

EXTINCT & THREATENED

ACANTHACEAE

Blepharis dunensis Vollesen

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Mining

Distribution: Zambézia, Nampula

Coastal sand dunes, 0–25 m. Eight records from four localities, including recent collections from Moebase and Moma.

Blepharis gazensis Vollesen

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza

Colophospermum woodland.

Blepharis swaziensis Vollesen

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation

Distribution: Maputo

Open bushland and grassland. Lebombo narrow endemic. Also in South Africa and Swaziland.

Blepharis torrei Vollesen

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa

Two collections from a locality in Mozambique (one from Tanzania). Acacia–Brachystegia boehmii wooded grassland on concrete-like clayey hardpan, altitude 875 m.

Duvernoia aconitiflora A.Meeuse

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Threats: Damming, agriculture

Distribution: Maputo

Forest margins, sometimes along rivers. It is probable that the Umbeluzi Dam has had an impact, the species could be extinct in Mozambique. One collection from Swaziland (Hlatikulu); also in South Africa.

AMARANTHACEAE

Celosia pandurata Baker

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Tete, Zambézia

Known from forests in central Mozambique.

ANACARDIACEAE

Lannea stuhlmannii (Engl.) Engl. var. *tomentosa*

Dunkley

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Tete, Manhica

Widespread in the Flora zambesiaca area.

Ozoroa gomeziana R. & A.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Known only from the type.

Rhus refracta Eckl. & Zeyh.

Status: VU D2

Distribution: Sofala

Found in deciduous forest. Also in South Africa.

ANNONACEAE

Hexabolus mossambicensis N.Robson

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa

Reported to be rare. Known only from about five localities in forest.

Xylopia collina Diels

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

It is found in open woodland or thickets and on termitaria at 200–810 m. Also in Tanzania.

APIACEAE

Centella obtriangularis Cannon

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Endemic to Chimanimanis, known from the Mozambique side. In wet grassy slopes or banks.

ASTERACEAE

Vernonia muelleri Wild subsp. *muelleri*

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimanis endemic. Also in Zimbabwe.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens psycantha Launert

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

Altitude of 800 m. Found in Brachystegia forest.

Impatiens psychadelphiodes Launert

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Agriculture

Distribution: Zambézia, Sofala

Impatiens salpinx Schulze & Launert

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Altitude of 1,550 m. In wet conditions. Also in Zimbabwe.

BIGNONIACEAE

Dolichandrone alba (Sim) Sprague

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation, harvesting

Distribution: Gaza, Maputo, Inhambane

Found in dry deciduous woodland, fringing forests or thickets on sandy soils mainly near the coast. This is a utilised species.

BOMBACACEAE

Rhodognaphalon mossambicense (A.Robyns)

A.Robyns

Bombax mossambicense A.Robyns

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Harvesting, collection

Distribution: Niassa, Zambézia

This species is apparently cultivated around Quelimane and the trunks are used for dugout canoes. Found in a variety of habitats.

CANELLACEAE

Warburgia salutaris Engl.

Status: VU A2cd

Threats: Harvesting

Distribution: Maputo

Common name 'chibaha'. Fairly common in southern Mozambique. Wide distribution range outside Mozambique but heavily utilised according to baseline reports. Global status is Endangered.

CAPPARACEAE

Maerua andradae Wild

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Niassa

It is found in low-altitude Acacia woodland.

Maerua scandens (Klotzsch) Gilg

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza

The species is known from dense Brachystegia woodland, apparently rather rare.

CELASTRACEAE

Elaeodendron fruticosum N.Robson

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane, Gaza

Known only from the thicket in coastal areas.

Maytenus mossambicensis (Klotz.) Blakelock var.

guruensis N.Robson

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Zambézia

Known only from two collections.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Sarcocornia mossambicensis Brenan

Status: EN B1B2c

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation, urban expansion, desiccation

Distribution: Inhambane

Apparently confined to a few salt marshes.

Sarcocornia natalensis (Bunge) A.J.Scott

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Threats: Habitat degradation, urban expansion, desiccation

Distribution: Maputo

Apparently confined to a few salt-marshes. Also in South Africa.

Suaeda sp. Caldeira & Marques 599

Status: EX

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation, urban expansion, desiccation

Distribution: Maputo

Known only from one specimen (collected in 1965)

which is known from salt marshes near the coast. The only taxon in this genus in the Flora zambesiaca region that grows near the coast.

COMBRETACEAE

Combretum caudatisepalum Exell & Garcia

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Niassa

Reported to be rare. Known only from about five localities in thickets.

Combretum stocksii Sprague

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia, Cabo Delgado, Niassa

In dense evergreen forest.

Pteleopsis barbosa Exell

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa

At low elevation in Acacia savanna.

COMMELINACEAE

Triceratella drummondii Brenan

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Nampula

Known only from two collections (Mozambique and Zimbabwe).

CONNARACEAE

Rourea minor (Gaertn.) Alston

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Sofala

Known only from a single collection.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Ipomoea venosa (Desr.) Roem & Schultes var. *obtusifolola* Verdc.

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation

Distribution: Maputo

Turbina longiflora Verdc.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane, Maputo, Gaza

In sandy soil at 310 m. It is a glabrous herb.

CRASSULACEAE

Crassula expansa Dryand. var. *longifolia* R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Crassula leachii R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Agriculture, habitat degradation

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Known from granite rocks. Known only from two collections.

Crassula maputensis R.Fern.

Status: EN B1B2c

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Maputo

Also in South Africa.

Crassula morrumbalensis R.Fern.

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Agriculture, habitat degradation

Distribution: Zambézia, Gaza

In the savannas of mountainous slopes.

Kalanchoe fernandesii Raym.-Hamet

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Fire

Distribution: Nampula

Known only from the type locality (1950). In xerophytic forest near the river or in open places in forests.

Pteroccephalus centenii Cannon

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica

This species is known only from the type specimen.

Found at the edge of a cloud forest dominated by

Podocarpus.

CUCURBITACEAE

Coccinia subglabra C.Jeffrey

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Found in coastal forest at 40–130 m. Known only from this locality.

DICHAPETALACEAE

Dichapetalum zambesianum Torre

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Zambézia

In deciduous and secondary woodland.

Dichapetalum mendoncae Torre

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

In mixed woodland.

EBENACEAE

Diospyros anitae F.White

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Known only from the type locality. Found in

Brachystegia woodland at 450 m.

