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An annotated checklist of the vascular flora of Quiçama National Park, Angola

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Abstract

The Quiçama National Park (PNQ), located in Luanda Province, Angola, is one of the oldest protected areas in the country. Although some work has been done on the flora of the Park, up to now a comprehensive record of the vascular plant species has been lacking. The objective of the present study was to produce an inventory of the vascular plant diversity of PNQ, as well as to record the types of vegetation in which each species occurs, their habits, uses by local communities, common names, and conservation status. A total of 452 species were recorded, from 285 genera and 85 families. Two species are Pteridophytes, 99 are Monocotyledons, and 351 are Dicotyledons. The two largest families of the PNQ flora are the Fabaceae and the Poaceae. The Park hosts 14 species endemic to Angola, and one of them is restricted to this protected area. Of the 128 species with data on conservation status, 109 are considered of least concern, 13 are vulnerable, and six are endangered. Regarding useful plants, 237 species from 67 families were recorded. Of these, 196 are Dicotyledons and 41 are Monocotyledons. Most of them are used for medicinal purposes, the manufacturing of artefacts, and as sources of food.

Keywords: Biodiversity, conservation status, protected areas, southern Africa, useful plants

Resumo

O Parque Nacional da Quiçama (PNQ) localiza-se na Província de Luanda, Angola, e é uma das mais antigas áreas protegidas do país. Apesar de algum trabalho já realizado sobre a flora do PNQ, não se dispunha ainda de um registo das espécies de plantas vasculares que nele ocorrem. O objectivo do presente trabalho foi inventariar a diversidade da flora vascular no PNQ, bem como registar os tipos de vegetação em que ocorrem, os hábitos das espécies e os seus usos pelas comunidades locais, nomes comuns e estado de conservação. No total, registaram-se 452 espécies, de 284 géneros e 85 famílias; duas são Pteridófitas, 99 Monocotiledóneas e 351 Dicotiledóneas; as duas maiores famílias na flora do PNQ são as Fabaceae e as Poaceae. Há 14 espécies endémicas de Angola registadas no PNQ, das quais uma é exclusiva desta área protegida. Das 128 espécies com dados sobre estatuto de conservação, 109 são consideradas em estado pouco preocupante, 13 vulneráveis e seis em perigo. Relativamente aos usos das plantas, foram registadas 237 espécies de 67 famílias, 196 dicotiledóneas e 41 monocotiledóneas; as espécies mais referidas são usadas na medicina tradicional, no fabrico de artefactos e na alimentação.

Palavras-chave: Biodiversidade, estado de conservação, áreas protegidas, África Austral, plantas úteis

Introduction

Angola has a large diversity of ecosystems and a rich and diverse indigenous flora, with about 6 850 native vascular plant species recorded (Figueiredo *et al.* 2009). However, the number of species of vascular plants may be much higher; in recent years several species have been described from Angola and numerous new country-level records have been published (e.g., Catarino *et al.* 2012, Abreu *et al.* 2014, Darbyshire & Goyder 2019, Goyder & Gonçalves 2019).

Knowledge of the biodiversity in protected areas is essential to establish and refine species and ecosystem conservation strategies, and numerous studies have been conducted on the flora and vegetation of Central and Southern African protected areas (e.g., Daubya *et al.* 2008, Harris *et al.* 2012, Wursten *et al.* 2017), but very few in Angola (e.g., Gonçalves & Goyder 2016). Lists of species present in protected areas are important tools to fill knowledge gaps (Araújo *et al.* 2021), because, besides being fundamentally important in biogeographical analyses and conservation planning (Clark *et al.* 2011), they also provide information on the presence of endemic and threatened species, as well as of alien plants (Zietsman & Bezuidenhout 1999, Whipple 2001, Phiri 2005).

There are currently 14 protected areas in Angola, occupying about 13% of the country's surface area (MINADER/DNAF 2001, MINAMB 2018b), and distributed across distinct geographic and socio-economic zones. However, despite several recent vegetation studies conducted to support the expansion of Angola's protected area network (Huntley *et al.* 2019), detailed information on the flora and vegetation of most protected areas is still scarce.

The Quiçama National Park (PNQ, Fig. 1) is located in Luanda Province, Angola, and is one of the oldest protected areas in the country (Teixeira *et al.* 1967). It was created in 1959 with the main purpose of protecting the large wild fauna, as well as the ecosystems it encompasses (Huntley 1971, Huntley & Matos 1994).

Several faunal studies and inventories have been conducted in PNQ since the mid-20th century (Frade 1959, Huntley 1971, 1974, Crawford-Cabral 1989, Goetz & Coulon 2005, Braga *et al.* 2017, Groom *et al.* 2018). However, detailed information on the flora and vegetation of the entire PNQ area is so far limited to a few vegetation mapping studies (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, Huntley pers. comm. 2019). In recent decades, floristic and vegetation studies have been restricted to the northern region of PNQ, where several plant communities have been identified (Jeffery *et al.* 1996, Adão 2017). However, many of these studies are unpublished and therefore do not contribute to an improvement in ecosystem management, and conservation and sustainable use strategies for the Park's biodiversity.

In a pioneering study of the flora and vegetation of PNQ, Teixeira *et al.* (1967) produced Park-wide inventories in which 105 species representative of 40 families, were identified. The most speciose families recorded were the Acanthaceae, Asteraceae, Malvaceae, and Lamiaceae. In more recent studies in the northern zone of PNQ, Adão (2017) recorded 118 species belonging to 35 families, and ecologically 12 plant communities were grouped into two large groups: wetlands and drylands.

Several collectors collected herbarium specimens from different zones of PNQ. Most of this information has not been published, but the specimens are deposited in several Angolan (e.g., LUA, LUAI), Portuguese (e.g., COI, LISC, LISU), and other European and African herbaria. One of us (FM) has also collected a large number of herbarium vouchers as part of the scope of this study.

The main objective of the present work is to produce an inventory of the vascular plant diversity of the PNQ, as well as to record the types of vegetation in which they occur, the habits of the species (some have more than one), and their conservation status. In addition, uses of the plants by local communities and common names of the plants were also recorded as part of broader efforts to conserve the natural heritage associated with the flora of PNQ.

Study area

The Quiçama National Park (PNQ) is located in the province of Luanda, in the coastal area south of the Cuanza River, in the municipality of Quiçama, between the geographical coordinates 9°10' and 10°20' South latitude and 13°20' and 14°08' East longitude (Fig. 1). It has a total surface area of 9 960 km², and is bordered by the Cuanza River to the north, the Longa River to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and, to the east, by the national road that starts from the village of Cabala, and passes by Demba Chio, Mumbondo, and Capolo (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, MINADER/DNAF 2001, Groom *et al.* 2018, MINAMB 2019).

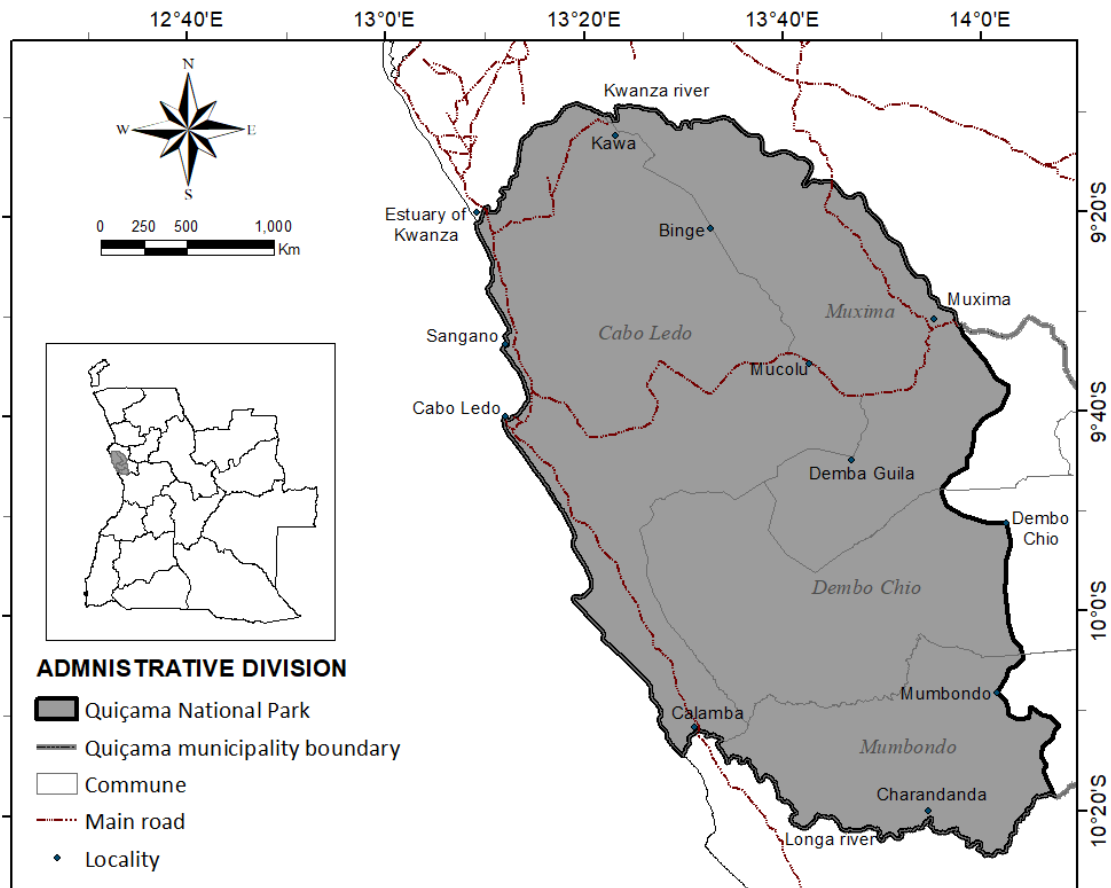


FIGURE 1. Location of the Quiçama National Park in Angola and main localities in the Park.

Climate

Two well-defined climatic seasons can be identified in the PNQ region: the rainy season, from November to April; and the dry or *cacimbo* season, from May to October (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, Diniz 2006, Groom *et al.* 2018). The average annual precipitation in the Park ranges from 400 mm on the coast to 700 mm inland, where the rainy season coincides with the hottest period of the year, with maximum precipitation occurring in March or April. The average annual temperature is about 21°C, the annual maximum occurring in March or April with temperatures between 25°C and 27°C, with the coldest months being June and July. Thus, PNQ presents a hot and semi-arid tropical climate, with increasing aridity towards the coastline (Diniz 2006).

Geomorphology and soils

The study area is within the geomorphological unit of the coastal strip of Angola, integrating the coastal peneplain zone where the altitude decreases from the central plateau zone to the coast, and to the sedimentary basins of the Cuanza and Longa Rivers. According to FAO (2014) nomenclature, two main soil types predominate in PNQ: Cambisols (“Musseques” soils), covering the plateaus in the northern region of PNQ; and Luvisols (“Catete” soils), in the escarpments, hills, and valleys of the south, with patches also occurring along the Cuanza River. Topographically, there are also “transition soils” of medium textures and brownish colour, distributed between Musseques and Catete soils. Fluvisols are found in the plains of the lower courses of the Cuanza and Longa Rivers, and Gypsisols, also called “brown limestones”, in the Muxima area (Teixeira *et al.* 1967).

Hydrography

The hydrographic network in PNQ is small, being dominated by the downstream sections of the Cuanza and Longa River basins. In addition, there are some torrential watercourses in the north of PNQ that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, and some tributaries of the Longa River in the south. Along the banks of the Cuanza and Longa Rivers several lagoons form in the floodplains and wetlands (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, Diniz 2006).

Vegetation

The PNQ has three main ecosystem types: (1) estuarine and coastal, (2) riverine, and (3) terrestrial, with various vegetation types featuring in each. The ecosystems are mainly related to the edaphic characteristics of the environment (Diniz 2002, 2006; Fig. 2).

