

Guidelines for Using the Checklist

The genera and species are arranged in alphabetical order.

Accepted genus and species names are in bold print, for example, **Agrostis barbuligera**.

Synonyms are in italics, for example, *Agrostis natalensis*. Not all synonyms for a species are listed.

Naturalised taxa are preceded by an asterisk, for example, **Pennisetum *clandestinum**. These are species that were introduced from outside Lesotho but now occur in the wild as part of the natural flora.

Single letters after the species names, on the right-hand side of the column, indicate the distribution of species within Lesotho as reflected by the ROML and MASE collections. This indicates that a species has definitely been recorded in Lesotho.

- L—Lowlands
- F—Foothills
- M—Mountains
- S—Senqu Valley

Double letters after species names, on the right-hand side of the column, indicate the distribution of species along the border with South Africa as reflected in the literature. This indicates that a species could occur in Lesotho, but has not yet been recorded.

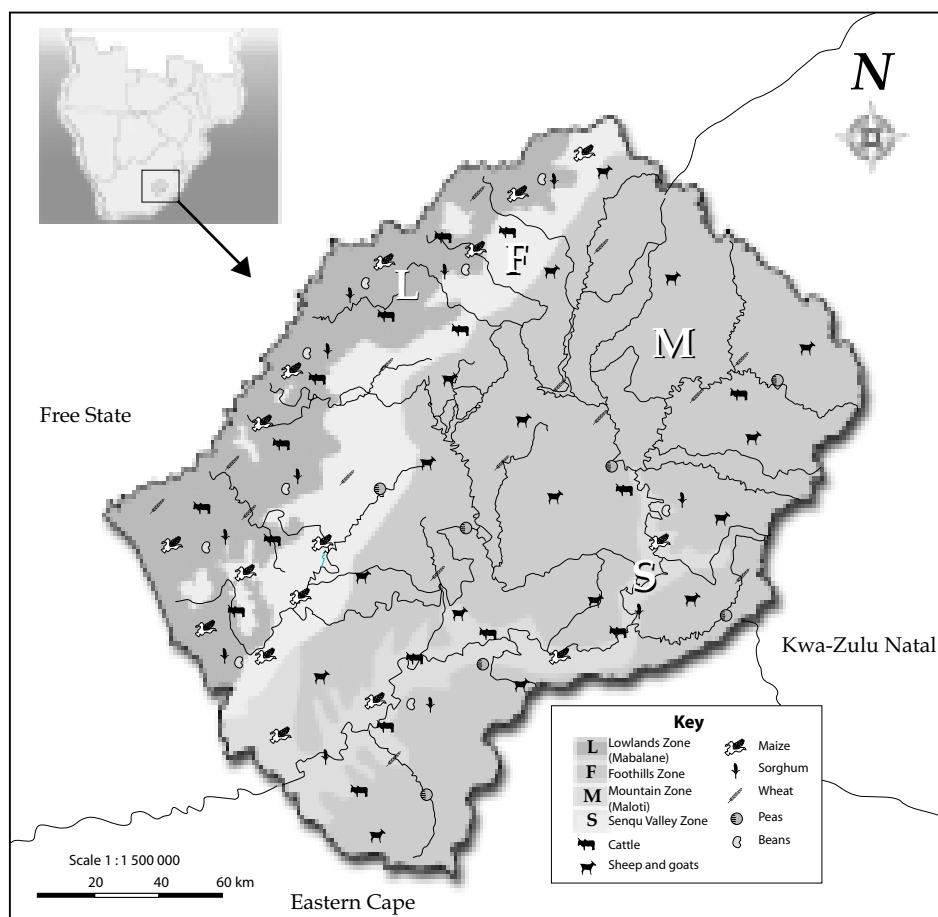
- KN—KwaZulu-Natal
- FS—Free State
- EC—Eastern Cape

Literature references are abbreviated as follows:

- G—Gibbs Russell *et al.* (1990)
- J—Jacot Guillarmod (1971)
- SCH—Schmitz (1984)
- V—Van Oudtshoorn (1999)

For example, G:103 refers to page 103 in the Gibbs Russell *et al.* (1990) publication, *Grasses of southern Africa*.

The seven-digit number to the right of the genus names is the numbering system followed at Kew Herbarium (K) and used in Arnold & De Wet (1993) and Leistner (2000).



Zones of Lesotho based on agricultural practices. (After the Primary Atlas for Lesotho)

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**A checklist
of
Lesotho grasses**

A checklist of Lesotho grasses

by

Khotso Kobisi and Lerato E. Kose



National University of Lesotho



2003

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Cover pictures

Front cover: Qiloane mountain at Thaba Bosiu (Photo: Khotso Kobisi); *Merxmuellera macowanii* around the wetland in Semonkong (Photo: Moretloa Polaki); one of the richest wetlands surrounded by *Merxmuellera* and other grass species (Photo: Moretloa Polaki); *Merxmuellera macowanii* along streams and sheltered valleys (Photo: Moretloa Polaki); Basotho hat house in Maseru (Photo: Khotso Kobisi).

Back cover: Interesting groundcover during transects monitoring at Mohale (Photo: Moretloa Polaki); *Merxmuellera macowanii* in the alpine zone (Photo: Moretloa Polaki); *Thamnocalamus tessellatus* found in Matsieng Ha Taele (Photo: Khotso Kobisi).

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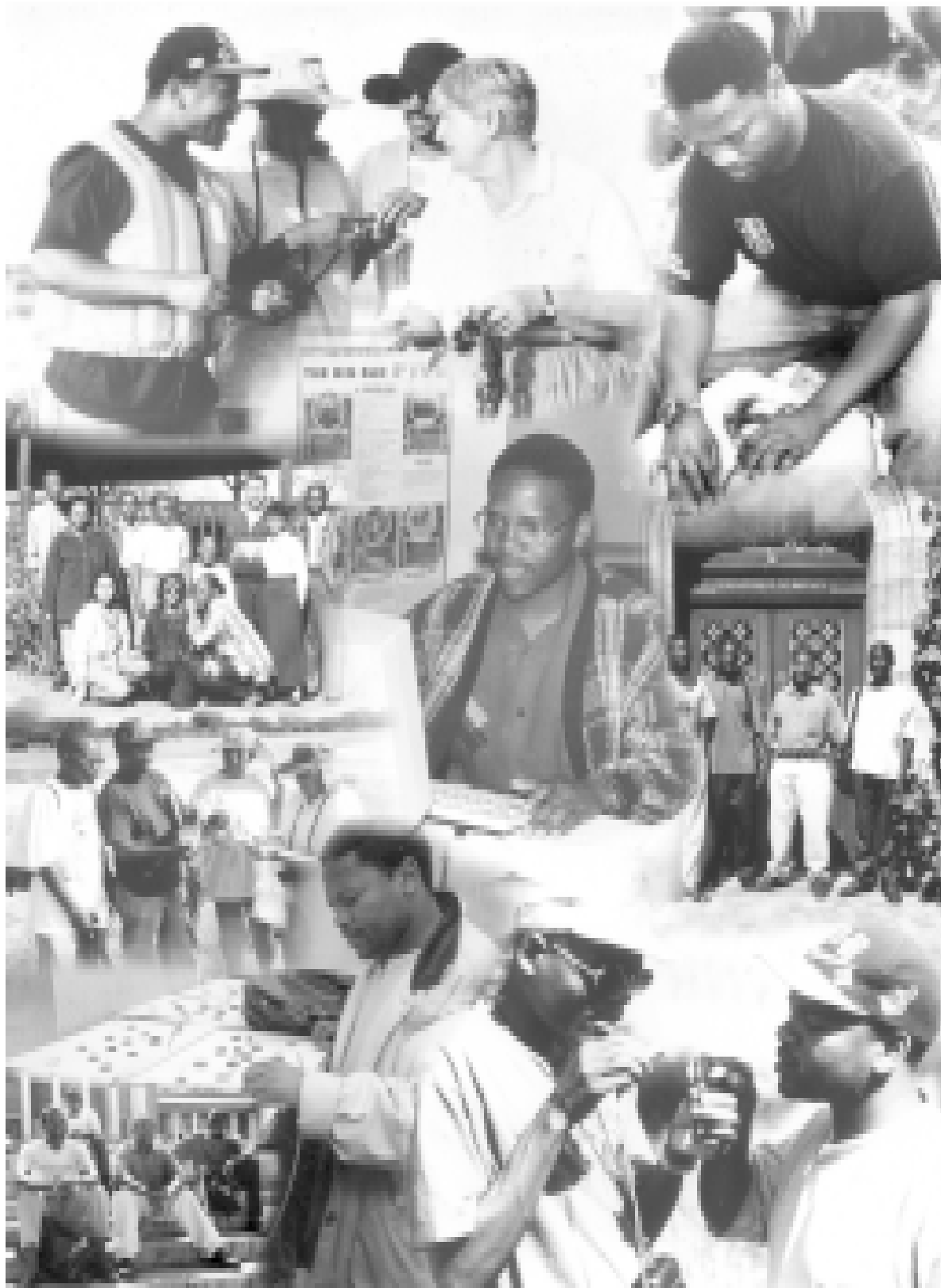
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In loving memory of Paseka Petros Mafa,
whose soul was called to God before he could begin this checklist.
His strength, intelligence, curiosity, and warm loving heart
will remain with us for ever.

May his soul rest in peace.



(Photos: SABONET; collage by Sandra Turck, NBI)

The National University of Lesotho Herbarium and Botanical Garden

National University of Lesotho Herbarium (ROML) was established for two main purposes—teaching and research. The herbarium now acts mainly as a source and facilitator by disseminating botanical services to university students, government departments, NGOs, researchers, schools, and the public. It serves as a focal point for the international network of herbaria to enhance research on the flora of Lesotho and the sub-region. The Botanical Garden is a flourishing plant sanctuary, as well as an educational centre for students, scientists, and the public. It strives to promote a better knowledge and understanding of the flora of Lesotho, especially the adaptable alpine flora, through propagation, cultivation, and conservation of indigenous plants.

