficulties with differentiation, collection and preservation led to under-representation.

All collections were named at herbaria. Identification of tree/shrub species was carried out at the University of Zambia, Mount Makulu and Kitwe herbaria in Zambia by the author, with the help of M.G. Bingham. Problematic specimens were taken to the National Herbarium, Harare, Zimbabwe, where they were named by R.B. Drummond. Herbaceous species were identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The author was helped in this respect by a large number of people including S. Bidgood, D. Bridson, T. Cope, D. Goyder, S. Kativu, B. Mackinder, A. Paton, R. Polhill, G. Pope and K. Vollesen.

Nomenclature follows that of Flora Zambesiaca (FZ) where possible. For families not covered in FZ, regional treatments and monographs are cited in brackets after the family name, indicating which references were used for each family. In cases where taxonomic experts were consulted, the name of the expert is cited. Plant author abbreviations are taken from Brummitt & Powell (1992).

Specimens are lodged in three herbaria: Mount Makulu, Zambia (MRSC), Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (K), and Missouri Botanical Garden, USA (MO).

Summary of findings

A total of 924 vascular plant species were recorded in the NLNP from 464 genera and 123 families. As stated above, certain taxa were undercollected, and as a result, this list should not be regarded as complete. Riparian forest, woodland and thicket was the most biologically diverse habitat, with 412 plant species collected. The least diverse vegetation type was Mopane woodland, with only 73 species recorded. Amongst the specimens collected were seven previously undescribed species, provisionally designated 'sp. nov.': *Justicia* sp. 0344(K); *Stathostelma* sp. 0244(K); *Oxalis* sp. 0251(MO); *Fadogia* sp. 0220(K); *Buchnera* sp. 0438(K); *Lippia* sp. 0619(K) and *Leucas* sp. 0444(K). A further 6 specimens could not be satisfactorily matched with known species at RBG Kew, and were designated 'sp. aff.' (i.e. specimens with affinities to known species, but definitely not those species). A new species record for Zambia was *Pavetta eyesii* S. Moore, a shrub of valley riverine and thicket habitats.

Given that trees and shrubs were collected methodically, as they formed the basis of the vegetation classification, there were some surprising absences in the NLNP. Species well known to the author from the South Luangwa National Park (SLNP), but not recorded in the NLNP include: *Acacia kirkii* Oliv., *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del., *Albizia harveyi* Fourn., *Albizia versicolor* Welw. ex Oliv., *Capparis tomentosa* Lam. (absent

from valley), *Combretum microphyllum* Klotzsch, *Combretum mossambicense* (Klotzsch) Engl., *Drypetes mossambicensis* Hutch., *Entandrophragma caudatum* Sprague, *Garcinia livingstonei* T. Anders. and *Senna singueana* (Del.) Lock. It is not known whether these species were simply not seen, or whether they are absent from the park.

Phiri (1989) estimated that only 75% of the vascular plants of the Luangwa Valley had been documented at that time. It is expected that the checklist presented below will increase this total, particularly as the NLNP, unlike the SLNP, incorporates a significant area of the Muchinga escarpment. It is this diversity of habitat that makes the NLNP unique, and worth conserving as an area of exceptional plant species richness.

Construction of the checklist

The following example and explanation will show the construction of the checklist:

Example:

Capparaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]

Boscia angustifolia A.Rich. 1436(MRSC) tr(7-8m) fl iii-iv B1 B2 E1 600-650
var. *corymbosa* (Gilg.) DeWolf
(*Boscia corymbosa* Gilg)

Explanation

Capparaceae: Family name. Order of families is alphabetical within the three groups Pteridophytes, Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons.

[FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]: Abbreviation for the flora or reference used for determining taxa, and year of publication. In cases where experts have been consulted, the name of the expert is given. Flora abbreviations are as follows:

FZ	Flora Zambesiaca
FTEA	Flora of Tropical East Africa
FWTA	Flora of West Tropical Africa
FAC	Flore D'Afrique Centrale.

Boscia angustifolia A.Rich. var. *corymbosa* (Gilg.) DeWolf: The accepted scientific name of the plant. Genera, species and subspecific epithets are ordered alphabetically within each family. Where the identity of a species cannot be determined, the following abbreviations are used:

"sp. nov."	almost certainly a previously undescribed species
"aff."	definitely not the species whose name follows, but close to it
"cf."	compares well with the species whose name follows, but not typical.

(*Boscia corymbosa* Gilg): Synonym by which the plant may be referred to in older publications (if applicable).

1436(MRSC): Collection number of the voucher specimen described, and name of the herbarium in which the specimen is lodged (see above for abbreviations). All specimens were collected by the author. A few species well known to the author were not collected, but were recorded as sight records (sr).

tr (7-8m): A description of the habit of the plant, and its approximate height as recorded in the NLNP. The following abbreviations have been used for habit:

- ag annual grass
 aq aquatic plant
 cl climber
 eh erect herb
 ep epiphyte
 gh ground herb or ground creeper
 pg perennial grass
 se sedge
 sh shrub (multistemmed woody plant, typically 1-5 m in height)
 su suffrutex
 tr tree (single to few stemmed woody plant, 3-25 m in height).

fl iii-iv: Fertile period of plant or distinguishing feature, as recorded in the NLNP. In this case flowers are produced in March-April. The following abbreviations apply:

fl flowering period

fr fruiting period

i, ii, iii, iv, etc. = January, February, March, April, etc.

B1 B2 E1: Vegetation types in which specimen was collected or recorded in the NLNP.

A1 Valley riverine woodland and thicket

A2 Escarpment riverine forest

B1 Mixed alluvial thicket

B2 *Combretum* thicket

C1 *Brachystegia-Julbernardia-Isobertia* upper escarpment and plateau miombo woodland

C2 *Julbernardia-Brachystegia* lower escarpment and hill miombo woodland and scrub woodland

D1 *Combretum-Terminalia* open woodland

D2 *Combretum-Terminalia-Diospyros* wooded grassland

E1 *Colophospermum mopane* woodland

E2 *Colophospermum mopane* scrub woodland

F1 *Chloris-Dactyloctenium-Echinochloa* secondary grassland

F2 Valley riverine grasslands

F3 *Loudetia simplex-Hyparrhenia* dambo grassland

T Termitaria

600-650: Elevation in metres where specimen was collected or recorded in the NLNP.

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
PTERIDOPHYTA [FZ (1970)]					
Adiantaceae					
<i>Adiantum philippense</i> L.	0777(K)	fe(30cm)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Cheilanthes multifida</i> (Sw.) Sw.	0771(K)	fe(20cm)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Pellaea doniana</i> Hook.	0774(K)	fe(40cm)	-	A2	1000-1200
Aspleniaceae					
<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i> (Burm.f.) Becherer	0772(K)	fe(30cm)	-	A2	1000-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Dennstaedtiaceae					
<i>Peridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn subsp. <i>centrali-africanum</i> Hieron.	0776(K)	fe(1m)	-	C1	1000-1200
Oleandraceae					
<i>Nephrolepis undulata</i> (Afz.) J.Sm.	0775(K)	fe(40cm)	-	A2	1000-1200
Selaginellaceae					
<i>Selaginella</i> cf. <i>S. abyssinica</i> Spring	0773(K)	fe(5cm)	-	A2	1000-1200
ANGIOSPERMS					
MONOCOTYLEDONS					
Albiaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Tulbaghia cameronii</i> Baker	0720(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	D1 E2	600-700
Amaryllidaceae [FTEA (1982)]					
<i>Ammocharis tinneana</i> (Kotschy & Peyr.) <i>Milne-Redh. & Schweick.</i>	0719(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	F1	600-620
<i>Crinum</i> sp. aff. <i>C. minimum</i> Milne-Redh.	0718(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	F1	600-620
<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i> (Martyn) Raf. subsp. <i>multiflorus</i> (<i>Haemanthus multiflorus</i> Martyn)	0698(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	B1 E1 E2	600-750
Anthericaceae (Liliaceae) [Kativu (1994)]					
<i>Chlorophytum rubribracteatum</i> (De Wild.) <i>Kativu</i>	0748(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Chlorophytum subpetiolatum</i> (Baker) Kativu	0039(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	D1	650-700
<i>Chlorophytum silvaticum</i> Dammer	0327(K)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iii	D2	650-750
Arecaceae [see <i>Palmae</i> , FTEA (1986)]					
<i>Hyphaene petersiana</i> Mart. (<i>Hyphaene ventricosa</i> Kirk)	sr	tr(15m)	fr ix-x	A1	600-650
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i> Mart.	sr	tr(15m)	fr	A2	1000-1200
Araceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	sr	aq(10cm)	-	A1 F2	600-620
Asparagaceae (Liliaceae) [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Asparagus flagellaris</i> (Kunth) Baker	0271(MO)	sh(1m)	-	A2 C2 D1	650-1200
<i>Asparagus setaceus</i> (Kunth) Jessop	0290(MO)	eh(15cm)	fr i-ii	D2	700-800
Colchicaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Gloriosa speciosa</i> (Hochst.) Engl. (<i>Gloriosa abyssinica</i> A.Rich.)	0201(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl i-ii	A2 D2	700-1200
Commelinaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Aneilema hockii</i> De Wild.	0304(K)	eh(1m)	fl i-ii	D1	650-700
<i>Aneilema johnstonii</i> K.Schum.	0230(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Aneilema nicholsoni</i> C.B. Clarke	0562(K)	eh(20cm)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Commelina africana</i> L. var. <i>krebsiana</i> (Kunth) C.B. Clarke	0127(K)	eh(20cm)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Commelina aspera</i> Benth.	0367(K)	eh(5cm)	fl ii-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Commelina bracteosa</i> Hassk.	0565(K)	gh	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Commelina</i> cf. <i>echinosperma</i> K.Schum.	0010(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	C2	800-1000
<i>Commelina</i> sp. aff. <i>C. trilobosperma</i> K.Schum.	0334(K)	eh(25cm)	fl ii-iii	B1 E1	600-650
<i>Cyanotis longifolia</i> Benth.	0294(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Murdannia simplex</i> (Vahl) Brenan	0022(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Costaceae [see Zingiberaceae FTEA (1985)]					
<i>Costus spectabilis</i> (Fenzl) K.Schum.	0711(K)	ch(20cm)	fl xi-xii	C1 C2	800-1200
Cyperaceae [Haines & Lye (1983)]					
<i>Albigardia acutespicata</i> Lye (<i>Bulbostylis acutespicata</i> Lye)	0372(MO)	se(15cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	670-800
<i>Ascolepis elata</i> Wehw.	1019(K)	se(30cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Ascolepis lineariglumis</i> Lye (<i>Ascolepis protea</i> Wehw.)	0425(MO)	se(40cm)	fl iii-iv	C1 C2 D2	700-1200
<i>Bulbostylis buchananii</i> C.B. Clarke	1022(K)	se(20cm)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Bulbostylis macra</i> (Ridl.) C.B. Clarke (<i>Bulbostylis zambesica</i> C.B. Clarke)	0055(MO)	se(20cm)	fl xi-xii	C2	800-1000
<i>Bulbostylis pilosa</i> (Willd.) Cherm.	1013(K)	se(50cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Carex echinochloe</i> Kunze subsp. <i>nyasensis</i> C.B. Clarke	1023(K)	se(1m)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Cyperus alba-purpureus</i> (K.Lye) K.Lye (<i>Kyllinga alba</i> Nees)	1017(K)	se(40cm)	fl xii-i	A1 C1 D2	600-1200
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i> L.	0087(MO)	se(1m)	fl xi-xii	A1	600-700
<i>Cyperus compressus</i> L.	1015(K)	se(50cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Cyperus cyperoides</i> (L.) Kunze subsp. <i>flavus</i> K.Lye (<i>Cyperus subumbellatus</i> Kük.)	1016(K)	se(50cm)	fl xii-i	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Cyperus distans</i> L.f.	0171(MO)	se(1m)	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> L.	1020(K)	se(1m)	fl i-ii	A1 A2 F3	600-1200
<i>Cyperus laxus</i> Lam. subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> (Ridl.) K.Lye (<i>Cyperus diffusus</i> Vahl)	1018(K)	se(60cm)	fl xii-i	C1 F3	1000-1200
<i>Cyperus macrostachyos</i> Lam. subsp. <i>macrostachyos</i> (<i>Pycneus macrostachyos</i> (Lam.) Raynal)	0332(MO)	se(1m)	fl ii-iii	D2 F1	600-750
<i>Cyperus margaritaceus</i> Vahl	0106(MO)	se(20cm)	fl xi-xii	A2 C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Cyperus pubens</i> Kük.	1012(K)	se(30cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i> L.	0371(MO)	se(15cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	650-750
<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i> (L.) Vahl	0391(MO)	se(30cm)	fl ii-iv	A1	600-750
<i>Kyllingiella microcephala</i> (Steud.) R.Haines & K.Lye	0200(MO)	se(20cm)	fl i-iii	D2	700-800
<i>Scleria bulbifera</i> A.Rich.	0142(MO)	se(30cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Scleria melanomphala</i> Kunth	0225(MO)	se(60cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
Dracaenaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Dracaena mannii</i> Baker (<i>Dracaena reflexa</i> Lam. var. <i>nitens</i> (Baker) Baker)	1256(K)	sh(1-2m)	fr i-ii	A2	1000-1200
Gramineae [FTEA pt. 1 (1970), pt. 2 (1974), pt. 3 (1982); FZ vol. 10, pt. 1 (1971), pt. 3 (1989); Clayton (1969)]					
<i>Alloteropsis angusta</i> Stapf	1003(K)	pg(1m)	fl xii-i	A2 F3	1000-1200
<i>Alloteropsis cimicina</i> (L.) Stapf	0959(K)	ag(70cm)	fl iii-iv	E1 E2	600-650
<i>Alloteropsis semialata</i> (R.Br.) Hitchc.	0927(K)	pg(1m)	fl xi-xii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Andropogon chinensis</i> (Nees) Merr.	0977(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl i-iv	A2 C1 C2 D1 D2 F3	650-1200
<i>Andropogon eucomus</i> Nees	0937(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-ii	F3	1000-1200
<i>Andropogon fastigiatus</i> Sw.	0979(K)	ag(30cm)	fl iii-iv	D2	700-800
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> Kunth. var. <i>squamulatus</i> (Hochst.) Stapf	0967(K)	pg(2.5m)	fl ii-iv	D1 D2	650-800
<i>Andropogon schirensis</i> A.Rich.	0861(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-v	C1 C2 D1 D2 F3	650-1200
<i>Anthephora elongata</i> De Wild.	0806(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-iii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Aristida hordeacea</i> Kunth	0883(K)	ag(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 D2 E1 E2 F2	600-750
<i>Aristida recta</i> Franch.	1002(K)	pg(30cm)	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Aristida rhinoclhoa</i> Hochst.	0849(K)	ag(50cm)	fl iii-iv	D2 E1 E2	600-750
<i>Aristida scabrivalvis</i> Hack. var. <i>scabrivalvis</i>	0839(K)	ag(30cm)	fl ii-iv	A1 D1 D2 E1 E2 F2	600-700
<i>Bewsia biflora</i> (Hack.) Goossens	0935(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-ii	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> (Retz.) S.T.Blake	0938(K)	pg(2m)	fl ii-iii	A1	600-800
<i>Brachiaria brizantha</i> (A.Rich.) Stapf	0813(K)	pg(1m)	fl ii-v	A1 A2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Brachiaria deflexa</i> (Schumach.) Robyns	0826(K)	ag(50cm)	fl i-iii	A1 B1 B2 D2 E1 F1 F2	600-750
<i>Brachiaria eruciformis</i> (J.E.Sm.) Griseb.	0885(K)	ag(50cm)	fl ii-iii	A1	600-650
<i>Brachiaria grossa</i> Stapf	1011(K)	ag(1.2m)	fl iii-iv	F2	600-700
<i>Brachiaria pungipes</i> Clayton	0925(K)	ag(60cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Chloris pycnothrix</i> Trin	0850a(K)	ag(40cm)	fl i-iii		600-1200
<i>Chloris virgata</i> Sw.	0850(K)	ag(40cm)	fl i-iii	A1 B1 B2 E1 F1 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Cleistachne sorghoides</i> Benth. (wiry form)	0855(K)	ag(70cm)	fl iv-v	F3	700-1200
<i>Cleistachne sorghoides</i> Benth. (robust form)	0856(K)	ag(3m)	fl iv-v	A1 F2	600-750
<i>Cymbopogon excavatus</i> (Hochst.) Stapf	0999(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-vi	A1 F2	600-750
<i>Cymbopogon giganteus</i> Chiov.	0892(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-vi	D1 D2	650-750
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	0904(K)	pg(30cm)	fl iii-vii	A1 F2	600-750
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> (L.) Willd.	0845(K)	ag(40cm)	fl i-ii	A1 B1 B2 E1 E2 F1 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Dactyloctenium giganteum</i> B.S.Fisher & Schweick.	0965(K)	ag(1m)	fl ii-iv	A1 B1 B2 E1 E2 F1 F2	600-650
<i>Digitaria acuminatissima</i> Stapf	0943(K)	ag(70cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 B1 D1 E1 E2 F1 F2	600-750
<i>Digitaria comifera</i> Pilg.	0878(K)	ag(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 D1 F2	600-700
<i>Digitaria compressa</i> Stapf	0865(K)	pg(1.2m)	fl i-iii	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Digitaria diagonalis</i> (Nees) Stapf	0932(K)	pg(70cm)	fl i-iii	C1 C2 D2 F3	700-1200
<i>Digitaria floribunda</i> Goetghe.	0944(K)	ag(80cm)	fl ii-iii	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Digitaria gayana</i> (Kunth) A.Chev.	0955(K)	ag(1m)	fl iii-iv	B1 B2 D1 E1 E2 F1	600-700
<i>Digitaria gazensis</i> Rendle	1007(K)	pg(70cm)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Digitaria milanijana</i> (Rendle) Stapf	0901(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl ii-iii	A1 A2 C1 C2 F1 F2 F3	700-1200
<i>Digitaria nitens</i> Rendle	1005(K)	pg(1m)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.	1010(K)	ag(50cm)	fl i-ii	F3	1000-1200
<i>Digitaria ternata</i> (A.Rich.) Stapf	0894(K)	ag(50cm)	fl ii-iii	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Diheteropogon amplexens</i> (Nees) Clayton var. <i>catangensis</i> (Chiov.) Clayton	0908(K)	pg(2m)	fl iii-iv	A2 C1 C2 D1 D2 F3	650-1200
<i>Diheteropogon filifolius</i> (Nees) Clayton	0988(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	F3	1000-1200
<i>Echinochloa colona</i> (L.) Link (<i>Echinochloa colonum</i> auct.)	0895(K)	ag(60cm)	fl i-iii	A1 A2 B1 B2 F1 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Echinochloa pyramidalis</i> (Lam.) Hitchc. & Chase	0933(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-ii	A2 F3	900-1200
<i>Echinochloa stagnina</i> (Retz.) P.Beauv.	0978(K)	pg(1m)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-700
<i>Eleusine africana</i> Kenn.-O'Byrne	0822(K)	ag(45cm)	fl i-iv	A1 A2 C1 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Elymandra grallata</i> (Stapf) Clayton	0875(K)	pg(1.2m)	fl iii-iv	B1 D1 D2	600-750
<i>Enteropogon monostachyos</i> (Vahl) K.Schum. subsp. <i>africanus</i> Clayton	0964(K)	pg(80cm)	fl iii-iv	E1 E2	600-750
<i>Eragrostis capensis</i> (Thunb.) Trin.	0917(K)	pg(50cm)	fl xi-xii	A2 F3	1000-1200
<i>Eragrostis castellaniana</i> Buscal. & Muschl.	0821(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	A2 F3	1000-1200
<i>Eragrostis chapelierii</i> (Kunth) Nees	0903(K)	pg(1.1m)	fl iii-iv	A1 F1 F2	600-650
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (All.) Janch.	0844(K)	ag(30cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 F2	600-700