ERICACEAE

Erica pleiotricha S.Moore var. *blaerioides* (Wild)

R.Ross

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

Found in damp places amongst rocks near summits of mountains at altitudes of 900–2,300 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

Erica pleiotricha S.Moore var. *pleiotricha*

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

Found in damp places among rocks near summits of mountains 1,800–2,400 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

Erica wildii Brenan

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Found in upland grassland and savanna and amongst rocks. Altitude 1,050–2,400 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Croton aceroides Radcl.-Sm.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Locally common on the margins of dry coastal forest in pallid sands. The species is known only from the type collection.

Croton inhambanensis Radcl.-Sm.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

This is a very distinctive species. It is known only from two collections. It is found on low-altitude coastal plains in dry sandy soils with *Androstachys johnsonii*.

Croton leuconeurus Pax subsp. *mossambicensis* Radcl.-Sm.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Euphorbia plenispina S.Carter

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Sofala, Inhambane

Known only from the type (Carvalho 1019 (1968)).

Found amongst lichens.

FLACOURTIACEAE

Homalium mossambicensis Paiva

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Zambézia

In lowland forest.

GESNERIACEAE

Streptocarpus brachynema Hilliard & B.L.Burtt

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Gorongosa endemic. On rocks or tree trunks in forest.

Streptocarpus grandis N.E.Br. subsp.

septentrionalis Hilliard & B.L.Burtt

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. On damp quartzitic rock in stream gullies. Also in Zimbabwe.

Streptocarpus michelmorei B.L.Burtt

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Also in Zimbabwe.

Streptocarpus myoporoides Hilliard & B.L.Burtt

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

LEGUMINOSAE: CAESALPINIOIDEAE

Icuria dunensis Wieringa

Status: EN A2c

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Harvesting

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

In large communities on sandy, coastal dunes. Forms nearly monospecific forests on older dunes in dry land. Confused with *Hymenaea verrucosa*. The timber is valuable but wood is not durable. Bark is stripped to make canoes. Known from a number of specimens.

LEGUMINOSAE: MIMOSOIDEAE

Acacia torrei Brenan

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Sofala

Found in savanna.

Entada mossambicensis Torre

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

A forest species.

Entada schlechteri (Harms) Harms

Status: VU A1cB1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Maputo, Gaza

Mimosa mossambicensis Brenan

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Tete

Xylia mendoncae Torre

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Known only from the type collection.

LEGUMINOSAE: PAPILIONOIDEAE

Rhynchosia chimanimaniensis Verdc.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Altitude of 1,500–1,900 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

LINACEAE

Hugonia elliptica N.Robson

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

Altitude of 150 m. Habitat unknown.

Hugonia grandiflora N.Robson

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa

Evergreen forest at 500 m. Also in Tanzania.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia cobaltica S.Moore

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Also in Zimbabwe?

LORANTHACEAE

Englerina schlechteri (Engl.) Polhill & Wiens

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo

LYTHRACEAE

Ammania elate R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

In marshy places of riverbanks.

Nesaea moggii R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Known only from the type. In freshwater swamps near the coast. Possibly known only from the type collection by Mogg 32410 (1965).

Nesaea pedroi R.Fern. & Diniz

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Nampula

In marshy places.

Nesaea pygmaea R.Fern. & Diniz

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Near the coast?

Nesaea ramosa R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Various habitats.

Nesaea ramosissima R.Fern. & Diniz

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa

In swamps and on riverbanks.

Nesaea spathulata R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Sofala

In wetlands in black soil. Altitude of 32 m.

MALPIGHIACEAE

Triaspis nelsonii Oliv. subsp. *canescens* (Engl.)

Launert

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo, Gaza

Apparently known only from Mozambique, although recorded very close to the South African border.

MALVACEAE

Hibiscus torrei Baker

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Human degradation, agriculture

Distribution: Niassa, Tete

Known from damp, humid places.

MELASTOMATACEAE

Dissotis angustifolia A. & R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Coastal area.

Dissotis pulchra A. & R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic, along streams and rock crevices.

Altitude of 1,650 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

Memecylon insulare A. & R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

On recent sandstones.

Pseudosbeckia swynnertonii (E.G.Baker) A. & R.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

Grows at 1,350 m altitude. Known only from a single collection (1964). Found in Brachystegia woodlands along the rivers. Also in Zimbabwe.

MONTINIACEAE

Grevea eggelingii Milne-Redh. subsp. *echinocarpa* (Mendes) Verdc.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Riverine forest. Also in Tanzania.

MORACEAE

Dorstenia zambesiaca Hijman

Status: VU D2

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Possibly a taxonomic problem. Reported to be one of the rarest Moraceae. The type is from Mozambique, collected by Müller & Pope 520 (1971). Also known from Tanzania and Kenya. In leaf litter of mixed evergreen forest.

OCHNACEAE

Ochna beirensis N.Robson

Status: VU B1B2cD2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Sofala

Known from deciduous woodland in evergreen scrub near sea level.

PASSIFLORACEAE

Adenia mossambicensis de Wilde

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Nampula

On granite; altitude of 450 m.

Adenia zambesiensis R. & A.Fern.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

POACEAE

Baptorhachis foliaceae (Clayton) Clayton

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Monospecific genus.

Danthoniopsis chimanimaniensis (Phipps) Clayton

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic in rocky places along streams.

Also in Zimbabwe.

Digitaria appropinquata Goetgh.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

Digitaria fuscopilosa Goetgh.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Digitaria megasthenes Goetgh.

Status: VU D2

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa, Zambézia

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala francisci Exell
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Manhica, Inhambane
 Open bush in white sand and on the edges of dense mixed woodland.

RHIZOPHORACEAE

Cassipourea obovata Alston
Status: VU D2
 Distribution: Cabo Delgado
 Known only from the type (collected in 1911).

RUBIACEAE

Anthospermum ammannioides S.Moore
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Near-endemic?
 Distribution: Manhica
 Chimanimani endemic. Found at forest edges. Known from very high altitudes. (2,300 m). In Zimbabwe, it is known from Stonehenge Plateau.

Anthospermum vallicola S.Moore
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Near-endemic
 Distribution: Sofala
 Known only from the summit of Mount Peni of the Chimanimanis in Zimbabwe. Altitude of 1,700–2,600 m. It is found in scrub dominated by Erica species.

Conostomium gazense Verdc.
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Gaza
 The ecology of this species is unknown.

Oldenlandia verrucitesta Verdc.
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Zambézia
 Thin soil over rock.