The National University of Lesotho Herbarium—also known as Roma Herbarium (ROML)—is a unit of research and a repository of information on the indigenous flora of Lesotho. The herbarium was started as part of Pius XII University College, and owes its inception to Amy Jacot Guillarmod, who was appointed as lecturer in the Botany Department in 1956. At its founding, the Roma Herbarium acquired a number of duplicates from her own collections. In addition, in 1958, the construction of the Department's first glasshouse under the supervision of Jacot Guillarmod formed the nucleus of the future botanical garden. Dr A.V. Roberts formally established the Botanical Garden in 1962. The emphasis was on Lesotho plants; in addition, representatives of families not readily available from Lesotho were obtained from South Africa. Dr F. Zeijlemaker (who collected the first known specimen of *Psilotum nudum* in Lesotho from the Roma Valley) succeeded Amy Jacot Guillarmod in 1957.

Marthe Schmitz joined the Department in 1958. She was a very active plant collector and contributed many reference specimens to the herbarium from both the lowlands and mountains of Lesotho. To these she added her European collections and some specimens collected in southern Africa outside the Lesotho borders. Marthe Schmitz gave up full-time teaching in 1966, but her quest for botanising did not end there. She was appointed honorary curator of the herbarium in 1972. In the 1970s, Marthe worked on a handbook of Lesotho lowlands and foothills grasses that was published locally in 1976. Dr Bruce Hargreaves, lecturer in the Biology Department at the time, later produced a more comprehensive version that was published in 1984; this version is still an invaluable guide to the grasses of Lesotho. Tragically, Marthe did not live to see the only illustrated book on the Lesotho flora, *Wild Flowers of Lesotho* (1982), which was published after she died in a car accident in April 1982. In tribute, Hilliard and Burtt named *Zaluzianskya*

schmitziae after her in 1983. Of all the collections housed in the Roma Herbarium, Marthe's is the largest.

In 1975, the Roma campus separated from the three-country University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and became the present National University of Lesotho. The herbarium, unfortunately, underwent a period of inactivity, as there was no staff specifically charged with routine herbarium work.

After support from SABONET in 1996, however, both the Roma Herbarium and Botanical Garden have grown from strength to strength. The provision of the project vehicle, project staff, and funding of field excursions has facilitated more plant collections. The herbarium now boasts 20 000 specimens, compared to about 15 000 at the start of the project. The Lesotho Highlands Water Project has contributed significantly to the herbarium holdings through baseline studies carried out by various botanical consultants in the project areas.

The Botanical Garden has also benefited from these routine collections and, in particular, from the recent plant rescue missions undertaken in the Mohale Dam inundation area. The Botanical Garden now grows over 300 shrubs, herbs, and grasses of Lesotho—largely of alpine origin.

After the completion of a new Science Block for the National University of Lesotho in 2000, the herbarium now has sufficient space and potential to mount exhibits, and to provide a major reference collection. This checklist was compiled in conjunction with two smaller sister herbaria, Agricultural Research Station Herbarium (MASE) and Sehlabathebe National Park Herbarium (SNPH).

The Biology Department in the Faculty of Science and Technology of the National University of Lesotho administers the National University of Lesotho Herbarium and Botanical Garden.

The National University of Lesotho Herbarium and Botanical Garden are situated about 35 km southeast of Maseru, the capital city of Lesotho, within the Roma Valley. It is easily accessed from Main South 1 Perimeter Road that branches from Masianokeng Junction along the Mountain Road to Mohale Dam.

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Merxmullera macowanii around the wetland in Semonkong. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)

Acknowledgements

This checklist was made possible by the undivided support of SABONET-Lesotho staff and the SABONET National Working Group. We thank Moretloa Polaki in his capacity as Alternate SABONET National Coordinator for supporting our work.

Thank you to Peter Phillipson of Rhodes University for guiding Khotso Kobisi through the intricacies of compiling a grass checklist during an internship at the National University of Lesotho Herbarium (ROML) in Roma (8–13 April 2002). Khotso Kobisi also spent time at the Selmar Schonland Herbarium (GRA) in Grahamstown (3–17 March 2002), where he worked with Peter on the checklist. Both internships were funded by SABONET.

We also extend our gratitude to the Selmar Schonland Herbarium (Grahamstown, South Africa), for allowing Peter Phillipson to collaborate with us on the preparation of the checklist. A special thank you to Lyn Fish and Otto Leistner (National Herbarium, Pretoria, South Africa) for scientific advice and suggestions. Marthina Mössmer (SABONET) and Beverley Momberg (NBI) provided technical assistance with preparing the manuscript for printing. We would also like to extend our sincere thanks to Dr M. Mokhothu and Dr M. Manyala of National University of Lesotho for their contribution in preparation of this checklist.

The SABONET Project provided financial assistance with donor funds from GEF-UNDP and USAID/IUCN ROSA.



Thamnocalamus tessellatus found in Matsieng Ha Taele.
(Photo: Khotso Kobisi)

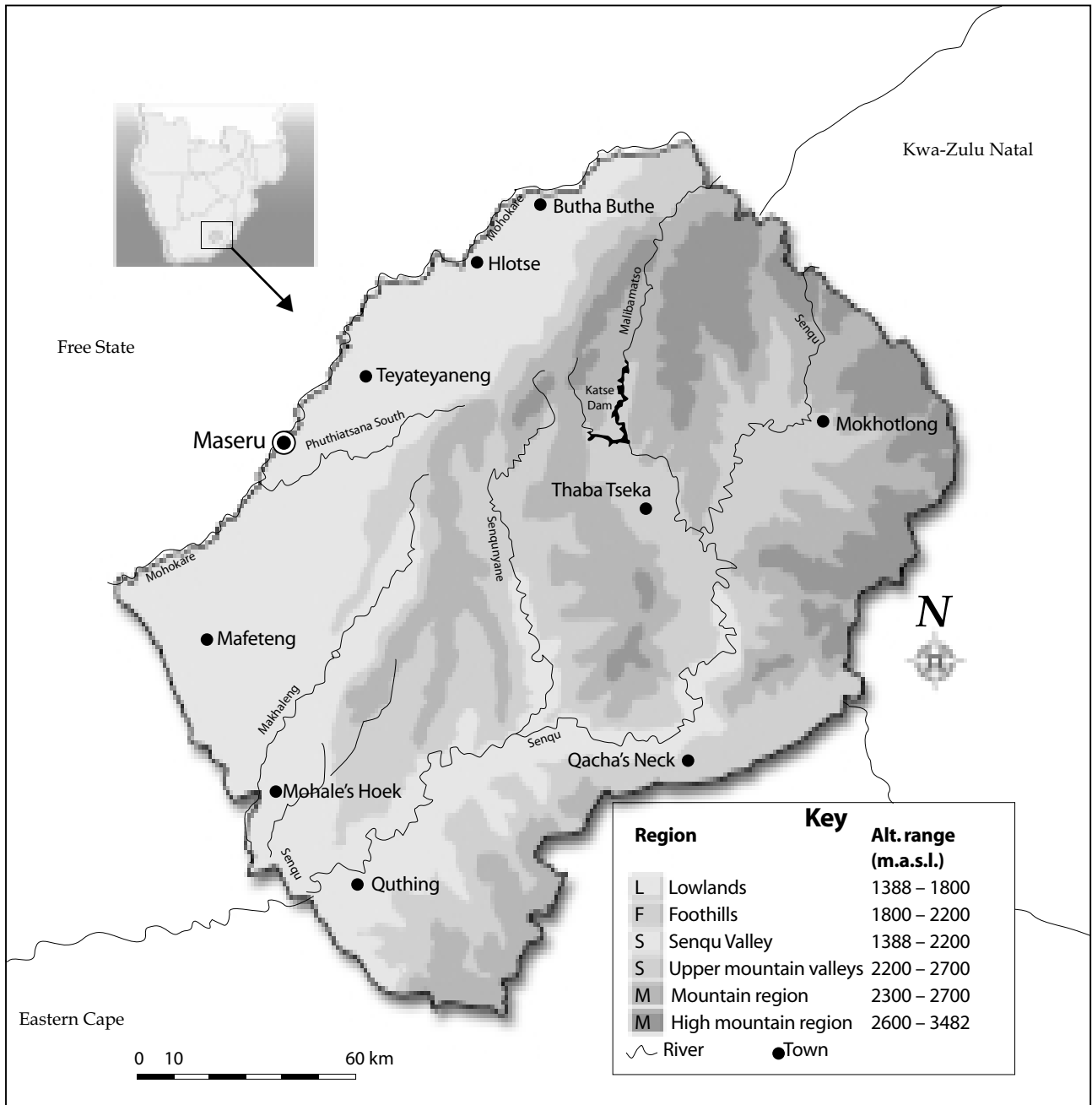


Figure 1: The six ecological zones of Lesotho based on topography. (After Mokuku 1997)