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i> (L.) R.Br.	0846(K)	ag(30cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Eragrostis gangetica</i> (Roxb.) Steud.	0859(K)	ag(1.2m)	fl iii-iv	B1 B2 D2 F1	600-750
<i>Eragrostis patens</i> Oliv.	0805(K)	pg(25cm)	fl iv-v	B1 B2 D2 F1	600-750
<i>Eragrostis racemosa</i> (Thunb.) Steud.	0920(K)	pg(50cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Eragrostis rigidior</i> Pilg.	0897(K)	pg(70cm)	fl i-iv	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Eragrostis viscosa</i> (Retz.) Trin.	0890(K)	ag(20cm)	fl iii-iv	B1 B2 D1 D2 E1 E2 F1	600-750
<i>Eriochloa fatmensis</i> (Hochst. & Steud.) Clayton	0886(K)	ag(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Eriochloa macclounii</i> Stapf	0975(K)	ag(2m)	fl iii-iv	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Heteropholis sulcata</i> (Stapf) C.E.Hubb.	0808(K)	pg(1m)	fl ii-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	0853(K)	pg(80cm)	fl i-iv	A1 C2 D1 D2 F2	600-750
<i>Homozeugos eylesii</i> C.E.Hubb.	0990(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia anemopaegma</i> Clayton	0958(K)	pg(1m)	fl iii-iv	A1 D2 F2	600-750
<i>Hyparrhenia anamesa</i> Clayton	0993(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-v	F3	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia barberi</i> (Hack.) Stapf	0969(K)	ag(1.5m)	fl ii-iii	A1 A2 F2 F3	700-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia collina</i> (Pilg.) Stapf	0995(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	F3	900-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia cymbaria</i> (L.) Stapf	0987(K)	pg(1m)	fl iv-v	A2 C1 F3	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia diplandra</i> (Hack.) Stapf	0994(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	F3	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia filipendula</i> (Hochst.) Stapf	0833(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iii-v	A1 B1 B2 C1 C2 D1 D2 F1 F2	600-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia niariensis</i> (Franch.) Clayton	0991(K)	ag(1.5m)	fl iv-v	A2 C1 F3	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia nyassae</i> (Rendle) Stapf	0992(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	F3	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i> (Nees) Stapf	0814(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-v	F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia schimperii</i> (A.Rich.) Stapf	0996(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-v	F3	1000-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia variabilis</i> Stapf	0889(K)	pg(1.7m)	fl iii-iv	A1 C1 C2 D2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Hyparrhenia welwitschii</i> (Rendle) Stapf	0997(K)	ag(2m)	fl iv-v	F3	900-1200
<i>Hyperthelia dissoluta</i> (Steud.) Clayton	0831(K)	pg(2m)	fl ii-iv	A1 D1 F2	600-700
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeuschel	0934(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-ii	F2	650-700
<i>Leersia denudata</i> Launert	0906(K)	pg(40cm)	fl iii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Leptocarydion vulpiastrum</i> (De Not.) Stapf	0914(K)	ag(70cm)	fl v-vi	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Loudetia flavida</i> (Stapf) C.E.Hubb.	0801(K)	pg(1.2m)	fl ii-v	D1 D2	650-750
<i>Loudetia simplex</i> (Nees) C.E.Hubb.	0866(K)	pg(70cm)	fl iii-v	A2 C1 C2 F3	900-1200
<i>Melinis ambigua</i> Hack. subsp. <i>ambigua</i>	0820(K)	pg(75cm)	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Melinis longiseta</i> (A.Rich.) Zizka subsp. <i>longiseta</i> (<i>Rhynchelytrum longisetum</i> A.Rich.)	0966(K)	pg(60cm)	fl iii-iv	D2	700-800
<i>Melinis repens</i> (Willd.) Zizka (<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> Willd.)	0823(K)	ag(1m)	fl xii-i	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Microchloa indica</i> (L.f.) P.Beauv.	0961(K)	ag(30cm)	fl i-iv	A2 D1 D2 E1 E2	600-1200
<i>Monocymbium cereiiforme</i> (Nees) Stapf	0911(K)	pg(60cm)	fl iv-v	D2 F3	700-1200
<i>Oplismenus compositus</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	0998(K)	pg(60cm)	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Oryza barthii</i> A.Chev.	0810(K)	ag(1.2m)	fl iv-vi	A1 F2	600-650
<i>Panicum brevisfolium</i> L.	0983(K)	ag(40cm)	fl iv-v	B1 B2 F1	600-650
<i>Panicum coloratum</i> L.	0834(K)	pg(40cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 E1 E2 F2	600-650
<i>Panicum dregeanum</i> Nees	0829(K)	pg(40cm)	fl ii-iv	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Panicum maximum</i> Jacq.	0851(K)	pg(2m)	fl i-iii	A1 A2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> L.	0931(K)	pg(1m)	fl iv-v	C2 D1 D2	650-1000
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i> (L.) Schult.	1000(K)	pg(1.2m)	fl iv-v	A2 F3	900-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Schumach.	0973(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-v	A1 F2	600-750
<i>Pennisetum unisetum</i> (Nees) Benth.	0989(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iv-v	F3	1000-1200
<i>Perotis leptopus</i> Pilg.	0857(K)	ag(40cm)	fl iv-v	F2	600-700
<i>Perotis patens</i> Gand.	0838(K)	ag(60cm)	fl ii-v	F2	600-700
<i>Phacelurus huillensis</i> (Rendle) Clayton	0929(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl i-ii	F3	900-1200
<i>Phyllorachis sagittata</i> Trimen	0984(K)	ag(60cm)	fl iv-v	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Pogonarthria squarrosa</i> (Roem. & Schult.) Pilg.	0874(K)	pg(1m)	fl iii-iv	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Clayton	0980(K)	ag(1m)	fl iii-iv	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Sacciolepis seslerioides</i> (Rendle) Stapf	0924(K)	pg(60cm)	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Schizachyrium brevifolium</i> (Sw.) Büse	0986(K)	ag(40cm)	fl iv-v	A1 F2	600-750
<i>Schizachyrium exile</i> (Hochst.) Pilg.	0913(K)	pg(60cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	650-750
<i>Schizachyrium sanguineum</i> (Retz.) Alston	0985(K)	pg(2m)	fl iv-v	A2	1000-1200
<i>Setaria homonyma</i> (Steud.) Chiouv.	0824(K)	ag(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 A2 C1 C2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Setaria incrassata</i> (Hochst.) Hack.	0899(K)	pg(2m)	fl i-v	A1 F2	600-800
<i>Setaria cf. megaphylla</i> (Steud.) T.Durand & Schinz	1006(K)	pg(1.2m)	fl xii-i	A2	1000-1200
<i>Setaria orthosticha</i> Herrm.	0887(K)	ag(40cm)	fl iii-iv	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Setaria pumila</i> (Poir.) Roem. & Schult.	0816(K)	ag(50cm)	fl i-iii	A1 A2 F1 F3	600-1000
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i> (Schumach.) M.B.Moss	0818(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl xii-iii	A1 A2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Sorghum versicolor</i> Anderss.	0852(K)	ag(1.2m)	fl iii-iv	D2	700-800
<i>Sporobolus cordofanus</i> (Steud.) Coss.	0963(K)	ag(40cm)	fl iii-iv	B1 B2 E1 E2 F1	600-650
<i>Sporobolus festivus</i> A.Rich.	0842(K)	pg(45cm)	fl i-vi	D2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Sporobolus molleri</i> Hack.	0830(K)	ag(60cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 C1 C2 E1 E2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Sporobolus myrianthus</i> Benth.	0905(K)	pg(1m)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Sporobolus panicoides</i> A.Rich.	0876(K)	ag(50cm)	fl ii-iv	D1 D2 E1 E2	600-750
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> P.Beauv.	0896(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-iv	A1 A2 F2 F1 F3	600-1200
<i>Sporobolus sanguineus</i> Rendle	0803(K)	pg(1.2m)	fl ii-iii	C1 C2	900-1200
<i>Stereochlaena cameronii</i> (Stapf) Pilg.	0869(K)	pg(1m)	fl iii-iv	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Themeda triandra</i> Forssk.	0893(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl ii-iv	A1 A2 C1 C2 D1 D2 F2 F3	600-1200
<i>Trachypogon spicatus</i> (L.f.) Kuntze	0881(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl iii-iv	A2 C1 C2 D1 D2 F3	650-1000
<i>Trichopteryx fruticulosa</i> Chiouv.	0981(K)	pg(60cm)	fl iii-iv	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Tripogon minimus</i> (A.Rich.) Steud.	0868(K)	pg(25cm)	fl ii-iii	E1 E2	600-650
<i>Tristachya bequaertii</i> De Wild.	0809(K)	pg(1m)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	850-1200
<i>Tristachya hubbardiana</i> Conert	1008(K)	pg(1.5m)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Tristachya superba</i> (De Not.) Schweinf. & Asch.	0915(K)	pg(2m)	fl ii-iv	C2 D1 D2	650-1000
<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i> (Hack.) Dandy	0827(K)	pg(70cm)	fl i-ii	A1 A2 B1 B2 E1 E2 F1 F2 F3	600-1000
<i>Zonotriche inamoena</i> (K.Schum.) Clayton	0804(K)	ag(1.2m)	fl iii-iv	C1 C2 D2	700-1200
Hyacinthaceae [FTEA (1996)]					
<i>Albuca abyssinica</i> Jacq. (<i>Albuca melleri</i> (Baker) Baker)	0016(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl xi-xii	A1	600-700
<i>Drimia altissima</i> (L.f.) Ker Gawl. (<i>Urginea altissima</i> (L.f.) Baker)	0037(MO)	eh(1m)	fl xi-xii	D2	700-800
<i>Scilla cf. S. platyphylla</i> Baker	0037(MO)	eh(1m)	fl xi-xii	D2	700-800
<i>Scilla cf. S. platyphylla</i> Baker	0018(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl xi-xii	A1	600-700
Hypoxidaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Hypoxis angustifolia</i> Lam.	0199(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Iridaceae [FZ Vol. 12, Pt. 4 (1993)]					
<i>Gladiolus atropurpureus</i> Baker	0024(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl xii-xii	A2 F3	1000-1200
<i>Gladiolus dalenii</i> Van Geel subsp. <i>dalenii</i> (<i>Gladiolus psittacinus</i> Hook.f.)	0141(MO)	eh(1m)	fl i-ii	C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Gladiolus gracillimus</i> Baker	0182(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Gladiolus gregarius</i> Baker	0299(MO)	eh(60cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Gladiolus melleri</i> Baker	0052(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl xi-xii	C2	800-1000
<i>Lapeirousia erythrantha</i> (Klatt) Baker var. <i>briartii</i> (De Wild & T.Durand) Geerinck et al.	0301(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Lapeirousia schimperii</i> (Asch. & Klatt) <i>Milne-Redh.</i>	0333(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl i-ii	E1	600-650
<i>Moraea bella</i> Harms	0531(K)	eh(60cm)	fl iv-v	A2 F3	1000-1200
<i>Zygotritonia nyassana</i> Mildbr.	0259(K)	eh(40cm)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
Limnorchitaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 3 (1995)]					
<i>Butomopsis latifolia</i> (D. Don) Kunth	0569(MO)	eh(25cm)	fl iv-v	B1	600-650
Orchidaceae [FZ Vol. 11, Pt. 1 (1995)]					
<i>Cynorkis hanningtonii</i> Rolfe	0742(K)	eh(25cm)	fl i-ii	A2 F3	1000-1200
<i>Eulophia cucullata</i> (Sw.) Steud.	0694(K)	eh(50cm)	fl xi-xii	A2 F3	800-1200
<i>Eulophia walleri</i> (Rchb.f.) Kraenzl.	0313(MO)	eh(1m)	fl ii-iii	D2	700-800
<i>Habenaria adolphii</i> Schltr.	0289(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Satyrium carsonii</i> Rolfe	0746(K)	eh(40cm)	fl i-ii	F3	1000-1200
<i>Schwartzkopffia lastii</i> (Rolfe) Schltr.	0706(K)	eh(10cm)	fl xi-ii	C1	1000-1200
Taccaceae [FTEA (1962)]					
<i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i> (L.) Kuntze	0072(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
Tecophilaeaceae [FTEA (1966)]					
<i>Walleria mackenzii</i> Kirk	0102(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	C1 D1 D2	650-1200
Velloziaceae [FTEA (1975)]					
<i>Xerophyta suaveolens</i> (Greves) N. Menezes var. <i>suaveolens</i> (<i>Vellozia suaveolens</i> Greves)	0036(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	D2	700-800
Zingiberaceae [FTEA (1985)]					
<i>Siphonochilus kirkii</i> (Hook. f.) B.L.Burt (<i>Kaempferia rosea</i> Baker)	0696(K)	eh(25cm)	fl xi-xii	A1	600-800
<i>Siphonochilus rhodesicus</i> (T.C.E.Fr.) Lock (<i>Kaempferia aethiopica</i> (Schweinf.) Ridl.)	0697(K)	eh(10cm)	fl xi-xii	C1 C2 D2	750-1200
DICOTYLEDONS					
Acanthaceae [K. Vollesen]					
<i>Barleria fulvostellata</i> C.B. Clarke	0481(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-iv	C2	800-1000
<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	0337(K)	eh(20cm)	fl i-iii	E1	600-650
<i>Barleria spinulosa</i> Klotzsch	0516(K)	cl	fl iv-v	A1	600-650
<i>Blepharis buchneri</i> Lindau	0664(K)	eh(1m)	fl vi-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Blepharis grandis</i> C.B. Clarke	0650(K)	eh(1m)	fl vi-vii	A1	600-800
<i>Blepharis involuocrata</i> Solms	0559(K)	gh	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Blepharis tanganyikensis</i> (Napper) Vollesen ined.	0633(K)	cl/eh	fl vi-vii	C2	800-1000
<i>Blepharis tenuiramea</i> S.Moore	0456(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	E1	600-650
<i>Brillantaisia pubescens</i> Oliv.	0668(K)	eh(80cm)	fl vi-vii	B1	600-650
<i>Crabbea velutina</i> S.Moore	0740(K)	gh(10cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Dicliptera nemorum</i> Milne-Redh.	0631(K)	eh(40cm)	fl vi-vii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Duosperma crenatum</i> (Lindau) P.G.Mey.	0338(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	A1 E1 E2	600-650
<i>Duosperma quadrangulare</i> (Klotzsch) <i>Brummitt</i>	0634(K)	eh(1m)	fl v-vii	A1 E1 E2	600-650

