

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Graderia linearifolia L. E. Codd, sp. nov., *G. subintegrae* Mast. affinis, sed foliis linearibus glabris, plantis parvioribus compactioribus differt.

Herba compacta perennis 7–14 cm diam. *Caules* prostrati glabri tenues 4–11 cm longi. *Folia* opposita vel subopposita secunda linearia glabra 1·0–1·6 cm longa 1 mm lata, margine revoluta integro. *Flores* in axillis solitarii, pedicellis 2–3 mm longis, bracteolis 2 linearibus 4–5 mm longis. *Calyx* infundibuliformis aequaliter 5-dentatus 6–7 mm longus, tubo 3–3·5 mm longo, dentibus ovato-triangularibus 3–3·5 mm longis. *Corolla* infundibuliformis rosea, siccitate nigra, 1·6–2 cm longa ad osculum 1·4–1·8 cm lata; tubus 1·1–1·3 cm longus, lobis subpatentibus late rotundatis 5–7 mm longis 5–7 mm latis. *Stamina* 4 inclusa didynama; antherae 2-loculares, loculis 2 mm longis. *Ovarium* ovoideum compressum 2 mm longum 2-loculare, ovulis numerosis; stylus filiformis 1·2 cm longus leviter exsertus, stigmatibus minute bifido. *Capsula* coriacea compressa ad apicem latior, apice dehiscens. *Semina* numerosa 1·25 mm longa, testa reticulata.

TRANSVAAL.—Lydenburg District: on top of Steenkampsberg, between Lydenburg and Draaikraal, flowering 18/10/57, Codd 9832 (PRE, holotype); fruiting 11/3/58, Codd 9855.

A compact, semi-woody, perennial herb with a thin, woody rootstock, branching from the base, forming small cushions 7–14 cm in diameter. *Stems* mainly prostrate, glabrous, slender, somewhat quadrangular, 4–11 cm long. *Leaves* crowded, opposite or subopposite or in whorls of 3 or 4, second, erect, glabrous, linear, scarcely narrowed at the base, 1·0–1·6 cm long and up to 1 mm broad, drying blackish; margin narrowly revolute, entire; median nerve prominent below, slightly impressed above. *Flowers* crowded towards the centre of the plant, solitary in the leaf axil; pedicels 2–3 mm long; bracteoles 2, linear, erect or subspreading, 4–5 mm long, inserted at or below the base of the calyx. *Calyx* funnel-shaped, equally 5-toothed, 10-nerved, 6–7 mm long at flowering stage, glabrous; tube 3–3·5 mm long; teeth ovate-triangular, acute, 3–3·5 mm long, each with a distinct median nerve. *Corolla* funnel-shaped, pink to rose-red, drying black, minutely and sparsely puberulous without, 1·6–2 cm long and 1·4–1·8 cm wide at the mouth; tube 1·1–1·3 cm long; limb somewhat spreading, 5-lobed; lobes subequal, broadly rounded, 5–7 mm long and 5–7 mm broad. *Stamens* included, didynamous; filaments slender, minutely puberulous below, the two shorter 4 mm long attached 5 mm above the base of the corolla tube, the two longer 7–8 mm long attached 2–2·5 mm above the base of the corolla tube; anthers 2-celled; cells diverging, oblong-falcate, 2 mm long, mucronulate, one cell narrower than the other. *Ovary* ovoid, compressed, glabrous, 2 mm long, 2-celled; ovules numerous; style filiform, glabrous, 1·2 cm long, exceeding the stamens, slightly exserted; stigma somewhat thickened, minutely bifid. *Capsule* included in the persistent calyx, woody, compressed, widening obliquely towards the apex, obscurely bilobed, one lobe acute with often the base of the style persisting, the other lobe rounded, dehiscing along the apex. *Seed* numerous, oblong, 1·25 mm long; testa reticulate. PLATE 1.

The genus *Graderia* was reviewed by Melchior in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berl. 11: 603 (1932), where four species were recognized, namely: *G. scabra* (L.f.) Benth., distributed from about George in the Cape through the eastern Cape Province, Natal, Swaziland, eastern Transvaal to eastern Southern Rhodesia; *G. subintegra* Mast., restricted to southern and eastern Transvaal; *G. iringensis* Melch., based on *Schlieben* 1414 from Tanganyika; and *G. fruticosa* Balf. f., recorded from Socotra.

To these a fifth species is now added, known as yet only from the top of the Steenkampsberg, on the road from Lydenburg to Draaikraal. Here it grows in sparse mountain grassland on poor, gravelly, quartzitic soil. It is readily distinguished from the other species by the dwarf, compact habit and the narrow, linear, glabrous leaves.

The flowers are smaller and, because of the short internodes, appear close together near the centre of the small cushions. The plants are inconspicuous and are easily overlooked except during their short flowering period in spring.

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