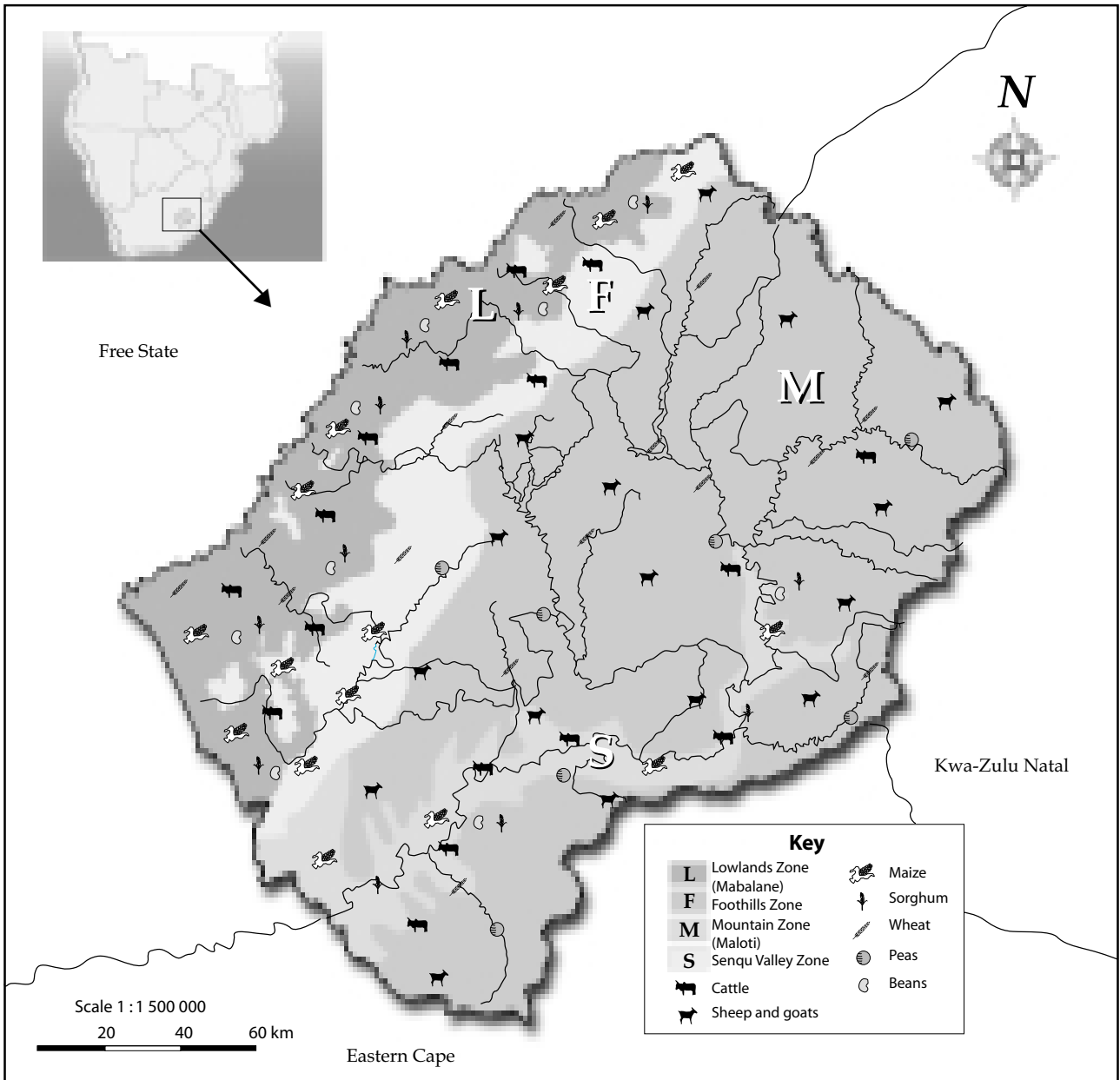


Figure 2: Zones of Lesotho based on agricultural practices. (After the Primary Atlas for Lesotho)

Introduction

Lesotho, formerly Basutoland, is a small country of about 30 355 km², and is divided into ten districts (Figure 1). It lies between 28–30°S and 27–29°E and is entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. The climate is usually dry with extremes of heat and cold.

Flora of Lesotho

Lesotho falls within the Grassland Biome, with small, scattered thickets and woodlands occurring in valleys and along foothills; there are no tropical forests or large stretches of savanna. Palynological studies have shown that for some thousands of years, this grassland type of vegetation has been characteristic of the country (Guillarmod 1971).

The flora of Lesotho comprises about 3 000 plant species, belonging to 800 genera and 200 families (figures based on the ROML record of higher plants). The Poaceae family (grasses) is the largest plant family in Lesotho, and accounts for about 100 genera and 300 species. Staples & Hudson (1938) broadly divided the grassland of Lesotho into two types:

- *Themeda triandra*-dominated grassland—with sweet, palatable grasses—usually occurs on northern slopes and at lower elevations.
- *Festuca caprina* grassland—with sour, unpalatable grasses—grows mainly on southern aspects and at higher altitudes.

Lesotho's grasslands are rapidly changing in composition, however, and more stoloniferous, weedy, and taller species such as *Aristida* and *Eragrostis* species, as well as *Harpochloa falx*, are becoming more prevalent.

Ecological Zones

Lesotho can be divided into several ecological zones—some authors (for example, Mokuku 1997) divide the flora of Lesotho into six zones based on topography (Figure 1), whereas others such as Longman Lesotho (2001) use four distinct zones based on agricultural practices. For this checklist we have followed the division into four ecological zones—Lowlands, Foothills, Mountains, and Senqu Valley (Figure 2)—which are described in more detail below.



SABONET team during Mohale Rescue Mission. (Photo: Nchemo Maile)



Transect monitoring at Mohale. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



Specimens being processed at ROML Herbarium. (Photo: Khotso Kobisi)



Specimens in the herbarium cabinet at ROML Herbarium. (Photo: Khotso Kobisi)

Lowlands

The Lowlands, with an altitude of 1 520–1 820 m, cover about a quarter of Lesotho and lie along the western side of the country between the Caledon (Mohokare) River and the foothills of the Maluti Mountain Range. Most parts have soils derived from Cave Sandstone and the rocks of riverbeds. The most predominant vegetation is grass, with some patches of indigenous trees and shrubs, which are usually found in sheltered valleys and gorges with southern aspects. This region is extensively cultivated and heavily grazed.

Foothills

The Foothills run along the western side of the Maluti Mountains, forming an intermediate zone between the Highlands and the Lowlands, with an average altitude of more than 1 820 m. Trees and shrubs dominate the vegetation in this zone. *Aloe ferox* is conspicuous on some hill slopes. *Hyparrhenia* species form dense stands, especially on northeast-facing slopes. Land in the Foothills is overgrazed because of summer cattle-posts that are used all year round without a rest phase for the vegetation.

Mountains

At the top of the hills, the vegetation changes abruptly from the trees and scrubby bush of the Foothills, to the

typical mountain grassland. The Mountain zone is characterized by high solar radiation, strong winds, basaltic soils, and low temperatures. These factors limit plant growth, and the vegetation in this region is low, except in sheltered valleys where trees and shrubs, and even *Hyparrhenia*, grow successfully. Solifluction, due to freezing and thawing, is another limiting factor to plant growth in this environment. The Asteraceae (Compositae) family, especially the genus *Helichrysum*, dominates the Mountain vegetation. This area is also a favourable region for *Aloe* and *Merxmullera* species, especially on gentle slopes. The Mountain area receives more rainfall in summer than other zones. The higher rainfall supports large peat wetlands, the source of several rivers. The wetlands have a high species diversity and form the habitat of tiny plants such as *Limosella capensis* and *Rhodohypoxis*.

Senqu Valley

Lying along the Senqu River from Mokhotlong to Quthing Districts, this is the most degraded and driest region of Lesotho. The Senqu Valley is warmer than the other zones and supports trees, shrubs, and *Hyparrhenia* species, as well as succulents, including *Aloe ferox* and *Euphorbia* species.



Qiloane Mountain at Thaba Bosiu. (Photo: Khotso Kobisi)



Basotho hat house in Maseru thatched with *Hyparrhenia tamba*. (Photo: Khotso Kobisi)



A shelter thatched with *Hyparrhenia tamba* at Qiloane Falls. (Photo: Khotso Kobisi)



Hyparrhenia tamba, the common thatching grass in the Lowlands. (Photo: Khotso Kobisi)

Checklist Compilation

When we started working on this checklist, no up-to-date checklist for Lesotho grasses existed, although several very important reference works were available, including Phillips (1917), Guillarmod (1971), Schmitz (1984), Gibbs Russell *et al.* (1990), and Van Oudtshoorn (1999).

Unfortunately these sources of information were either out-of-date or incomplete in some way, and our initial task was to compile the available information from these sources before searching for additional information elsewhere. However we decided that it would be useful to add references to relevant page numbers for these books to our checklist, since some of them provide illustrations and descriptions that are invaluable for species identification.

Our initial step was to extract records of grasses for Lesotho listed by Arnold & De Wet (1993), the most up-to-date of our primary sources of nomenclature; this provided us with a list of 182 species. In the herbaria in Lesotho, much practical use is made of the guidebook of Van Oudtshoorn (1992); from this book, we added

another 12 grass species recorded within Lesotho, as well as 30 additional references. A further 12 species recorded by Schmitz (1984) were also added.

Because of the mapping technique used by Gibbs Russell *et al.* (1990) (plotting occurrence in quarter-degree squares), it was impossible to determine whether species shown on the Lesotho border actually occurred in Lesotho. Since the data in this book is based on the PRECIS database at the South African National Herbarium—the same data source used by Arnold and De Wet (1993)—we assumed that these records do not add to records for Lesotho. However, the record of a species very close to the Lesotho border (within a quarter-degree square that overlaps the border) is a strong indication that the species is very likely to occur in Lesotho. Records of this kind were therefore added to the checklist; it should be noted that records where the source is given as Gibbs Russell *et al.* (1990) were not definitely recorded within Lesotho, but probably occur within the country. This was done to help promote further exploration of Lesotho for these grasses, and to facilitate the identification of new specimens that do not match species known to occur in Lesotho. This process added 86 species to the checklist.



One of the richest wetlands surrounded by *Merxmuellera* and other grass species. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



Merxmuellera macowanii around the wetland in Semonkong. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



Merxmuellera macowanii in the alpine zone. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



Merxmuellera macowanii along streams and sheltered valleys. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)

The *Flora of Lesotho* (Jacot Guillarmod 1971) is the standard work on our flora, although it is little more than a checklist. This book, now about 30 years and out-of-date remains a valuable compilation, and we have attempted to correlate all grass species names used in it with currently accepted names. In some cases, well-known genera such as *Andropogon* and *Cymbopogon* are easily confused when considering older sources, so a list of synonyms adds to the usefulness of the checklist.

When Amy Jacot Guillarmod departed Lesotho for Rhodes University in Grahamstown, she took her collection of herbarium specimens from Lesotho with her; they became part of the Rhodes University Herbarium collection (now incorporated in the Selmar Schonland Herbarium, GRA). Specimens from Lesotho at GRA were checked against records in the Jacot Guillarmod (1971) list, and many were cited there. However, it was

noted that several of these specimens had been incorrectly identified, for example, specimens of *Microchloa caffra*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Setaria nigrirostris*, *Eragrostis ceasia*, *E. curvula* and *Cymbopogon marginatus*. Many grass genera were less well known at the time when the identifications were done and we now have vastly superior literature available to us. In the case of incorrectly identified specimens at GRA, we have added collection details and relevant annotations to the checklist to highlight these errors.

Synonyms and citations for genera and species were taken from the references mentioned above. The different species were geo-referenced, based on the grass collections housed in the National University of Lesotho Herbarium (ROML) and the Agricultural Research Herbarium (MASE). The data is currently stored on the herbarium databases at ROML and GRA.