Spermacoce kirkii (Hiern) Verdc.
Status: VU B1B2cD2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Inhambane, Sofala
 Open shady places near the seashore. Often associated with mangroves.

RUTACEAE

Fagara schlechteri Engl.
Status: VU B1B2cD2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Threats: Habitat degradation
 Distribution: Maputo, Inhambane
 Coastal dunes.

SAPINDACEAE

Allophylus mossambicensis Exell
Status: VU B1B2cD2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane
 Forest, including sacred forest. Found in coastal dunes, mixed forests and forest margins.

Deinbollia borbonica Scheff.
Status: VU A2cB1B2bcD2
 Distribution: Nampula
 Recently recorded as being common around Moma in mining concession areas. Also in Tanzania, Kenya and Somalia.

STERCULIACEAE

Cola mossambicensis Wild
Status: VU A1a
 Endemism: Near-endemic
 Threats: Agriculture
 Distribution: Zambézia, Manhica
 The main subpopulations occur in Mozambique. In evergreen forest up to about 600 m (above this altitude replaced by *C. greenwayi*). The species is said to be rare. Apparently also in Malawi.

Dombeya lastii K.Schum.
Status: VU B1B2cD2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Zambézia

Dombeya leachii Wild
Status: VU B1B2D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Nampula
 On inselbergs.

Sterculia appendiculata K.Schum. ex Engl.
Status: VU A1ad
 Threats: Harvesting
 Distribution: Tete, Manhica e Sofala
 Under pressure for firewood, timber for local construction; regeneration difficult. Regarded as being of secondary quality. In coastal and riverine forest. Also known from Malawi (lower Shire River) and the former Tanganyika area. Modest reduction in the abundance of this species.

Sterculia quinqueloba (Garcke) K.Schum.
Status: VU A1ad
 Threats: Harvesting
 Distribution: Gaza, Inhambane, Manhica e Sofala
 Under pressure for firewood, timber for local construction, regeneration difficult. Regarded as being of secondary quality. Modest reduction in the abundance of this species. Grows in other countries.

TURNERACEAE

Tricliceras auriculatum (A. & R.Fern.) R.Fern.
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia
 On granitic rocks.

Tricliceras elatum (A. & R.Fern.) R.Fern.
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Nampula
 From savanna, xerophytic scrub on sandy soils.

Tricliceras lanceolatum (A. & R.Fern.) R.Fern.
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Manhica, Nampula
 In open Brachystegia forest or sandy or clay sands near the coast.

Tricliceras longipedunculatum (Mast.) R.Fern. var. *eratense* R.Fern.
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Distribution: Nampula
 Along river margins.

VAHLIACEAE

Vahlia capensis (L.f.) Thunb. subsp. *macrantha* (Klotzsch) Bridson
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic
 Threats: Damming
 Distribution: Zambézia
 Collected along sand banks.

VISCACEAE

Viscum littoreum Polhill & Wiens
Status: VU D2
 Endemism: Endemic?
 Distribution: Cabo Delgado
 Also possibly in Tanzania.

VITACEAE

Cissus bathyrhakodes Werderm.
Status: VU D2
 Distribution: Zambézia, Manhica e Sofala
 In two localities in coastal/central Mozambique. Also in Tanzania.

Cyphostemma barbosa Wild & R.B.Drumm.
Status: EN B1B2cC2b
 Endemism: Endemic
 Threats: Habitat degradation, urban expansion
 Distribution: Maputo
 The locality of this species is known to be degraded and under considerable human pressure.

Cyphostemma trachyphyllum (Werderm.) Descouings
Status: VU D2
 Distribution: Cabo Delgado
 One locality in northern Mozambique. In sandy soils, and also found in coastal Tanzania.

ZAMIACEAE

Encephalartos aplanatus Vorster
Status: EN A1acdB1B2abcd
 Endemism: Near-endemic
 Threats: Collection
 Distribution: Maputo
 Also found in Swaziland. This species was described from a population of about six individuals near the Swaziland–Mozambique border. Subsequently, several subpopulations have been found. There are at least 2,000 individuals remaining in the wild in Mozambique. More than 50% of the population has been poached. Age-class structure is skewed. Globally, this species is considered VU A1acdB1B2abcdeC2a.

Encephalartos chimanimaniensis R.A.Dyer & I.Verd.
Status: EN C2a
 Endemism: Near-endemic
 Threats: Collection
 Distribution: Manhica
 Chimanimani Mountain endemic, where it is associated with schist and quartzite at slightly higher altitudes than *E. manikensis*. The species is also known from Zimbabwe where it is now thought to be extinct. Global status is EN A1adC2a.

Encephalartos lebomboensis I.Verd.
Status: CR A1acdeB1B2abcde
 Endemism: Near-endemic
 Threats: Collection
 Distribution: Maputo
 Also known from South Africa and Swaziland. A very small proportion of the global distribution range is in Mozambique. Poor recruitment observed at the known subpopulations in Mozambique. The species is probably not more widely distributed in Mozambique. Most of the plants are old and scattered in their distribution. Globally, it is categorised as EN A1acdB1B2cdC2a.

Encephalartos munchii R.A.Dyer & I.Verd.
Status: CR A1dB1B2eC2bD
 Endemism: Endemic
 Threats: Collection
 Distribution: Manhica
 Known only from a single, very distinctive locality in Mozambique. The species has been heavily poached to

near extinction during the last few years. Only a few individuals remain.

***Encephalartos ngoyanus* I.Verd.**

Status: CR C2aD

Threats: Collection

Distribution: Maputo

The distribution of this species is centred in South Africa and Swaziland, and reaches the end of its range in southern Mozambique. Grows in a grassy habitat. No threats are evident at the known localities. Globally, it is categorised as VU B1B2c.

***Encephalartos pterogonus* R.A.Dyer & I.Verd.**

Status: CR A1dB1B2eC2bD

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Collection

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

The only known locality of this species is extremely inaccessible. Few individuals now remain at this locality as collectors have recently illegally removed many individuals.

***Encephalartos senticosus* Vorster**

Status: CR B1B2ae

Endemism: Near-endemic

Threats: Collection

Distribution: Maputo

This species is also known from South Africa and Swaziland. The population in Mozambique has declined to alarmingly low levels. Globally, it is considered as VU A1cd.

***Encephalartos umbeluziensis* R.A.Dyer**

Status: CR A2cB1B2abcde

Endemism: Near-endemic

Threats: Collection

Distribution: Maputo

It is usually found in hot, dry river valleys. Also known from Swaziland. Globally, it is considered VU A1cdB1B2cdC2a.