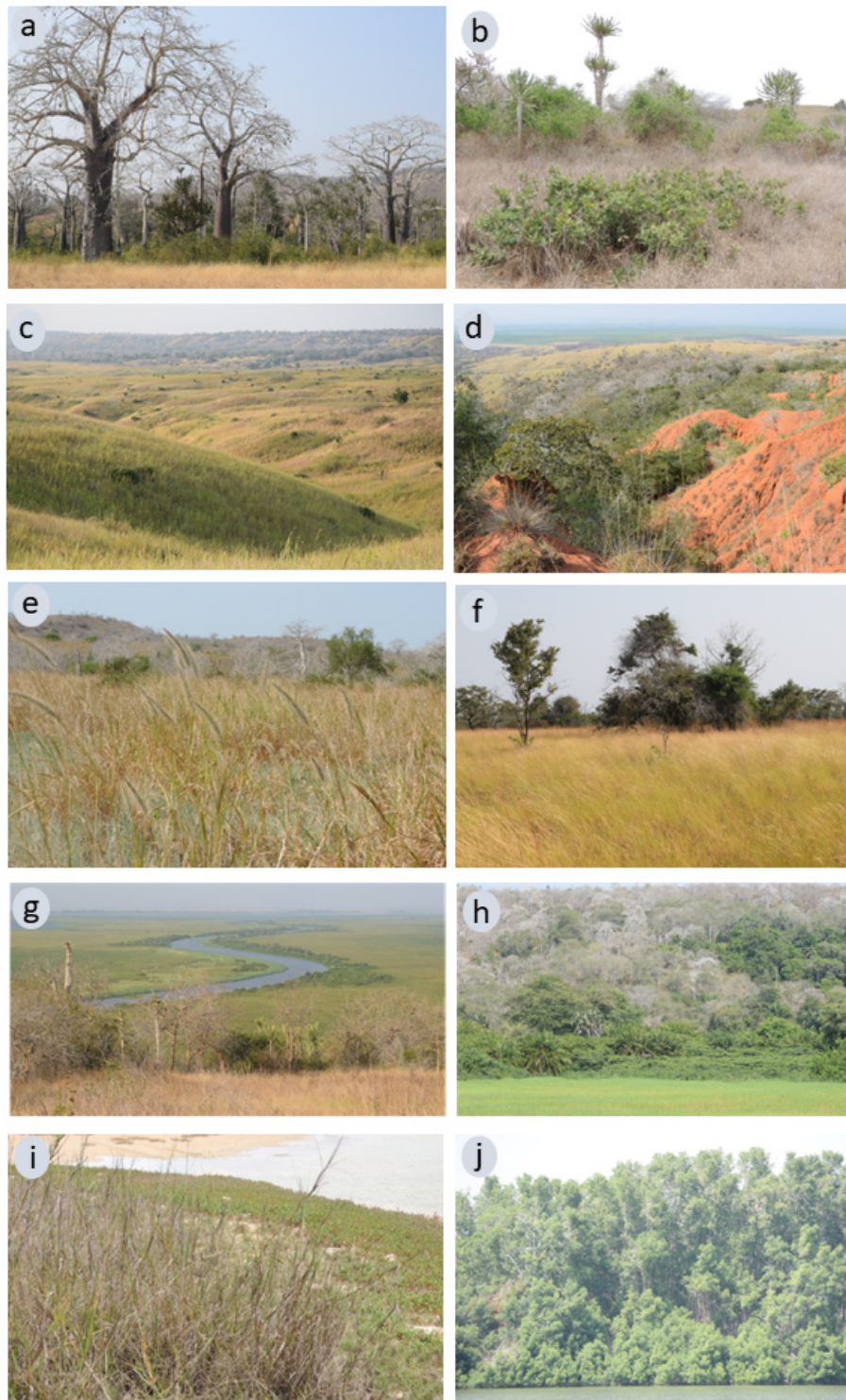


FIGURE 2. Landscapes and vegetation types at Quiçama National Park. **A.** Wooded savannah with *Adansonia digitata*. **B.** Mosaic of wooded savannah and thicket. **C.** Grassy savannah. **D.** Slope with thicket. **E.** Grassy savanna with *Setaria welwitschi*. **F.** Wooded savanna. **G.** Cuanza River shores with herbaceous vegetation. **H.** Herbaceous vegetation on the banks of the Cuanza River and slope with open forest. **I.** Coastal sands. **J.** Mangrove at the Cuanza River estuary, with *Rhizophora racemosa*. (Photographs by the authors).

Mangroves occur in the estuaries of the Cuanza and Longa Rivers with, typically, *Dalbergia ecastaphyllum* (L.) Taub., *Machaerium lunatum* (L.f.) Ducke, *Rhizophora racemosa* G.Mey., *Sarcocephalus pobeguini* Hua ex Pobég., and the shrubby fern *Acrostichum aureum* L. being well represented. The estuarine plains and coastal sands and dunes host herbaceous halophytic vegetation consisting mainly of *Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC., associated with *Cyperus maritimus* Poir., *Ipomoea imperati* (Vahl) Griseb., *I. pes-caprae* (L.) R.Br., *Sesuvium crithmoides* Welw., and *S. portulacastrum* (L.) L., as well as the grasses *Chloris flabellata* (Hack.) Launert, *Eragrostis prolifera* (Sw.) Steud., *Sporobolus pyramidalis* P.Beauv., and *S. virginicus* (L.) Kunth.

Forest galleries are found on the banks and in the beds of rivers, with the trees *Albizia glaberrima* (Schumacher & Thonn.) Benth. var. *glaberrima*, *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Lonchocarpus sericeus* (Poir.) Kunth ex DC., *Phoenix reclinata* Jacq., *Pterocarpus tinctorius* Welw., and *Raphia vinifera* P.Beauv. being well represented. Aquatic herbaceous vegetation in the river beds and hydrophilous grassy vegetation on the banks is host to species such as *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) Link., *E. pyramidalis* (Lam.) Hitchc. & Chase, and *Oryza barthii* A.Chev., as well as stands of *Cyperus papyrus* L. and *Typha capensis* (Rohrb.) N.E.Br. (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, Jeffery *et al.* 1996, Adão 2017).

In the plateau zones that cover a large part of the PNQ area, there are mosaics of wooded savanna, with *Adansonia digitata* L., *Euphorbia candelabrum* Welw., and *Sterculia setigera* Delile as some of the most common species. The understorey often consists of dense tree and shrub thickets that are difficult to penetrate, with *Balanites angolensis* (Welw.) Mildbr. & Schltr., *Combretum* spp., *Croton* spp., *Grewia* spp., *Lannea welwitschii* (Hiern) Engl., *Pteleopsis* spp., and *Ximenia americana* L. being common. Dry, open forests and grassy savanna, dominated mostly by *Setaria welwitschii* Rendle are also found on the plateau (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, Barbosa 2009).

Human population and economic activities

According to the most recent census (INE 2016), the population living within the PNQ consisted of 24 302 people, corresponding to an average of two inhabitants per km². There is a great heterogeneity of ethnolinguistic groups, with the current language being Portuguese, and the most widely spoken national languages being Kimbundu and Umbundu (INE 2016).

The majority of the resident population is native to the region and depends mainly on natural resources, through subsistence agriculture, extraction of woody and non-woody forest products, hunting, fishing, production of artefacts, and animal breeding (Teixeira *et al.* 1967, INE 2016, Groom *et al.* 2018). In the coastal area there are also some fishing communities composed mainly of immigrants originating from the north of the country and Cuanza Sul.

Material and methods

Bibliographic and herbarium search

Preparation of the checklist began by consulting the available bibliographic sources, namely Teixeira *et al.* (1967), Jeffery *et al.* (1996), and Adão (2017), as well as the database collection and botanical material deposited in the LISC and LUAI herbaria, respectively of Lisbon University, Portugal, and Centro de Botânica of Agostinho Neto University, Luanda, Angola [herbarium codes follow Thiers (2021)]. In order to track knowledge development regarding the vascular flora of PNQ, the collection dates and the names of the collectors who, individually or in teams, inventoried the flora of PNQ were recorded from specimen labels.

Field survey

In addition to previously collected specimens and published works, information and specimens collected by one of us (FM) during fieldwork in the Park were used to inventory the vascular flora. Data and vouchers were collected during two fieldwork campaigns that were conducted between 2015 and 2018. As part of the ethnobotanical work on the use of natural resources by resident populations, vouchers were collected and subsequently identified at LISC and LUAI herbaria. Also, vegetation plots were conducted on the main vegetation types of PNQ, with the collection of numerous herbarium vouchers. Sampling sites covered the entire PNQ and were sectioned taking the spatial representativeness of the plant communities and the accessibility to the study sites into consideration. During fieldwork, about 1 450 vouchers were collected and their characteristics recorded, as well as data on habitats, habit, geographical coordinates, altitude, and information on the uses of the plants by the resident communities and common names in Kimbundu, Kikongo, Umbundu, and Portuguese.

Specimen identification and data arrangement

Herbarium specimens collected during fieldwork were identified using available literature — Exell & Mendonça (1937, 1954, 1956), Keay (1954–1958), Torre (1962), Exell & Fernandes (1962, 1966), Hepper (1963, 1968–1972), Verdcourt (1963), Exell *et al.* (1970), Schelpe (1977), Torre & Gonçalves (1978), Clayton (1989), Lock (1989), Diniz (1993), Tuley (1995), Roux (2001), Costa *et al.* (2004), Brummit *et al.* (2007), Catarino *et al.* (2008), Heath & Heath (2009), Timberlake & Martins (2012), Van Wyk & Van Wyk (2013), and Van Oudtshoorn (2014) —, as well as by comparison with existing specimens in the herbarium of Centro de Botânica, Universidade Agostinho Neto, Luanda (LUAI), Angola, and in the LISC herbarium of the Lisbon University, Portugal.

Species nomenclature was based on Figueiredo & Smith (2008), as well as on the African Plant Database (2021) and World Flora Online (2021), used mainly to update accepted species names and to check for nomenclatural synonyms. For the inclusion of genera in families, the African Plant Database (2021) was followed.

Conservation status of the species was assigned according to Costa *et al.* (2009, 2019), MINAMB (2018a), and IUCN (2017). As for the territorial distribution of the species, besides the native species, two fundamental categories were considered: i) taxa endemic to Angola (E) according to Soares *et al.* (2007), Figueiredo (2008), and Figueiredo & Smith (2008), and ii) introduced and naturalized taxa (I) according to the World Flora Online (2021) and Figueiredo & Smith (2008).

For the data on the uses of plants by local communities, ten categories of uses were considered: artefacts, charcoal, construction, fibre, firewood, food, medicinal, phytochemical (e.g., poisons, varnishes, dyes), timber (for carpentry), and in rituals. In addition to some species whose use was mentioned previously (e.g., Adão 2017) or is reported on herbarium voucher labels, the uses of numerous plants were recorded during the fieldwork (i.e., in ethnobotanical interviews and referenced by the field informants).

Results

Diversity

For PNQ, 452 species of vascular flora were recorded. These represent 85 families and 284 genera. The number of species by major group predictably varies greatly; the Pteridophytes represented 0.4% of the species surveyed, the monocots 21.9%, and most species are dicots, 77.7% of the total recorded.

The two most speciose plant families in PNQ are the Fabaceae and Poaceae. The Fabaceae are represented by the highest number of genera (41) and species (69), and these are mostly woody species, including trees and shrubs. The Poaceae are represented by 35 genera and 59 species of which most are herbaceous, as just *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A.Rich.) Munro and *Phragmites mauritianus* Kunth are woody or sub-woody (Table 1). Other families with a high number of genera and species in the study area are all dicots: Rubiaceae (14 genera/19 species), Euphorbiaceae (12/19), and Asteraceae (11/14) (Fig. 3). Other families with numerous species recorded in the Park are the Cyperaceae, Combretaceae, and Convolvulaceae (13 species each); Malvaceae and Tiliaceae (12); Acanthaceae (10); Apocynaceae and Cucurbitaceae (9); Verbenaceae (8); Amaranthaceae, Capparaceae, Celastraceae, Lamiaceae, Solanaceae, and Sterculiaceae (7); and Anacardiaceae, Boraginaceae, Burseraceae, Loganiaceae, Moraceae, Phyllanthaceae, Vitaceae, and Commelinaceae (5 species each) (Table 1). Fifty-seven families are represented by fewer than five species each, accounting for 99 species or 21.8% of the total number of species.

Among the genera with the greatest diversity of species, *Grewia* L. (9 species), *Combretum* Loefl., and *Cyperus* L. (8 each), *Ipomoea* L. (7), *Eragrotis* Wolf and *Solanum* L. (6 each), *Commiphora* Jacq., *Ficus* L., and *Phyllanthus* L. (5 each) are the most represented, as well as *Acacia* Mill., *Croton* L., *Cordia* L., *Gymnosporia* (Wight & Arn.) Benth. & Hook.f., *Keetia* E.Phillips, *Milletia* Meisn., *Panicum* L., *Sansevieria* Petagna, *Sporobolus* R.Br., *Sterculia* L., *Strychnos* L., and *Tephrosia* Pers. (4 species each).

TABLE 1. Vascular plant taxa of the Quiçama National Park flora: distribution by families and genera, conservation status, habits, and known uses. (Conservation status: LC: least concern; VU: vulnerable; EN: endangered; DD: data deficient.)