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Dyschoriste albiflora</i> Lindau	0415(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-v	A2 C2	800-1200
<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i> (Schumach.) Heine	0515(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iv-vi	A1 B1 E1	600-650
<i>Hygrophila didynama</i> (Lindau) Heine	0673(MO)	eh(1m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Hypoestes forskalii</i> (Vahl) R.Br.	0498(K)	eh(70cm)	fl iv-v	A1 C1 D1	600-1200
<i>Justicia betonica</i> L.	0464(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Justicia nyassana</i> Lindau	0642(K)	eh(30cm)	fl vi-vii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Justicia striata</i> (Klotzsch) Bullock	0600(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iv-v	A2 C2	800-1000
<i>Justicia</i> sp. ?nov.	0344(K)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Lepidagathis pallescens</i> S.Moore	0318(K)	eh(15cm)	fl ii-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Lepidagathis sparsiceps</i> C.B. Clarke	0628(K)	eh(30cm)	fl vi-vii	A2 D2	700-1200
<i>Mellera nyassana</i> S.Moore	0690(K)	eh	fl ix-x	A2	1000-1200
<i>Monechma debile</i> (Forssk.) Nees	0461(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-iv	E1	600-650
<i>Monechma tettense</i> C.B. Clarke	0522(K)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	A1	600-700
<i>Nelsonia canescens</i> (Lam.) Spreng.	0649(K)	gh	fl vi-viii	A1	600-700
<i>Peristrophe</i> sp. aff. <i>P. paniculata</i> (Forssk.) Brummitt	0646(MO)	eh(1m)	fl vi-vii	A2	800-1200
<i>Phaulopsis imbricata</i> (Forssk.) Sweet	0643(K)	eh(10cm)	fl vi-vii	A2	800-1200
<i>Ruellia prostrata</i> (Nees) T.Anderson	0111(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-i	A1 B1 C2	600-1000
<i>Ruspolia seticalyx</i> (C.B. Clarke) Milne-Redh.	0521(K)	eh(70cm)	fl iv-v	A1	600-650
<i>Sclerochiton vogelii</i> (Nees) T.Anderson subsp. <i>congolana</i> (De Wild.) Vollesen	0751(K)	sh(1m)	fl i-ii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Strobilanthis linifolia</i> (C.B. Clarke) Milne-Redh.	0632(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl vi-vii	C2	800-1000
<i>Thunbergia alata</i> Sims	0582(K)	cl	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Thunbergia kirkiana</i> T.Anderson	0732(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Thunbergia lancifolia</i> T.Anderson	0728(K)	eh(35cm)	fl xii-i	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Thunbergia lathyroides</i> Burkill	0083(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	C1 F3	1000-1200
Amaranthaceae [FZ Vol. 9, Pt. 1 (1988)]					
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L. var. <i>sicula</i> L.	0518(K)	eh(1m)	fl iii-v	A1 B1	600-650
<i>Aerva leucura</i> Moq.	0523(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	A1 A2	600-1000
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) DC.	0179(MO)	gh	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Celosia trigyna</i> L.	0579(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iv-v	B1	600-650
<i>Centemopsis kirkii</i> (Hook.f.) Schinz	0546(MO)	eh(1.2m)	fl iii-iv	E1	600-650
<i>Cythula orthacantha</i> (Aschers) Schinz	0557(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
Anacardiaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt 2 (1966)]					
<i>Lannea discolor</i> (Sond.) Engl.	1053(MRSC)	tr/sh(2m)	-	C1 C2 D1 D2	700-1200
<i>Lannea humilis</i> (Oliv.) Engl.	1438(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	E2	600-700
<i>Lannea katangensis</i> Van der Veken	0767(K)	sh(70cm)	fr ii-iii	C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Ozoroa insignis</i> Delile subsp. <i>reticulata</i> (Baker f.) J.B.Gillert (Ozoroa <i>reticulata</i> (Baker f.) R. & A.Fern.)	1163(MRSC)	tr(3m)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Ozoroa pwetoensis</i> (Van der Veken) R. & A.Fern.	1395(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fl v-vi	C2 D1	700-1000
<i>Rhus longipes</i> Engl. var. <i>schinoides</i> R.Fern.	1262(MRSC)	sh(2m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> (A.Rich.) Hochst. subsp. <i>caffra</i> (Sond.) Kokwaro (Sclerocarya <i>caffra</i> Sond.)	1273(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fr iii-v	A1	600-700
Annonaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt 1 (1960)]					
<i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers.	1210(MRSC)	tr(4-5m)	-	A1 A2 C1 C2	650-1200
<i>Artabotrys brachypetalus</i> Benth.	1309(MRSC)	sh/cl(1-2m)	-	A1 A2	600-1200
<i>Artabotrys monteiroae</i> Oliv.	1345(MRSC)	cl	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Friesodielsia obovata</i> (Benth.) Verdc. (Popowia <i>obovata</i> (Benth.) Engl. & Diels)	1222(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fr iii-vi	A1 B1 B2	600-650

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Hexalobolus monopetalus</i> (A. Rich.) <i>Engl. & Diels</i>	1180(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr iii-iv	C1 C2 D1	700-1200
<i>Monanthotaxis buchananii</i> (Engl.) Verdc. (<i>Popowia buchananii</i> (Engl.) Engl. & Diels)	1334(MRSC)	cl/sh(1-2m)	-	A2	1000
<i>Uvariastrium hexaloboides</i> R.E. Fr.	1147(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Xylopia rubescens</i> Oliv.	1354(MRSC)	tr(20m)	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
Apocynaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1985)]					
<i>Carissa edulis</i> (Forssk.) Vahl	1361(MRSC)	sh/cl(2m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Diplorhynchus condylocarpon</i> (Muell. Arg.) <i>Pichon</i>	1065(MRSC)	tr(3m)	-	C1 C2 D2	750-1200
<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Wall.	1400(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr iii-vi	B1 B2 D1	630-700
<i>Landolphia parvifolia</i> K. Schum.	1126(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fr vi-vii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i> Sond.	1243(MRSC)	tr(7m)	fr vi-vii	A1	650
<i>Strophanthus welwitschii</i> (Baill.) K. Schum.	0002(MO)	cl	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Tabernaemontana pachysiphon</i> Stapf	1272(MRSC)	tr(5m)	fr ix-xi	A2	1000-1200
Aquifoliaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1966)]					
<i>Ilex mitis</i> (L.) Radlk.	1358(MRSC)	tr(3m)	-	A2	1000-1200
Asclepiadaceae [D. Goyder]					
<i>Aspidoglossum interruptum</i> (E. Meyer) <i>Bullock</i>	0428(K)	eh(1.3m)	fl iii-iv	D2	650-750
<i>Ceropegia racemosa</i> N.E. Br.	0243(K)	eh(20cm)	fl ii-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Cynanchum papillosum</i> H. Weim.	1347(MRSC)	cl	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Dregea macrantha</i> Klotzsch	1287(MRSC)	cl	fl xi-xii	A1	600-700
<i>Ectadiopsis oblongifolia</i> (Meisn.) Schltr.	0724(K)	eh(75cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2 D1	650-1200
<i>Ectadiopsis producta</i> (N.E. Br.) Bullock	0140(K)	gh	fl i-ii	C2	750-1000
<i>Glossostelma spathulatum</i> (K. Schum.) <i>Bullock</i>	0368(K)	eh(10cm)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Pachycarpus lineolatus</i> (Xillne) Bullock	0315(K)	sh(60cm)	fl ii-iii	D2	650-750
<i>Pentagonanthus grandiflorus</i> (N.E. Br.) Bullock subsp. <i>glabrescens</i> (Bullock) Bullock	0169(K)	eh(25cm)	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Raphionacme longituba</i> E.A. Bruce	0185(K)	gh	fl i-ii	D2	650-750
<i>Secamone erythradenia</i> K. Schum.	0068(MO)	cl	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Stathmostelma</i> sp. nov. (= E.A. Robinson 4390 at K)	0244(K)	eh(70cm)	fl i-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Stathmostelma welwitschii</i> Brit. & Rendle	0110(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	D2 E2	600-800
<i>Trachycalymma cristatum</i> (Xillne.) Bullock	0712(K)	eh(15cm)	fl xi-i	A2	1000-1200
<i>Xysmalobium heudelotianum</i> Xillne	0293(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	D2	650-750
Balanitaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i> (L.) Delile	1435(MRSC)	sh(2.5m)	fr iv-viii	E1 E2	600-650
Bignoniaceae [FZ Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1988)]					
<i>Kigelia africana</i> (Lam.) Benth.	1274(MRSC)	tr(10-12m)	fl viii-ix	A1	600-700
<i>Markhamia obtusifolia</i> (Baker) Sprague	1449(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fl xi-xii	A1 A2 B1 B2 C1	600-1200
<i>Markhamia zanzibarica</i> (DC.) K. Schum. (<i>Markhamia acuminata</i> (Klotzsch) K. Schum.)	1425(MRSC)	sh(3m)	fl xi-xii	A1 B1 B2	600-800
<i>Stereospermum kunthianum</i> Cham.	1214(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fl viii-ix	A1 B1 B2	600-650
Bombacaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961)]					
<i>Adansonia digitata</i> L.	1441(MRSC)	tr(20m)	fl x-xii	B1 B2 F1	600-650
Boraginaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 4 (1990)]					
<i>Heliotropium baclei</i> DC.	0049(K)	eh	fl xi-xii	F1 F2	600-650
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	0700(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	F1	600-650
<i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i> Forssk.	0167(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl i-ii	A1	600-600