***Stangeria eriopus* (Kuntze) Baill.**

Status: VU C2bD1D2

Threats: Collection

Distribution: Maputo?

Locality fairly safe. Also known from South Africa. Global status is LR-nt.



Ribau granite hills are nodes for biodiversity. (Photo: J. Burrows)

LOWER RISK

ACANTHACEAE

Sclerochiton apiculatus Vollesen

Status: LR-lc

Distribution: Maputo

Common in vast numbers along roadsides in the rainy season. Also in KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). Limited global distribution.

ALOACEAE

Aloe ballii Reynolds

Status: LR-lc

Distribution: Manhica

Grows hanging down sheer rock faces. In South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Limited distribution range.

ANACARDIACEAE

Ozora reticulata (Baker f.) R. & A.Fern. subsp. *faveolata* R. & A.Fern.

Status: LR-nt

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Tete

Found in dense, xerophytic closed forest.

ANNONACEAE

Xylopia torrei N.Robson

Status: LR-nt

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Gaza, Inhambane

Dry forests and forest margins. Altitudes of 100–150 m. The shrub grows to about 2 m tall.

APOCYNACEAE

Adenium swazicum Stapf

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Maputo

Known from at least five localities. A Lebombo endemic. Also known from South Africa and Swaziland.

ASTERACEAE

Gutenbergia westii (Wild) Wild & G.V.Pope

Status: LR-nt

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Also in Zimbabwe. Found in woodland.

BORAGINACEAE

Cordia stuhlmannii Gurke

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Zambézia, Sofala

Found in thicket.

CAPPARACEAE

Cleome bororensis (Klotzsch) Oliv.

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Sofala, Maputo, Zambézia, Gaza, Inhambane

It is said that the species has an extensive range in Mozambique. Also in Tanzania.

COMBRETACEAE

Combretum lasiocarpum Engl. & Diels

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia, Niassa

In dry deciduous tree or shrub savanna at lower altitudes.

CRASSULACEAE

Kalanchoe hametiorum Raym.-Hamet

Status: LR-nt

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

The type is from Nampula, collected in 1963. Found amongst rocks.

DICHAPETALACEAE

Dichapetalum barbosae Torre

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Manhica e Sofala

Found in dry bush and on margins of rivers. Recently recorded in Tanzania.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Jatropha scaposa Radcl.-Sm.

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Sofala, Maputo

Known from several collections. Found along coastal plains in sandy soil. Seems to be widespread along the coast of Mozambique, but very little is known.

LEGUMINOSAE: CAESALPINIOIDEAE

Afzelia quanzensis Welw.

Status: LR-nt

Threats: Forestry exploitation

Distribution: Tete, Gaza, Inhambane, Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Zambézia

Over-exploitation for local construction industry and for exportation. Common names are 'chanfuta', 'kongouwa' and 'muoco'. The species grows in Tropical Africa (height to 35 m), but in Mozambique and KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa), it grows up to 20 m. Often the dominant species in deep sandy soil, mainly in sandveld forest. For the past 50 years, used extensively for the manufacture of plywood, panelling, parquet floors and musical instruments. A tree with a good shape can be obtained from seed after seven years. Found throughout Mozambique.

LEGUMINOSAE: MIMOSOIDEAE

Xylocarpus torreana Brenan

Status: LR-lc

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Inhambane

Found in deciduous woodland with Colophospermum mopane. This is a widely distributed species. Also in Zimbabwe, Zambia and South Africa.

LEGUMINOSAE: PAPILIONOIDEAE

Milletia mossambicensis Gillett

Status: LR-nt

Threats: Forestry exploitation

Over-exploitation for local construction industry and for exportation. Widespread in Mozambique.

Milletia stuhlmannii Taubert

Status: LR-lc

Threats: Forestry exploitation

Over-exploitation for local construction industry and for exportation. Widespread in Mozambique.

LORANTHACEAE

Agelanthus igneus (Danser) Polhill & Wiens

Status: LR-nt

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Also in Tanzania.

LYTHRACEAE

Nesaea linearis Hiern

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

Widespread in Mozambique. On clay soil.

MELIACEAE

Khaya anthotheca (Welw.) C.DC.

Status: LR-lc

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Gaza, Inhambane, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Niassa

Known from the following countries: Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

MENISPERMACEAE

Cissampelos hirta Klotzsch

Status: LR-lc

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane, Manhica, Maputo

MORACEAE

Milicia excelsa Welw.

Status: LR-nt

Threats: Forestry exploitation

The species is being heavily harvested and exported.

MYRTACEAE

Syzygium masukuense (Baker) R.E.Fr. subsp.

pachyphyllum F.White

Status: LR-nt

Distribution: Manhica

Found at 1,600 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

OCHNACEAE

Ochna angustata N.Robson

Status: LR-nt

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Sofala, Zambézia

The species is known only from Beira northwards in areas within 40 km of the coast

POACEAE

Cenchrus mitis Andersson

Status: LR-nt

Distribution: Nampula
Coastal bushland. Also in Kenya and Tanzania.

Eriochloa rovumensis (Pilg.) Clayton

Status: LR-nt
Distribution: Cabo Delgado
Also in Tanzania.

Panicum peteri Pilg.

Status: LR-1c
Distribution: Manhica
Also in Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Panicum pleianthum Peter

Status: LR-1c
Distribution: Maputo
From southern Mozambique coastal forest. Also in Kenya and Tanzania.

RUBIACEAE

Psychotria amboniana K.Schum. subsp. mossambicensis (Petit) Verdc.

Psychotria albidocalyx var. *mossambicensis* Petit
Status: LR-nt
Endemism: Endemic
Threats: Habitat degradation; human settlements
Distribution: Maputo
Endemic to dune vegetation and forest at not more than 150 m above sea level. This species possibly occurs over a wide area. It is found in a sensitive habitat.

SAPINDACEAE

Allophylus torrei Exell & Mendonça

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Endemic
Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Nampula
Brachystegia woodland and amongst rocks. Known from many herbarium collections.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Jamesbrittenia carvalhoi (Engl.) Hilliard

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Near-endemic
Distribution: Manhica e Sofala
Also in Zimbabwe.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum litoraneum A.E.Gonç.

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Endemic
Distribution: Inhambane, Maputo
At 200 m above sea level. In the littoral vegetation of dunes. Very close to the sea.

Solanum torreanum A.E.Gonç.