Families	Genera	Species	Introduced	Endemic	Conservation status				Life forms						Uses											
					LC	VU	EN	DD	Tree	Shrub	Subshrub	Palm	Climber	Peren. herb	Ann. herb	Artefacts	Building	Charcoal	Fibre	Firewood	Food	Medicinal	Phytochem.	Rituals	Timber	
Pteridophytes																										
<i>Pteridaceae</i>	1	1			1						1															
<i>Thelypteridaceae</i>	1	1												1												
Dicotyledons																										
<i>Acanthaceae</i>	9	10									3			7											2	
<i>Aizoaceae</i>	3	4												1	3											
<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	6	7	1								1			3	3								1	2		
<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	4	5	2		1				5														2	4		
<i>Annonaceae</i>	1	2			2				1	1													2			
<i>Apiaceae</i>	1	1			1				1																	
<i>Apocynaceae</i>	7	9	2							4			3	2			1	1					1	3		
<i>Antoniaceae</i>	1	1								1																
<i>Aristolochiaceae</i>	1	2	1											2												
<i>Asteraceae</i>	11	14	2		4					3				2	9										7	
<i>Aviceniaceae</i>	1	1			1				1																1	
<i>Balanitaceae</i>	1	1			1					1							1		1			1				
<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	1	1							1																	
<i>Bombacaceae</i>	2	2				2			2								1		1		1	1	1		1	
<i>Boraginaceae</i>	2	5			4				2	3							1					4	3	2		
<i>Bursaceae</i>	1	5		1	4			1	3	2							3		1			2			1	
<i>Cactaceae</i>	1	1	1											1								1	1			
<i>Caryophyllaceae</i>	1	1													1											
<i>Capparaceae</i>	5	7	1		1					4			1		2							2	1	6		
<i>Celastraceae</i>	4	7			4				1	6			1				5	2				3	1	5		
<i>Chrysobalanaceae</i>	1	1								1												1	1			
<i>Clusiaceae</i>	1	1							1													1				
<i>Cochlospermaceae</i>	1	1					1		1															1		
<i>Combretaceae</i>	4	13			6	2	1		6	6		1					4	1	2		8	1	7		1	
<i>Connaraceae</i>	1	1								1																
<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	6	13	1		1								1	5	7							2	2			
<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	7	9	1											3	6							2	1			
<i>Ebenaceae</i>	2	4			1		1		2	2							2				1	3	2		1	
<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	12	19		1	10				3	13	1			1	1		1	4			3	3	6	1	1	
<i>Fabaceae</i>	41	62	4	4	17	5			23	18	1	2	14	4			15	2	1	4	12	4	32	3	1	5
<i>Hydnoraceae</i>	1	1												1								1	1	1		
<i>Lamiaceae</i>	6	8	1		1				1	1	1			4	1		1					3	8			
<i>Leeaceae</i>	1	1								1																
<i>Linaceae</i>	1	2		1						1			1												2	
<i>Loganiaceae</i>	2	5			3				1	4							2	1			1	3	4			
<i>Malvaceae</i>	5	12								1	2			9							2				5	
<i>Melastomataceae</i>	1	1													1											
<i>Menispermaceae</i>	2	3											1	2							1		3		1	
<i>Moraceae</i>	1	5			2				4	1							1					1	1			
<i>Myrtaceae</i>	1	1			1					1							1					1	1			
<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>	3	3	1							1				2											2	
<i>Nymphaeaceae</i>	1	2			1		1							2								2	2			
<i>Ochnaceae</i>	1	1			1				1																	
<i>Olacaceae</i>	1	2			1					2												1	1	1		
<i>Oleaceae</i>	1	3								3															3	
<i>Onagraceae</i>	1	2												1	1											
<i>Opiliaceae</i>	1	1								1																
<i>Phyllanthaceae</i>	1	5			2					2	3						1									
<i>Phytolaccaceae</i>	1	1											1											1		
<i>Polygalaceae</i>	1	1				1				1												1		1		

.....continued on the next page

TABLE 1. (Continued)

Families	Genera	Species	Introduced	Endemic	Conservation status				Life forms						Uses												
					LC	VU	EN	DD	Tree	Shrub	Subshrub	Palm	Climber	Peren. herb	Ann. herb	Artefacts	Building	Charcoal	Fibre	Firewood	Food	Medicinal	Phytochem.	Rituals	Timber		
<i>Polygonaceae</i>	1	3			1										2	1								2	1		
<i>Portulacaceae</i>	2	2													1	1								1	1		
<i>Ptaeroxylaceae</i>	1	1				1				1							1	1					1		1		
<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	1	1								1							1							1			
<i>Rhizophoraceae</i>	2	3		1			2			2	1						2	2									
<i>Rubiaceae</i>	14	19		4	6					2	11		3	3										1	1		
<i>Rutaceae</i>	1	1			1						1																
<i>Salvadoraceae</i>	2	2			1						2												1	1			
<i>Sapindaceae</i>	4	4			2					2			1		1								1	1	2		
<i>Sapotaceae</i>	1	1		1						1															1		
<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>	2	2												2											1		
<i>Solanaceae</i>	2	7	1		2							1		4	2								1	5			
<i>Sterculiaceae</i>	4	7			1	1				4		2			1		2	1		1				2			
<i>Tiliaceae</i>	3	12	1								9				2	1	4		6		6	6					
<i>Ulmaceae</i>	1	1								1							1			1			1		1		
<i>Urticaceae</i>	1	2													1	1									2		
<i>Verbenaceae</i>	6	7	2	1	1					1	1		1	3	1	1			1		2	3					
<i>Vitaceae</i>	3	5		1	1								4	1									1	3			
<i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	1	1												1													
Monocotyledons																											
<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	1	1													1											1	
<i>Araceae</i>	1	1	1												1												
<i>Arecaceae</i>	4	4	1		1	1						4					4	2		4		4	2		3		
<i>Asparagaceae</i>	1	3										3											3		1		
<i>Asphodelaceae</i>	1	2												2											2		
<i>Colchicaceae</i>	1	1			1																				1		
<i>Commelinaceae</i>	3	5			3									2	3								1	3			
<i>Cyperaceae</i>	6	13			6									12	1	4			4		1	4					
<i>Dracaenaceae</i>	1	4			1									4					2						2		
<i>Orchidaceae</i>	2	3												3													
<i>Poaceae</i>	35	59		1	9							1		39	19	5	9	3							4		
<i>Pontederiaceae</i>	1	1	1												1												
<i>Typhaceae</i>	1	1			1										1		1	1	1						1		
<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	1	1													1												
Total	285	452	25	16	109	13	6	1	75	111	17	4	24	147	72	69	25	7	30	37	66	177	6	7	11		
Pteridophytes	2	2			1									1	1												
Dicotyledons	224	351	22	15	86	12	6	1	75	111	15	21	78	48	55	13	7	16	37	60	154	6	3	11			
Monocotyledons	59	99	3	1	22	1						1	4	3	68	24	14	12	14		6	23		4			

Growth forms

As for growth forms, 219 herbaceous species were recorded (147 perennial and 72 annual), 100 shrubs, 69 trees, 4 palms, 23 woody or sub-woody climbers, and 13 subshrubs. However, some species have more than one habit, namely as trees or shrubs (e.g., some species of *Combretum*), as shrubs or climbers [e.g., *Calycobolus heudelotii* (Baker ex Oliv.) Heine subsp. *heudelotii*], or as annual or perennial herbs, depending mainly on the environmental characteristics of the habitat.

In the woody flora, the predominant families among trees are the Fabaceae (23 species), Combretaceae (6), Anacardiaceae (5), Sterculiaceae and Moraceae (4), and Burseraceae (3); among shrubs and subshrubs, the main families are the Fabaceae (17), Rubiaceae (11), Tiliaceae (9), Combretaceae and Celastraceae (5), Acanthaceae, Apocynaceae, Arecaceae, and Phyllanthaceae (4), and Asteraceae, Capparaceae, and Boraginaceae (3 species each). The families Apocynaceae, Asparagaceae, Rubiaceae, and Vitaceae are the most representative as woody and sub-woody climbers, with three species each.

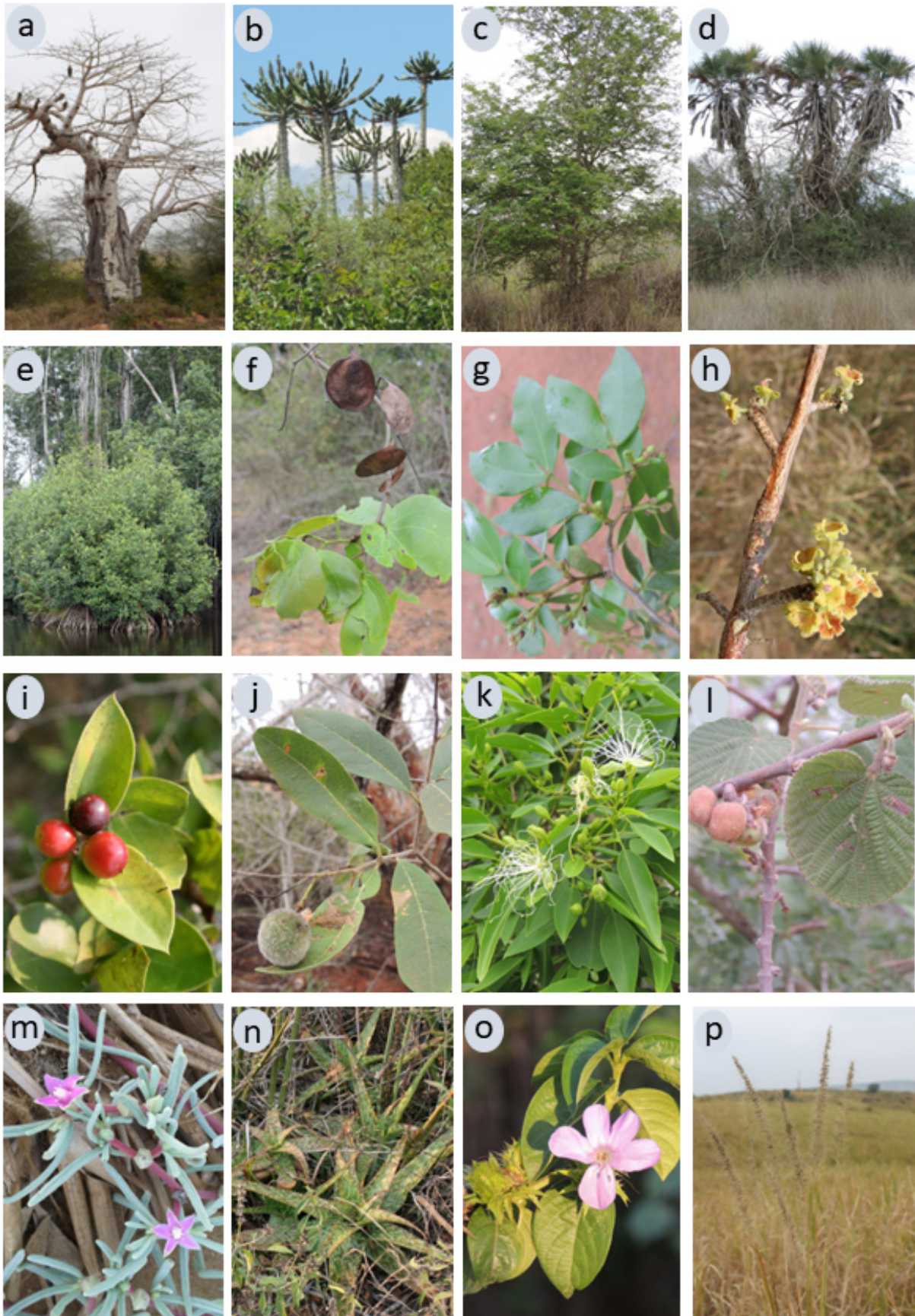


FIGURE 3. Selected species from the flora of Quiçama National Park. **A.** *Adansonia digitata*. **B.** *Euphorbia candelabrum*. **C.** *Acacia welwitschii*. **D.** *Hyphaene guineensis*. **E.** *Rhizophora racemosa*. **F.** *Guibourtia carrissoana* var. *gossweileri*. **G.** *Tessmannia camoneana*. **H.** *Sterculia setigera*. **I.** *Carissa spinarum*. **J.** *Boscia urens*. **K.** *Maerua angolensis*. **L.** *Grewia villosa*. **M.** *Sesuvium crithmoides*. **N.** *Aloe zebrina*. **O.** *Barleria elegans*. **P.** *Setaria welwitschii*. (Photographs by the authors).

Herbs are the best represented life form in the flora of PNQ, comprising 41 families in which the Poaceae dominates (58 species), followed by the Fabaceae (19), Cyperaceae (13), Convolvulaceae (12), Asteraceae (11), and Curcubitaceae (9).

Native, introduced, and endemic taxa, and species of conservation concern

Among the vascular flora of PNQ, 427 species are native, corresponding to 94% of the species diversity, and 25 species are introduced and naturalized, representing 6%. The Fabaceae, with the species *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit, *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr., *Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link, and *Tamarindus indica* L., is the family with the highest representation of introduced species.

Among the 452 species of vascular plants recorded in PNQ, 14 (3% of the Park's flora) are considered to be Angolan endemics, one of which, *Tessmannia camoneana*, is exclusive to this protected area. The two families with the greatest number of endemic species are the Rubiaceae (4 species), and Fabaceae (3).