Good ground cover provided by *Themeda triandra* in the Rangelands of Lesotho. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



Encroachment of fields in the Rangelands is reducing Rangeland productivity. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



Construction of roads and dams are reducing Rangeland productivity. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)



One of the destructive agents that degrade Lesotho Rangelands is fire. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)

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Merxmüllera macowanii in the alpine zone. (Photo: Moretloa Polaki)

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- Single letters after the species names, on the right-hand side of the column, indicate the distribution of species within Lesotho as reflected by the ROML and MASE collections. This indicates that a species has definitely been recorded in Lesotho. (The map on page 2 shows these geographical divisions.)
 - L – Lowlands
 - F – Foothills
 - M – Mountains
 - S – Senqu Valley
- Double letters after species names, on the right-hand side of the column, indicate the distribution of species along the border with South Africa as reflected in the literature. This indicates that a species could occur in Lesotho, but has not yet been recorded.
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- The seven-digit number to the right of the genus names is the numbering system followed at Kew Herbarium (K) and used in Arnold & De Wet (1993) and Leistner (2000).

A Checklist of Lesotho Grasses

ACHNERIA

Achneria galpinii Stapf = **Pentaschistis galpinii**

Achneria setifolia Stapf = **Pentaschistis setifolia**

AGROSTIS L. 9902430

barbuligera Stapf var. **barbuligera** M
G:34, SCH:64

bergiana Trin. var. **bergiana** L,F,M
G:34, SCH:64

bergiana Trin. var. **laeviuscula** Stapf F
G:34, SCH:64

continuata Stapf KN
G:34

(*A. natalensis* Stapf)

eriantha Hack. var. **eriantha** M
G:34, SCH:67, V:210

gigantea Roth L
G:34

huttoniae (Hack.) C.E.Hubb. = **A. lachnantha** var.
lachnantha

lachnantha Nees var. *glabra* Gooss. & Papendorf =
A. lachnantha var. **lachnantha**

lachnantha Nees var. **lachnantha** L,F,M
G:34, SCH:67

(*A. huttoniae* (Hack.) C.E.Hubb.)

(*A. lachnantha* Nees var. *glabra* Gooss. & Papendorf)

natalensis Stapf = **A. continuata**

semiverticillata (Forssk.) C.Chr. = **Polyopogon viridis**
subulifolia Stapf M,S
G:35

AIRA L. 9901850

***cupaniana** Guss. KN,FS
G:36

ALLOTEROPSIS J.Presl 9900940

semialata (R.Br.) Hitchc. subsp. **eckloniana** (Nees)
Gibbs Russell M

G:37

(*A. semialata* (R.Br.) Hitchc. var. *ecklonii* (Stapf) Stapf)

semialata (R.Br.) Hitchc. subsp. **semialata** KN,FS

semialata (R.Br.) Hitchc. var. *ecklonii* (Stapf) Stapf =
A. semialata subsp. **eckloniana**

G:37

ANDROPOGON L. 9900710

abyssinicus sensu Chippind., non Fresen. = **A.**
amethystinus

amethystinus Steud. M
G:40

(*A. abyssinicus* sensu Chippind., non Fresen.)

(*A. pilosellus* Stapf)

amplectens Nees = **Diheteropogon amplectens**
appendiculatus Nees L,F,M,S

G:40, SCH:13, V:134

ceresiiformis Nees = **Monocymbium ceresiiforme**

contortus L. = **Heteropogon contortus**

dieterleniae Stapf = **Cymbopogon dieterlenae**

distachyos L. M
G:40

eucomus Nees L
G:40, SCH:13, V:264

filifolius (Nees) Steud. = **Diheteropogon filifolius**

hirtus L. = **Hyparrhenia hirta**

nardus L. var. *marginatus* Hack. = **Cymbopogon**
marginatus

pilosellus Stapf = **A. amethystinus**

plurinodis Stapf = **Cymbopogon plurinodis**

ravus J.G.Anderson L,M
G:42

schirensis A.Rich. L,F,M
G:42, SCH:13, V:125

(*A. schirensis* A.Rich. var. *angustifolius* Stapf)

schirensis A.Rich. var. *angustifolius* Stapf = **A.**
schirensis

schoenanthus L. var. *versicolor* Hack. = **Cymbopogon**
excavatus

ANTHISTIRIA

Anthistiria imberbis Retz. = **Themeda triandra**

ANTHOXANTHUM L. 9901640

brevifolium Stapf KN
G:44

ecklonii (Nees ex Trin.) Stapf L,F,M
G:44, SCH:49

***odoratum** L. M
G:45

APOCHAETE

Apochaete hispida (L.f.) J.B.Phipps = **Tristachya**
leucothrix

ARISTIDA L. 9902620

adscensionis L. L,F,M
SCH:72

(*A. curvata* (Nees) T.Durand & Schinz)

(*A. submucronata* Schumach.)

(*A. adscensionis* L. subsp. *guineensis* (Trin. & Rupr.)
Henrard)

adscensionis L. subsp. *guineensis* (Trin. & Rupr.)
Henrard = **A. adscensionis**

barbicollis Trin. & Rupr. = **A. congesta** subsp. **bar-**
bicollis

bipartita (Nees) Trin. & Rupr. L,M,S
G:48, SCH:69, V:212

canescens Henrard subsp. **canescens** L,F,M
G:48, SCH:72, V:121

capensis Thunb. var. *dieterleniana* Schweick. = **Stipa-**
grostis zeyheri subsp. **sericans**

- ARISTIDA L. (cont.)**
- congesta** Roem. & Schult. subsp. **barbicollis** (Trin. & Rupr.) De Winter L,M
G:48, SCH:75, V:213
(*A. barbicollis* Trin. & Rupr.)
- congesta** Roem. & Schult. subsp. **congesta** L,F,M
V:103
- curvata* (Nees) T.Durand & Schinz = **A. adscensionis**
- diffusa** Trin. subsp. **burkei** (Stapf) Melderis L,F,M,S
G:49, V:214
- galpinii* Stapf = **A. junciformis** subsp. **galpinii**
- junciformis** Trin. & Rupr. subsp. **galpinii** (Stapf) De Winter L,F,M
G:50, SCH:74
(*A. galpinii* Stapf)
- junciformis** Trin. & Rupr. subsp. **junciformis** L,F,M
G:51, SCH:74, V:104, J:110
- monticola** Henrard M
G:52
- namaquensis* (Nees) Trin. & Rupr. = **Stipagrostis namaquensis**
- scabrivalvis** Hack. subsp. **scabrivalvis** M
V:215
- sciurus** Stapf KN
V:255
- sericans* Hack. apud Schinz = **Stipagrostis zeyheri** subsp. **sericans**
- submucronata* Schumach. = **A. adscensionis**
- vestita** Thunb. EC
G:55
- ARUNDINARIA**
- Arundinaria tessellata* (Nees) Munro = **Thamnocalamus tessellatus**
- ARUNDINELLA** Raddi 9901730
ecklonii Nees = **A. nepalensis**
nepalensis Trin. L,F,M
G:57, V:107, J:104
(*A. ecklonii* Nees)
- ARUNDO L.** 9902130
***donax** L. L
G:58
- AVENA L.** 9901950
***byzantina** K.Koch KN,FS
G:59
- *sativa** L. L,M
G:59
- AVENASTRUM**
- Avenastrum caffrum* (Stapf) Stapf = **Helictotrichon longifolium**
- Avenastrum turgidulum* (Stapf) Stapf = **Helictotrichon turgidulum**
- AXONOPUS** P.Beauv. 9901050
affinis Chase KN
G:60
- BECKEROPSIS** K.Schum.
Beckeropsis unisetata (Nees) K.Schum. = **Pennisetum unisetum**
- BEWSIA** Gooss. 9903442
biflora (Hack.) Gooss. L
V:162
- BOTHRIOCHLOA** Kuntze 9900630
bladhii (Retz.) S.T.Blake M
G:62
(*B. glabra* Roxb.)
(*B. insculpta* (A.Rich.) A.Camus var. *vegetior* (Hack.) C.E.Hubb.)
- glabra* Roxb. = **B. bladhii**
- insculpta** (A.Rich.) A.Camus M
G:63, V:153
(*B. pertusa* auctt., non (L.) A.Camus)
- insculpta* (A.Rich.) A.Camus var. *vegetior* (Hack.) C.E.Hubb. = **B. bladhii**
- pertusa* auctt., non (L.) A.Camus = **B. insculpta**
- BRACHIARIA** (Trin.) Griseb. 9901040
advena Vickery L,M
G:64, SCH:31
- bovonei** (Chiov.) Robyns KN
G:65
- eruciformis** (J.E.Sm.) Griseb. L,F,M
G:66, SCH:31, V:164, J:105
(*Panicum isachne* Griseb.)
- marlothii** (Hack.) Stent L
G:67, SCH:31, V:165
- nigropedata** (Fical. & Hiern) Stapf M,S
V:166
- serrata** (Thunb.) Stapf L,F,M
G:67, SCH:29, V:167, J:105
(*B. serrata* (Thunb.) Stapf var. *serrata*)
(*B. serrata* (Thunb.) Stapf var. *gossypina* (A.Rich.) Stapf)
(*Panicum serratum* (Thunb.) Spreng.)
- serrata* (Thunb.) Stapf var. *gossypina* (A.Rich.) Stapf = **B. serrata**
- serrata* (Thunb.) Stapf var. *serrata* = **B. serrata**
- BRACHYPODIUM** P.Beauv. 9904320
bolusii Stapf M
G:71, SCH:111
- flexum** Nees M
G:71, SCH:111
- BRIZA L.** 9904040
***maxima** L. KN,FS
G:72