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Endemic
Distribution: Maputo
Type is from Matola collected by Balsinhas 1466 (1969). Known only from Maputo from several collections. In dry Acacia forest, on sandy/sandy-clay soils at low altitudes, growing in ruderal places. Fairly localised.

STERCULIACEAE

Cola clavata Mast.

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Near-endemic?
Distribution: Zambézia, Sofala
Poorly known taxon. Also perhaps in Malawi.

Sterculia schliebenii Mildbr.

Status: LR-1c
Distribution: Cabo Delgado
Also in Kenya and Tanzania.

TILIACEAE

Glyphaea tomentosa Mast. ex Oliv.

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Endemic
Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Niassa
Occurs in deciduous woodland.

ZAMIACEAE

Encephalartos ferox Bertol.f.

Status: LR-nt
Endemism: Near-endemic
Threats: Collection
Distribution: Maputo
Its characteristic habitat is wide coastal sand dunes although the species has been observed at a locality almost 150 km inland. The species may need to be monitored as many coastal dune areas in Mozambique are earmarked for development. Also known from KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa). Global status is LR-1c.

Encephalartos gratus Prain

Status: LR-nt
Threats: Collection

Distribution: Zambézia

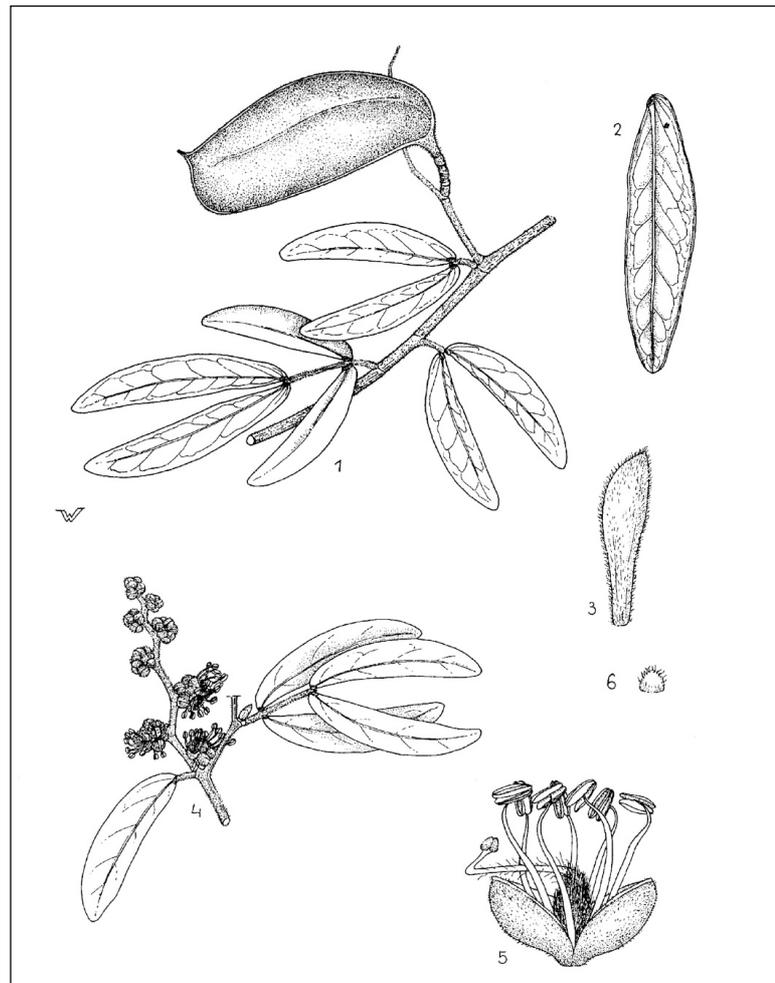
Many localities are well protected by landmines and poor road infrastructure. The biggest predicted threats are coffee and tea plantations, and possibly afforestation. Recruitment is very good. Past population declines are less than 10%. Also known from Malawi. Global status is VU A2cd.

Encephalartos manikensis (Gilliland) Gilliland

Status: LR-nt
Threats: Collection
Distribution: Manhica
Usually found on large granite inselbergs and only in river valleys in places associated with forests. It has a wider distribution than *E. chimanimaniensis*. Many unrecognised names have been given to this taxon, such as *E. tangwendle*, *E. bandulensis* and *E. chinahazany*, but these are treated as illegitimate names. Also known from Zimbabwe. Global status is VU A1cd.

Encephalartos turneri Lavranos & D.L.Goode

Status: LR-1c
Endemism: Endemic
Threats: Collection
Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Nampula
The species grows in shallow soils on steep, extremely inaccessible inselbergs. There are probably further subpopulations further inland. No threats are anticipated as areas around inselbergs are subjected to subsistence agriculture. Occurs in vast numbers.



Icuria dunensis (Fabaceae), a recently described monotypic tree genus from Moebase. It was described from a small coastal area that was earmarked for development. Many more species and genera await description not only in Mozambique, but in many other southern African countries. (Drawing: W. Wessels, permission obtained from J. Wieringa)

DATA DEFICIENT

ACANTHACEAE

Crossandra fruticulosa Lindau

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Maputo

Also from South Africa and Swaziland. Narrow distribution range.

Crossandra pinguior S.Moore

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Tete

Also from Zambia.

Crossandra pyrophila Vollesen

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa, Zambézia

Also from Malawi.

Ecbolium hastatum Vollesen

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza, Inhambane

Reported to be rare. Known only from two localities in bushland.

Sclerochiton coeruleus (Lindau) S.Moore

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica, Inhambane, Maputo, Niassa, Zambézia, Gaza

Dry semi-deciduous forest, often on margins; altitude of 10–450 m. Also known from eastern Zimbabwe.

Sclerochiton hirsutus Vollesen

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

Riverine forest; altitude 1,150 m.

ALOACEAE

Aloe hazeliana Reynolds

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Also in Zimbabwe. Collected in pockets of soil in rock fissures of altitudes up to 2,200 m.

Aloe howmanii Reynolds

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic, along the Zimbabwe–Mozambique border. Also in Zimbabwe. Grows hanging down on sheer rock faces. Altitudes of 1,600–2,000 m. Plants rarely survive in cultivation.

Aloe munchii Christian

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Altitude of 1,700 m. Also in Zimbabwe.

Aloe plowesii Reynolds

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic (known from the area along the border). Also in Zimbabwe. Grows in grass amongst sandstone boulders. Reynolds recognised two forms—shorter, narrow and more erect leaves at Martins Falls

(east of Point 71) and a more robust form at the head of 'Dead Cow Gulch'.