The current study recorded 128 species (28% of the total) included in the IUCN red list (IUCN 2017), in the book *Plantas Ameaçadas de Angola* (Costa *et al.* 2009), in the Red List of Species of Angola (MINAMB 2018a), and in Costa *et al.* (2019). By threat level, 109 species are considered of least concern (LC), 13 are considered vulnerable (VU), and 6 are endangered (EN). The endangered species are *Cochlospermum angolense* Welw. ex Oliv., *Euclea divinorum* Hiern, *Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) C.F.Gaertn., *Nymphaea nouchali* var. *caerulea* (Savigny) Verdc., *Rhizophora mangle* L., and *R. racemosa* G.Mey. The families with the highest number of species with threatened status are the Fabaceae (22 taxa), Euphorbiaceae (10), Poaceae and Combretaceae (9), Rubiaceae and Cyperaceae (6), and Asteraceae, Boraginaceae, and Burseraceae (4).

It should also be noted that the species endemic to Angola that occur in PNQ were not assessed for conservation status, including *Tessmannia camoneana*, which is exclusive to this protected area.

Useful species

Regarding the useful plants, 237 species representing 67 families, and comprising about 52.4% of the vascular flora of PNQ were recorded. From these, 197 species are dicots and 40 are monocots. By use category, the most important ones were medicinal (177 species), artefacts (69), and food (66) (Table 1). The study also revealed that many of the species belong to two or more use categories.

Families that stand out with the greatest number of useful plant species and the greatest number of use categories are, respectively, the Fabaceae (38 species/9 categories), Poaceae (18/4), Tiliaceae (10/4), Combretaceae (9/7), Euphorbiaceae (8/7), and Loganiaceae (5/5). On the other hand, the families Ptaeroxylaceae, Typhaceae, and Ulmaceae, despite having only one species each, are conspicuous for their versatility, with a high number of uses, as are the cases of *Ptaeroxylon obliquum* (Thunb.) Radlk., *Typha capensis*, *Celtis africana* Burm.f., with four use categories each. *Myroxylon aethiopicum* (Thunb.) Loes. subsp. *aethiopicum*, *Philenoptera pallescens* (Welw. ex Baker) Schrire, and *Terminalia prunioides* M.A.Lawson can also be considered very versatile species, because five categories of use were cited for each of them.

Among the useful plants there are introduced and naturalized species, such as the palm *Elaeis guineensis*, and the trees *Anacardium occidentale* L., *Samanea saman*, *Spondias mombin* L., and *Tamarindus indica*.

The endemic species, *Setaria welwitschii* and *Commiphora mulelame* (Hiern) K.Schum., are used to make artefacts and to extract fibre and produce charcoal, respectively.

Discussion

The first plant collections held in LUAI and LISC recorded for PNQ are from the 1930s, although it is likely that some collectors worked in this area before that date (e.g., Figueiredo & Smith 2021). Also, no reference was found of specimens having been collected in the PNQ by two of the most prominent collectors of Angolan flora, F. Welwitsch and J. Gossweiler. If they actually collected specimens in the area, this absence of data may be due, for example, to the impossibility of correctly locating the collections or to changes in the names of the collection sites.

Until the 1960s the number of specimens collected was low, but from then on a significant increase of collections and new species was recorded, due in particular to the work by Teixeira and colleagues in the study of the Park's flora and vegetation. During the two decades after Angola's independence there was practically no work conducted in PNQ and no collections were recorded. Between 1996 and 2006 new floristic and vegetation studies were initiated to support

the Park's recovery plan and the creation of a special zone for the protection of large mammals, increasing the number of identified taxa. Flora sampling in PNQ has been intensified in recent years, with a significant increase in the number of both collections and species recorded.

The vascular plant flora recorded for PNQ in this work consists of 452 species of which more than 200 are new records for the Park. If compared to the Angolan checklist (Figueiredo & Smith 2008) with 6 850 species, the Park flora represents 6.6% of the national flora. The diversity of the flora of PNQ is largely related to the diversity of the ecosystems, and to the geological, topographic, and soil and climatic characteristics, as well as to the extent of human impacts.

Regarding vascular plants, Teixeira and his colleagues collected 141 species in the Park, while it is estimated that Jeffery *et al.* (1996) and Adão (2017) collected approximately 190 species in the northern section of PNQ.

Regarding the limited species richness in PNQ, Huntley (pers. comm., 2019) reasons that the coastal zone of Angola, being arid to semi-arid, has a moderate diversity of vascular plant species, despite the various vegetation types that occur there.

In the vascular flora of PNQ, Fabaceae is the largest family among the dicots. This representativeness is confirmed in other studies conducted in Angola (Figueiredo & Smith 2008, Harris *et al.* 2012, Gonçalves & Goyder 2016, Adão 2017, Revermann *et al.* 2017, Gomes *et al.* 2021). Poaceae is the most speciose family of monocots in the PNQ, consisting almost exclusively of herbaceous plants. The dominance of these families is justified by their ability to spread in different environments (Olson *et al.* 2001, Judd *et al.* 2002). The small number of pteridophytes can be attributed to the dry climate in PNQ.

Introduced species correspond to 5% of the flora of PNQ. Most of them are naturalized and used especially for food and medicinal purposes and have probably escaped from cultivation. Some of the introduced herbaceous species present at PNQ have already become invasive in Angola, such as *Chromolaena odorata* (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. and *Eichhornia crassipes* (Mart.) Solms (Rejmánek *et al.* 2016, MINAMB 2019, Lautenschläger *et al.* 2020).

Endemism and conservation

The endemic species represent 3% of PNQ flora, less than the endemism of 14.8% recorded for Angola by Figueiredo *et al.* (2009). Although these species are not considered threatened or vulnerable, *Tessmannia camoneana*, being restricted to PNQ, must deserve special attention to prevent its reduction or the degradation of its habitat. Also, *Commiphora mulelame*, used for the production of charcoal, might be threatened.

A large proportion of the species assessed for conservation status (48%) was considered to be of least concern. However, the group of taxa with vulnerable status includes mainly species of woody dicots with long life cycles, slow regeneration, and generally with multiple uses (timber, artefacts, firewood, construction, medicinal). It is therefore to be expected that the threats to these species come mainly from selective felling. *Cochlospermum angolense* and *Euclea divinorum*, marketed for medicinal purposes, are also considered vulnerable and their overextraction must be avoided.

Uses of plants by resident communities

The PNQ hosts human communities that have long interacted with the surrounding environment, building a body of knowledge about the use of natural vegetation for survival. This is reflected in the large number of species used for many purposes and in the large number of common names recorded. By category of use, medicinal, artefacts, food, firewood, construction, fibre, timber, rituals and beliefs, and phytochemicals stand out, in descending order. In PNQ, the medicinal use category is the one with the highest number of plants mentioned. Similar data regarding use categories were found by authors such as Vodouhê *et al.* (2009), Göhre *et al.* (2016), and Urso *et al.* (2016). Results obtained in the present study reflect that populations maintain the use of plants in their daily lives to combat diseases, and that they have a deep knowledge of their properties and effects. Several authors, such as Costa & Pedro (2013) and Catarino *et al.* (2019), consider the use of medicinal plants in the treatment and cure of diseases as an ancestral practice and the plants are often the most accessible, or even the only, therapeutic resource for many populations and ethnic groups.

The second most cited category was the use of plants to produce artefacts, with 69 species mentioned. This might be attributed to the large number of objects of different types used in rural daily life, such as household utensils, tools for agriculture, fishing, handicrafts, and toys. In this category, most species are woody dicots.

A similar number of plants (66 species recorded) are used for food. They are mostly dicots, and the fruits are the parts of the plant most generally consumed, but leaves, seeds, and some roots are also included in the diet.

Fibre are obtained from a considerable number of species and used to build houses and to make handicraft and tools and, to a lesser extent, textiles. In this class of use, the number of monocot and dicot species is almost identical.

Woody dicots are the most used species for firewood, construction, timber, and charcoal. This is in accordance with the results of Lucena *et al.* (2012) who report that the most important uses are related with the extraction of wood for energy and construction purposes. In this group, there was clearly a high number of species used for firewood, which can be explained by the fact that almost all dry or dead woody plants can be used for this. It is possible that the number of species used as fuel is even underestimated, because almost all woody plants can serve this purpose.

A few species, exclusively dicots, are used for phytochemical purposes, namely to make dyes and glues, as well as poison for fishing.

On the other hand, the scarce number of references to ritual uses and beliefs is probably due to the secrecy of these practices and consequent reluctance to mention their use or the abandonment of the practices that use them.

Conclusions

The results of this study provide one of the tools necessary for the development of management plans for the PNQ. The floristic results significantly increase the data available on the plant diversity of this protected area, and the additional data obtained complement the species catalogue with enhanced information of the uses, local names, and conservation and naturalized status of the vascular plant species recorded for the PNQ. However, given the size of the study area, the habitat diversity it comprises and the still modest collecting effort to date, the Park is likely to host more vascular plant species than those recorded here.

Vascular plant species are largely used by the local communities, which demonstrate significant local knowledge about the uses of plants resulting from a continuous interaction with nature and the transmission of knowledge between generations. On the other hand, this utilization may imply excessive pressure on the populations of the species used, especially on the woody species being harvested. It is expected that the dissemination of information about the useful plants, as well as the study of their ecology, will be essential to promote the sustainable management and use of natural resources in this protected area.

Knowledge of the PNQ's flora and, in particular, of the plants used by the resident communities, can also contribute to increased food security and income for local populations, reducing poverty and alerting them to the importance of the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. To achieve these goals, actions must be implemented to conserve the diversity of species and of their habitats and ecosystems, and to value the different ecosystem services provided by PNQ, in particular those concerning the local human communities. In this sense, it is important to integrate and involve them in conservation actions, thereby promoting the protection and transmission of knowledge about biodiversity in a way that empowers them to become the custodians of their natural heritage.

Checklist of the vascular plants of Quiçama National Park

Arrangement of the checklist

The checklist is arranged by grouping the species into three major systematic groups, namely Pteridophytes, Dicotyledons (Magnoliopsida), and Monocotyledons (Liliopsida). Families, genera, and species are arranged in alphabetical order in the respective groups.

For each species, the currently accepted name is provided along with its author attribution and, when appropriate, the endemic (^E) or introduced and naturalized status (^I) is indicated in superscript before the species names [e.g., ^I*Calotropis gigantea* (L.) W.T.Aiton, introduced; ^E*Tessmannia camoneana* Torre, endemic). When the identification of a species is in doubt, the genus name or specific epithet is preceded by "cf.". Species of uncertain identification cited in bibliographic sources have been checked, and those whose specimens could not be located or the names confirmed were excluded from this checklist.

The basionym (Bas.) and other names by which the species is known in the geographic area of PNQ (Syn.) are presented, using the African Plant Database (2021) as source.

Habit or habits (growth forms) of each species were recorded according to field observations and the information from herbarium labels. As for habitats, the types of vegetation in which each species occur in the Park were identified.

Local names (C.N.) recorded for plants that occur in PNQ in the national languages Kimbundu (kb), Umbundo (ub), and Kikongo (kk), as well as in Portuguese (pt) are presented.

Conservation status of each species was determined with the categories: critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN), vulnerable (VU), of least concern (LC), and data deficient (DD), according to Costa *et al.* (2009, 2019), IUCN (2017), and MINAMB (2018a).

For each species whose occurrence in PNQ is recorded for the first time, as well as for specimens that could not be identified to species level, the collector, collecting number, and herbaria where they are deposited are indicated.

When the occurrence of a species in PNQ was recorded in unpublished works of restricted access, the respective source is also mentioned [e.g., Jeffery *et al.* (1996), Adão (2017)].

PTERIDOPHYTES

PTERIDACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Acrostichum aureum L.

Perennial fern, subshrub, with upright rhizome, in mangrove and mangrove edges.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

THELYPTERIDACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Christella chaseana (Schelpe) Holttum

Bas.: *Thelypteris chaseana* Schelpe

Perennial, rhizomatous fern, in open forest on riverbanks and ponds, also in forest galleries.

F.Monteiro 521 (LUAI, LISC)

DICOTYLEDONS

ACANTHACEAE—9 genera; 10 species

Asystasia africana (S.Moore) C.B.Clarke

Bas.: *Isochoriste africana* S.Moore; Syn.: *Styasasia africana* (S.Moore) S.Moore

Perennial herb, in grassy savannah, wooded savannah, and coastal sands.

C.N.: dimozenze, kajilo, kagilo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 390 (LUAI, LISC)

Barleria elegans S.Moore

Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: ekete, hekete (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 269 (LUAI, LISC)

Blepharis cf. maderaspatensis (L.) B.Heyne ex Roth

Bas.: *Acanthus maderaspatensis* L.

Subshrub, in wooded savannah.

F.Monteiro 261 (LUAI, LISC)

Crossandra angolensis S.Moore

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah.

F.Monteiro 1159 (LUAI, LISC)

Dicliptera verticillata (Forssk.) C.Chr.

Bas.: *Dianthera verticillata* Forssk.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: kadalango, kangalango (kb).

