FABACEAE

A NEW SPECIES OF COELIDIUM (LIPARIEAE)

Of the twenty known species of the genus *Coelidium* Vog. ex Walp., seventeen have white, pink or purple flowers and only three are yellow-flowered (Granby 1980, 1987). A new species with ivory-yellow flowers was discovered recently.

Coelidium vlokii Schutte & Van Wyk, sp. nov., C. obtusilobo Granby valde affinis sed habitu valde maiore robustiore, floribus maioribus cremeis (in C. obtusilobo violaceis), apice carinae (rostro) purpureo atque lobis calycis acutis (non obtusis), glabris (in C. obtusilobo sericeis) differt.

TYPE.—Cape Province, 3323 (Uniondale): Uniondale commonage, S aspect of Fortkoppie, (-CA), 19-09-1990, Schutte 665 (PRE, holo.; BOL, JRAU, K, NBG, iso.).

Virgate multistemmed shrublet up to 1.0×0.8 m, sprouting from a woody rootstock. Branches slender, densely leafy; sericeous when young, glabrescent. Leaves alternate, sessile, simple, erect, linear to narrowly oblong with strongly involute margins, non-twisting, (2-)3(-7) mm long, up to 1 mm wide; apex acute; densely sericeous adaxially, glabrescent abaxially. Stipules minute. Inflorescences bifloral, decussate, axillary, aggregated in terminal clusters of up to 8 flowers. Bracts lanceolate, $1.5-2.0 \times 1.0$ mm, glabrescent; margins thinly silky. Bracteoles absent. Flowers sessile, 7-9 mm long, ivory-yellow with purple keel tip; glabrous. Calyx 5 mm long, greenish-

yellow, tubular with prominent basal hypanthium; upper two lobes fused higher up, glabrous; lateral and lower sinuses of equal depth; lobes triangular, acute, margins ciliate. Standard $7.0-8.5 \times 5.0$ mm; lamina widely obovate; apex emarginate; base somewhat indented; claw ± 2 mm long. Wing petals slightly longer than keel, 7 × 2 mm; lamina oblong to narrowly oblong, with distal part imbricate, pocketed; sculpturing upper central, 2 rows of intercostal lunae; claw ± 2 mm long. Keel petals 6.5 mm long, lamina half oblong-elliptic, auriculate, distinctly pocketed; apex obtuse; claw ± 2.5 mm long. Stamens 6.5 mm long; monadelphous, 4 short and 6 long filaments fused for $\pm \frac{1}{3}$ the length; anthers varying in size, alternately dorsifixed and sub-basifixed. Pistil \pm 7 mm long, sessile; style slender, slightly upcurved, glabrous; ovary uni-ovulate, densely sericeous. Young pods $8-9 \times 4$ mm, ovate, sericeous. Figure 5.

Judged by morphological similarities, the closest relative of *C. vlokii* is probably *C. obtusilobum* Granby, a species known only from the type specimen collected on the Kamiesberg in Namaqualand. *C. vlokii* differs from the latter in the larger and more robust habit, the larger creamyellow flowers with only the tip of the keel purple (flowers uniformly violet in *C. obtusilobum*), the glabrous calyx (sericeous in *C. obtusilobum*) and the acute calyx lobes (distinctly obtuse in *C. obtusilobum*).

C. vlokii is known only from the type locality at Uniondale in the southern Cape Province (Figure 6), where it

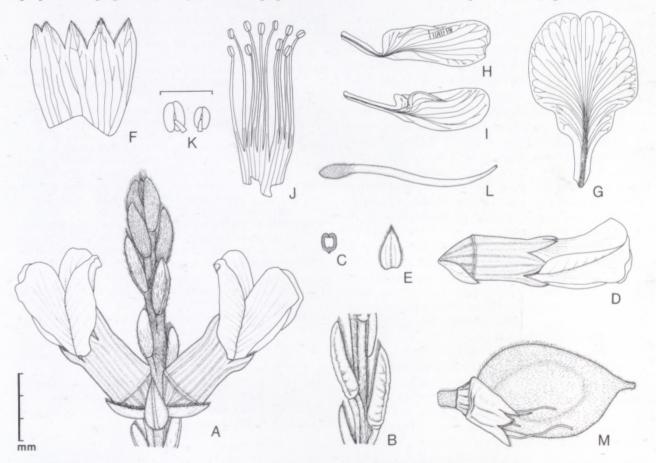


FIGURE 5.—Coelidium vlokii. A, flowering twig with young leaves, showing sessile flowers; B, mature leaves; C, leaf in transverse section, showing involute margins; D, flower in lateral view; E, bract; F, calyx opened out with upper lobes to the left; G, standard petal; H, wing petal; I, keel petal; J, stamens; K, anthers; L, pistil; M, young pod in lateral view (note that a short pedicel develops in the fruiting stage).

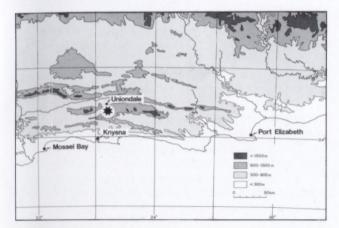


FIGURE 6. —The known geographical distribution of Coelidium vlokii.

is locally common in *Elytropappus-Eriocephalus* veld on clayish soil.

This distinct new species is named after Mr J.H.J. Vlok (Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conser-

vation), who has collected several rare and unknown legumes in recent years.

CAPE.—3323 (Uniondale): Uniondale commonage, S aspect of Fortkoppie, (—CA), 19-09-1990, Schutte 665 (PRE, holo.; BOL, JRAU, K, NBG, iso.), 19-09-1990, Schutte 661—664 (JRAU), 21-09-1991, Schutte 729 (JRAU); 1 km S of Uniondale, along road in poort, (—CA), 01-11-1990, Van Tonder 79 (JRAU).

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