Aloe rupestris Baker

Status: DD

Threats: Urban expansion, habitat degradation

Distribution: Maputo

The species is found in tall bush and amongst Euphorbia and other trees. Also in South Africa and Swaziland.

Aloe suffulta Reynolds

Status: DD

Threats: Urban expansion, habitat degradation

Distribution: Maputo

The plant has a long inflorescence. Is a twiner.

Aloe wildii (Reynolds) Reynolds

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. The species has been said to be extremely common. Also in Zimbabwe.

AMARANTHACEAE

Celosia nervosa C.C.Towns.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa, Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo

Unclear whether it is more widespread and overlooked, or genuinely with a disjunct distribution. Known from a forest habitat.

ANACARDIACEAE

Lannea sp. Medonça 909

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Known only from the type that was collected in 1942. Reported to be rare in the wild. The herbarium material is insufficient for a formal taxonomic description. The young leaves and the inflorescence are similar to *L. antiscorbutia*.

Lannea sp. Torre & Paiva 12146

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Known only from the type that was collected in 1964. Grows at altitudes of 2,200 m. The taxon is reported to be uncommon in the wild. The taxon appears to be similar to *L. stuhlmanni*.

Rhus rehmanniana Engl. var. *longecuneata* R. & A.Fern.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo

Found on rocky hills. Last recorded in 1947. Apparently known only from the type collection.

ANNONACEAE

Polyalthia mossambicensis Vollesen

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

Found in forests.

Uvariadendron sp. Medonça 2558A

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Known only from the type collection (1944). The specimen consists of immature flowers; no fruits available. Grows in the margins of riverine forest.

APOCYNACEAE

Carissa praetermissa Kupicha

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia, Gaza, Inhambane

Reported to be rare; fewer than five localities. Known from forests and woodland interfaces.

Strophanthus hypoleucos Stapf

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

Found amongst rocks in woodland. Also in Tanzania.

ARECACEAE

Raphia australis Oberm. & Strey

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Maputo

Also in South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).

ASTERACEAE

Bothriocline morrballae (Oliv. & Hiern) O.Hoff.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa, Zambézia

In forests. Reported to be rare and known from fewer than five localities.

Bothriocline steetziana Wild & G.V.Pope

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa, Zambézia

Found amongst rocks in woodland. Reported to be rare and known from fewer than five localities.

Vernonia inhacensis G.V.Pope

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo

Found in forests.

BALSAMINACEAE

Impatiens balsamina L.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa

Known only from one collection.

CAPPARACEAE

Maerua acuminata Oliv.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

The species is apparently known only from the type collection; suspected to also occur in Tanzania. It is uncertain whether it was collected on the Tanzanian side or on the Mozambican side.

Maerua brunnescens Wild

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Sofala, Zambézia, Inhambane, Maputo

In low-altitude dryland, often with *Acacia* species.

Maerua schliebenii Gilg

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa

In forests and woodlands. Also in Tanzania.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Salsola sp. Mogg 29302

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation, urban expansion, desiccation

Distribution: Inhambane

The type was collected in 1958. Suspected to be known from an additional collection. Found in a coastal, saline habitat.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Ipomoea consimilis Schulze-Menz

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

In forests and bushland habitats. Also in Tanzania.

Ipomoea ephemera Verdc.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

Not known elsewhere. Found in bushland and pans, in dampish soil.

CRASSULACEAE

Crassula swaziensis Schonland var. guruensis R.Fern.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Zambézia, Nampula

In South Africa and Swaziland. Collected near rivers at 1,600 m.

CUCURBITACEAE

Coccinia fernandesiana C.Jeffrey

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

Found in forests, woodlands and thicket habitats. Also in Tanzania.

Eureiandra sp. R.Fern. & Perreira 242

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Known only from a single specimen collected in 1968. The specimen is sterile and in poor condition.

Momordica henriquesii Cogn.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa

In forest and Brachystegia woodland. Also in Tanzania.

Momordica sp. Torre & Paiva 9867

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Niassa

Known only from the type collection (1964). In Brachystegia woodland at altitudes of 280 m.

Peponium sp. Torre 5578

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia, Tete

Known only from two collections (Torre 5578 collected in 1934 and Perreira, Sarmanto & Marques 1720 collected in 1966). In moist grassland at 1,380–1,420 m.

CYCADACEAE

Cycas thouarsii Gaudich.

Status: DD

Distribution: Zambézia

Associated with the Zambezi Valley and coastline.

DICHAPETALACEAE

Dichapetalum deflexum (Klotzsch) Engl.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa, Manhica e Sofala

In bushland. Also in Tanzania.

Dichapetalum edule Engl.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa

In forests and thickets. Also in Tanzania.

Dichapetalum macrocarpum N.Krause

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

In Brachystegia woodland, bushland and thicket. Also in Tanzania.

EBENACEAE

Diospyros inhacaensis F.White

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo

In forests. Extends into KwaZulu-Natal (South Africa).

Diospyros sp. Torre, Correira & Ladeira 18965

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Tete

Known from a single specimen that was collected in 1973. Found in rocky places, on slopes at 867 m.

ERIOCAULACEAE

Eriocaulon infaustum N.E.Br.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica, Sofala

Found in rice fields. It is probably extremely common yet little known.

Mesanthemum africanum Moldenke

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Possibly also in Zimbabwe?

ERYTHROXYLACEAE

Nectaropetalum carvalhoi Engl.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Found in forests.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha sp. Torre & Correira 14410

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

Known only from this collection (1966). It is found in secondary forest consisting of Brachystegia boehmii, Julbernardia globiflora, Albizia adianthifolia and Milletia stuhlmanii on sandy clay soil. Altitude 40 m.

Croton kilwae Radcl.-Sm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Found in forests. Also in Tanzania.

Euphorbia clavifera N.E.Br

Status: DD

Distribution: Maputo

Known from a number of localities in Maputo Province.

Also in South Africa and Swaziland. Associated with the Lebombo Mountains.

Euphorbia graniticola L.C.Leach

Status: DD

Distribution: Manhica

Jatropha latifolia Pax var. subeglandulosa Radcl.-Sm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo

It was collected in 1948 and is known only from a single collection. It is found in wooded grassland.

Jatropha subaequiloba Radcl.-Sm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Found in swamps and woodlands.

Monadenium torrei L.C.Leach

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

In woodland amongst rocks. Also in Tanzania.