F.Monteiro 278 (LUAI, LISC)

Ecbolium cf. clarkei Hiern

Subshrub, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: catetelo-ya-coco (kb); catetelo-pequeno (pt).
F.Monteiro 1326 (LUAI, LISC)

Hygrophila schulli (Buch.-Ham.) M.R.Almeida & S.M.Almeida
Syn.: *Barleria auriculata* Schumach.; *Hygrophila auriculata* (Schumach.) Heine
Perennial herb, in grassy savannah and wooded savannah.
Source: Adão (2017)

Neuracanthus scaber S.Moore
Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.
C.N.: kadalango, kangalango (kb).
F.Monteiro 279 (LUAI, LISC)

***Neuracanthus* sp.**
Subshrub or small shrub, in wooded savannah.
C.N.: jindungo da mata (pt).
F.Monteiro 1316 (LUAI, LISC)

Whitfieldia elongata (P.Beauv.) De Wild. & T.Durand
Bas.: *Ruellia elongata* P.Beauv.
Perennial herb, in wooded savannah.
F.Monteiro 1475 (LUAI, LISC)

AIZOACEAE—3 genera; 4 species
Gisekia africana (Lour.) Kuntze
Bas.: *Miltus africanus* Lour.
Annual, prostrate herb, in coastal sands and wooded savannah.
C.N.: lasolegea (kb).
F.Monteiro 1313 (LUAI, LISC)

Sesuvium crithmoides Welw.
Syn.: *Sesuvium mesembryanthemoides* Wawra & Peyr.
Annual herb, prostrate; coastal sands.
Source: Teixeira *et al.* (1967)

Sesuvium portulacastrum (L.) L.
Bas.: *Portulaca portulacastrum* L.
Perennial herb, prostrate, in coastal sands and mangrove fringe.
F.Monteiro 236 (LUAI, LISC)

Trianthema portulacastrum L.
Annual herb, prostrate, on coastal sands and disturbed sites.

AMARANTHACEAE—6 genera; 7 species, 1 introduced and naturalized
Achyranthes aspera L.
Syn.: *Achyranthes sicula* (L.) All.
Annual herb, in wooded savannah.
C.N.: ajidi (kb); cajiri (pt).
Uses: medicinal.
F.Monteiro 1088 (LUAI, LISC)

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) R.Br. ex DC.
Bas.: *Gomphrena sessilis* L.
Aquatic perennial herb, in riverbeds and river banks.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

L.Catarino 1897 (LUAI, LISC)

***Amaranthus spinosus* L.**

Annual weed, in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: gigolosso, gingolosso, tagalago (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to America.

F.Monteiro 270 (LUAI, LISC)

***Arthrocaulon macrostachyum* (Moric.) Piirainen & G.Kadereit**

Bas.: *Salicornia macrostachya* Moric.; Syn.: *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* (Moric.) K.Koch

Succulent subshrub, on coastal sands.

***Celosia cf. loandensis* Baker**

Perennial herb, in grassy savannah and wooded savannah.

C.N.: dilolo, diololo (kb).

F.Monteiro 271 (LUAI, LISC)

***Celosia trigyna* L.**

Annual herb, in savannah, open forest, and disturbed sites.

C.N.: dilolo, diololo (kb).

F.Monteiro 264 (LUAI, LISC)

***Tecticornia indica* (Willd.) K.A.Sheph. & Paul G.Wilson**

Bas.: *Salicornia indica* Willd.

Syn.: *Arthrocnemum indicum* (Willd.) Moq.

Perennial herb, in coastal sands and mangrove fringe.

ANACARDIACEAE—4 genera; 5 species, 2 introduced and naturalized

***Anacardium occidentale* L.**

Small tree, naturalized, in fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: cajueiro (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Brazil.

***Lannea antiscorbutica* (Hiern) Engl.**

Bas.: *Calesiam antiscorbutica* Hiern

Small tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: mukumbi (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 902 (LUAI, LISC)

***Lannea welwitschii* (Hiern) Engl.**

Bas.: *Calesiam welwitschii* Hiern

Small tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: mukumbi, umbi (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); VU (MINAMB 2018a)

F.Monteiro 621 (LUAI, LISC)

***Rhus tenuinervis* Engl.**

Small tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

F.Monteiro 986 (LUAI, LISC)

***Spondias mombin* L.**

Tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: jingenge (fruit), munguengue (plant) (kb); gajaja (fruit) (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Naturalized species, of ancient introduction, native to Tropical America.

F.Monteiro 1091 (LUAI, LISC)

ANNONACEAE—1 genus; 2 species

***Uvaria angolensis* Welw. ex Oliv.**

Small tree or shrub, in open forest and forest galleries.

C.N.: kafugiteia, kafugi-ya-nene, kafugi-ya-teke, mufuxi (fruit) (kb); banana-da-mata (fruit, pt).

Uses: food.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Uvaria welwitschii* (Hiern) Engl. & Diels**

Bas.: *Oxymitra welwitschii* Hiern

Climbing shrub or liana, in open forest and forest galleries.

C.N.: kafugiteia, kafugi-ya-nene, kafugi-ya-teke, mufuxi (fruit) (kb); banana-da-mata (fruit, pt).

Uses: food.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

APIACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

***Steganotaenia araliacea* Hochst.**

Small tree, in open forest.

C.N.: npundo (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

APOCYNACEAE—7 genera, 9 species; 2 introduced and naturalized

***Ancylobothrys cf. scandens* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Pichon**

Bas.: *Strychnos scandens* Schumach. & Thonn.

Woody climber, in open forest.

F.Monteiro 646 (LUAI, LISC)

***Calotropis gigantea* (L.) W.T.Aiton**

Bas.: *Asclepias gigantea* L.

Shrub, in disturbed sites.

Introduced and naturalized species, of Asian origin.

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

***Calotropis procera* (Aiton) W.T.Aiton**

Bas.: *Asclepias procera* Aiton

Shrub, in disturbed sites and near settlements.

C.N.: unfuqua (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Macaronesia, tropical and northern Africa, and Indo-China.

Source: Adão (2017)

***Carissa spinarum* L.**

Syn.: *Carissa edulis* (Forssk.) Vahl

Thorny shrub, in thicket, grassy savannah, and wooded savannah.

C.N.: canogonogo, gingongono, mugogono, mungongono, munogono, ngongono (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Cynanchum viminalis (L.) L.

Bas.: *Euphorbia viminalis* L.; Syn.: *Sarcostemma viminalis* (L.) R.Br. subsp. *viminalis*

Perennial herb, in open forest and thicket.

C.N.: kangondo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Secamone africana (Oliv.) Bullock

Bas.: *Toxocarpus africanus* Oliv.

Syn.: *Secamone platystigma* K.Schum.

Perennial herb, in open forest and thicket.

Secamone punctulata Decne.

Climber, in wooded savannah and open forest.

L.Catarino 1881 (LUAU, LISC)

Strophanthus kombe Oliv.

Shrub or woody climber, in open forest and forest galleries.

C.N.: bimba (kb).

Uses: artefacts, building.

Tavaresia angolensis Welw.

Perennial, succulent herb, in coastal sands.

ANTONIACEAE (LOGANIACEAE)—1 genus, 1 species

Usteria guineensis Willd.

Twining shrub or liana, in open forest and thicket.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE—1 genus; 2 species, 1 introduced

Aristolochia cf. albida Duch.

Herbaceous perennial climber, in savannahs, open forest, and riverbanks.

C.N.: kangululu (kb).

F.Monteiro 602 (LUAI, LISC)

¹***Aristolochia cf. elegans*** Mast.

Herbaceous perennial climber, on riverbanks and wooded savannah.

C.N.: kinhoko-nkoco, kinhoco-nhoco (kb).

Introduced and naturalized species, native to South America.

F.Monteiro 1352 (LUAI, LISC)

ASTERACEAE—11 genera; 14 species; 2 introduced and naturalized

¹***Ageratum conyzoides*** L.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah fringe; also in fallow land and farmland.

C.N.: kilongolongo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Tropical America.

Blumea axillaris (Lam.) DC.

Annual herb, on river and lake shores; also in disturbed sites.

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 487 (LUAI, LISC)

¹***Chromolaena odorata*** (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and forests fringes, on river and lake margins; also invasive in fallow land and

farmland.

C.N.: kongoxica (kb); sida (pt).

Uses: medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Tropical America.

Eclipta cf. prostrata (L.) L.

Bas.: *Verbesina prostrata* L.

Annual herb, on river and lake shores, can be weedy.

C.N.: kapoko, kijimua-jimua (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 1318 (LUAI, LISC)

Emilia coccinea (Sims) G.Don

Bas.: *Cacalia coccinea* Sims

Annual herb, on river and lake shores.

L.Catarino 1859 (LUAU, LISC)

Ethulia conyzoides L.f.

Annual herb, on river and lake shores.

C.N.: kilufu, kiduzu, kifufu (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 1266 (LUAI, LISC)

Grangea cf. anthemoides O.Hoffm.

Annual herb, on river and lake shores.

F.Monteiro 1485 (LUAI, LISC)

Gymnanthemum amygdalinum (Delile) Sch.Bip. ex Walp.

Bas.: *Vernonia amygdalina* Delile

Shrub, in open forest and on banks of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: muluhú, mululu, ululu (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Gymnanthemum coloratum (Willd.) H.Rob. & B.Kahn

Bas.: *Eupatorium coloratum* Willd.; Syn.: *Vernonia colorata* (Willd.) Drake

Shrub, in open forest and on banks of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: mululu, muluhú, ndongo, ndengo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Gymnanthemum thomsonianum (Oliv. & Hiern ex Oliv.) H.Rob.

Bas.: *Vernonia thomsoniana* Oliv. & Hiern ex Oliv.

Perennial herb, or shrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: ndela, ndolo (kb).

F.Monteiro 1318 (LUAI, LISC)

Lipotriche cf. scandens (Schumach. & Thonn.) Orchard

Bas.: *Buphthalmum scandens* Schumach. & Thonn.; Syn.: *Melanthera scandens* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Roberty

Perennial herb, prostrate, in moist places, riverbanks and disturbed sites.

C.N.: ngalakasa (kb).

F.Monteiro 547 (LUAI, LISC)

Pluchea dioscoridis (L.) DC.

Bas.: *Baccharis dioscoridis* L.

Shrubby, in damp places, river and lake shores.
C.N.: kitoko (kb).
Uses: medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Sphaeranthus angolensis O.Hoffm.
Annual, prostrate herb, on river and lake shores.

***Sphaeranthus* sp.**
Annual, prostrate herb, on river shores.
Teixeira 11970 (LISC039852.)

AVICENNIACEAE—1 genus; 1 espécie
Avicennia germinans (L.) L.
Bas.: *Bontia germinans* L.
Syn.: *Avicennia africana* P.Beauv.
Small to medium-sized tree, in mangrove.
C.N.: munjingue (fruit), patu (kb).
Uses: medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)
Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

BALANITACEAE (ZYGOPHYLLACEAE)—1 genus; 1 species
Balanites angolensis (Welw.) Mildbr. & Schltr.
Bas.: *Balanites aegyptiaca* var. *angolensis* Welw.
Thorny shrub or small tree, evergreen, in wooded savannah and thicket.
C.N.: kabanganji, kabangaxi, kabagaxi, kaxibage (kb).
Uses: artefacts, charcoal, firewood.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

BIGNONIACEAE—1 genus; 1 species
Markhamia tomentosa (Benth.) K.Schum. ex Engl.
Bas.: *Spathodea tomentosa* Benth.
Tree, in open forest.
C.N.: muluanda, mussumba, muzela-poko (fruto) (kb).
F.Monteiro 369 (LUAI, LISC)

BOMBACACEAE—2 genera; 2 species
Adansonia digitata L.
Large, deciduous tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.
C.N.: mbondo, mûcua (fruit) (kb); imbondeiro (pt).
Uses: fibre, food, medicinal, rituals.
Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019, MINAMB 2018a); however there are large populations of this species in PNQ.

Ceiba pentandra (L.) Gaertn.
Bas.: *Bombax pentandrum* L.
Large deciduous tree, in forest galleries and on banks of rivers and lakes.
C.N.: mafuma, mufuma (kb); mafumeira (pt).
Uses: artefacts.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); VU (MINAMB 2018a, Costa *et al.* 2019)
F.Monteiro 549 (LUAI, LISC)

BORAGINACEAE—2 genera; 5 species

Cordia africana Lam.

Syn.: *Cordia abyssinica* R.Br.

Small tree, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: kibuba (kb).

Uses: food, artefacts, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Cordia monoica Roxb.

Shrub, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: kizenze (kb).

Uses: food, phytochemical.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 1312 (LUAI, LISC)

Cordia ovalis R.Br.

Tree or shrub, in wooded savannah and forest gallery.

C.N.: mutamba cola, kinze (fruit) (kb).

Uses: food, phytochemical.

F.Monteiro 1018 (LUAI, LISC)

Cordia sinensis Lam.

Shrub, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: munzalonga, munzonzalungo (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 216, 461 (LUAI, LISC)

Ehretia angolensis Baker

Climbing shrub or liana, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

BURSERACEAE—1 genus; 5 species, 1 endemic to Angola

Commiphora africana (A.Rich.) Engl.