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Trichodesma ambacense</i> <i>Wehw.</i>					
subsp. <i>hockii</i> (<i>De Wild.</i>) <i>Brummitt</i>	0092(K)	sh(70cm)	fl xi-xii	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> (<i>Burm.f.</i>) <i>R.Br.</i>	0285(K)	eh(60cm)	fl i-iii	A1	600-700
Burseraceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Commiphora africana</i> (<i>A.Rich.</i>) <i>Engl.</i>	1444(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	E1 E2	600-850
<i>Commiphora marlothii</i> <i>Engl.</i>	1419(MRSC)	sh/eh(15cm)	-	C2 D1	600-700
<i>Commiphora mossambicensis</i> (<i>Oliv.</i>) <i>Engl.</i>	1379(MRSC)	sh(1.5m)	-	E2 D2	600-700
<i>Commiphora pyracanthoides</i> <i>Engl.</i>	1448(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	E2	600-650
Campanulaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Wahlenbergia capitata</i> (<i>Baker</i>) <i>Thulin</i>	0483(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-v	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
Capparaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]					
<i>Boscia angustifolia</i> <i>A.Rich.</i>					
var. <i>corymbosa</i> (<i>Gilg.</i>) <i>De Wolf</i>	1436(MRSC)	tr(7-8m)	fl iii-iv	B1 B2	600-650
(<i>Boscia corymbosa</i> <i>Gilg</i>)				E1 E2	
<i>Boscia mossambicensis</i> <i>Klotzsch</i>	1460(K)	tr(3m)	-	B1 B2	600-650
<i>Cadaba kirkii</i> <i>Oliv.</i>	1238(MRSC)	sh(3m)	fl v-vii	A1	600-650
<i>Capparis tomentosa</i> <i>Lam.</i>	1315(MRSC)	cl/sh	fl vii-viii	A2	1000
<i>Cleome hirta</i> (<i>Klotzsch</i>) <i>Oliv.</i>	0758(K)	eh(50cm)	fl xii-ii	A1 B1 B2	600-700
				E1 E2	
<i>Cleome monophylla</i> <i>L.</i>	0764(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-iii	A1 B1 B2	600-700
<i>Maerua angolensis</i> <i>DC.</i>	1434(K)	sh/tr(1-8m)	fl vi-vii	E1 E2	600-630
<i>Maerua friesii</i> <i>Gilg. & Bened.</i>	1319(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000
<i>Maerua juncea</i> <i>Pax</i>	1461(K)	cl	-	E1 E2	600-650
Caryophyllaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961)]					
<i>Polycarpha corymbosa</i> (<i>L.</i>) <i>Lam.</i>	0306(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl i-iii	D1 D2	650-750
Celastraceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1966)]					
<i>Elaeodendron schlechteranum</i> (<i>Loes.</i>) <i>Loes.</i>	1325(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	A2	1000
(<i>Cassine buchananii</i> <i>F.White</i>)					
<i>Hippocratea indica</i> <i>Willd.</i>	1464(K)	cl	-	B1 E1 E2	600-650
<i>Hippocratea parvifolia</i> <i>Oliv.</i>	1413(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	D1	650
<i>Maytenus acuminata</i> (<i>L.f.</i>) <i>Loes.</i>	1306(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Maytenus buchananii</i> (<i>Loes.</i>) <i>Wilczek</i>	1133(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fr viii-ix	C1	1000-1200
<i>Maytenus heterophylla</i> (<i>Eckl. & Zeyh.</i>) <i>N.Robson</i>					
subsp. <i>heterophylla</i>	1303(MRSC)	tr(8-10m)	fl vii-viii	A1 C2 D2	600-1000
<i>Maytenus undata</i> (<i>Thunb.</i>) <i>Blakelock</i>	1351(MRSC)	tr/sh(1-2m)	fr vi-vii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Mystroxyloa aethiopicum</i> (<i>Thunb.</i>) <i>Loes.</i>	1146(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-3m)	fl viii-ix	C1 A2	1000-1200
(<i>Cassine aethiopica</i> <i>Thunb.</i>)					
<i>Salacia rhodesiaca</i> <i>Blakelock</i>	1173(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
Chrysobalanaceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Magnispula butayei</i> <i>De Wild.</i>	1171(MRSC)	tr(3-5m)	fl/fr ix-x	C1	1000-1200
<i>Maranthes floribunda</i> (<i>Baker</i>) <i>F.White</i>	1124(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	fl/fr vii-x	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Parinari curatellifolia</i> <i>Benth.</i>	1077(MRSC)	tr(15-20m)	fr vii-viii	C1	1000-1200
Combretaceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i> <i>Sond.</i>					
subsp. <i>apiculatum</i>	1370(MRSC)	tr(3m)	fr i-v	D1 D2	650-750
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i> <i>Sond.</i>					
subsp. <i>leutweinii</i> (<i>Schinz</i>) <i>Exell.</i>	1384(MRSC)	tr(2-5m)	-	D2	700-800
<i>Combretum celastroides</i> <i>Wehw. ex Laws.</i>	1225(MRSC)	sh(3-4m)	fr iii-iv	A1 B2	600-650
<i>Combretum collinum</i> <i>Fresen.</i>					
subsp. <i>gazense</i> (<i>Swynn. & Baker f.</i>) <i>Okafor</i>	1393(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	fr ii-iv	D1	650-700
<i>Combretum collinum</i> <i>Fresen.</i>					
subsp. <i>ondongense</i> (<i>Engl. & Diels</i>) <i>Okafor</i>	1139(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	-	C2	800-1000
<i>Combretum collinum</i> <i>Fresen.</i>					
subsp. <i>suluense</i> (<i>Engl. & Diels</i>) <i>Okafor</i>	1373(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr v-vii	D2	700-800

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Combretum elaeagnoides</i> Klotzsch	1422(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fl xi-xii	B2	600-650
<i>Combretum fragrans</i> F. Hoffm.	1375(MRSC)	tr(3m)	fl viii-ix	A1 C1 C2 D1 D2	600-1200
<i>Combretum imberbe</i> Wawra	1226(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-15m)	fr iii-vi	A1	600-650
<i>Combretum molle</i> G. Don	1396(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	fr iii-v	C2 D1	650-1000
<i>Combretum obovatum</i> F. Hoffm.	1450(K)	sh(3-5m)	fr/fl v-vii	A1 B1 B2 F1	600-650
<i>Combretum psidioides</i> Wedd. subsp. <i>psidioides</i>	1166(MRSC)	tr(7-8m)	-	C2	800-1000
<i>Combretum zeyheri</i> Sond.	1056(MRSC)	tr(6m)	fr iii-v	A1 B1 B2 C1 C2 D2	600-1200
<i>Terminalia sericea</i> DC.	1371(MRSC)	tr(10-15m)	fr iii-v	A1 C1 C2 D1 D2	600-1200
<i>Terminalia stenostachya</i> Engl. & Diels	1380(MRSC)	tr(2-4m)	fr ii-vii	D2	700-800
<i>Terminalia stuhlmannii</i> Engl.	1369(MRSC)	tr(3m)	fr iv-v	D2	700-800
Compositae [FZ Vol. 6, Pt. 1 (1992); G. Pope]					
<i>Acmella caulirhiza</i> Delile	0174(K)	gh	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L. subsp. <i>conyzoides</i>	0509(K)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	A1 A2	600-1200
<i>Anisopappus africanus</i> (Hook. f.) Oliv. & Hiern	0680(K)	eh(1m)	fl vi-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Anisopappus gracilis</i> O. Hoffm.	0495(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Aspilia mossambicensis</i> (Oliv.) Wild	0120(K)	eh(1m)	fl i-iii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Aspilia plurisetata</i> Schweinf.	0003(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Bidens biternata</i> (Lour.) Merr. & Sherff	0422(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	A2	950-1200
<i>Bidens crocea</i> O. Hoffm.	0247(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Bidens ochracea</i> (O. Hoffm.) Sherff	0341(K)	eh(60cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Bidens schimperii</i> Sch. Bip.	0547(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-v	E1	600-650
<i>Bidens stephia</i> (Steetz) Sherff	0436(K)	eh(40cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	650-750
<i>Bothriocline longipes</i> (Oliv. & Hiern) N.E.Br.	0686(K)	eh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Bothriocline mbalensis</i> (Wild & G.V. Pope) C. Jeffrey	0489(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-v	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Brachythrix glomerata</i> (Matf.) C. Jeffrey	0419(K)	eh(1m)	fl iii-iv	A2 C1	950-1200
<i>Calostephane divaricata</i> Benth.	0514(K)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	A1	600-700
<i>Chrysanthellum indicum</i> L. var. <i>afroamericanum</i> B. Turner	0157(K)	eh(10cm)	fl i-ii	A1	600-700
<i>Crassocephalum rubens</i> (Jacq.) Muschl.	0031(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Dicoma anomala</i> Sond.	0477(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L.	0180(K)	eh(20cm)	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Elephantopus scaber</i> L. subsp. <i>plurisetus</i> (O. Hoffm.) Philipson	0224(K)	eh(60cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Emilia abyssinica</i> (A. Rich.) C. Jeffrey	0727(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Emilia vanmeelii</i> Lawalrée	0267(K)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Erythrocephalum zambesianum</i> Oliv. & Hiern	0148(K)	eh(60cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Gerbera piloselloides</i> (L.) Cass.	0073(K)	eh(25cm)	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Gutenbergia gosseweileri</i> S. Moore	0335(K)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iii	C1 E1 E2	600-1200
<i>Helichrysum chrysophorum</i> S. Moore	0641(K)	eh(80cm)	fl v-vii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Helichrysum petersii</i> Oliv. & Hiern	0613(K)	eh(40cm)	fl v-vii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Hypericophyllum angolense</i> (O. Hoffm.) N.E.Br.	0496(K)	eh(60cm)	fl iv-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Inula glomerata</i> Oliv. & Hiern	0675(K)	eh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Melanthera albinervia</i> O. Hoffm.	0235(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Mikania capensis</i> DC.	0689(K)	cl	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
<i>Nidorella spartioides</i> (O. Hoffm.) Cronquist	0739(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Pasaccardoa grantii</i> (Oliv.) Kuntze	0490(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-v	D2	700-800
<i>Plectotaxis pulcherrima</i> Steetz	0535(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-v	D1	650-700
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> cf. <i>luteo-album</i> (L.) Hilliard & Burt	0612(K)	eh(30cm)	fl v-vi	A1	600-800

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Sphaeranthus gomphrenoides</i> O.Hoffm.	0504(K)	gh(20cm)	fl iv-vi	A1	600-650
<i>Sphaeranthus randii</i> S.Moore	0651(K)	eh(20cm)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Sphaeranthus talbotii</i> S.Moore	0525(K)	eh(20cm)	fl iv-vi	A1	600-650
<i>Synedrella nodiflora</i> Gaerm.	0510(K)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	A1	600-650
<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.	0017(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-iii	A1	600-700
<i>Vernonia adoensis</i> Walp.	0590(K)	eh(70cm)	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
var. <i>kotschyana</i> (Walp.) G.V.Pope					
<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Delile	0660(K)	sh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A1	600-700
<i>Vernonia anthelmintica</i> (L.) Willd.	0533(K)	eh(2m)	fl iv-v	A1 B1	600-650
<i>Vernonia glabra</i> (Steetz) Vatke					
var. <i>glabra</i>	0599(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-vi	A1 A2	600-1000
<i>Vernonia incompta</i> S.Moore	0754(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Vernonia kirkii</i> Oliv. & Hiern	0629(K)	eh(1m)	fl vi-vii	D2	700-800
<i>Vernonia meiostephana</i> C.Jeffrey	0594(K)	eh(1.5m)	fl iv-vi	C2	800-1000
<i>Vernonia melleri</i> Oliv. & Hiern					
var. <i>superba</i> (O.Hoffm.) C.Jeffrey	0429(K)	eh(80cm)	fl iii-iv	D2	680-800
<i>Vernonia steetziana</i> Oliv. & Hiern	0488(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Vernonia subaphylla</i> Baker	0126(K)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Vernonia thomsoniana</i> Oliv.	0674(K)	eh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Vicoa leptoclada</i> (Webb) Dandy	0611(K)	eh(20cm)	fl v-vi	A1	600-800
Connaraceae [Lebrun & Stork, Vol. 2 (1992)]					
<i>Rourea orientalis</i> Baill.	1114(MRSC)	sh/su(3m)	fr xi-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
(<i>Byrsocarpus orientalis</i> (Baill.) Baker)					
Convolvulaceae [FZ Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1987)]					
<i>Astripomoea malvacea</i> (Klotzsch) A.Meeuse					
var. <i>malvacea</i>	0684(MO)	eh(70cm)	fl vii-viii	A1	600-800
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> (L.) L.	0303(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	D1 D2	650-800
<i>Hewittia scandens</i> (Milne) Mabberley	0589(MO)	cl	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Ipomoea barteri</i> Baker					
var. <i>barteri</i>	0266(MO)	cl	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Ipomoea crepidiformis</i> Hallier f.					
var. <i>crepidiformis</i>	0622(MO)	gh	fl iv-v	B1 D1 D2	620-800
<i>Ipomoea eriocarpa</i> R.Br.	0583(MO)	cl	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Ipomoea kituiensis</i> Vatke	1445(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl iii	B1 E2	600-650
<i>Ipomoea leucanthemum</i> (Klotzsch) Hallier f.	0544(MO)	gh	fl iv-v	D1	650-700
<i>Ipomoea linosepala</i> Hallier f.	0753(K)	eh(15cm)	fl i-iii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Ipomoea pes-tigridis</i> L.					
var. <i>pes-tigridis</i>	0302(MO)	cl	fl ii-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Ipomoea pileata</i> Roxb.	0555(MO)	cl	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.no.1	0434(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	D2	650-800
aff. <i>I. alpina</i> Rendle					
<i>Ipomoea welwitschii</i> Vatke	0045(MO)	eh(5cm)	fl xi-xii	D1 D2	650-750
<i>Merremia pinnata</i> (Choisy) Hallier f.	0543(MO)	cl	fl iv-v	B1 D1	600-700
<i>Merremia xanthophylla</i> Hallier f.	0437(MO)	gh	fl iii-iv	D2	670-800
Crassulaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Kalanchoe lanceolata</i> (Forssk.) Pers.	0630(K)	eh(40cm)	fl	E1	620
Cucurbitaceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Coccinia adoensis</i> (A.Rich.) Cogn.	0707(K)	cl	fl xi-ii	D2 C1 C2	700-1200
<i>Coccinia</i> cf. <i>adoensis</i> (A.Rich.) Cogn.	0286(MO)	cl	fl xi-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Ctenolepis cerasiformis</i> (Stocks) Hook.f.	0571(K)	cl	fr iv-v	F1	600-650
<i>Cucumis anguria</i> L.	0574(MO)	gh	fl iv-v	B1	600-650
<i>Cucumis hirsutus</i> Sond.	0761(K)	gh	fl xii-ii	A1 C1 D1	600-1200
<i>Mukia maderaspatana</i> (L.) M.J.Roem.	0392(MO)	cl	fl ii-iv	A1	600-800
Dipterocarpaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961)]					
<i>Marquesia macroura</i> Gilg	1058(MRSC)	tr(20m)	-	C1	1000-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Monotes africanus</i> (Wetw.) A.D.C.	1072(K)	tr(4-5m)	fl i-ii	C1 C2 D2	950
<i>Monotes katangensis</i> De Wild.	1132(MRSC)	tr(2-5m)	fr vii-viii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Monotes magnificus</i> Gilg	1188(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	fr iv-v	C1	1000-1200
Ebenaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Diospyros kirkii</i> Hiern	1376(MRSC)	tr/sh(1-2m)	fr ii-vi	D2	700-800
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i> A.D.C.	1468(MRSC)	tr(25m)	fr vi-viii	A1	600-700
<i>Diospyros natalensis</i> (Harv.) Brenan	1269(MRSC)	tr/sh(2m)	fr vii-ix	A2	1000-1200
<i>Diospyros quiloensis</i> (Hiern) F. White	1424(K)	tr(3-10m)	fr vii-viii	B1 B2	600-650
<i>Diospyros senensis</i> Klotzsch	1231(MRSC)	sh(3m)	fr v-vii	A1	600
<i>Diospyros zombensis</i> (B.L. Burnt) F. White	1331(MRSC)	tr(5m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Euclea racemosa</i> Murr. subsp. <i>schimperii</i> (A.D.C.) F. White	1067(MRSC)	tr/sh(3m)	fr vii-viii	C1	1000-1200
Ericaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Agauria salicifolia</i> (Comm.) Oliv.	1356(MRSC)	tr(6m)	-	A2	1000-1200
Erythroxylaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Erythroxylum emarginatum</i> Thonn.	1255(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200
Euphorbiaceae [FZ Vol. 9, Pt. 4 (1996); FTEA Pt. 2 (1988)]					
<i>Acalypha allenii</i> Hutch.	0082(K)	eh(50cm)	fl xi-xii	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Acalypha chirindica</i> S. Moore	0025(K)	eh(1m)	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Acalypha fimbriata</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	0257(K)	eh(1m)	fr ii-iii	A1 C2	800-1000
<i>Acalypha ornata</i> A. Rich.	0277(K)	eh(1m)	fr i-ii	A2	1100
<i>Acalypha villicaulis</i> Hochst.	0099(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-xii	C2 D1 D2	650-1000
<i>Acalypha welwitschiana</i> Müll. Arg.	0274(K)	eh(1m)	fr i-ii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Antidesma venosum</i> Tul.	1235(MRSC)	tr/sh(3-4m)	fr vi-vii	A1	600-650
<i>Antidesma vogelianum</i> Müll. Arg.	1248(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	fr ix-x	A2	1000-1200
<i>Bridelia cathartica</i> G. Bertol.	1381(MRSC)	tr(2-5m)	fr iv-v	D2	650-750
<i>Bridelia duvigneaudii</i> J. Leonard	1162(MRSC)	sh/tr(1-2m)	fr vi-vii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Bridelia micrantha</i> (Hochst.) Baill.	1329(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-3m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Cleistanthus polystachyus</i> Planch. subsp. <i>milleri</i> (Dunkley) Radcl.-Sm.	1258(MRSC)	sh/tr(3m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Croton gratissimus</i> Burch.	1428(K)	tr(5m)	fl v-vi	B1	600-650
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp. cf. <i>E. lupatensis</i> N.E. Br. (= S. Prince 72)	0319(K)	eh(10cm)	fl ii-iii	D1	650-750
<i>Euphorbia cyparissoides</i> Pax	0058(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	A2 C1 C2	800-1000
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	0108(K)	gh	fr xi-iii	A1 D2	600-800
<i>Euphorbia indica</i> Lam.	0168(K)	eh(35cm)	fr i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Euphorbia matabelensis</i> Pax	0328(K)	sh(50cm)	-	D1 D2	650-700
<i>Euphorbia oatesii</i> Rolfe	0105(K)	eh(10cm)	fl xi-i	D2	650-800
<i>Euphorbia polycnemoides</i> Boiss.	0427(K)	eh(15cm)	fr ii-iv	D2	670-800
<i>Euphorbia transvaalensis</i> Schltr.	1291(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Excoecaria bussei</i> (Pax) Pax	1427a(K)	tr(4-5m)	fr iii-vi	B1	600-650
<i>Flueggea virosa</i> (Willd.) Voigt (<i>Securinea virosa</i> (Willd.) Baill.)	1219(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr xii-iii	A1	600-700
<i>Hymenocardia acida</i> Tul.	1178(MRSC)	tr/sh(3m)	fr vii-viii	C1 C2 D1	650-1200
<i>Maprounea africana</i> Müll. Arg.	1118(MRSC)	tr(5m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i> (Baill.) G.L. Webster (<i>Phyllanthus discoideus</i> (Baill.) Müll. Arg.)	1138(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fr xi-xii	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Oldfieldia dactylophylla</i> (Oliv.) J. Leonard	1157(MRSC)	tr(6m)	-	C2	700-1000
<i>Phyllanthus leucanthus</i> Pax	0253(K)	eh(15cm)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Phyllanthus loandensis</i> Müll. Arg.	0356(K)	sh(90cm)	fr ii-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Phyllanthus muellerianus</i> (Kuntze) Exell	1346(MRSC)	cl	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Phyllanthus odontadenius</i> Müll. Arg.	0414(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-iv	A2	1000-1200
<i>Phyllanthus ovalifolius</i> Forssk.	1292(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Phyllanthus pentandrus</i> Schumach. & Thonn.	0310(K)	eh(30cm)	fr i-iii	D1	650-700