Phyllanthus medoncae J.F.Brunel & Radcl.-Sm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Found in grassland.

Tragia glabrata (Mull.Arg.) Pax & K.Hoffm. var. hispida Radcl.-Sm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo

It is not known from elsewhere. It is known from dry open bushland. Collected in 1940.

Tragia shirensis Prain var. glabriuscula Radcl.-Sm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

It is found in dry bushland. It is known only from the type collection. This variety occurs on the eastern limit of the range of the species.

IRIDACEAE

Tritonia moggii Oberm.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo

In woodlands near the coast.

LAMIACEAE

Aeollanthus viscosus Ryding

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Habitat unknown. Also in Zimbabwe.

Hemizygia flabellifolia S.Moore

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Chimanimani endemic. Also in Zimbabwe.

Plectranthus kapatensis* (R.E.Fr.) J.K.Morton*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

*Only known from the Chimanimanis in Mozambique.****Plectranthus psammophilus* Codd****Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Threats: Habitat degradation, urban expansion

Distribution: Maputo, Inhambane

Very localised in South Africa and Mozambique. No recent collections for Mozambique.

LEGUMINOSAE: CAESALPINIOIDEAE

Berlinia orientalis* Brenan*Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Found in forest and thicket. Also in Tanzania.

LEGUMINOSAE: MIMOSOIDEAE

Adenopodia schlechteri* (Harms) Brenan*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo, Manhica e Sofala

In thicket.

LEGUMINOSAE: PAPILIONOIDEAE

Aeschynomene aphylla* Wild*Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Manhica

*Chimanimani endemic. Also in Zimbabwe?****Baphia macrocalyx* Harms****Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

*Found in a variety of habitats. Also in Tanzania.****Indigofera fulgens* Baker****Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Inhambane, Gaza, Zambézia

*The type is from Mozambique/Tanzania in the Rovuma River area. Collected in 1861 by Kirk s.n. Grows in thicket and sandy soils at an altitude of 500 m. Unsure whether this species is known only from the type.****Indigofera kuntzei* Harms****Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado, Inhambane, Gaza, Zambézia

*In grassland. Also in Tanzania.****Millettia bussei* Harms****Status: DD**

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

*Also in Tanzania.****Tephrosia aequilata* Baker subsp. *namuliana*****Brummitt****Status: DD**

Distribution: Zambézia

Tephrosia forbesii* Baker subsp. *inhacensis**Brummitt****Status: DD**

Distribution: Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo

LOGANIACEAE

Strychnos myrtiloides* Gilg & Busse*Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

In woodland. Also in Tanzania.

LYTHRACEAE

Hionanthera graminea* R.Fern. & Diniz*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Nampula

*Not recorded since 1935, could have been affected by the development of Nampula Town. Found in swamps.****Hionanthera mossambicensis* R.Fern. & Diniz****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Nampula

*Not recorded since 1936, could have been affected by the development of Nampula Town. Found in swamps.****Hionanthera torrei* R.Fern. & Diniz****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Nampula

*Not recorded since 1937, could have been affected by the development of Nampula Town. In the soil, on rocks.****Nesaea gazensis* R.Fern.****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza

Mud in riverbed.

MALPIGHIACEAE

Thespesiopsis mossambicensis* Exell & Hillcoat*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

*Found in forest.****Triaspis suffulta* Launert****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Found in bushland.

MALVACEAE

Hibiscus rupicola* Exell*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Tete

Amongst rocks. Locality is a small area (mountain) in a rural setting.

MELASTOMATACEAE

Memecylon sessilicarpum* A. & R.Fern.*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

*Common around Moma in forests.****Memecylon sousae* A. & R.Fern.****Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

*Found growing in forest, bushland and thicket. Also in Tanzania.****Memecylon* sp. Mogg 32462****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

*Known only from the type (1965). The specimen does**not consist of fruit or flowers. Collected near the coast.****Memecylon* sp. Pedro & Pedrógão 5170****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

*Known only from the type (1948). The specimen is sterile.****Memecylon* sp. Swynnerton 1074****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

*Known only from the type that was collected in a forest (1906). The fruits of the specimen are immature.**Collected at 130 m altitude. Resembles *M. sousae* but the leaves are smaller and glossier.****Memecylon torrei* A. & R.Fern.****Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Found in a coastal area on termitaria.

MENISPERMACEAE

Tinospora mossambicensis* Engl.*Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Grows in forest. Also in Tanzania.

MORACEAE

Ficus muelleriana* C.C.Berg*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion, agriculture

Distribution: Manhica

*Known only from two localities in Mozambique; surrounding habitat is miombo (*Uapaca* and *Brachystegia microphylla*). Found on hilltops and slopes in sandy loams. The species is a climbing, scrambling fig. Also in Zimbabwe.****Ficus scassellatii* Pamp.****Status: DD**

Threats: Habitat degradation

Distribution: Sofala, Zambézia

Also known from Zimbabwe, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania and further afield. Possibly more widely distributed in Mozambique than in Zimbabwe. Mid-altitude, mixed semi-evergreen forest. Altitude of 1,000–1,850 m.

MYRTACEAE

Eugenia* sp. Wild, Goldsmith & Müller 6646*Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

15 m tall tree. Endemic to Haroni–Makurupini near the Mozambique–Zimbabwe border. Grows in forest habitats. Also in Zimbabwe.

OLEACEAE

Jasminium* sp. Torre 4438*Status: DD**

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Zambézia

*Known only from a single specimen (1942). Found in dense scrub on river margins.****Olea chimanimani* Kupicha****Status: DD**

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Also recorded from Zimbabwe. The only specimen for Mozambique is by Dutton 77 (1973) from the Chimanimanis. Known from scrub vegetation in quartzite cracks.

ORCHIDACEAE

Cyrtorchis glaucifolia Summerh.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Known only from Mozambique. Two specimens are cited, and this species is known only from Nampula Province in the vicinity of Ribáuè. It is epiphytic on Xerophyta, and found at an altitude of 500 m.

Disperis mozambicensis Schltr.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Sofala

The type is from the Pungwe River, collected in 1895 (Schlechter s.n.). Known only from the type collection. It is stated that the species is endemic. It was found growing amongst bushes on the riverbank.

Eulophia biloba Schltr.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Sofala

The type was collected in 1895 (Schlechter s.n.) Collected at 7 m above sea level. The species is known only from this gathering. It was found in coastal vegetation. It is known only from a photograph at Kew as the holotype was destroyed in Berlin.

Eulophia bisaccata Kraenzl.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

This species is known only from the description, which lacks a drawing or an exact locality. Known only from the type specimen and collected by Junod. No other information available.