Bas.: *Heudelotia africana* A.Rich.; Syn.: *Commiphora africana* (A.Rich.) Engl. var. *africana*

Deciduous tree, in open forest and wooded savannah on slopes and hills.

C.N.: mulende, mufucaguiondo, mututu (kb).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal, timber.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Commiphora angolensis Engl.

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah on coastal slopes.

C.N.: mussonge-yo-tola, mussonge (kb); empuno, npuno (ub).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Commiphora mollis (Oliv.) Engl.

Bas.: *Balsamodendrum molle* Oliv.; Syn.: *Balsamea mollis* (Oliv.) Engl.

Tree, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: mgonguele, mongoguele, mungongole, mungongele (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 20217)

F.Monteiro 318 (LUAI, LISC)

^F***Commiphora mulelame*** (Hiern) K.Schum.

Bas.: *Balsamea mulelame* Hiern

Small, deciduous tree, in wooded hills, acacia groves, and gallery forest.

C.N.: mulela, mulelame, mulalama (kb).

Uses: artefacts, charcoal.

Conservation: DD (IUCN 2017)

Commiphora cf. pyracanthoides Engl.

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah on coastal slopes and hills.

C.N.: katutumiha (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 20217)

F.Monteiro 930 (LUAI, LISC)

CACTACEAE—1 genus; 1 species, introduced and naturalized

Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.

Bas.: *Cactus strictus* Haw.

Thorny perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah and disturbed sites such as cropland and fallows.

C.N.: pitela, cacto (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Tropical America.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Polycarpaea corymbosa (L.) Lam.

Bas.: *Achyranthes corymbosa* L.

Annual herb, in grassy savannah and disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 405 (LUAI, LISC)

CAPPARACEAE—5 genera; 7 species, 1 introduced and naturalized

Boscia urens Welw. ex Oliv.

Shrub, in wooded savannah and thicket; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: mosassanto, mututuia, mututunha (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Capparis erythrocarpos Isert

Erect or scandent shrub, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, open forest, thicket, and coastal slopes.

C.N.: katatumuna, kokola, konomena (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Capparis sepiaria* var. *subglabra (Oliv.) DeWolf

Bas.: *Capparis corymbosa* var. *subglabra* Oliv.

Climbing shrub or liana, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah and riverbanks.

C.N.: kalumbu, kalumbi (kb).

Uses: firewood, medicinal.

Capparis tomentosa Lam.

Thorny, twining shrub, in thicket, wooded savannah, and riverbanks.

C.N.: makolongolo.

Uses: food, firewood, medicinal.

Cleome spinosa Jacq.

Syn.: *Tarenaya spinosa* (Jacq.) Raf.

Annual herb, in hydrophilous vegetation.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Tropical America, sometimes cultivated as ornamental.

Teixeira *et al.* 11971 (LISC018029)

***Maerua angolensis* DC.**

Shrub or small tree, in open forest, grassy savannah, and wooded savannah.
C.N.: mudiangombe, mudi-ya-nongo (kb).
Uses: medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Sieruela rutidosperma* (DC.) Roalson & J.C.Hall**

Bas.: *Cleome rutidosperma* DC.
Annual herb, in open forest and disturbed sites.
C.N.: mussogonde, sassande (kb).
Uses: medicinal.
F.Monteiro 276 (LUAI, LISC)

CELASTRACEAE—4 genera; 7 species

***Gymnosporia buxifolia* (L.) Szyszyl.**

Bas.: *Celastrus buxifolius* L.
Small tree, in thicket and disturbed sites.
C.N.: munsongongo (kb).
Uses: artefacts, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Gymnosporia heterophylla* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Loes.**

Bas.: *Celastrus heterophyllus* Eckl. & Zeyh.; Syn.: *Maytenus heterophylla* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) N.Robson
Shrub, in wooded savannah.
C.N.: musangongo (kb).
Uses: artefacts, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Gymnosporia putterlickioides* Loes.**

Syn.: *Maytenus putterlickioides* (Loes.) Exell & Mendonça
Shrub or small tree, in thicket.

***Gymnosporia senegalensis* (Lam.) Loes.**

Bas.: *Celastrus senegalensis* Lam.
Shrub or liana, in thicket, hydrophilous vegetation and wooded savannah on coastal slopes.
Uses: artefacts, medicinal, firewood.
C.N.: musakazundo, musaka ya zundo, musakana-zundo, kangando (kb).
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Hippocratea* sp.**

Shrub, on riverbanks.
Henriques 51 (LISC025058)

***Loeseneriella africana* var. *richardiana* (Cambess.) N.Hallé**

Bas.: *Hippocratea richardiana* Cambess.
Climbing shrub, in forest galleries.
C.N.: ngunvi (kb).
Uses: artefacts, building, firewood, medicinal.

Mystroxydon aethiopicum* (Thunb.) Loes. *subsp. aethiopicum

Bas.: *Cassine aethiopica* Thunb.
Shrub or small tree, in open forest and wooded savannah.
C.N.: kitubi, muxomuenene (kb).
Uses: artefacts, building, firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

CHRYSOBALANACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Chrysobalanus icaco L.

Shrub, in mangrove fringe, coastal sands, and thicket.

C.N.: jinjimo (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

CLUSIACEAE (GUTTIFERAE)—1 genus; 1 species

Garcinia livingstonei T.Anderson

Syn.: *Garcinia angolensis* Vesque

Small tree or shrub, in forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: fulundundu (kc); njilabe (ub).

Uses: food.

COCHLOSPERMACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Cochlospermum angolense Welw. ex Oliv.

Rhizomatous shrub or small tree, in thicket and wooded savannah.

C.N.: bolututu, mbulututu (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: EN (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

COMBRETACEAE—4 genera; 13 species

Combretum apiculatum Sond.

Shrub or small tree, in open forest and brushland.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Combretum camporum Engl.

Shrub, in thicket, open forest, and wooded savannah.

C.N.: kitondo, kitandu, muhondongolo (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, medicinal.

Combretum cf. celastroides Welw. ex M.A.Lawson.

Erect or scandent shrub, in open forest, wooded savannah, and thicket.

C.N.: mube, mumbe (kb).

Uses: firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 243 (LUAI, LISC)

Combretum exannulatum (O.Hoffm.) Engl. & Diels

Bas.: *Cacoucia exannulata* O.Hoffm.; Syn.: *Quisqualis exannulata* (O.Hoffm.) Exell

Sarmentose shrub, in open forest.

C.N.: dihondigola, diondongo (kb).

F.Monteiro 910 (LUAI, LISC)

Combretum molle R.Br. ex G.Don

Small tree or shrub, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: dikaxi, mupupu (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, medicinal.

Combretum mossambicense (Klotzsch) Engl.

Bas.: *Poivrea mossambicensis* Klotzsch

Climbing shrub or liana, deciduous, in open forest and wooded savannah.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Combretum psidioides* Welw. subsp. *psidioides

Shrub or small tree, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: mube, mumbe (kb).

Uses: charcoal, firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Combretum zeyheri* Sond.**

Small tree or shrub, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, and open forest.

C.N.: kilalabia (kb).

Uses: firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) C.F.Gaertn.**

Bas.: *Conocarpus racemosus* L.

Tree or shrub, in mangrove.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); EN (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

***Pteleopsis diptera* (Welw. ex M.A.Lawson) Engl. & Diels**

Bas.: *Combretum dipterum* Welw. ex M.A.Lawson

Tree, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: mukaji, munhanji, mungususu, ngenjixi-xilu (kb).

Uses: firewood.

Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

***Pteleopsis myrtifolia* (M.A.Lawson) Engl. & Diels**

Bas.: *Combretum myrtifolium* M.A.Lawson

Deciduous tree up to 20 m high, in forest galleries and open forest.

C.N.: mussuá, mussuha (kb).

Uses: timber.

***Terminalia prunioides* M.A.Lawson**

Shrub or small deciduous tree, up to 10 m tall, in open forest and thicket.

C.N.: kuakua, kuokua (kb).

Uses: artefacts, coal, firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 1208 (LUAI, LISC)

***Terminalia sericea* Burch. ex DC.**

Syn.: *Terminalia angolensis* O.Hoffm.

Small deciduous tree, up to 10 m high, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: muxikamuge, muxikamuige (kb).

Uses: artefacts, building, firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

CONNARACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Rourea coccinea* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth. var. *coccinea

Bas.: *Byrsocarpus coccineus* Schumach. & Thonn.

Shrub, in open forest and thicket edges.

C.N.: kassola (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 790 (LUAI, LISC)

CONVOLVULACEAE—6 genera; 13 species, 1 introduced and naturalized

Aniseia martinicensis (Jacq.) Choisy
Bas.: *Convolvulus martinicensis* Jacq.
Perennial herb, in open forest, wooded savannah and in moist places.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)
F.Monteiro 676 (LUAI, LISC)

Calycobolus heudelotii (Baker ex Oliv.) Heine **subsp. heudelotii**
Bas.: *Breweria heudelotii* Baker ex Oliv.
Scandent shrub or liana, in open forest and thicket.
F.Monteiro 1400 (LUAI, LISC)

Evolvulus alsinoides (L.) L.
Bas.: *Convolvulus alsinoides* L.
Prostrate perennial herb, in grassy savannah.
Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Ipomoea alba L.
Prostrate annual herb, in wooded savannah.
C.N.: tata (kc).
Uses: medicinal.
Introduced and naturalized species, native to America.
F.Monteiro 1337 (LUAI, LISC)

Ipomoea barteri Baker **var. cordifolia** Hallier f.
Annual herb, prostrate or climbing, in wooded savannah.
C.N.: kiloje (kb).
F.Monteiro 686 (LUAI, LISC)

Ipomoea cf. dichroa Hochst. ex Choisy
Perennial herb, prostrate, in forest galleries and grassy savannah.
C.N.: kingalaça (kb).
F.Monteiro 291 (LUAI, LISC)

Ipomoea eriocarpa R.Br.
Annual herb, climbing or prostrate, in wooded savannah, cropland, and fallows.
C.N.: katata (kb).
Uses: food, medicinal.
F.Monteiro 1309 (LUAI, LISC)

Ipomoea imperati (Vahl) Griseb.
Bas.: *Convolvulus imperati* Vahl
Perennial herb, prostrate, in coastal sands.
F.Monteiro 202 (LUAI, LISC)

Ipomoea obscura (L.) Ker Gawl.
Bas.: *Convolvulus obscurus* L.
Perennial herb, prostrate, in coastal sands.
Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) R.Br.
Bas.: *Convolvulus pes-caprae* L.
Perennial herb, prostrate, in coastal sands.
C.N.: mungolongolo (kb).

Jacquemontia ovalifolia (Choisy) Hallier f.

Bas.: *Ipomoea ovalifolia* Choisy

Annual climbing herb, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: vumbua, vumbula (kb).

Uses: food.

F.Monteiro 1163 (LUAI, LISC)

Jacquemontia tamnifolia (L.) Griseb.

Bas.: *Ipomoea tamnifolia* L.

Annual, climbing herb, in open forest and edge of forest galleries; also in disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 290 (LUAI, LISC)

Xenostegia tridentata* subsp. *angustifolia (Jacq.) Lejoly & Lisowski

Bas.: *Ipomoea angustifolia* Jacq.; Syn.: *Merremia tridentata* subsp. *angustifolia* (Jacq.) Ooststr.

Annual climbing herb, in wooded savannah and open forest edges; also in fallow and other disturbed sites.

C.N.: kadabia, kandanbia (kb); koko-da-mata (pt).

CUCURBITACEAE—7 genera; 9 species, 1 introduced and naturalized

Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai

Bas.: *Momordica lanata* Thunb.

Annual, climbing herb, in wooded savannah; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: thanga-suese (kb).

Corallocarpus bainesii (Hook.f.) A.Meeuse

Bas.: *Rhynchocharpa bainesii* Hook.f.

Perennial herb, prostrate or scandent, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

Corallocarpus welwitschii (Naudin) Hook.f. ex Welw.

Bas.: *Rhynchocharpa welwitschii* Naudin

Perennial herb, prostrate or scandent, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

Cucumis anguria L.

Annual, climbing herb, in wooded savannah; also in disturbed sites.

Cucumis metulifer E.Mey. ex Naudin

Annual, climbing herb, in open forest, river or lake shores, and wooded savannah; also in cropland and fallows.

C.N.: ngolongua, popino(kb); pepino-da-mata (pt).

Uses: food.

Dactyliandra welwitschii Hook.f.

Annual, climbing herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: tomate-da-mata (pt).

Lagenaria breviflora (Benth.) Roberty

Bas.: *Adenopus breviflorus* Benth.

Perennial, climbing herb, in forest galleries.

C.N.: mudia-ua-ditanga-sese, tanga-sese (kb).

Luffa cylindrica (L.) M.Roem.

Syn.: *Luffa aegyptiaca* Mill.

Annual, climbing herb, in disturbed sites, also cultivated.

C.N.: esponja (pt).