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i> Poir.	1220(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A1	600-650
<i>Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia</i> Pax	1207(MRSC)	tr(5-10m)	fr v-vii	A1 B1 B2 C1 C2 D1 D2	600-1200
<i>Sapium cornutum</i> Pax	1246(MRSC)	tr(5m)	-	A2	800-1200
<i>Sapium ellipticum</i> (Hochst.) Pax	1333(MRSC)	tr(15-20m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Tragia lasiophylla</i> Pax & K.Hoffm.	0175(K)	eh(40cm)	fr i-ii	A1 A2	700-1200
<i>Uapaca benguelensis</i> Müll.Arg.	sr	tr/sh(2-3m)	fr iii-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Uapaca lissopyrena</i> Radcl.-Sm. (<i>Uapaca</i> sp.no.1 F.White)	1247(MRSC)	tr(8m)	fl ii-iii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Uapaca kirkiana</i> Müll.Arg.	1050(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr vii-x	C1 C2	900-1200
<i>Uapaca nitida</i> Müll.Arg.	1075(MRSC)	tr(5-6m)	fr vii-viii	C1 C2	1000-1200
<i>Uapaca sansibarica</i> Pax	1314(MRSC)	tr(7-8m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
Flacourtiaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]					
<i>Flacourtia indica</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	1156(MRSC)	tr/sh(3m)	fr iii-v	A2 C2 D1	700-1200
<i>Oncoba spinosa</i> Forssk.	1228(MRSC)	sh/tr(5m)	fr vii-viii	A1	600-650
Guttiferae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961)]					
<i>Garcinia buchananii</i> Baker (<i>Garcinia huillensis</i> Webw.ex Oliv.)	1295(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr i-ii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Garcinia kingaensis</i> Engl. (<i>Garcinia mlanjiensis</i> Dunkley)	1359(MRSC)	tr/sh(3m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Garcinia smeathmannii</i> (Planch. & Triana) Oliv.	1349(MRSC)	tr/sh(3-4m)	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
<i>Garcinia volkensii</i> Engl.	1348(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> Lam. ex Poir.	1191(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fl v	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Psorospermum febrifugum</i> Spach	1086(MRSC)	tr(2m)	fr xii-iv	C1	1000-1200
Gentianaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 4 (1990)]					
<i>Chironia laxiflora</i> Baker	0499(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Sebaea grandis</i> (E.Mey.) Steud.	0324(K)	eh(15cm)	fl i-iii	D1	650-700
 Icacinaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> E.Mey.	1326(MRSC)	tr(7-8m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
Ixonanthaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Phyllocosmos lemaireanus</i> (De Wild. & Dur.) T. & H.Durand (<i>Ochthocosmos lemaireanus</i> De Wild.)	1073(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	fr viii-x	C1	1000-1200
Labiatae [A.J. Paton]					
<i>Aeollanthus engleri</i> Briq.	0681(K)	eh(1m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Aeollanthus subacaulis</i> (Baker) Briq. var. <i>linearis</i> (Burk.) Ryding	0329(K)	eh(20cm)	fl ii-iii	C1 D2	670-1200
<i>Becium fimbriatum</i> (Briq.) Sebald var. <i>ctenodon</i> (Gilli) Sebald	0731(K)	eh(35cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Becium frutescens</i> (Sebald) A.J.Paton	0722(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-xii	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Becium obovatum</i> (Benth.) N.E.Br var. <i>obovatum</i>	0701(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-i	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Endostemon dissitifolius</i> (Baker) Ashby	0703(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-i	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Haumaniastrum caeruleum</i> (Oliv.) Duvign. & Plancke	0618(K)	eh(40cm)	fl v-vi	A2 D2	680-1200
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> (L.) R.Br.	0581(K)	eh(2m)	fl iv-v	F1	600-650
<i>Leucas martinicensis</i> R.Br.	0558(K)	eh(1m)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Leucas</i> sp. nov?	0444(K)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iv	E1	600-650
<i>Leucas tettensis</i> Vatke	0468(K)	eh(1m)	fl iii-iv	B1 D1	600-700
<i>Ocimum americanum</i> L. var. <i>pilosum</i> (Willd.) A.J.Paton	0086(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-iii	A1	600-700
<i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> L. var. <i>gratissimum</i>	0409(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-vi	A1	600-700

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Plectranthus gracillimus</i> (T.C.E.Fries) <i>Hutch. & Dandy</i>	0609(K)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-vi	A2	800-1200
<i>Plectranthus tetensis</i> (Baker) Agnew	0623(K)	gh	fl iv-vi	E2	600-700
<i>Pycnostachys orthodonta</i> Guerke	0580(K)	eh(30cm)	fl iv-vi	B1 D1	600-700
<i>Pycnostachys stuhlmannii</i> Guerke	0678(K)	eh(1.5m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Scutellaria violascens</i> Guerke	0741(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-iii	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Solenostemon shirensis</i> (Guerke) Codd	0679(K)	eh(1.5m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Tinnea aethiopica</i> Kotschy ex Hook. f. subsp. <i>stoltzii</i> (Robyns & Lebrun) Vollesen	0672(MO)	eh(1m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Tinnea apiculata</i> Robyns & Lebrun	0432(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	660-800
<i>Tinnea gracilis</i> Guerke	0450(MO)	sh(2m)	fl ii-iv	E1	600-650
Lauraceae [FTEA (1996)]					
<i>Cassytha pondoensis</i> Engl.	0283(MO)	cl	fr i-ii	A1	600-800
Leguminosae [Lock (1989)]					
subfamily Caesalpinioideae					
<i>Azelia quanzensis</i> Webw.	1204(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fl vii-ix	A1 B1 B2 E1	600-670
<i>Bauhinia petersiana</i> Bolle subsp. <i>petersiana</i>	1385(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fr v-vi	D2	700-800
<i>Brachystegia allenii</i> Burt Davy & Hutch.	1062(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Brachystegia boehmii</i> Taub.	1078(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-15m)	-	C1 C2 D2	700-1200
<i>Brachystegia bussei</i> Harms	1104(MRSC)	tr(20)	-	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Brachystegia glaberrima</i> R.E.Fr.	1150(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Brachystegia glaucescens</i> Burt Davy & Hutch.	1164(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	C1 C2	1000-1200
<i>Brachystegia longifolia</i> Benth.	1117(MRSC)	tr(5m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Brachystegia manga</i> De Wild.	1054(MRSC)	tr(4-10m)	-	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Brachystegia microphylla</i> Harms	1190(MRSC)	tr(2-15m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i> Benth.	1071(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Brachystegia stipulata</i> De Wild.	1066(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	C1 C2 D2	700-1200
<i>Brachystegia taxifolia</i> Harms	1194(MRSC)	tr(5m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Brachystegia utilis</i> Burt Davy & Hutch.	1063(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	C1 C2	1000-1200
<i>Burkea africana</i> Hook.	1414(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	C1 C2 D1	650-1200
<i>Cassia abbreviata</i> Oliv.	1437(MRSC)	tr(5m)	fl vii-viii	B1 B2 C2 D1 E1	600-1000
<i>Chamaecrista absus</i> (L.) Irwin & Barneby	0576(MO)	eh(40cm)	fr iv-v	A1 B1 F1	600-650
<i>Chamaecrista mimosoides</i> (L.) Greene	0749(K)	eh(25cm)	fl i-iii	A1 C1 C2	600-1200
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i> (Benth.) J.Léonard	1443(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-15m)	fr i-vi	A1 B1 B2 C2 D2 E1 E2	600-1000
<i>Erythrophleum africanum</i> (Benth.) Harms	1397(MRSC)	tr(15-20m)	-	D1 C2	650-1000
<i>Erythrophleum suaveolens</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Brenan	1216(MRSC)	tr(2m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Isobertinia angolensis</i> (Benth.) Hoyle & Brenan	1105(MRSC)	tr(10m)	-	C1 C2	1000-1200
<i>Julbernardia globiflora</i> (Benth.) Troupin	1374(MRSC)	tr(2m)	fl iii-v	C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Julbernardia paniculata</i> (Benth.) Troupin	1055(MRSC)	tr(15-20m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Monopetalanthus trapnellii</i> J.Léonard	1245(MRSC)	tr(10m)	-	A2	1100-1200
<i>Peltophorum africanum</i> Sond.	1209(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fr v-vi	A1 A2	700-1000
<i>Piliostigma thonningii</i> (Schumach.) Milne-Redh.	1275(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr vi-ix	A1	600-700
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) Irwin & Barneby (<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L.)	0404(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-v	A1	600-700
<i>Senna occidentalis</i> (L.) Link (<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.)	0209(MO)	sh(1.5m)	fl i-iii	A1	600-800
<i>Senna petersiana</i> (Bolle) Lock (<i>Cassia petersiana</i> Bolle)	1408(MRSC)	tr/sh(3m)	fr v-vii	D1	600-700
<i>Senna singueana</i> (Delile) Lock (<i>Cassia singueana</i> Delile)	1218(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-3m)	fl vi-ix	A1	600-670
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L.	1230(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fr vii-ix	A1 T	600