BROMUS L.	9904280	CYMBOPOGON Spreng.	9900720
* catharticus Vahl	L,F,M,S	<i>afronardus</i> Stapf = C. validus	
G:75, V:257		dieterleniae Stapf ex E.Phillips	L,F,M
(<i>B. unioloides</i> Kunth)		G:95, SCH:16, J:102	
(<i>B. willdenowii</i> Kunth)		(<i>Andropogon dieterleniae</i> Stapf)	
* commutatus Schrad.	KN,FS	excavatus (Hochst.) Stapf ex Burtt Davy	L,F,M
G:74		G:95, SCH:16, V:267, J:102	
* diandrus Roth	KN	(<i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i> L. var. <i>versicolor</i> Hack.)	
G:74		marginatus (Steud.) Stapf ex Burtt Davy	F,M
firmior (Nees) Stapf	M	J:102	
G:75		(<i>Andropogon nardus</i> L. var. <i>marginatus</i> Hack.)	
* hordeaceus L. subsp. molliformis (J.Lloyd) Maire	M	plurinodis (Stapf) Stapf ex Burtt Davy	L,F,M,S
& Weiller		G:95, SCH:16, V:268, J 103	
G:75		(<i>Andropogon plurinodis</i> Stapf)	
leptoclados Nees	L,F,M	prolixus (Stapf) E.Phillips	L,F,M
G:75		G:95	
natalensis Stapf	KN	validus (Stapf) Stapf ex Burtt Davy	L,S
G:75		G:95, SCH:16, V:269	
(<i>B. natalensis</i> Stapf var. <i>lasiophilus</i> Stapf)		(<i>C. afronardus</i> Stapf)	
(<i>B. speciosus</i> sensu Compton, non Nees)		CYNODON Rich.	9902960
<i>natalensis</i> Stapf var. <i>lasiophilus</i> Stapf = B. natalensis		bradleyi Stent	KN,FS
pectinatus Thunb.	L,M	G:96	
G:76		dactylon (L.) Pers.	L,M
speciosus Nees	L,M	G:97, SCH:90, V:139	
G:76, SCH:110		hirsutus Stent	L,F,M
<i>speciosus</i> sensu Compton, non Nees = B. natalensis		G:97, SCH:90	
<i>unioloides</i> Kunth = B. catharticus		* incompletus Nees	L
<i>willdenowii</i> Kunth = B. catharticus		G:97	
CATALEPIS Stapf & Stent	9902942	* transvaalensis Burtt Davy	L,M
gracilis Stapf & Stent	L,F,M	G:97, SCH:90	
G:78, SCH:90		DACTYLIS L.	9903980
CHLORIS Sw.	9903010	* glomerata L.	L,M
* gayana Kunth	L,F,M,S	G:99	
V:135, SCH:94, G:84		DANTHONIA	
pycnothrix Trin.	L	<i>aureocephala</i> J.G.Anderson = Merxmuellera	
V:137, SCH:92, G:84		aureocephala	
virgata Swartz	L,F	<i>curva</i> Nees = Karroochloa curva	
V:138, SCH:92, G:84		<i>disticha</i> Nees = Merxmuellera disticha	
COLPODIUM Trin.	9904100	<i>drakensbergensis</i> Schweick. = Merxmuellera	
drakensbergense Hedberg & I.Hedberg	M	drakensbergensis	
CORTADERIA Stapf	9902110	<i>macowanii</i> Stapf = Merxmuellera macowanii	
* jubata (Lem.) Stapf	L	<i>purpurea</i> (Thunb.) P.Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult. =	
G:90		Karroochloa purpurea	
CRINIPES		<i>stereophylla</i> J.G.Anderson = Merxmuellera	
<i>Crinipes gymoglossa</i> Gooss. = Styppeiochloa gymoglossa		stereophylla	
CRITESION		<i>stricta</i> Schrad. = Merxmuellera stricta	
<i>Critesion murinum</i> (L.) Loeve = Hordeum murinum		DESCHAMPSIA P.Beauv.	9901890
subsp. murinum		cespitosa (L.) P.Beauv.	M
CTENIUM Panz.	9902990	G.:103	
concinnum Nees	L	DIANDROCHLOA De Winter	9902852
G:93, V:117		namaquensis (Nees ex Schrad.) De Winter	EC
		G:104	
		(<i>Eragrostis namaquensis</i> Nees ex Schrad.)	

DIGITARIA Hallerf.	9900890		
<i>adscendens</i> Henrard = D. ciliaris			
argyrograpta (Nees) Stapf	L		
G:108, V:143			
<i>bechuanica</i> (Stent) Henrard = D. eriantha			
brazzae (Franch.) Stapf	L		
G:108			
ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler	L		
G:108, SCH:27-28			
(<i>D. adscendens</i> Henrard)			
(<i>D. marginata</i> Link)			
<i>decumbens</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
diagonalis (Nees) Stapf var. diagonalis	M		
G:109, V:182			
(<i>D. trichopodia</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. uniglumis</i> (A.Rich.) Stapf)			
<i>dinteri</i> Henrard = D. eriantha			
eriantha Steud.	M		
G:110, SCH:27, V:145			
(<i>D. bechuanica</i> (Stent) Henrard)			
(<i>D. decumbens</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. dinteri</i> Henrard)			
(<i>D. eriantha</i> Steud. subsp. <i>pentzii</i> (Stent) Kok)			
(<i>D. eriantha</i> Steud. subsp. <i>stolonifera</i> (Stapf) Kok)			
(<i>D. eriantha</i> Steud. subsp. <i>transvaalensis</i> Kok)			
(<i>D. eriantha</i> Steud. var. <i>stolonifera</i> Stapf)			
(<i>D. geniculata</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. glauca</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. pentzii</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. pentzii</i> Stent var. <i>stolonifera</i> (Stapf) Henrard)			
(<i>D. setivalva</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. smutsii</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. stentiana</i> Henrard)			
(<i>D. valida</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. valida</i> Stent var. <i>glauca</i> Stent)			
<i>eriantha</i> Steud. subsp. <i>pentzii</i> (Stent) Kok = D. eriantha			
<i>eriantha</i> Steud. subsp. <i>stolonifera</i> (Stapf) Kok = D. eriantha			
eriantha			
<i>eriantha</i> Steud. var. <i>stolonifera</i> Stapf = D. eriantha			
<i>eriantha</i> Steud. subsp. <i>transvaalensis</i> Kok = D. eriantha			
eriantha			
flaccida Stapf	KN,FS		
G:110			
<i>geniculata</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>glauca</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>littoralis</i> sensu Stent, non Salisb. = D. natalensis			
<i>littoralis</i> sensu Stent, non Salisb. var. <i>prostrata</i> Stent = D. natalensis			
<i>macroglossa</i> Henrard = D. natalensis			
<i>macroglossa</i> Henrard var. <i>prostrata</i> (Stent) Henrard = D. natalensis			
<i>marginata</i> Link = D. ciliaris			
<i>melanochila</i> Stapf = D. thouaresiana			
monodactyla (Nees) Stapf	L,F,M		
SCH:25, V:118			
(<i>D. monodactyla</i> Stapf var. <i>explicata</i> Stapf)			
<i>monodactyla</i> Stapf var. <i>explicata</i> Stapf = D. monodactyla			
natalensis Stent		KN,FS	
G:112			
(<i>D. littoralis</i> sensu Stent, non Salisb.)			
(<i>D. littoralis</i> sensu Stent, non Salisb. var. <i>prostrata</i> Stent)			
(<i>D. macroglossa</i> Henrard)			
(<i>D. macroglossa</i> Henrard var. <i>prostrata</i> (Stent) Henrard)			
(<i>D. natalensis</i> Stent subsp. <i>stentiana</i> Henrard)			
(<i>D. rigida</i> Stent)			
<i>natalensis</i> Stent subsp. <i>stentiana</i> Henrard = D. natalensis			
<i>pentzii</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>pentzii</i> Stent var. <i>stolonifera</i> (Stapf) Henrard = D. eriantha			
eriantha			
<i>rigida</i> Stent = D. natalensis			
* sanguinalis (L.) Scop.		L,F,M	
G:113, SCH:27, V:147			
scalarum (Schweinf.) Chiov.		F	
G:107			
(<i>D. vestita</i> Fig. & De Not. var. <i>scalarum</i> (Schweinf.) Henrard)			
setifolia Stapf		KN	
G:113			
<i>setivalva</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>smutsii</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>stentiana</i> Henrard = D. eriantha			
ternata (A.Rich.) Stapf		L,F,M	
G:113, SCH:29, V:148			
thouaresiana (Flüggé) A.Camus		FS	
G:113			
(<i>D. melanochila</i> Stapf)			
(<i>D. tricostrulata</i> (Hack.) Henrard)			
tricholaenoides Stapf		L,F	
G:115, SCH:25, V:149			
<i>trichopodia</i> Stent = D. diagonalis (Nees) Stapf var. diagonalis			
(<i>tricostrulata</i> (Hack.) Henrard = D. thouaresiana)			
<i>uniglumis</i> (A.Rich.) Stapf = D. diagonalis (Nees)			
Stapf var. diagonalis			
<i>valida</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>valida</i> Stent var. <i>glauca</i> Stent = D. eriantha			
<i>vestita</i> Fig. & De Not. var. <i>scalarum</i> (Schweinf.) Henrard = D. scalarum			
DIHETEROPOGON (Hack.) Stapf	9900810		
amplectens (Nees) Clayton		KN	
G:115, V:129			
(<i>Andropogon amplectens</i> Nees)			
filifolius (Nees) Clayton		L,F,M	
G:115, V:129			
(<i>Andropogon filifolius</i> (Nees) Steud.)			
DIPLACHNE P.Beauv.	9903450		
eleusine Nees		L	
G:117, V:169			
fusca (L.) P.Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.		L,F,M,S	
G:117, V:184			