Uses: artefacts.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to America.

***Momordica charantia* L.**

Annual, climbing herb, in wooded savannah, open forest and forest galleries.

C.N.: musekenha, mussegueia (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

EBENACEAE—2 genera; 4 species

***Diospyros heterotricha* (Welw. ex Hiern) F.White**

Bas.: *Diospyros loureiroana* var. *heterotricha* Welw. ex Hiern

Shrub, in wooded savannah and open forest, grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: ditwa (kb).

Uses: artefacts, food.

***Diospyros mespiliformis* Hochst. ex A.DC.**

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest and thicket, often on termite mounds.

C.N.: mulende, mumbi, musolveira (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal, timber.

Conservation: EN (Costa *et al.* 2019)

***Diospyros pseudomespilus* subsp. *brevicalyx* F.White**

Tree, in open forest and riverbanks.

***Euclea divinorum* Hiern**

Shrub, in open forest, often on termite mounds.

C.N.: kalobele, munhande (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

EUPHORBIACEAE—12 genera; 19 species, 1 endemic to Angola

***Acalypha glabrata* Thunb.**

Multi-stemmed shrub, in wooded savannah and thicket.

C.N.: munbudu (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Alchornea cordifolia* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Müll.Arg.**

Bas.: *Schousboea cordifolia* Schumach. & Thonn.

Ascending or climbing multistem shrub, in forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: dizanga (kb).

Uses: firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Antidesma membranaceum* Müll.Arg.**

Shrub or small tree, on riverbanks, forest galleries, also in wooded savannah and open forest, often on termite mounds.

C.N.: kafufula (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Bridelia ferruginea* Benth.**

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, forest galleries and thicket.

C.N.: mungige (kb).

Uses: firewood, food.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Bridelia micrantha* (Hochst.) Baill.**

Bas.: *Candelabria micrantha* Hochst.

Shrub, sometimes scandent, or small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and forest galleries.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Bridelia scleroneura* subsp. *angolensis (Welw. ex Müll.Arg.) Radcl.-Sm.

Bas.: *Bridelia angolensis* Welw. ex Müll.Arg.

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: kambalela, mundalolé, munda-ya-lalolé (kb).

Croton angolensis Müll.Arg.

Syn.: *Oxydectes angolensis* (Müll.Arg.) Kuntze

Shrub, in open forest and thicket.

C.N.: katalangu (kb).

Uses: building, medicinal.

Croton gratissimus Burch. *var. gratissimus*

Shrub or small tree, in open forest, wooded savannah.

C.N.: mumango (kb).

Uses: building, medicinal.

Croton mubango Müll.Arg.

Small to medium-sized tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: mubango, mungongo (kb); muangu (ub).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal, timber.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Croton* sp.**

Shrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: mudahongo (kb).

F.Monteiro 395 (LUAI, LISC)

Dalechampia parvifolia Lam. *var. parvifolia*

Climbing herbaceous perennial, in thicket, wooded savannah on coastal slopes and on edge of forest galleries; also in cropland and fallows.

C.N.: mukalassa, mucissoma (kb); casação, cassação (pt); kizuanza (ub).

F.Monteiro 257 (LUAI, LISC)

***Erythrococca* sp.**

Shrub, on riverbanks.

E.J.Mendes 503 (LISC054146)

Erythrococca welwitschiana (Müll.Arg.) Prain

Bas.: *Claoxylon welwitschianum* Müll.Arg.

Shrub, in open forest, often on slopes.

C.N.: chi-xile, xilé (kb).

F.Monteiro 358 (LUAI, LISC)

Euphorbia candelabrum Welw.

Syn.: *Euphorbia conspicua* N.E.Br.

Succulent, thorny tree, in thicket, grassy savannah, wooded savannah and open forest, often on slopes and hills.

C.N.: kisoma, mucuto (kb); cassoneira (pt); musongo (ub).

Uses: building, phytochemical.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

This species was until recently considered as endemic to Angola.

***Euphorbia tirucalli* L.**

Multi-stemmed, succulent shrub, in wooded savannah and thicket.

C.N.: kisoma (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Hymenocardia acida* Tul.**

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: mupexi (kb).

Uses: building, firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2009, IUCN 2017)

***Meineckia phyllanthoides* subsp. *trichopoda* (Müll.Arg.) G.L.Webster**

Bas.: *Chytiandra trichopoda* Müll.Arg.

Subshrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

^E*Pycnocomma dentata* Hiern

Small tree, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: odiwa (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 820 (LUAI, LISC)

***Tragia cf. benthamii* Baker**

Annual climbing herb, in wooded savannah at edge of open forest.

C.N.: cachauchão (pt).

Monteiro, Santos & Murta 157 (LISC055174)

FABACEAE—41 genera; 62 species, 4 introduced and naturalized; 4 endemics

***Abrus precatorius* L.**

Perennial, climbing herb, in wooded savannah, open forest and thicket.

C.N.: gissolo (ub); solongongua (kb).

Uses: medicinal, rituals.

***Acacia nigrescens* Oliv.**

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest and thicket.

C.N.: mugando (kb).

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

***Acacia senegal* (L.) Willd.**

Bas.: *Mimosa senegal* L.

Tree or shrub, in open forest, thicket, wooded savannah, and grassy savannah; also fallow and disturbed sites.

Uses: firewood.

F.Monteiro 211 (LUAI, LISC)

***Acacia sieberiana* DC.**

Small to medium tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also wet places.

C.N.: mussongue, musonge (kb).

Uses: firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

F.Monteiro 799 (LUAI, LISC)

^E*Acacia welwitschii* Oliv. subsp. *welwitschii*

Small to medium-sized, thorny tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: mubanga (kb).
Uses: charcoal, firewood, medicinal.
Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

Azelia quanzensis Welw.

Medium to large tree, in open forest and thicket.
C.N.: mbange, mukongo, mukongu (kb).
Uses: building, medicinal, timber.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); VU (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

Albizia ferruginea (Guill. & Perr.) Benth.

Bas.: *Inga ferruginea* Guill. & Perr.
Syn.: *Albizia angolensis* Welw. ex Oliv.
Tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.
C.N.: kangubeiro (pt).
Uses: artefacts, medicinal, timber.
Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Albizia glaberrima (Schumach. & Thonn.) Benth. **var. *glaberrima***

Bas.: *Mimosa glaberrima* Schumach. & Thonn.
Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, brackish scrub, grassy savannah; also in farmland, fallow land, and disturbed sites.
C.N.: dihanza, muanza (kb).
Uses: artefacts, medicinal, timber.
Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Albizia versicolor Oliv.

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah, and riverbanks; also on fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: mucanduca-combe, mufufuta (kb).
Uses: artefacts, medicinal, timber.
Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Annea laxiflora (Benth.) Mackinder & Wieringa

Bas.: *Cynometra laxiflora* Benth.; Syn.: *Hymenostegia laxiflora* (Benth.) Harms
Tree or shrub, in open forest and thicket.
C.N.: kababa, kababa-do-musseque, kalalanza, kimbilimbili (kb).
Uses: medicinal, phytochemical.

Baphia letestui Pellegr.

Multi-stemmed shrub, in open forest, gallery forest and riverbanks.
C.N.: kelenge (kb).
Uses: medicinal.

Bauhinia petersiana Bolle

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.
Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Bauhinia tomentosa L.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah; also in croplands, fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: muenha, mundololo, mutua (kb).
Uses: artefacts, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC.

Bas.: *Dolichos roseus* Sw.

Creeping or climbing perennial herb, in sands and coastal slopes.

Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene

Bas.: *Cassia mimosoides* L.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in croplands, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kiana, kakunde (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Clitoria ternatea L.

Climbing herbaceous or small liana, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

Craibia brevicaudata* subsp. *baptistarum (Büttner) J.B.Gillett

Bas.: *Millettia baptistarum* Büttner

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: kababa, kabende (kb).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal.

Crotalaria pallida* var. *obovata (G.Don) Polhill

Bas.: *Crotalaria obovata* G.Don

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kakunda-ya-bambi (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 379 (LUAI, LISC)

Cryptosepalum maraviense Oliv.

Rhizomatous subshrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: kakué (kb).

Cynometra leonensis* subsp. *teixeirae Torre

Shrub, in open forest, forest galleries and riverbanks.

***Cynometra* sp.**

Shrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

Teixeira *et al.* 11633 (LISC010384)

Dalbergia ecastaphyllum (L.) Taub.

Bas.: *Hedysarum ecastaphyllum* L.

Shrub, in mangroves and riverbanks.

C.N.: dixoxo (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Dalbergia hostilis Benth.

Scandent shrub or liana, in open forest and forest galleries.

C.N.: kisémba (kb).

Uses: artefacts, fibre.

F.Monteiro 646 (LUAI, LISC)

Dalbergia melanoxylon Guill. & Perr.

Shrub, in open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: pau-preto (pt).

Uses: firewood, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)
F.Monteiro 1495 (LUAI, LISC)

Desmodium velutinum (Willd.) DC.

Bas.: *Hedysarum velutinum* Willd.
Subshrub, in open forest, forest galleries, thicket, and riverbanks; also in cropland and fallows.
C.N.: kitacala (kb).
Uses: medicinal.
F.Monteiro 1344 (LUAI, LISC)

Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Arn. **subsp. *cinerea***

Bas.: *Mimosa cinerea* L.
Syn.: *Dichrostachys glomerata* (Forssk.) Chiov.
Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: nenda, nghén, nguenhe (kb); ungenha (ub).
Uses: artefacts, fibre, firewood, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017).

Eriosema cf. psoraloides (Lam.) G.Don

Bas.: *Crotalaria psoraloides* Lam.
Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah and open forest; also disturbed sites.
C.N.: ntambeje (kb); ginguba-da-mata (pt).
Uses: medicinal.
F.Monteiro 350 (LUAU, LISC)

^E***Guibourtia carrissoana* var. *gossweileri*** (M.A.Exell) J.Léonard

Bas.: *Copaifera gossweileri* M.A.Exell; Syn.: *Guibourtia gossweileri* (M.A.Exell) Torre & Hillc.
Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.
C.N.: mutonge (kb).
Uses: artefacts, phytochemical.

Guibourtia coleosperma (Benth.) J.Léonard

Bas.: *Copaifera coleosperma* Benth.
Tree, in open forest and thicket.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)
Source: Adão (2017)

Guilandina bonduc L.

Syn.: *Caesalpinia bonduc* (L.) Roxb.
Shrub, sometimes scandent, or small tree, in open forest, forest galleries, and coastal sands.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Indigofera pulchra Willd.

Annual herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah and thicket; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

¹***Leucaena leucocephala*** (Lam.) de Wit

Bas.: *Mimosa leucocephala* Lam.
Shrub or small tree, in open forest, thicket, and coastal sands; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.
Introduced and naturalized species, native to South America.
F.Monteiro 215 (LUAI, LISC)

Lonchocarpus sericeus (Poir.) Kunth ex DC.

Bas.: *Robinia sericea* Poir.

Syn.: *Millettia speciosa* Welw.

Tree, on riverbanks and mangrove fringe.

C.N.: dianza, mutala-menha (kb).

Uses: medicinal, timber.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Machaerium lunatum (L.f.) Ducke

Bas.: *Pterocarpus lunatus* L.f.; Syn.: *Drepanocarpus lunatus* (L.f.) G.Mey.

Tree, on riverbanks and mangrove fringe.

C.N.: mangonda, mangono (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Macrotyloma axillare* var. *glabrum (E.Mey.) Verdc.

Bas.: *Dolichos axillaris* var. *glaber* E.Mey.

Perennial climbing herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: kipumbulu (kb).

Millettia drastica Welw. ex Baker

Tree up to 20 m tall or shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and mangrove fringe.

C.N.: kazelazela, kazelezele (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

^E***Millettia nutans*** Welw. ex E.P.Sousa

Small tree or shrub, in open forest and thicket, often on slopes.

Millettia thonningii (Schumach. & Thonn.) Baker

Bas.: *Robinia thonningii* Schumach. & Thonn.

Small to medium tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and riverbanks; can also be planted at villages.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Millettia* sp.**

Medium to large tree, in forest galleries and riverbanks.

Teixeira *et al.* 10525 (LISC040067)

Mimosa pigra L.

Shrub or subshrub, in banks of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: kalumbi.

Uses: artefacts, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (LC) (IUCN 2017)

Mucuna flagellipes Hook.f.

Climbing shrub, in mangrove and riverbanks.

Mucuna* cf. *stans Welw. ex Baker

Shrub or perennial herb, woody at base, in wooded savannah, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mulololo, mudololo (kb).

F.Monteiro 495 (LUAI, LISC)

Ormocarpum sennoides (Willd.) DC.

Bas.: *Hedysarum sennoides* Willd.

Shrub, in open forest and thicket.

Philenoptera pallescens (Welw. ex Baker) Schrire

Bas.: *Lonchocarpus pallescens* Welw. ex Baker

Syn.: *Lonchocarpus pallescens* var. *gossweileri* Baker f.