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Tylosema fassoglense</i> (Schweinf.) <i>Torre & Hillc.</i>	0278(MO)	gh	fl i-ii	A2	1000-1200
subfamily Mimosoideae					
<i>Acacia amythethophylla</i> A.Rich. (<i>Acacia macrothyrsa</i> Harms)	1377(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl iv-v	D2	700-800
<i>Acacia erubescens</i> Oliv.	1386(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	D2 C2	700-900
<i>Acacia gerrardii</i> Benth.	1390(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fl ii-iii	D2	650-800
<i>Acacia hockii</i> De Wild.	1378(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl/fr iv-v	D2	700-800
<i>Acacia polyacantha</i> Willd. subsp. <i>campylacantha</i> (A.Rich.) Brenan	1211(MRSC)	tr(6m)	fl viii-xi	A1	600-700
<i>Acacia sieberiana</i> DC. var. <i>woodii</i> (Burt Davy) Keay & Brenan	1278(MRSC)	sh/tr(2-15m)	fl ix-xii	A1	600-700
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i> (Schumach.) W.F. Wight	1336(MRSC)	tr(3m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Albizia antunesiana</i> Harms	1068(MRSC)	tr(5m)	-	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Albizia harveyi</i> Fourn.	1299(MRSC)	tr(8-10m)	fr iv-v	A1	600-650
<i>Amblygonocarpus andongensis</i> (Oliv.) <i>Exell & Torre</i>	1406(MRSC)	tr(15-20m)	-	D1	650-700
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. <i>africana</i> Brenan & Brummitt	1199(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fr/fl xi-xii	A1	600-700
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. <i>nyassana</i> (Taub.) Brenan	1170(MRSC)	tr(3m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Faidherbia albida</i> (Delile) A. Chev. (<i>Acacia albida</i> Delile)	1276(MRSC)	tr(20m)	-	A1	600-700
<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	0661(MO)	gh	-	A1	600-650
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i> (Webv.) Oliv.	1335(MRSC)	tr(15-20m)	-	A2	1000-1200
subfamily Papilionoideae					
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	1240(MRSC)	cl	fr ii-v	A1 A2	600-1200
<i>Abrus pulchellus</i> Thwaites subsp. <i>suffruticosus</i> (Boutique) Verdc.	0766(K)	gh/cl	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Adenodolichos punctatus</i> (Micheli) Harms	0054(MO)	eh/sh(0.2-1m)	fl xi-xii	C2	800-1000
<i>Adenodolichos rhomboideus</i> (O.Hoffm.) Harms	0656(MO)	eh/gh	fl vii-ix	C1 A2	900-1200
<i>Aeschynomene bracteosa</i> Baker	0486(MO)	sh(1m)	fl iii-v	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Aeschynomene heurckea</i> Baker	0662(MO)	sh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Aeschynomene indica</i> L.	0573(MO)	eh(1.2m)	fr iv-v	A1 B1	600-700
<i>Aeschynomene leptophylla</i> Harms	0131(MO)	eh(1m)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Aeschynomene mimosifolia</i> Vatke	0603(MO)	eh(1m)	fr iv-vi	A1 A2 C2	700-1000
<i>Aeschynomene rubrofarinacea</i> (Taub.) F. White	1313(MRSC)	tr/sh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	900-1200
<i>Aeschynomene schimperi</i> A.Rich.	0467(MO)	eh(60cm)	fl iii-iv	B1 E1	600-650
<i>Argyrolobium tomentosum</i> (Andrews) Druce	0653(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Baphia capparidifolia</i> Baker subsp. <i>bangweolensis</i> (R.E.Fr.) Brummitt	1320(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Baphia massaiensis</i> Taub. subsp. <i>obovata</i> (Schinz) Brummitt	1446(K)	tr/sh(3m)	fl xi-xii	B1 D1	600-700
<i>Clitoria kaessneri</i> Harms	0723(K)	eh(35cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Cordyla africana</i> Lour.	1284(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fr ix-x	A1	600-700
<i>Crotalaria amoena</i> Baker	0497(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria anthyllopsis</i> Baker	0442(MO)	gh	fl iii-iv	D2	700-800
<i>Crotalaria caudata</i> Baker	0215(MO)	eh/sh(70cm)	fl i-iii	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria cephalotes</i> A. Rich.	0607(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl iii-v	A2 E2	650-900
<i>Crotalaria cornetii</i> Taub & Dewevre	0381(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria duboisii</i> Wilczek subsp. <i>mutica</i> Polhill	0492(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iv-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria florida</i> Baker	0345(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria goreensis</i> Guill. & Perr.	0401(MO)	eh(50cm)	fr iii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Crotalaria grandistipulata</i> Harms	0339(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria microcarpa</i> Benth.	0411(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Crotalaria natalitia</i> Meisn.	0605(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-v	A2 C1	800-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Crotalaria ochroleuca</i> G. Don	0408(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Crotalaria orthoclada</i> Baker	0080(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Crotalaria piscicarpa</i> Baker	0534(MO)	gh	fl ii-iv	D1 E2	650-700
<i>Crotalaria stuedneri</i> Schweinf.	0552(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Crotalaria subcapitata</i> De Wild.	0384(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-vii	A2 C1	800-1200
<i>Crotalaria tenuirama</i> Baker	0568(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Dalbergia arbutifolia</i> Baker	1307(MRSC)	sh(2m)	-	A1	600-700
<i>Dalbergia melanoxyloides</i> Guill. & Perr.	1388(MRSC)	sh(1-3m)	-	D2	700-800
<i>Dalbergia nitidula</i> Baker	1069(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	-	C1 C2 D2	700-1200
<i>Decorsea schlechteri</i> (Harms) Verdc.	0667(MO)	cl	fl vi-vii	E2	600-700
<i>Desmodium barbatum</i> (L.) Benth.	0363(MO)	eh(70cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> (L.) DC.	0587(MO)	eh(40cm)	fr iv-vi	C2	800-1000
<i>Desmodium velutinum</i> (Willd.) DC.	0421(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A2	800-1200
<i>Dolichos kilimandscharicus</i> Taub.	0710(K)	eh(1m)	fl xi-i	C2	800-1000
<i>Dolichos trinervatus</i> Baker	0135(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Droogmansia pteropus</i> (Baker) De Wild. var. <i>pteropus</i>	0019(MO)	eh(1m)	fl ix-xii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Droogmansia pteropus</i> (Baker) De Wild. var. <i>whytei</i> (Schindl.) Verdc.	0688(MO)	eh(1m)	fl ix-xii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Eriosema affine</i> De Wild.	0671(MO)	eh(1m)	fl vii-viii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Eriosema macrostipulum</i> Baker f.	0198(MO)	sh(60cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Eriosema psoraleoides</i> (Lam.) G. Don	0626(MO)	eh(1m)	fl vi-vii	A1	600-700
<i>Eriosema verdickii</i> De Wild.	0161(MO)	eh(1m)	fl i-ii	A1	600-700
<i>Flemingia grahamiana</i> Wight & Arn.	1250(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr ix-x	A2	900-1200
<i>Humularia drepanocephala</i> (Baker) Duvign. var. <i>drepanocephala</i>	0342(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Indigofera astragalina</i> DC.	0395(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Indigofera atriceps</i> Hook. f. subsp. <i>atriceps</i>	0377(MO)	sh(1m)	fl iii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Indigofera colutea</i> (Burm.f.) Merr.	0160(MO)	eh(30cm)	fr i-iii	A1	600-800
<i>Indigofera dendroides</i> Jacq.	0439(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl ii-iv	C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Indigofera</i> sp. aff. <i>I. dyeri</i> Britten	0615(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl v-vi	D2	680-800
<i>Indigofera emarginella</i> A. Rich.	0503(MO)	sh(1m)	fr iii-v	A1 D1	650-700
<i>Indigofera emarginelloides</i> J. B. Gillett	0012(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Indigofera gairdnerae</i> Baker f.	0575(MO)	gh	fr iv-v	F1	600-650
<i>Indigofera hilaris</i> Eckl. & Zeyh.	0330(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iii	D2	700-800
<i>Indigofera rhynchocarpa</i> (Webb.) Baker	1179(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Indigofera schimperi</i> Jaub. & Spach var. <i>schimperi</i>	0316(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	D2 E2	650-750
<i>Indigofera setiflora</i> Baker	0300(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	D2	700-800
<i>Indigofera spicata</i> Forssk.	0178(MO)	gh	fl xi-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Indigofera strobilifera</i> (Hochst.) Baker subsp. <i>strobilifera</i>	0539(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl iii-v	D1	650-700
<i>Indigofera subulifera</i> Baker	0398(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Indigofera sutherlandioides</i> Baker	0715(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-ii	D1 C2	650-1000
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.	0517(MO)	sh(1m)	fr iv-vi	A1	600-650
<i>Indigofera traehyphylla</i> Oliv.	0389(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl ii-iv	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Kotschyha aescynomenoides</i> (Baker) Dewit & Duvign.	0640(MO)	eh(80cm)	fl vi-vii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Kotschyha africana</i> Endl. var. <i>bequaertii</i> (De Wild) Verdc.	1353(MRSC)	tr/sh(3-4m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Kotschyha</i> cf. <i>K. prittwitzii</i> (Harms) Verdc.	0091(MO)	sh(1m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Kotschyha strigosa</i> (Benth.) Dewit & Duvign.	1094(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Kotschyha strobilantha</i> (Baker) Dewit & Duvign.	1185(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i> Rolfe	1298(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fl ix-xi	A1	600-700
<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	sr	cl	fr iv-vi	A1 A2	600-1000
<i>Mundulea sericea</i> (Willd.) A. Chev.	1439(K)	tr(2.5m)	fl xi	B1 D1	600-650
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i> (Wight & Arn.) Lackey	0593(MO)	cl	fr iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Neorautanenia mitis</i> (A. Rich.) Verdc.	1420(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl xi-xii	D2	700-800

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Ormocarpum kirkii</i> S.Moore (<i>Ormocarpum bibracteatum</i> (A.Rich.) Baker)	1200(K)	sh(1-2m)	-	A1	600-700
<i>Pericopsis angolensis</i> (Baker) Van Meeuwen	1206(MRSC)	tr(10-15m)	fr iv-v	A1 C1 C2 D1 D2	600-1200
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	0205(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Pseudarthria hookeri</i> Wight & Arn.	0588(MO)	eh(40cm)	fr iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i> DC.	1134(MRSC)	tr(to 15m)	-	C1 C2	900-1200
<i>Pterocarpus rotundifolius</i> (Sond.) Druce	1125(MRSC)	tr(7m)	-	D1 C2	650-1000
<i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> Webw. (<i>Pterocarpus chrysothrix</i> Taub.)	1080(MRSC)	tr(2-10m)	-	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>minima</i>	0394(MO)	cl	fl ii-iv	A1	650-700
<i>Rhynchosia poggei</i> (Taub) Harms	0357(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Sesbania greenwayii</i> J.B.Gillett	0501(MO)	eh(3m)	fl iii-v	A1	600-650
<i>Swartzia madagascariensis</i> Desv.	1196(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	fr vii-viii	C2	800-1000
<i>Tephrosia elata</i> Deflers subsp. <i>heckmanniana</i> (Harms) Brummit	0374(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-v	C1	1000-1200
<i>Tephrosia lepida</i> Baker f. vel aff. <i>vergens</i> ad. subsp. <i>nigrescens</i> Brummit	0359(MO)	sh(80cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Tephrosia</i> cf. <i>T. micrantha</i> J.B.Gillett	0347(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Tephrosia micrantha</i> J.B.Gillett	0242(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Tephrosia pumila</i> (Lam.) Pers. var. <i>pumila</i>	0572(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl/fr iii-v	A1 F1	600-700
<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (L.) Pers. subsp. <i>leptostachya</i> (DC.) Brummit	0383(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl iii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Tephrosia reptans</i> Baker var. <i>reptans</i>	0298(MO)	gh	fl i-iv	D2	700-800
<i>Tephrosia richardsiae</i> J.B.Gillett subsp. <i>richardsiae</i>	0348(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iv	C1 C2	1100
<i>Tephrosia stormsii</i> De Wild. var. <i>pilosa</i> Brummit	0554(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-iv	B1 C2	600-1000
<i>Vigna frutescens</i> A.Rich. subsp. <i>frutescens</i>	0426(MO)	gh	fl ii-iv	D2	670-800
<i>Vigna platyloba</i> Hiern	0677(MO)	cl	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Vigna vexillata</i> (L.) A.Rich.	0297(MO)	cl	fl i-iii	A1 B1 D2	600-750
<i>Xeroderris stuhlmannii</i> (Taub.) Mendonça & E.C.Sousa (<i>Ostryoderris stuhlmannii</i> (Taub.) Harms)	1232(MRSC)	tr(10m)	fl ix-xi	A1	600-700
Linaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Hugonia orientalis</i> Engl. (<i>Hugonia busseana</i> Engl.)	1402(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fr ix	C2 D1	650-1000
Loganiaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Strychnos angolensis</i> Gilg	1281(MRSC)	cl	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Strychnos cocculoides</i> Baker	1115(MRSC)	tr(3-5m)	-	D1 C1	650-1200
<i>Strychnos henningsii</i> Gilg	1322(MRSC)	sh(2m)	-	A2	900-1200
<i>Strychnos innocua</i> Del.	1431(MRSC)	tr(9-10m)	-	B1	600-650
<i>Strychnos lucens</i> Baker	1366(MRSC)	sh/cl(3-4m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Strychnos matopensis</i> S.Moore	1270(MRSC)	cl	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Strychnos pungens</i> Soler.	1365(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Strychnos spinosa</i> Lam.	1297(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr iv-v	A1	600-700
Loranthaceae [Lebrun & Stork Vol. 2 (1992)]					
<i>Actinanthella menyharthii</i> (Schinz) Balle	0769(K)	ep	fr vii-viii	C2	600-1000
<i>Agelanthus subulatus</i> (Engl.) Polhill & Wiens	0770(K)	ep	fl xii-i	C1	1000-1200
<i>Globimetula anguliflora</i> (Engl.) Danser	1244(MRSC)	ep	fl viii	A2	1000-1200
Lythraceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Nesaea cordata</i> Hiern	0431(MO)	eh(5cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	660-800
<i>Nesaea dinteri</i> Koehne subsp. <i>elata</i> A.Fern.	0513(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iv-v	A1	600-700

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Malvaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961)]					
<i>Azanza garckeana</i> (F.Hoffm.) Exell & Hillc.	1148(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fr v-vii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Hibiscus articulatus</i> A.Rich.	0433(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-iii	A1 D2	660-800
<i>Hibiscus calyphyllus</i> Cav.	0423(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iii-iv	A2 E1	650-1000
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L.	0459(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Hibiscus debeersii</i> De Wild. & Durr.	0591(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Hibiscus lobatus</i> (Murr.) Kuntze	0508(MO)	eh(1m)	fl iii-v	A1	600-800
<i>Hibiscus migeodii</i> Exell	0462(MO)	eh(1m)	fl ii-iv	B1 D1 E1	600-700
<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i> Burm.f.	0405(MO)	eh(1.5m)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Hibiscus rhodanthus</i> Gürke	0595(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl iv-vi	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Sida alba</i> L.	0407(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-v	A1 F2	600-700
<i>Urena lobata</i> L.	0596(MO)	eh(1.5m)	fl iv-vi	A1 A2	600-1000
<i>Wissadula rostrata</i> (Schumach.) Hook.f.	0524(MO)	eh(2m)	fl iv-v	A1	600-700
Melastomataceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Antherostoma naudinii</i> Hook.f.	0491(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl iii-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Dissotis debilis</i> (Sond.) Triana var. <i>lanceolata</i> (Cogn.) A. & R.Fern.	0529(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl iv-v	A2	1000-1200
<i>Dissotis densiflora</i> (Gilg) A. & R.Fern.	0340(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Dissotis denticulata</i> A. & R.Fern.	1261(MRSC)	sh(3m)	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Memecylon flavovirens</i> Baker	1109(MRSC)	tr(2m)	fr x-ii	C1 C2	900-1200
Meliaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Khaya nyasica</i> Stapf ex E.G.Baker	1311(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	A1 A2	600-1200
<i>Trichilia emetica</i> Vahl	1236(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fr x-xii	A1	600-700
Melanthaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1966)]					
<i>Bersama abyssinica</i> Fresen. subsp. <i>engleriana</i> (Gürke) F. White	1304(MRSC)	tr(15m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
Menispermaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]					
<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> (L.) Diels	1302(MRSC)	cl	-	A1	600-700
Molluginaceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>oppositifolius</i>	0763(K)	eh(15cm)	fl xii-ii	B2	600-650
<i>Mollugo nudicaulis</i> Lam.	0446(K)	eh(10cm)	fl ii-iv	A1 E1	600-650
Moraceae [FZ Vol. 9, Pt. 6 (1991)]					
<i>Dorstenia benguellensis</i> Webv.	0726(K)	eh(50cm)	fr xii-i	F3	1000-1200
<i>Ficus barteri</i> Sprague	1368(MRSC)	ep/tr	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Ficus bussei</i> Mildbr. & Burret	1285(MRSC)	ep/tr(15m)	-	A1	600-700
<i>Ficus ingens</i> (Miq.) Miq.	1321(MRSC)	tr(15m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Ficus natalensis</i> Hochst. subsp. <i>natalensis</i>	1093(MRSC)	ep/tr(20m)	fr viii-x	C1	1000-1200
<i>Ficus nigropunctata</i> Mildbr. & Burret	1453(MRSC)	ep/tr(5m)	fr iv-iii	E1	600-650
<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L.	1286(MRSC)	tr(20m)	-	A1	600-750
<i>Ficus thonningii</i> Blume	1195(MRSC)	ep/tr(15m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Ficus verruculosa</i> Warb.	1290(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr i-ii	A2	1000-1200
Myrsinaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Embelia upembensis</i> Taton	1323(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Maesa lanceolata</i> Forssk.	1357(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	A2	1000-1200
Myrtaceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Eugenia nyassensis</i> Engl.	1328(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Syzygium cordatum</i> Krauss	1259(MRSC)	tr(10m)	fl vii-viii	A2	900-1200
<i>Syzygium guineense</i> (Willd.) DC. subsp. <i>macrocarpum</i> (Engl.) F. White	1061(MRSC)	tr(10m)	fl/fr xi-xii	C1 C2	900-1200
<i>Syzygium guineense</i> (Willd.) DC. subsp. <i>afromontanum</i> /barotsense F. White	1233(MRSC)	tr(7-8m)	fl vii-viii	A1	600-700