ERAGROSTIS Wolf (cont.)			
superba Peyr.	L,M		galpinii Schweick. F,M
G:161, V:194			G:176
*tef (Zucc.) Trotter	L,F		hirtulum (Steud.) Schweick. L,M
G:162, SCH:81, V:259			G:176
(<i>E. abyssinica</i> Jacq.)			longifolium (Nees) Schweick. L,F,M,S
trichophora Coss. & T.Durand	S		G:177, SCH:53, J:112
G:162, V:232			(<i>Avenastrum caffrum</i> (Stapf) Stapf)
(<i>E. atherstonei</i> Stapf)			turgidulum (Stapf) Schweick. L,F,M
(<i>E. henrardii</i> Jansen)			G:177, SCH:53, V:110, J:112
*virescens J.Presl	L		(<i>Avenastrum turgidulum</i> (Stapf) Stapf)
G:163, SCH:81			
EULALIA Kunth	9900530		HEMARTHRIA R.Br. 9900210
villosa (Thunb.) Nees	L,F,M		altissima (Poir.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb. L
V:151			SCH:9
EUSTACHYS Desv.	9903020		HETEROPOGON Pers. 9900800
<i>mutica</i> auctt. = E. paspaloides			contortus (L.) Roem. & Schult. L,F,M,S
paspaloides (Vahl) Lanza & Mattei	F,M		G:179, SCH:23, V:79, J:103
G:168, SCH:94, V:152, J:116			(<i>Andropogon contortus</i> L.)
(<i>E. mutica</i> auctt.)			
FESTUCA L.	9904170		HOLCUS L. 9901920
africana (Hack.) Clayton	KN		*lanatus L. KN,EC
G:169			G:180
(<i>Pseudobromus africanus</i> (Hack.) Stapf)			
(<i>P. silvaticus</i> K.Schum.)			HORDEUM L. 9904510
<i>arundinacea</i> Schreb. = F. elatior			capense Thunb. L,F,M,S
caprina Nees	L,F,M		G:181, SCH:112, J:124
G:169, SCH:105			(<i>H. nodosum</i> auctt. non L.)
costata Nees	M		(<i>H. secalinum</i> Schreb.)
G:169, SCH:107			*murinum L. subsp. murinum S
dracomontana H.P.Linder	M		G:182, V:80
G:170			(<i>Critesion murinum</i> (L.) Loeve)
*elatior L.	M		<i>nodosum</i> auctt. non L. = H. capense
G:170			<i>secalinum</i> Schreb. = H. capense
(<i>F. arundinacea</i> Schreb.)			
killickii Kenn.-O'Byrne	KN		HYPARRHENIA E.Fourn. 9900730
G:169			anamesa Clayton L,M,S
longipes Stapf	F,M		G:184, SCH:18, V:270
G:170, SCH:107			<i>aucta</i> (Stapf) Stapf ex Stent = H. dregeana
scabra Vahl	L,F,M		<i>buchananii</i> Stapf = H. filipendula var. pilosa
G:170, SCH:105, V:234			cymbaria (L.) Stapf KN
			V:271
			dregeana (Nees) Stapf L,F,M
			G:184, SCH:21
			(<i>H. aucta</i> (Stapf) Stapf ex Stent)
			(<i>H. pilosissima</i> (Hack.) J.G.Anderson)
FINGERHUTHIA Nees	9903710		filipendula (Hochst.) Stapf var. pilosa (Hochst.) L
africana Lehm. FS			Stapf
G:171, SCH:97			G:185
sesleriiformis Nees	L,F,M		(<i>H. buchananii</i> Stapf)
G:171, SCH:97			<i>glauca</i> Stent = H. tamba
HARPOCHLOA Kunth	9902980		hirta (L.) Stapf L,F,M,S
<i>capensis</i> Kunth = H. falx			G:185, SCH:18, V:274, J:103
falx (L.f.) Kuntze	L,F,M,S		(<i>Andropogon hirtus</i> L.)
G:174, SCH:92, V:120, J:116			<i>pilosissima</i> (Hack.) J.G.Anderson = H. dregeana
(<i>Harpochloa capensis</i> Kunth)			quarrei Robyns L
			G:186
HELICTOTRICHON Schult.	9901970		tamba (Steud.) Stapf L,F
dodii (Stapf) Schweick. FS			G:187, SCH:21, V:275
G:175			(<i>H. glauca</i> Stent)

variabilis Stapf G:188	KN	*perenne L. V:82	L,M
IMPERATA Cirillo cylindrica (L.) Raeusch. G:190, SCH:11, V:81 (<i>I. cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch. var. <i>africana</i> (Andersson) C.E.Hubb.) (<i>I. cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch. var. <i>major</i> (Nees) C.E.Hubb.) <i>cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch. var. <i>africana</i> (Andersson) C.E.Hubb. = I. cylindrica <i>cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch. var. <i>major</i> (Nees) C.E.Hubb. = I. cylindrica	9900370 L,F	*rigidum Gaudin G:203 (<i>L. loliaceum</i> (Bory & Chaub.) Hand.-Mazz.)	KN
ISCHAEMUM L. <i>arcuatum</i> (Nees) Stapf = I. fasciculatum fasciculatum Brongn. G:191, V:159 (<i>I. arcuatum</i> (Nees) Stapf) <i>franksiae</i> J.M.Wood = Phacelurus franksiae	9900100 M	*temulentum L. G:203, SCH:111	L
KARROOCHLOA Conert & Türpe curva (Nees) Conert & Türpe G:193 (<i>Danthonia curva</i> Nees) purpurea (L.f.) Conert & Türpe G:193, SCH:57 (<i>Danthonia purpurea</i> (Thunb.) P.Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.)	9902044 KN,FS F,M	LOUDETIA Steud. flavida (Stapf) C.E.Hubb. G:206 simplex (Nees) C.E.Hubb. G:207, V:196	9901751 KN M
KOELERIA Pers. capensis (Steud.) Nees G:194 (<i>K. cristata</i> auctt., non (L.) Pers. var. <i>brevifolia</i> (Nees) C.E.Hubb.) (<i>K. cristata</i> auctt., non (L.) Pers. var. <i>convoluta</i> (Steud.) C.E.Hubb.) (<i>K. cristata</i> auctt., non (L.) Pers. var. <i>cristata</i>) <i>cristata</i> auctt., non (L.) Pers. var. <i>brevifolia</i> (Nees) C.E.Hubb. = K. capensis <i>cristata</i> auctt., non (L.) Pers. var. <i>convoluta</i> (Steud.) C.E.Hubb. = K. capensis <i>cristata</i> auctt., non (L.) Pers. var. <i>cristata</i> = K. capensis	9903740 L,F,M,S	MELICA L. <i>bolusii</i> Stapf = M. racemosa <i>brevifolia</i> Stapf = M. racemosa <i>decumbens</i> sensu Gordon-Gray, non Thunb. = M. racemosa decumbens Thunb. G:209, SCH:99, V:112 (<i>M. neesii</i> Stapf) <i>neesii</i> Stapf = M. decumbens <i>ovalis</i> Nees = M. racemosa <i>pumila</i> Stapf = M. racemosa racemosa Thunb. G:209, SCH:99, V:113 (<i>M. bolusii</i> Stapf) (<i>M. brevifolia</i> Stapf) (<i>M. decumbens</i> sensu Gordon-Gray, non Thunb.) (<i>M. ovalis</i> Nees) (<i>M. pumila</i> Stapf)	9903860 L,F,M,S L,F,M,S
LAMARCKIA Moench *aurea (L.) Moench	9903720 M	MELINIS P.Beauv. macrochaeta Stapf & C.E.Hubb. G:211 nerviglumis (Franch.) Zizka G:212, SCH:43, V:197 (<i>Rhynchelytrum nerviglume</i> (Franch.) Chiov.) (<i>R. nyassanum</i> (Mez) Stapf & C.E.Hubb.) (<i>R. ramosum</i> Stapf & C.E.Hubb.) (<i>R. rhodesianum</i> (Rendle) Stapf & C.E.Hubb.) (<i>R. setifolium</i> (Stapf) Chiov.) repens (Willd.) Zizka subsp. repens G:212, V:235, J:106 (<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> (Willd.) C.E.Hubb.) (<i>Tricholaena rosea</i> Nees)	9901340 KN L,F,M,S L
LEERSIA Sw. hexandra Sw. G:197, SCH:45	9901590 L,F	MERXMUELLERA Conert aureocephala (J.G.Anderson) Conert G:215 (<i>Danthonia aureocephala</i> J.G.Anderson) disticha (Nees) Conert G:216, SCH:53, V:83 (<i>Danthonia disticha</i> Nees) drakensbergensis (Schweick.) Conert G:216, SCH:55 (<i>D. drakensbergensis</i> Schweick.) guillarmodiae Conert G:216, SCH:55	9902043 KN F,M,S F,M M
LOLIUM L. <i>loliaceum</i> (Bory & Chaub.) Hand.-Mazz. = L. rigidum *multiflorum Lam. G:202, SCH:112 *multiflorum x perenne G:202, SCH:111	9904330 KN,FS,EC M		