Eulophia petersii Reichb.f.

Status: DD

Distribution: Tete

Occurring mainly in sandy areas and in swamps during rainy seasons.

Habenaria hirsutissima Summerh.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica

The type was collected 10 km from Mutuali by Gomes & Sousa, on the Mutuali–Malema Road in 1954. The species is known only from this collection.

Habenaria mossambicensis Schltr.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Inhambane

The type was collected 16 km from Beira in 1895. The holotype was destroyed in Berlin. It is not known from elsewhere.

Liparis hemipiloides Schltr.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Threats: Urban expansion

Distribution: Inhambane

The type was collected in 1898 from the Mozambique Company area at 25 Mile Station, in "primeval" forest at Dondo at 30 m. This species is incompletely known. The holotype was destroyed in Berlin.

POACEAE

Brachiaria sp. Ellis 6094

Status: DD

Distribution: Maputo

Also in South Africa and Swaziland.

Enneapogon sp. Ellis 5500

Status: DD

Distribution: Gaza

Occurs only on limestone in the Pafuri region (South Africa) and probably in the adjoining area of Mozambique. The genus is under revision.

Eragrostis sericata Cope

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Gaza/Inhambane, Niassa

The type was collected by Gomes and Sousa (1939) at an altitude of 30–100 m. Known from fewer than five collections. Not known from collections older than the 1930s. Found in sandy ground in dry forest. Distinctive densely, silky-villous basal leaf sheaths.

PODOCARPACEAE

Podocarpus falcatus (Thunb.) R.Br. ex Mirb.

Status: DD

Distribution: Gaza, Maputo

Southern Mozambique—Maputo River. Common names are 'msongo', 'mulatchen', 'um-koba'. Dioecious.

Widespread in the Western Cape forests (South Africa). This species is overutilised throughout its range. It is protected in the Maputo river areas. However, it is rare in Mozambique. Found in gallery forests.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala limae Exell

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

The type only is known.

Polygala torrei Exell

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Maputo

It is a perennial herb of dry pasture grass in dry open bush. Could be a weed?

RESTIONACEAE

Restio quartzitcola H.P.Linder

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Manhica

Also in Zimbabwe.

RHAMNACEAE

Ziziphus pubescens Oliv. subsp. *glabra*

R.B.Drumm.

Status: DD

Distribution: Gaza

This is a shrub or small tree up to 4 m tall. It is said to be rare.

RUBIACEAE

Buchnera namuliensis Skan

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Zambézia

In swamps.

Canthium racemosum S.Moore

Status: DD

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Also in Tanzania.

Coffea zanguebariae Lour.

Status: DD

Distribution: Niassa, Manhica e Sofala, Nampula

Also in Tanzania and eastern Zimbabwe.

Cuviera schliebenii Verdc.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

In forests. Also in Tanzania.

Cuviera tomentosa Verdc.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Also in Tanzania.

Oldenlandia sp. Torre & Correia 17482

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

In soil over rocks. Found growing with Entada.

Pavetta catophylla K.Schum.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

Found in forests.

Pavetta gracillima S.Moore

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

In forests.

Pavetta incana Klotzsch

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

In forests.

Pavetta klotzschiana K.Schum.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Possibly found in forests.

Pavetta mocambicensis Bremek.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Nampula

Likely to be on the mainland (Nampula).

Pavetta pumila N.E.Br.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

Possibly found in forests.

Pavetta revoluta Hochst

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

Possibly found in forests.

Pavetta tendaguruensis Bremek.

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

In forests and grasslands. Known from four localities. Also in Tanzania.

Pseudomussaenda mozambicensis Verdc.

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Collected amongst rocks. Known only from single locality.

Psychotria sp. Balsinhas 1376

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Inhambane

Known only from the type (1968). Found in littoral dunes.

Psydrax micans (Bullock) Bridson

Status: DD

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Also known from Tanzania.

***Psydrax moggii* Bridson**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Found in swamps and forests. No other information available.

***Spermacoce schlechteri* K.Schum.**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic?

Distribution: Nampula, Inhambane, Zambézia

There is a specimen from Tanzania with which it may be conspecific.

***Triainolepis sancta* Verdc.**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala

In woodlands and thicket.

RUTACEAE

***Teclea crenulata* (Engl.) Engl.**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Known only from a single collection (Stuhlmann 562).

***Vepris allenii* Comm. ex. A.Juss.**

Status: DD

Distribution: Niassa

It is recorded from the hills. It is known only from the north of Mozambique and possibly the old Tanganyika area. The species is known from dry deciduous forests, and has a very narrow distribution. Record by Daw 68 (1912) is possibly the only collection.

SAPINDACEAE

***Allophylus chirindensis* Baker f.**

Status: DD

Distribution: Manhica

Also in Zimbabwe. 15 m tall tree with a silver-grey bark. In medium-altitude evergreen forest.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Striga diversifolia* P.Lima**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Known only from a single locality.

SOLANACEAE

***Solanum litoraneum* A.E.Gonç.**

Status: DD

Distribution: Inhambane

The type is from Inhaca (Maputo) by Mogg 27597 (1957). The shrub is 0.2–1.0 m tall. Grows in littoral vegetation of dunes, in thickets or margins of dense bushland and bushes beside the seashore. Known from many collections.

STERCULIACEAE

***Cola discoglypsemnophylla* Brenan & Jones**

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

In forests. Known from fewer than five localities. Also in Tanzania.

***Hermannia micropetala* Harv.**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Gaza, Inhambane, Maputo

Habitat unknown.

TILIACEAE

***Grewia conocarpa* K.Schum.**

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Niassa

Coastal districts, either in thickets or in forest patches; collected along the Tanzanian border.

***Grewia hornbyi* Wild**

Status: DD

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Manhica e Sofala, Maputo

In woodland.

***Grewia limae* Wild**

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic?

Distribution: Cabo Delgado

Small tree of coastal woodlands. Possibly also in Tanzania.

VITACEAE

***Cyphostemma amplexum* (Baker) Descoings**

Status: DD

Endemism: Near-endemic

Distribution: Nampula

Altitude of 50 m. Also recorded in Tanzania.

GENTIANACEAE

***Faroa involucrata* (Klotzsch) Knoblauch**

Status: no status

Endemism: Endemic

Distribution: Nampula, Zambézia

Found growing amongst rocks.



Inhambitanga Forest, Mozambique. (Photo: J. Burrows)