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Nyctaginaceae [FZ Vol. 9, Pt. 1 (1988)]					
<i>Boerhavia coccinea</i> Mill.	0659(MO)	gh	fl vii-viii	A1	600-700
Ochnaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Ochna afzelii</i> Oliv.	1159(MRSC)	tr(3m)	fr i-iv	C2 D1	650-800
<i>Ochna gambleoides</i> N.Robson	1081(MRSC)	tr(3m)	-	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Ochna leptoclada</i> Oliv.	1198(MRSC)	eh(30cm)	fr i-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Ochna puberula</i> N.Robson	1074(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Ochna richardsiae</i> N.Robson	1197(MRSC)	eh(30cm)	fr xi-xii	C1 C2	900-1200
<i>Ochna</i> sp. cf. <i>O. richardsiae</i> N.Robson	0001(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl xi	C2	800-1000
<i>Ochna schweinfurthiana</i> F.Hoffm.	1107(MRSC)	tr/sh(3m)	-	C1 C2	900-1200
Oleaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Olax gambecola</i> Bail.	1149(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl ix	C1	1000-1200
<i>Ximения americana</i> L.	1382(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl ii-ix	D2 E1 E2	600-800
<i>Ximения caffra</i> Sond.					
var. <i>natalensis</i> Sond.	1123(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Ximения caffra</i> Sond.					
var. <i>caffra</i>	1391(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl ix-x	D2	650-750
Oleaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Chionanthus battiscombei</i> (Hutch.) Stearn	1341(MRSC)	tr(5-6m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i> Vahl	1316(MRSC)	cl/sh	fl vii-viii	A2	800-1200
<i>Jasminum fluminense</i> Vell.	1288(MRSC)	cl	fl vii-viii	A1	600-700
<i>Jasminum stenolobum</i> Rolfe	1455(K)	su/sh(2.5m)	fr iii	A1 D2 E1 E2	600-750
<i>Schreberia trichoclada</i> Welw.	1423(K)	tr(6m)	fl i-ii	B1 B2 T	600-1200
Onagraceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i> (Guill. & Perr.) Raven	0210(MO)	gh	fl xii-ii	A1	600-800
Oxalidaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Biophytum crassipes</i> Engl.	0143(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Biophytum macrorrhizum</i> R.E.Fr.	0288(MO)	eh(5cm)	fl ii-iii	A1	600-800
<i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> (L.) DC.	0270(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-ii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Oxalis semiloba</i> Sond.					
subsp. <i>uehensis</i> (Engl.) Exell	0714(K)	eh(15cm)	fl xi-i	C2 F3	800-1000
<i>Oxalis</i> sp. aff. <i>O. trichophylla</i> Baker					
sp. nov.? = <i>Richardsia</i> 4464C	0251(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl i-iii	C2	700-1000
Passifloraceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Adenia gummifera</i> (Harv.) Harms					
var. <i>cerifera</i> De Wilde	1151(K)	cl	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Basananthe hanningtoniana</i> (Mast.) De Wilde	0765(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-ii	B2	600-650
<i>Viridivia suberosa</i> J.H.Hemsley & Verdc.	1181(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	C2	800-1000
Pedaliaceae [FZ Vol. 8, Pt. 3 (1988)]					
<i>Ceratotheca sesamoides</i> Endl.	0187(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl i-ii	D2	670-750
<i>Pterodiscus elliotii</i> Stapf	0716(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-i	D1 D2	650-800
<i>Sesamum angolense</i> Welw.	0413(MO)	eh(2m)	fl iii-vii	A1	600-700
<i>Sesamum angustifolium</i> (Oliv.) Engl.	0647(MO)	sh(1m)	fl vi-viii	A1	600-650
Plumbaginaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	0507(K)	eh(1m)	fl iv-v	A1	600-700
Polygalaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]					
<i>Polygala albida</i> Schinz					
subsp. <i>albida</i>	0768(K)	eh(10cm)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Polygala erioptera</i> DC.	0780(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	670-800
<i>Polygala exelliana</i> Troupin	0693(MO)	eh(1.5m)	fl i-xii	A2 C1	1000-1200

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Polygala petitiiana</i> A.Rich.	0743(K)	eh(40cm)	fl i-iii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Polygala pygmaea</i> Gürke	0366(MO)	eh(5cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Polygala stenopetala</i> Klotzsch	0020(MO)	eh(1m)	fl xi-i	A2	1000-1200
<i>Securidaca longepedunculata</i> Fresen.	1057(MRSC)	tr(8m)	fl xi	C1	1000-1200
Polygonaceae [FTEA (1958)]					
<i>Polygonum setosulum</i> A.Rich.	0756(K)	gh	fl i-ii	F2 F3	800-1000
Portulacaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961)]					
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	0505(MO)	gh(5cm)	-	A1 F2	600-650
Proteaceae [FTEA (1993)]					
<i>Faurea rochetiana</i> (A.Rich.) Pic.Serm. (<i>Faurea speciosa</i> Webw.)	1169(MRSC)	tr(3m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Faurea intermedia</i> Engl. & Gilg	1141(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	-	C1 C2	900-1200
<i>Faurea saligna</i> Harv.	1106(MRSC)	tr(4-5m)	fl vii-viii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Protea angolensis</i> Webw. var. <i>divaricata</i> (Engl. & Gilg) Beard	1120(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl v-vii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Protea angolensis</i> Webw. var. <i>trichanthera</i> (Baker) Brummitt	1122(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl v-vii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Protea welwitschii</i> Engl.	1121(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
Ranunculaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (1960)]					
<i>Clematis iringaensis</i> Engl.	0227(MO)	cl	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Clematis welwitschii</i> Kunze	0500(MO)	cl	fl iv-v	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Clematopsis chrysoarpa</i> (DC.) Hutch.	0752(K)	eh(40cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Clematopsis scabiosifolia</i> (DC.) Hutch. subsp. <i>kirkii</i> (Oliv.) Brummitt	0744(K)	eh/sh(1m)	fl i-iii	C1 F3	1000-1200
Rhamnaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1966)]					
<i>Berchemia discolor</i> (Klotzsch) Hemsley	1308(MRSC)	tr(8-10m)	-	A1 T	600-1000
<i>Ziziphus abyssinica</i> Hochst. ex A.Rich.	1279(MRSC)	sh/tr(3-4m)	fr xii-v	A1	600-700
<i>Ziziphus mauritanicus</i> Lam.	1089(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	T	600-1200
Rhizophoraceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Anisophyllea pomifera</i> Engl. & Brehmer	1110(MRSC)	tr/sh (1-2m)	fl vi	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Cassipourea mollis</i> (R.E.Fr.) Alston	1404(K)	sh(2m)	fl xi-xii	C1 C2 D1	650-1200
Rubiaceae [FTEA Pt. 1 (1976), Pt. 2 (1988), Pt. 3 (1991); FZ Vol. 5, Pt. 1 (1989)]					
<i>Agathisanthemum bojeri</i> Klotzsch var. <i>linearifolia</i> Verdc.	0153(MO)	gh	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Agathisanthemum globosum</i> (Hochst.) Bremek.	0443(K)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-iv	C2 D2	700-1000
<i>Breonadia salicina</i> (Vahl) Hepper & Wood (<i>Adina microcephala</i> (Delile) Hiern)	1212(MRSC)	tr(20-25m)	fl iii-iv	A1 A2	600-1200
<i>Canthium glaucum</i> Hiern subsp. <i>frangula</i> (S.Moore) Bridson (<i>Canthium frangula</i> S.Moore)	1217(MRSC)	sh(3m)	-	A1	600-700
<i>Canthium lactescens</i> Hiern	1187(MRSC)	sh(1-3m)	-	T	800-1200
<i>Canthium burtii</i> Bullock subsp. <i>glabrum</i> Bridson	1440(K)	tr/sh(4m)	fl xi-xii	B1 B2 C1 C2	650-1200
<i>Carphalea pubescens</i> (Klotzsch) Verdc.	1098(MRSC)	tr/sh(1-2m)	fr iii-iv	C2	800-1000
<i>Catunaregam spinosa</i> (Thunb.) Tirven. (<i>Xeromphis obovata</i> (Hochst.) Keay)	1076(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr vi-viii	C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Craterispermum schweinfurthii</i> Hiern	1253(MRSC)	tr(7m)	fl x-xi	A2	1000-1200
<i>Cremaspora triflora</i> (Thonn.) K.Schum.	1330(MRSC)	tr/sh(2m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i> (G.Don) Benth.	1383(MRSC)	tr(2-4m)	fl i-ii	A1 B1 B2 C2 D1 D2	600-1000

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Fadogia ancylantha</i> Hiern	0170(MO)	sh(1m)	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
<i>Fadogia</i> sp. nov.	0220(K)	eh(10cm)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Fadogia triphylla</i> Baker					
var. <i>gracilifolia</i> Verdc.	0709(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-iv	A2 C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Fadogiella stigmatoloba</i> (K.Schum.) Robyns	0066(MO)	eh/sh(60cm)	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Feretia aeruginescens</i> Stapf	1221(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fr ii-vi	A1 B1 B2	600-650
<i>Gardenia resiniflua</i> Hiern	1429(MRSC)	sh(1.5m)	-	B1	600-650
<i>Gardenia subcaulis</i> Stapf & Hutch.	0044(MO)	gh(5cm)	fl xi-xii	D2	670-800
<i>Gardenia volkensii</i> K.Schum.					
subsp. <i>spatulifolia</i> (Stapf & Hutch.) Verdc.	1451(MRSC)	sh(3m)	fl v-vii	F1	600-650
<i>Geophila obvallata</i> (Schumach.) F.Didr.					
subsp. <i>ioides</i> (K.Schum.) Verdc.	0745(K)	gh	fl i-ii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Hymenodictyon parvifolium</i> Oliv.					
subsp. <i>scabrum</i> (Stapf) Verdc.	1463(K)	tr/sh(3m)	fr vi-vii	E1	600-650
<i>Keetia gueinzii</i> (Sond.) Bridson	1059(MRSC)	sh/cl	-	C1	1000-1200
(<i>Canthium gueinzii</i> Sond.)					
<i>Keetia venosa</i> (Oliv.) Bridson	1103(MRSC)	cl	fr v-vii	A2 C1	1000-1200
(<i>Canthium venosum</i> (Oliv.) Hiern)					
<i>Keetia zanzibarica</i> (Klotzsch) Bridson	1234(MRSC)	sh(3-4m)	fl vii-viii	A1	600-800
(<i>Canthium zanzibaricum</i> Klotzsch)					
<i>Kohautia longifolia</i> Klotzsch	0376(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-iv	A1 C1	700-1200
<i>Kohautia virgata</i> (Willd.) Bremek.	0320(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Lasianthus kilimandscharicus</i> K.Schum.	1312(MRSC)	tr/sh(2-3m)	fr vii-viii	A2	800-1200
<i>Leptactina benguelensis</i> (Benth. & Hook.f.)	0713(K)	gh	fl xi-i	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>R. Good</i>		(10-20cm)			
<i>Multidentia crassa</i> (Hiern) Bridson & Verdc.	1083(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	C1 C2	800-1200
(<i>Canthium crassum</i> Hiern)					
<i>Oldenlandia herbacea</i> (L.) Roxb.	0440(MO)	eh(15cm)	fl iii-iv	D2	670-800
<i>Otiophora scabra</i> Zucc.	0750(K)	eh(40cm)	fl i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Pavetta cataractarum</i> S.Moore	1227(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr v-vi	A1	600-650
<i>Pavetta crassipes</i> K.Schum.	1416(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr vi-vii	D2	700-800
<i>Pavetta eylesii</i> S.Moore	1430(K)	sh/tr(2-3m)	fl xii	A1 B1	600-700
<i>Pavetta nitidula</i> Hiern	1266(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fr viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
<i>Pavetta radicans</i> Hiern	0762(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Pavetta schumanniana</i> (F.Hoffm.) K.Schum.	1084(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	C2	800-1000
<i>Pentanisia schweinfurthii</i> Hiern	0705(K)	eh(10cm)	fl xi-i	A2 C1 F3	1000-1200
<i>Psychotria djumaensis</i> DeWild					
var. <i>zambesiaca</i> Petit	1340(MRSC)	tr(4-5m)	fr vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Psychotria eminiana</i> (Kuntze) Petit					
var. <i>eminiana</i>	0118(MO)	sh(1m)	fl i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Psychotria kirkii</i> Hiern	1257(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr ix-x	A2	1000-1200
<i>Psychotria linearisepala</i> Petit	0735(K)	eh/sh(60cm)	fl xii-ii	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Psychotria peduncularis</i> (Salisb.) Steyerem.	1293(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl ix-xi	A2	1000-1200
(<i>Cephaelis peduncularis</i> Salisb.)					
<i>Psychotria spithamea</i> S.Moore	0736(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-ii	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Psydrax kraussioides</i> (Hiern) Bridson	1282(MRSC)	cl/sh	fr vi-vii	A2	1000-1200
(<i>Canthium henriquesianum</i> G.Taylor)					
<i>Psydrax livida</i> (Hiern) Bridson	1113(MRSC)	cl/sh(2-3m)	fl xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
(<i>Canthium huillense</i> Hiern)					
<i>Rothmannia englerana</i> (K.Schum.) Keay	1064(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Rothmannia whitfieldii</i> (Lind.) Dandy	1111(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	fl viii-ix	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Rytigynia monantha</i> K.Schum.	1294(K)	sh(1-2m)	fl i-ii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Sabicea dinklagei</i> K.Schum.	1355(MRSC)	cl	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
<i>Spermacoce arvensis</i> (Hiern) Good	0466(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-iv	B1 D1	600-700
<i>Spermacoce chaetocephala</i> DC.	0403(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-800
<i>Spermacoce dibrachiata</i> Oliv.	0214(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-iii	C1	1000-1200
(<i>Borreria dibrachiata</i> (Oliv.) K.Schum.)					
<i>Spermacoce huillensis</i> (Hiern) Good	0351(K)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Spermacoce phyteumoides</i> Verdc.	0532(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-v	A2	1000-1200
<i>Spermacoce princeae</i> (K.Schum.) Verdc.	0280(MO)	eh(25cm)	fl i-iii	A1	600-800