MERXMUELLERA Conert (cont.)			
macowanii (Stapf) Conert	M		
G:217, SCH:55			
(<i>Danthonia macowanii</i> Stapf)			
stereophylla (J.G.Anderson) Conert	M		
G:218, SCH:55			
(<i>Danthonia stereophylla</i> J.G.Anderson)			
stricta (Schrad.) Conert	M		
G:218, SCH:57			
(<i>Danthonia stricta</i> Schrad.)			
MICROCHLOA R.Br.	9902940		
caffra Nees	L,F,M,S		
G:219, SCH:88, V:121			
kunthii Desv.	L,M		
G:219			
<i>MISCANTHIDIUM</i> Stapf			
<i>capense</i> (Nees) Stapf = Miscanthus capensis			
<i>capense</i> (Nees) Stapf var. <i>capense</i> = Miscanthus capensis			
<i>erectum</i> Stent & C.E.Hubb. = Miscanthus capensis			
<i>junceum</i> Stapf = Miscanthus junceus			
<i>sorghum</i> (Nees) Stapf = Miscanthus capensis			
<i>teretifolium</i> (Stapf) Stapf = Miscanthus junceus			
MISCANTHUS Andersson	9900380		
capensis (Nees) Andersson	L,F,M,S		
SCH:11			
(<i>Miscanthidium capense</i> (Nees) Stapf)			
(<i>M. capense</i> (Nees) Stapf var. <i>capense</i>)			
(<i>M. erectum</i> Stent & C.E.Hubb.)			
(<i>M. sorghum</i> (Nees) Stapf)			
junceus (Stapf) Pilg.	L		
G:221			
(<i>Miscanthidium junceum</i> Stapf)			
(<i>M. teretifolium</i> (Stapf) Stapf)			
MONOCYMBIUM Stapf	9900750		
ceresiiforme (Nees) Stapf	F,M		
G:223, SCH:21, V:277, J:103			
(<i>Andropogon cerasiiformis</i> Nees)			
<i>NASELLA</i>			
<i>Nassella neesiana</i> (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth = Stipa dregeana var. elongata			
OPLISMENUS P.Beauv.	9901150		
hirtellus (L.) P.Beauv.	KN,EC		
G:227, V:172			
undulatifolius (Ard.) Roem. & Schult.	KN		
G:228			
OROPETIUM Trin.	9903200		
capense Stapf	M		
G:229			
PANICUM L.	9901160		
aequinerve Nees	M		
G:235, SCH:36			
coloratum L. var. coloratum	L		
G:236, V:236			
(<i>P. coloratum</i> L. var. <i>makarikariense</i> Gooss.)			
<i>coloratum</i> L. var. <i>makarikariense</i> Gooss. = P. coloratum			
var. coloratum			
deustum Thunb.	L		
G:236, SCH:36, V sp.237			
ecklonii Nees	M		
G:237, SCH:36			
<i>fulgens</i> auctt., non Stapf = P. natalense			
<i>glabrescens</i> Steud. = P. subalbidum			
<i>helopus</i> Trin. var. <i>glabrescens</i> K.Schum. = Urochloa panicoides			
<i>isachne</i> Griseb. = Brachiaria eruciformis			
<i>laevifolium</i> Hack. var. <i>laevifolium</i> = P. schinzii			
maximum Jacq.	L,M		
G:239, V:239			
natalense Hochst.	KN,FS,EC		
G:240, SCH:36, V:240			
(<i>P. fulgens</i> auctt., non Stapf)			
schinzii Hack.	L,M		
G:241, SCH:36, V:241			
(<i>P. laevifolium</i> Hack. var. <i>laevifolium</i>)			
<i>serratum</i> (Thunb.) Spreng. = Brachiaria serrata			
<i>stagninum</i> Retz. = Echinochloa stagnina			
stapfianum Fourc.	L,F		
G:241, SCH:38			
subalbidum Kunth	FS		
G:242, SCH:38			
(<i>P. glabrescens</i> Steud.)			
sp.	KN		
G:242			
PASPALUM L.	9901070		
<i>commersonii</i> Lam. = P. scrobiculatum			
*dilatatum Poir.	L,M		
G:246, SCH:117, V:173			
distichum L.	L,M		
G:246, V:131			
(<i>P. paspaloides</i> (Michx.) Scribn.)			
*notatum Flügge	L		
G:246, V:132			
<i>orbiculare</i> G.Forst. = P. scrobiculatum			
<i>paspaloides</i> (Michx.) Scribn. = P. distichum			
<i>polystachyum</i> R.Br. = P. scrobiculatum			
scrobiculatum L.	KN		
G:246			
(<i>P. commersonii</i> Lam.)			
(<i>P. orbiculare</i> G.Forst.)			
(<i>P. polystachyum</i> R.Br.)			
*urvillei Steud.	KN		
G:247			
vaginatum Sw.	L		
G:247			
PENNISSETUM Rich.	9901390		
*clandestinum Chiov.	L		
G:248, SCH:43			
macrourum Trin.	L,F,S		
G:249, SCH:45			

natalense Stapf	KN,FS	PHALARIS L.	9901630
G:249		*aquatica L.	FS
sphacelatum (Nees) T.Durand & Schinz	L,F,M,S	G:268	
G:250, V:85		(<i>P. nodosa</i> L.)	
(<i>P. sphacelatum</i> (Nees) T.Durand & Schinz var.		(<i>P. tuberosa</i> L.)	
<i>tenuifolium</i> (Hack.) Stapf)		*arundinacea L.	L,F,M
<i>sphacelatum</i> (Nees) T.Durand & Schinz var.		G:269, SCH:48	
<i>tenuifolium</i> (Hack.) Stapf = P. sphacelatum		*canariensis L.	L
thunbergii Kunth	L,F,M	G:269	
G:250, SCH:45		*minor Retz.	L
unisetum (Nees) Benth.	M	G:269, SCH:49	
G:250		<i>nodosa</i> L. = P. aquatica	
(<i>Beckeropsis uniseta</i> (Nees) K.Schum.)		<i>tuberosa</i> L. = P. aquatica	
*villosum R.Br. ex Fresen.	L	PHRAGMITES Adans.	9902140
G:251		australis (Cav.) Steud.	L,F,M
PENTASCHISTIS (Nees) Spach	9902050	G:269, SCH:64	
airoides (Nees) Stapf subsp. airoides	L,F,M	(<i>P. communis</i> Trin.)	
airoides (Nees) Stapf subsp. jugorum (Stapf)		<i>communis</i> Trin. = P. australis	
H.P.Linder	L,F,M	mauritanus Kunth	KN
G:256, SCH:61		G:270	
(<i>P. jugorum</i> Stapf)		POA L.	9904070
aurea (Steud.) McClean subsp. pilosogluma		*annua L.	L,M
(McClean) H.P.Linder	M	G:271, SCH:104, V:243	
G:257		<i>atherstonei</i> Stapf = P. binata	
(<i>P. pilosogluma</i> McClean)		<i>bidentata</i> Stapf = P. pratensis	
basatorum Stapf	F	binata Nees	L,F,M
G:258, SCH:63		G:271, SCH:104	
exserta H.P.Linder	M	(<i>P. atherstonei</i> Stapf)	
G:260		(<i>P. heterogama</i> Hack.)	
<i>fibrosa</i> Stapf = P. tysonii		<i>heterogama</i> Hack. = P. binata	
galpinii (Stapf) McClean	M	leptoclada A.Rich.	L
G:260, SCH:59, J:114		G:272	
(<i>Achneria galpinii</i> Stapf)		*pratensis L.	L,M
<i>jugorum</i> Stapf = P. airoides subsp. jugorum		G:272, SCH:102	
microphylla (Nees) McClean	EC	(<i>P. bidentata</i> Stapf)	
G:261, SCH:59		POGONARTHRIA Stapf	9903340
natalensis Stapf	M	<i>falcata</i> Rendle = P. squarrosa	
G:261, SCH:64		squarrosa (Roem. & Schult.) Pilg.	L,F
oreodoxa Schweick.	M	G:273, SCH:96, V:199, J:118	
G:261, SCH:64		(<i>P. falcata</i> Rendle)	
<i>pilosogluma</i> McClean = P. aurea subsp. pilosogluma		POLEVANSIA De Winter	9903101
praecox H.P.Linder	KN	rigida De Winter	M
G:262		G:274	
setifolia (Thunb.) McClean	L,F,M,S	POLYPOGON Desf.	9902440
G:263, SCH:61, J:115		<i>semiverticillata</i> (Forssk.) Hyl. = P. viridis	
(<i>Achneria setifolia</i> Stapf)		viridis (Gouan) Breistr.	KN,EC
tysonii Stapf	M	G:276	
G:264, SCH:63		(<i>Agrostis semiverticillata</i> (Forssk.) C.Chr.)	
(<i>P. fibrosa</i> Stapf)		(<i>P. semiverticillata</i> (Forssk.) Hyl.)	
PEROTIS Aiton	9902800	PSEUDOBROMUS K.Schum.	
patens Gand.	L	<i>africanus</i> (Hack.) Stapf = Festuca africana	
V:87		<i>silvaticus</i> K.Schum. = Festuca africana	
PHACELURUS Griseb.	9900180		
franksiae (J.M.Wood) Clayton	KN		
G:267			
(<i>Ischaemum franksiae</i> J.M.Wood)			

RENDLIA Chiov.	9902941	obscura De Wit	KN,FS
altera (Rendle) Chiov.	KN	G:297	
G:281		<i>pabularis</i> Stapf = S. incrassata	
(<i>R. nelsonii</i> (Stapf) Chiov.)		pallide-fusca (Schumach.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb. L,M	
<i>nelsonii</i> (Stapf) Chiov. = R. altera		G:297, SCH:42, V:93	
RHYNCHELYTRUM Nees		<i>palustris</i> Stapf = S. incrassata	
<i>nerviglume</i> (Franch.) Chiov. = Melinis nerviglumis		<i>perberbis</i> De Wit = S. incrassata	
<i>nyassanum</i> (Mez) Stapf & C.E.Hubb. = Melinis nerviglumis		<i>phillipsii</i> De Wet = S. lindenbergiana	
nerviglumis		<i>phragmitoides</i> Stapf = S. incrassata	
<i>ramosum</i> Stapf & C.E.Hubb. = Melinis nerviglumis		<i>porphyrantha</i> Stapf = S. incrassata	
<i>repens</i> (Willd.) C.E.Hubb. = Melinis repens subsp.		<i>rudifolia</i> Stapf = S. incrassata	
repens		sphacelata (Schumach.) Moss var. sphacelata L,S	
<i>rhodesianum</i> (Rendle) Stapf & C.E.Hubb. = Melinis nerviglumis		V:95	
nerviglumis		sphacelata (Schumach.) Moss var. torta (Stapf)	
<i>setifolium</i> (Stapf) Chiov. = Melinis nerviglumis		Clayton L	
SCHISMUS P.Beauv.	9904050	G:299, SCH:41, V:96	
barbatus (Loefl. ex L.) Thell.	L	(<i>S. flabellata</i> Stapf subsp. <i>natalensis</i> De Wit)	
G:287		(<i>S. homblei</i> De Willd.)	
SCHIZACHYRIUM Nees	9900680	(<i>S. torta</i> Stapf)	
sanguineum (Retz.) Alst.	KN	<i>torta</i> Stapf = S. sphacelata	
V:89		verticillata (L.) P.Beauv.	L
(<i>S. semiberbe</i> Nees)		SCH:41	
<i>semiberbe</i> Nees = S. sanguineum		<i>woodii</i> Hack. subsp. <i>bechuanica</i> De Wit = S. incrassata	
SCHMIDTIA Steud. ex J.A.Schmidt	9903610	<i>woodii</i> Hack. var. <i>woodii</i> = S. incrassata	
<i>bulbosa</i> Stapf = S. pappophoroides		SORGHUM* Moench	9900460
pappophoroides Steud. ex J.A.Schmidt	KN	<i>almum</i> Parodi = S. halepense	
G:291, V:201		* bicolor (L.) Moench subsp. <i>drummondii</i> (Steud.)	
(<i>S. bulbosa</i> Stapf)		De Wet	FS
SETARIA P.Beauv.	9901280	G:302	
<i>eylesii</i> Stapf & C.E.Hubb. = S. incrassata		(<i>S. sudanense</i> (Piper) Stapf)	
<i>flabellata</i> Stapf subsp. <i>natalensis</i> De Wit = S. sphacelata		* halepense (L.) Pers.	FS
<i>gerrardii</i> Stapf = S. incrassata		G:302	
<i>holstii</i> Herrm. = S. incrassata		(<i>S. almum</i> Parodi)	
<i>homblei</i> De Willd. = S. sphacelata		<i>sudanense</i> (Piper) Stapf = S. bicolor	
incrassata (Hochst.) Hack.	L	SPOROBOLUS R.Br.	9902830
G:296, V:91		africanus (Poir.) Robyns & Tournay	L,FS
(<i>S. eylesii</i> Stapf & C.E.Hubb.)		G:306, SCH:78, V:116	
(<i>S. gerrardii</i> Stapf)		(<i>S. capensis</i> (Willd.) Kunth)	
(<i>S. holstii</i> Herrm.)		<i>artus</i> Stent = S. mauritianus	
(<i>S. pabularis</i> Stapf)		<i>capensis</i> (Willd.) Kunth = S. africanus	
(<i>S. palustris</i> Stapf)		centrifugus (Trin.) Nees	F,M,S
(<i>S. perberbis</i> De Wit)		G:307, SCH:78	
(<i>S. phragmitoides</i> Stapf)		(<i>S. schlechteri</i> Schweick.)	
(<i>S. porphyrantha</i> Stapf)		discosporus Nees	L,F
(<i>S. rudifolia</i> Stapf)		G:308, SCH:78	
(<i>S. woodii</i> Hack. subsp. <i>bechuanica</i> De Wit)		fimbriatus (Trin.) Nees	L,FS
(<i>S. woodii</i> Hack. var. <i>woodii</i>)		G:309, SCH:78, V:246	
* italica (L.) P.Beauv.	F	(<i>S. fimbriatus</i> (Trin.) Nees var. <i>latifolius</i> Stent)	
J:107		<i>fimbriatus</i> (Trin.) Nees var. <i>latifolius</i> Stent = S. fimbriatus	
lindenbergiana (Nees) Stapf	L	fourcadii Stent	EC
G:296, V:114		G:309	
(<i>S. phillipsii</i> De Wet)		mauritianus (Steud.) T.Durand & Schinz	KN
nigrirostris (Nees) T.Durand & Schinz	L	G:310	
G:297, SCH:41, V:92		(<i>S. artus</i> Stent)	
		pectinatus Hack.	KN
		G:311, V:249	
		pyramidalis P.Beauv.	KN,FS
		G:311, V:203	

- schlechteri* Schweick. = **S. centrifugus stapfianus** Gand. KN,EC
G:312, V:250
- STIBURUS** Stapf 9904000
alopecuroides (Hack.) Stapf F,M
G:316, SCH:102
conrathii Hack. F,M
G:316, SCH:102
- STIPA** L. 9902630
dregeana Steud. var. **elongata** (Nees) Stapf KN,FS
G:317
neesiana Trin. & Rupr. EC
G:318
(*Nassella neesiana* (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth)
- STIPAGROSTIS** Nees 9902611
namaquensis (Nees) De Winter S
G:325
(*Aristida namaquensis* (Nees) Trin. & Rupr.)
uniplumis (Licht.) De Winter var. **neesii** (Trin. & Rupr.) De Winter S
V:251
zeyheri (Nees) De Winter subsp. **sericans** (Hack.) De Winter L,M,S
G:329
(*Aristida capensis* Thunb. var. *dieterleniana* Schweick.)
(*A. sericans* Hack. apud Schinz)
- STREBLOCHAETE** Pilg. 9901971
longiarista (A.Rich.) Pilg. S
- STYPPEIOCHLOA** De Winter 9903504
gynoglossa (Gooss.) De Winter KN,EC
G:330
(*Crinipes gynoglossa* Gooss.)
- TETRACHNE** Nees 9903270
dregei Nees L,F,M,S
G:332, SCH:94, V:175
- THAMNOCALAMUS** Munro 9904570
tessellatus (Nees) Soderstr. & R.P.Ellis L,F,M,S
G:333, SCH:112
(*Arundinaria tessellata* (Nees) Munro)
- THEMEDA** Forssk. 9900830
triandra Forssk. L,F,M,S
G:335, SCH:25, V:278, J:104
(*Anthistria imberbis* Retz.)
(*T. triandra* Forssk. var. *burchellii* (Hack.) Stapf)
(*T. triandra* Forssk. var. *hispida* (Nees) Stapf)
(*T. triandra* Forssk. var. *imberbis* (Retz.) A.Camus)
(*T. triandra* Forssk. var. *trachyspatea* Gooss.)
(*T. triandra* Forssk. var. *vulgaris* auctt., non Hack.)
triandra Forssk. var. *burchellii* (Hack.) Stapf = **T. triandra**
triandra Forssk. var. *hispida* (Nees) Stapf = **T. triandra**
triandra Forssk. var. *imberbis* (Retz.) A.Camus = **T. triandra**
triandra Forssk. var. *trachyspatea* Gooss. = **T. triandra**
- triandra* Forssk. var. *vulgaris* auctt., non Hack. = **T. triandra**
- TRACHYPOGON** Nees 9900780
capensis (Thunb.) Trin. = **T. spicatus polymorphus** Hack. var. *capensis* Hack. sensu Stapf =
T. spicatus
spicatus (L.f.) Kuntze L,F,M,S
G:137, SCH:23, V:98, J:101
(*T. capensis* (Thunb.) Trin.)
(*T. polymorphus* Hack. var. *capensis* Hack. sensu Stapf)
- TRAGUS** Hallerf. 9902740
berteronianus Schult. KN,FS
G:338, V:99
koelerioides Asch. L,F
G:338
racemosus (L.) All. L,F,M,S
G:338, SCH:75, V:100
- TRICHOLAENA** Schrad.
Tricholaena rosea Nees = **Melinis repens** subsp. **repens**
- TRICHONEURA** Andersson. 9903530
grandiglumis (Nees) Ekman var. **grandiglumis** L,F,M
G:343, SCH:96, V:253
- TRIRAPHIS** R.Br. 9903500
andropogonoides (Steud.) E.Phillips FS
G:346
- TRISTACHYA** Nees 9901740
hispida (L.f.) K.Schum. = **T. leucothrix**
leucothrix Nees L,F,M,S
G:348, SCH:51, V:208, J:113
(*Apochaete hispida* (L.f.) J.B.Phipps)
(*T. hispida* (L.f.) K.Schum.)
- UROCHLOA** P.Beauv. 9901100
mosambicensis (Hack.) Dandy KN
G:351, V:176
(*U. pullulans* Stapf)
(*U. rhodesiensis* Stent)
panicoides P.Beauv. L,F
G:352, V:177, J:105
(*Panicum helopus* Trin. var. *glabrescens* K.Schum.)
(*U. ruschii* sensu Chippind., non Pilg.)
pullulans Stapf = **U. mosambicensis**
rhodesiensis Stent = **U. mosambicensis**
ruschii sensu Chippind., non Pilg. = **U. panicoides**
- VULPIA** C.C.Gmel. 9904180
***bromoides** (L.) S.F.Gray M
G:354
***myuros** (L.) C.C.Gmel. L,F,M
G:355, SCH:107
- ZEA*** L. 9900080
***mays** L. L,F,M,S

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9900370	<i>Imperata</i> Cirillo	9902630	<i>Stipa</i> L.
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9900680	<i>Schizachyrium</i> Nees	9902860	<i>Eragrostis</i> Wolf
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9900720	<i>Cymbopogon</i> Spreng.	9902941	<i>Rendlia</i> Chiov.
9900730	<i>Hyparrhenia</i> E.Fourn.	9902942	<i>Catalepis</i> Stapf & Stent
9900750	<i>Monocymbium</i> Stapf	9902960	<i>Cynodon</i> Rich.
9900780	<i>Trachypogon</i> Nees	9902980	<i>Harpochloa</i> Kunth
9900800	<i>Heteropogon</i> Pers.	9902990	<i>Ctenium</i> Panz.
9900810	<i>Diheteropogon</i> (Hack.) Stapf	9903010	<i>Chloris</i> Sw.
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9901150	<i>Oplismenus</i> P.Beauv.	9903500	<i>Triraphis</i> R.Br.
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9901730	<i>Arundinella</i> Raddi	9903980	<i>Dactylis</i> L.
9901740	<i>Tristachya</i> Nees	9904000	<i>Stiburus</i> Stapf
9901751	<i>Loudetia</i> Steud.	9904040	<i>Briza</i> L.
9901850	<i>Aira</i> L.	9904050	<i>Schismus</i> P.Beauv.
9901890	<i>Deschampsia</i> P.Beauv.	9904070	<i>Poa</i> L.
9901920	<i>Holcus</i> L.	9904100	<i>Colpodium</i> Trin.
9901950	<i>Avena</i> L.	9904170	<i>Festuca</i> L.
9901970	<i>Helictotrichon</i> Schult.	9904180	<i>Vulpia</i> C.C.Gmel.
9901971	<i>Streblochaete</i> Pilg.	9904280	<i>Bromus</i> L.
9902043	<i>Merxmuellera</i> Conert	9904320	<i>Brachypodium</i> P.Beauv.
9902044	<i>Karoochloa</i> De Winter	9904330	<i>Lolium</i> L.
9902050	<i>Pentaschistis</i> (Nees) Spach	9904510	<i>Hordeum</i> L.
9902110	<i>Cortaderia</i> Stapf	9904570	<i>Thamnocalamus</i> Munro
9902130	<i>Arundo</i> L.		

About SABONET

This publication is a product of the Southern African Botanical Diversity Network (SABONET), a programme aimed at strengthening the level of botanical expertise, expanding and improving herbarium and botanic garden collections, and fostering closer collaborative links among botanists in the southern African subcontinent.

The main objective of SABONET is to develop a strong core of professional botanists, taxonomists, horticulturists, and plant diversity specialists within the ten countries of southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). This core group will be competent to inventory, monitor, evaluate, and conserve the botanical diversity of the region in the face of specific development challenges, and to respond to the technical and scientific needs of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

To enhance the human resource capacity and infrastructure available in the region, SABONET offers training courses, workshops, and collaborative expeditions in under-collected areas. The programme produces a newsletter, *SABONET News*, and a series of occasional publications, the *Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report Series*, of which this publication is part.

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