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Spermacoce subvulgata (<i>K.Schum.</i>) <i>Garcia</i>	0476(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl iii-v	C2	800-1000
Tapiphyllum cinerascens (<i>Hiern</i>) <i>Robyns</i> var. <i>inaequale</i> (<i>Robyns</i>) <i>Verdc.</i>	0737(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2 D1	650-1200
Tarenna neurophylla (<i>S.Moore</i>) <i>Bremek</i>	1112(MRSC)	sh(2-4m)	fr ii-iii	C1	1000-1200
Tricalysia coriacea (<i>Benth.</i>) <i>Hiern</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i> (<i>Tricalysia nyassae</i> <i>Hiern</i>)	1264(MRSC)	sh(3m)	fr ix-x	A2	1000-1200
Tricalysia pallens <i>Hiern</i>	1343(K)	tr(2m)	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
Tricalysia ruandensis <i>Bremek.</i>	1296(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr i-ii	A2	1000-1200
Tricalysia zambeziaca <i>Robbrecht</i>	1360(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl viii-ix	A2	1000-1200
Vangueria infausta <i>Burch.</i>	1398(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr iii-v	A1 B1 B2 D1	600-700
Vangueria randii <i>S.Moore</i>	1410(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	fr iii-vii	D1	650-700
Vangueriopsis lanciflora (<i>Hiern</i>) <i>Robyns</i>	1184(MRSC)	sh(2-3m)	-	C1 C2	700-1200
Rutaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
Teclea rogersii <i>Mendonça</i>	1152(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fr xi-xii	C1	1000-1200
Vepris stoltzii <i>Verdoorn</i>	1364(MRSC)	tr(3-4m)	fl x-xi	A2	1000-1200
Zanthoxylum chalybeum <i>Engl.</i> (<i>Fagara chalybea</i> (<i>Engl.</i>) <i>Engl.</i>)	1458(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	T	600-800
Salicaceae [FZ Vol. 9, Pt. 6 (1991)]					
Salix subserrata <i>Willd.</i>	1310(MRSC)	tr(5m)	fl vii-viii	A1	650-1000
Sapindaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1966)]					
Allophylus africanus <i>P.Beauv.</i>	1182(K)	sh(1m)	-	T	800-1000
Allophylus rubifolius (<i>Hochst.</i>) <i>Engl.</i>	1467(K)	sh(30cm)	fr ii-iii	E1	600-650
Cardiospermum halicacabum <i>L.</i>	0570(MO)	cl	fl iv-v	F1	600-650
Sapotaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
Bequaertiodendron magalismontanum (<i>Sond.</i>) <i>Heine & J.H.Hemsley</i> (<i>Chrysophyllum magalismontanum</i> <i>Sond.</i>)	1260(MRSC)	tr(6m)	-	A2	1000-1200
Manilkara mochisia (<i>Baker</i>) <i>Dubard</i>	1167(MRSC)	tr(10m)	-	B1 B2 C2	600-900
Vincentella passargei (<i>Engl.</i>) <i>Aubrev.</i>	1268(MRSC)	tr(2-3m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
Scrophulariaceae [FZ Vol. 8, Pt. 2 (1990)]					
Buchnera cryptocephala (<i>Baker</i>) <i>Philcox</i> var. <i>cryptocephala</i>	0246(MO)	eh(80cm)	fl i-iii	C2	800-1000
Buchnera hispida <i>D.Don</i>	0616(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iv-vi	B1 D1 D2	600-700
Buchnera sp. nov.	0438(K)	eh(40cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	670-800
Cycnium tubulosum (<i>L.f.</i>) <i>Engl.</i>	0699(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-i	A1	600-750
Lindernia oliveriana <i>Dandy</i>	0648(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl vi-vii	A1	600-700
Micrargeria filiformis (<i>Schumach. & Thonn.</i>) <i>Hutch & Dalz.</i>	0502(K)	eh(40cm)	fl v-iv	A1	600-650
Sopubia ramosa (<i>Hochst.</i>) <i>Hochst.</i>	0598(MO)	eh(1.5m)	fl iv-vi	A2	800-1000
Stemodia serrata <i>Benth.</i>	0512(K)	eh(20cm)	fl iv-v	A1	600-650
Striga bilabiata (<i>Thunb.</i>) <i>Kuntze</i>	0163(MO)	eh(25cm)	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
Striga elegans <i>Benth.</i>	0295(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	D2	670-750
Striga forbesii <i>Benth.</i>	0166(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl i-ii	A1	600-800
Striga gesnerioides (<i>Willd.</i>) <i>Engl.</i>	0453(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iv	E2	600-700
Torenia spicata <i>Engl.</i>	0430(K)	eh(5cm)	fl ii-iv	D2	660-750
Smilacaceae [FTEA (1989)]					
Smilax anceps <i>Willd.</i> (<i>Smilax kraussiana</i> <i>Meisn.</i>)	0026(MO)	eh/cl(1m)	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200
Solanaceae [FWTA (1936); Beentje (1994)]					
Solanum incanum <i>L.</i>	0048(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-i	B1 D2	650-750
Solanum tetense <i>Klotzsch</i>	0473(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl ii-iv	E1	600-650

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
Sphenocleaceae [FZ Vol. 7, Pt. 1 (1983)]					
<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i> Gaertn.	0506(K)	gh	fl iv-v	A1	600-700
Sterculiaceae [FZ Vol. 1, Pt. 2 (1961); Seyani (1991)]					
<i>Dombeya acutangula</i> Cav.	1203(K)	sh(1-2m)	fl v-vi	A1	600-700
<i>Dombeya burgessiae</i> Harv.	1327(K)	sh(1-2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Dombeya rotundifolia</i> (Hochst.) Planch.	1130(K)	sh(2m)	fl viii-ix	C1	1000-1200
<i>Melhania forbesii</i> Mast.	0487(MO)	sh(1m)	fl iii-iv	C2	800-1000
<i>Sterculia africana</i> (Lour.) Fiori	sr	tr(10-15m)	-	B1 B2 T	600-750
<i>Sterculia quinqueloba</i> (Garcke) K.Schum.	1168(MRSC)	tr(10-15m)	fl vii	C2	800-1000
<i>Waltheria indica</i> L.	0458(MO)	eh(60cm)	fl i-iv	A1 B1	600-800
Thymelaeaceae [FTEA (1978)]					
<i>Craterosiphon quarrei</i> Stann	1108(MRSC)	tr(4m)	fl ix-x	C1	1000-1200
<i>Gnidia chrysantha</i> (Solms) Gilg	0358(MO)	eh(40cm)	fl ii-iii	A2 F3	1000-1300
<i>Gnidia goetzeana</i> Gilg	0584(MO)	eh(60cm)	fl iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Gnidia involucreta</i> A.Rich.	0188(MO)	eh(30cm)	fl i-ii	C1 D2	750-1200
<i>Peddiea fischeri</i> Engl.	1271(MRSC)	sh(3-4m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
Tiliaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 1 (1963)]					
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L.	0551(MO)	eh(1m)	fr iv-vi	A1 B1 E1	600-650
<i>Corchorus</i> sp.cf. <i>C. schimperi</i> Cufod.	0186(MO)	eh(10cm)	fl i-ii	D2	700-800
<i>Corchorus tridens</i> L.	0400(MO)	eh(50cm)	fr iii-v	A1	600-700
<i>Grewia bicolor</i> Juss.	1426(K)	sh(2m)	fr iii-iv	A1 E1 E2	600-650
<i>Grewia flavescens</i> Juss.	1239(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fr vi-vii	A1	600-650
<i>Grewia monticola</i> Sond.	1158(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	C2 D1	700-800
<i>Triumfetta angolensis</i> Sprague & Huoh.	0362(MO)	eh(90cm)	fl ii-iv	A2 C1	1000-1200
<i>Triumfetta dekindtiana</i> Engl.	0346(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl ii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Triumfetta pentandra</i> A.Rich.	0577(MO)	eh(30cm)	fr iv-v	A1 B1	600-700
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> Jacq.	0585(MO)	eh(60cm)	fr iv-v	C2	800-1000
<i>Triumfetta tomentosa</i> Boj.	0586(MO)	eh(40cm)	fr iv-v	C1 C2	800-1200
Turneraceae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Tricliceras lobatum</i> (Urb.) R.Fern.	0307(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl i-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Tricliceras longipedunculatum</i> (Mast.) R.Fern. (<i>Wormskioldia longipedunculata</i> Mast.)	0038(MO)	eh(20cm)	fl xi-ii	C2 D2	690-1000
<i>Tricliceras brevicaule</i> (Urb.) R.Fern. var. <i>brevicaule</i>	0042(K)	eh(15cm)	fl xi-xii	D1	650-700
Umbelliferae [FZ Vol. 4 (1978)]					
<i>Diplophium zambesianum</i> Hiern	0676(MO)	eh(60cm)	fl vii-viii	A2 D2	750-1000
<i>Heteromorpha trifoliata</i> (Wendl.) Eckl. & Zeyh.	0226(MO)	sh(1.5m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Steganotaenia araliaceae</i> Hochst.	1344(MRSC)	sh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A2	1000-1200
Verbenaceae [FTEA (1992)]					
<i>Clerodendrum buchneri</i> Gürke	0222(K)	eh(20cm)	fl i-ii	C1	1000-1200
<i>Clerodendrum myricoides</i> (Hochst.) Vatke	0063(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xi-ii	A1 A2 C1 C2 F2 F3	700-1200
<i>Clerodendrum pusillum</i> Gürke	0733(K)	eh(10cm)	fl xii-i	C1 C2 D2	700-1200
<i>Clerodendrum ternatum</i> Schinz var. <i>lanceolatum</i> (Gürke) Moldenke	0759(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-ii	B2 D2	650-800
<i>Clerodendrum uncinatum</i> Schinz	0757(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-i	B1 B2	600-650
<i>Lantana angolensis</i> Moldenke	0396(MO)	eh(50cm)	fl iii-iv	A1	600-650
<i>Lantana trifolia</i> L.	0378(MO)	eh(2m)	fl iii-iv	C1	1000-1200
<i>Lantana ukambensis</i> (Vatke) Verdc. (<i>Lantana rhodesiensis</i> Moldenke)	0264(K)	eh(1m)	fl ii-iii	C2	800-1000
<i>Lippia baumii</i> Gürke var. <i>baumii</i>	0325(K)	eh(40cm)	fl i-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Lippia plicata</i> Baker	0778(K)	eh(2m)	fl vii-viii	A1	600-800
<i>Lippia</i> sp. nov.	0619(K)	eh(1m)	fr v-vi	D1	650-700

Taxon (authority)	Number (herb.)	Habit (height)	Fertile period	Habitat	Elevation (metres)
<i>Premna senensis</i> Klotzsch	1229(MRSC)	sh/cl(2m)	-	T	600-1200
<i>Vitex doniana</i> Sweet	1242(MRSC)	tr(12-15m)	fr iv-vi	A1	600-700
<i>Vitex fischeri</i> Gürke	1161(MRSC)	sh(1m)	-	A2	1000-1200
<i>Vitex madiensis</i> Oliv.	1091(MRSC)	sh(1-2m)	-	C1	1000-1200
<i>Vitex mombassae</i> Vauke	1097(MRSC)	tr/sh(1-2m)	-	A2 C1 C2 D1 D2	650-1200
<i>Vitex petersiana</i> Klotzsch	1418(MRSC)	sh(1m)	fl xi-xii	A1 E1 E2 T	600-750
Violaceae [FTEA (1986)]					
<i>Hybanthus enneaspermus</i> (L.) F. Muell. var. <i>nyassensis</i> (Engl.) N. Robson	0730(K)	eh(20cm)	fl xii-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
Vitaceae [FZ Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1966)]					
<i>Ampelocissus africana</i> (Lour.) Merr.	0343(MO)	gh	fr ii-iv	B1 C1	600-1200
<i>Ampelocissus obtusata</i> (Baker) Planch. subsp. <i>kirkiana</i> (Planch.) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	1142(K)	cl	fl xi-xii	A2	1000-1200
<i>Cissus cornifolia</i> (Baker) Planch.	0184(MO)	sh(1m)	fr i-iii	A1 B1 B2 D1 D2 E1 E2	600-750
<i>Cissus integrifolia</i> (Baker) Planch.	1213(MRSC)	cl	-	A1	600-700
<i>Cissus nigropilosa</i> Dewit	0760(K)	eh(30cm)	fl xii-ii	D1	650-700
<i>Cissus rubiginosa</i> (Baker) Planch.	0228(MO)	sh(1m)	fr i-ii	C1 C2	800-1200
<i>Cissus trothae</i> Gilg & Brandt	0133(MO)	gh	fr i-ii	C2	800-1000
<i>Cyphostemma buchananii</i> (Planch.) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0779(MO)	gh	fr ii-iv	E1	600-650
<i>Cyphostemma crotalarioides</i> (Planch.) Descoings	0192(MO)	sh(75cm)	fr i-ii	D2	670-750
<i>Cyphostemma gigantophyllum</i> (Gilg & Brandt) Descoings	0322(MO)	sh(80cm)	fr ii-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Cyphostemma hermannioides</i> Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0321(MO)	gh	fl i-iii	D1	650-700
<i>Cyphostemma junceum</i> (Webb) Descoings	0232(MO)	sh(1m)	-	C2	800-1000
<i>Cyphostemma kerkvoordei</i> (Dewit) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0738(K)	eh(40cm)	fl xii-i	C2	800-1000
<i>Cyphostemma lynesii</i> (Dewit) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0112(MO)	gh	-	C2	800-1000
<i>Cyphostemma subciliatum</i> (Baker) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0457(MO)	cl	fr iii-iv	B1	600-650
<i>Cyphostemma vanmeelii</i> (Lawalrée) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0195(MO)	sh(1m)	fl i-ii	D2	670-750
<i>Cyphostemma viscosum</i> (Gilg & R.E. Fr.) Wild & R.B. Drumm.	0098(MO)	eh/sh (50cm)	fl xi-xii	D1	650-700