Tree, in wooded savannah, forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: muzekezeke (kb).

Uses: artefacts, building, fibre, firewood, medicinal.

***Philenoptera* sp.**

Small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, grassy savannah.

Teixeira & Andrade 11004 (LISC040610)

Psophocarpus scandens (Endl.) Verdc.

Bas.: *Diesingia scandens* Endl.

Syn.: *Psophocarpus golungensis* Welw. ex Romariz

Perennial climbing herb, in open forest and riverbanks.

C.N.: kipapo (kb); feijão-da-mata (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Pterocarpus tinctorius Welw.

Medium to large tree, in open forest, brushland, forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: nkula (kb); tacula (pt).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal, phytochemical, timber.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Rhynchosia congensis Baker

Woody climber, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, forest galleries, and riverbanks.

C.N.: musolongogo, musohongogo (kb).

F.Monteiro 667 (LUAI, LISC)

Rhynchosia minima* var. *prostrata (Harv.) Meikle

Bas.: *Rhynchosia memnonia* var. *prostrata* Harv.

Perennial herb, prostrate, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: mukuteje, umkuteje (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Samanea saman (Jacq.) Merr.

Bas.: *Mimosa saman* Jacq.; Syn: *Albizia saman* (Jacq.) F.Muell.

Large tree, in open forest and thicket.

Uses: food, artefacts.

Introduced species, native to Central and South America.

F.Monteiro 1089 (LUAI, LISC)

Senna occidentalis (L.) Link

Bas.: *Cassia occidentalis* L.

Perennial herb or shrub, in grassy savannah and open forest wet zones; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: kassanhoca, kassonoca, mudia-nhoca, mudionhoca (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Introduced species, native to America.

Sesbania sesban (L.) Merr.

Bas.: *Aeschynomene sesban* L.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, riverbanks and temporarily flooded sites.

C.N.: munzenze (kb).

Uses: fibre, firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Sesbania sericea (Willd.) Link

Bas.: *Coronilla sericea* Willd.

Perennial herb, woody at base, or subshrub, on banks and beds of rivers and lakes.

Uses: fibre, firewood.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Stylosanthes erecta P.Beauv.

Perennial herb, woody at base or prostrate subshrub, in coastal sands; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: ginguba-da-mata (pt).

Uses: medicinal.

¹*Tamarindus indica* L.

Medium to large tree, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah, usually associated with termites; also on riverbanks and often cultivated.

C.N.: tambarineiro, tambarino (fruit) (pt).

Uses: food, artefacts, firewood, medicinal.

Species introduced and naturalized, of Asian origin.

Tephrosia cf. longipes Meisn.

Perennial herb, woody at base, in open forest, thicket and on coastal sands.

C.N.: mbudica (kb).

F.Monteiro 1325 (LUAI, LISC)

Tephrosia linearis (Willd.) Pers.

Bas.: *Galega linearis* Willd.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: zenze (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 402 (LUAI, LISC)

Tephrosia lupinifolia DC.

Prostrate annual herb, in coastal sands and grassy savannah; also in cropland and fallows.

C.N.: ginguba-da-mata (pt).

Uses: medicinal.

Tephrosia villosa* subsp. *ehrenbergiana (Schweinf.) Brummitt

Bas.: *Tephrosia ehrenbergiana* Schweinf.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: hanza-hanza (kb); macunde-da-mata (pt).

^E*Tessmannia camoneana* Torre

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest and shrubland.

C.N.: mutonge-ya-teca (kb); kababa-do-mussuque (pt)

Species endemic to PNQ.

Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.

Bas.: *Dolichos unguiculatus* L.

Climbing annual herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, forest gallery borders; also in cropland and fallows.

C.N.: dikunde (kb); mucissoma-pequeno, feijão-maluco (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

***Vigna* sp.**

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mucissoma (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1315 (LUAI, LISC)

HYDNORACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

***Hydnora africana* Thunb.**

Perennial herb, without chlorophyll, parasite at roots of Euphorbiaceae.

C.N.: diximbo, maximbo, machimus, ximbo, xinde (fruit) (kb).

Uses: firewood, food, medicinal.

LAMIACEAE—5 genera; 8 species, 1 introduced and naturalized

***Hoslundia opposita* Vahl**

Perennial herb, woody at base, mainly in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: diacongo, kanjica-dia-congo (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

***Leonotis leonurus* (L.) R.Br.**

Bas.: *Phlomis leonurus* L.

Perennial herb or small shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: kaxilende (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Source: Adão (2017)

***Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R.Br.**

Bas.: *Phlomis nepetifolia* L.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kaxilende (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 718 (LUAI, LISC)

¹*Mesosphaerum pectinatum* (L.) Kuntze

Bas.: *Nepeta pectinata* L.; Syn.: *Hyptis pectinata* (L.) Poit.

Perennial herb, aromatic, in forest galleries and riverbanks; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: kingolosso, kimbumbo, kimbungu (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Central and South America.

***Ocimum americanum* L.**

Annual herb, on riverbanks; also frequent in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kamuelele, kimuelele (kb); mangericão-branco (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

F.Monteiro 279 (LUAI, LISC)

Ocimum gratissimum* L. var. *gratissimum

Syn.: *Ocimum viride* Willd.

Subshrub, occurs mainly near settlements and in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kimbuma, kamuelele-da-mata, mubemé, mubumé (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

F.Monteiro 661 (LUAI, LISC)

***Premna angolensis* Gürke**

Medium to large tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: mungongo, munguenze; mungangue; musalengue (kb).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Rothea myricoides* (Hochst.) Steane & Mabb. var. *myricoides

Bas.: *Spironema myricoides* Hochst.; Syn.: *Clerodendrum myricoides* (Hochst.) R.Br. ex Vatke

Shrub, in open forest, thicket and wooded savannah.

C.N.: chimuelepia (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

LEEACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

***Leea guineensis* G.Don**

Shrub, in open forest, thicket, forest galleries, and riverbanks.

C.N.: katoto (kb).

Uses: artefacts.

F.Monteiro 251 (LUAI, LISC)

LINACEAE (HUGONIACEAE)—1 genus; 2 species, 1 endemic

^E*Hugonia macrocarpa* Welw.

Syn.: *Hugonia angolensis* Welw. ex Oliv.

Climbing shrub or liana, in open forest and thicket.

C.N.: mudiaseche, mudiaseis (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

***Hugonia platysepala* Welw. ex Oliv.**

Shrub, erect or scandent, or small tree, in open forest, thicket, and forest galleries.

C.N.: mudiaseche, mudiaseis (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

LOGANIACEAE—2 genera; 5 species

***Mostuea brunonis* Didr.**

Shrub, in open forest, forest galleries, and thicket.

C.N.: kapoloto (kb).

Uses: artefacts medicinal.

F.Monteiro 752 (LUAI, LISC)

***Strychnos cocculoides* Baker**

Syn.: *Strychnos dekindtiana* Gilg

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: inkata (tree), makata, maboque (fruit) (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019, IUCN 2017)

***Strychnos floribunda* Gilg**

Syn.: *Strychnos welwitschii* Gilg; *S. henriquesiana* Gilg

Sarmentose shrub or liana, in open forest, thicket, and forest galleries.

C.N.: divunda-mutué, mucotocoto (kb).

Uses: food.

F.Monteiro 242 (LUAI, LISC)

***Strychnos henningsii* Gilg**

Syn.: *Strychnos ligustroides* Gossw. & Mendonça

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: mutolo, kakala-ankoko (kb).

Uses: building, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Strychnos spinosa Lam.

Small tree or shrub, deciduous, in open forest, wooded savannah, grassy savannah, and thicket.

C.N.: maboque, maboque (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

MALVACEAE—5 genera; 13 species

Abutilon angulatum (Guill.& Perr.) Mast.

Bas.: *Bastardia angulata* Guill. & Perr.

Perennial herb to subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mupembia (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Abutilon fruticosum Guill.& Perr.

Perennial herb to shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mupembia (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Abutilon cf. grandiflorum G.Don

Perennial herb to shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mupienbia, mupiamba (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 688 (LUAI, LISC)

Abutilon cf. pannosum (G.Forst.) Schltld.

Bas.: *Sida pannosa* G.Forst.

Perennial herb to herbaceous subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mupiende, mupianba (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 259 (LUAU, LISC)

Gossypium anomalum Wawra & Peyr. **subsp. *anomalum***

Perennial herb to subshrub, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

F.Monteiro 396 (LUAI, LISC)

Hibiscus cf. loandensis Hiern

Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, and riverbanks; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mucissoma-grande (pt).

F.Monteiro 1310 (LUAI, LISC)

Hibiscus vitifolius L.

Shrub or perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: minginha-quifute, xaxama (kb); algodão-da-mata (pt).

Uses: fibre.

F.Monteiro 998 (LUAI, LISC)

***Hibiscus* sp.**

Herbaceous perennial climber, in gallery forest and open forest.

F.Monteiro 608 (LUAI, LISC)

***Sida cordifolia* L.**

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kongo-mbumba, kahembia-humbia (kb).

***Sida rhombifolia* L.**

Subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah, and riverbanks; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mufungu, muzunzu (kb).

Source: Adão (2017)

***Sida rigida* (G.Don) D.Dietr.**

Bas.: *Abutilon rigidum* G.Don

Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: nzunzu (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 686 (LUAI, LISC)

***Urena lobata* L.**

Erect perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kituganbuto, kitunga-buto, muluto, uluto (kb).

Uses: fibre.

F.Monteiro 937 (LUAI, LISC)

MELASTOMATACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

***Dissotis congolensis* (Cogn. ex Büttner) Jacq.-Fél.**

Bas.: *Osbeckia congolensis* Cogn. ex Büttner

Erect annual herb, in grassy savannah of wet places.

MENISPERMACEAE—2 genera; 3 species

***Cissampelos mucronata* A.Rich.**

Herbaceous climber, in open forest, wooded savannah, and seasonally flooded grassy savannah; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mukoko (kb).

Uses: fibre, medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1324 (LUAI, LISC)

***Cissampelos owariensis* P.Beauv. ex DC.**

Herbaceous climber, in gallery forest, wooded savannah, and open forest; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: kabondo, kambola, kambondo, kangululu (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 832 (LUAI, LISC)

***Tinospora* cf. *caffra* (Miers) Troupin**

Bas.: *Desmonema caffra* Miers

Woody climber, in open forest and gallery forest.

C.N.: gota (kb).

Uses: medicinal, rituals.
F.Monteiro 720 (LUAI, LISC)

MORACEAE—1 genus; 5 species

Ficus cordata Thunb.

Strangler shrub on *Hyphaene guineensis*, or tree, in riverbanks.
L.Catarino 1896 (LUAU, LISC)

Ficus mucoso Welw. ex. Ficalho

Tree, in open forest and gallery forest; also on disturbed sites.
C.N.: mukuzu, kuyu, mukuxo (kb).
Uses: artefacts.
F.Monteiro 1229 (LUAI, LISC)

Ficus cf. ovata Vahl

Medium-sized tree, in gallery forest, open forest, wooded savannah, thicket and riverbanks; also in disturbed sites.
C.N.: dijita, ditando (kb).
F.Monteiro 520 (LUAI, LISC)

Ficus sycomorus L.

Tree, in gallery forest and open forest.
C.N.: unkuzú (kb); mukuzuleiro (pt).
Uses: medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Ficus sur Forssk.

Syn.: *Ficus capensis* Thunb.
Medium to large tree, in forest galleries and riverbanks, open forest, thicket, and wooded savannah.
C.N.: katata-kuzu, mukuakaza (kb).
Uses: food.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)
F.Monteiro 507 (LUAI, LISC)

MYRTACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Syzygium guineense (Willd.) DC.

Bas.: *Calyptranthes guineensis* Willd.
Shrub or small tree, in forest galleries and riverbanks, open forest, and wooded wetland savannah.
C.N.: akulakula, kalakunda, xikamuige, xikamuiji (kb).
Uses: artefacts, food, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

NYCTAGINACEAE—3 genera; 3 species, 1 introduced

Boerhavia diffusa L.

Prostrate perennial herb, in forest galleries, river and lake margins; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: ditumbate, itumbate (kb).
Uses: medicinal.

¹*Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.

Climbing shrub, in disturbed sites.
Introduced species, native to South America.
C.N.: buganvilia (pt).
Source: Adão (2017)

Commicarpus plumbagineus (Cav.) Standl.

Bas.: *Boerhavia plumbaginea* Cav.

Prostrate or climbing perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, forest galleries, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: ditumbate, tumbate (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

NYPHAEACEAE—1 genus; 2 species

Nymphaea nouchali var. *caerulea* (Savigny) Verdc.

Bas.: *Nymphaea caerulea* Savigny

Perennial herb, in pond and river beds, and forest galleries.

C.N.: mandabole, munganje (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Conservation: EN (IUCN 2017)

Nymphaea lotus L.

Perennial herb, in pond and river beds, and in swamps.

C.N.: mbandu, njimbandu (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

OCHNACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Ochna cf. *afzelii* R.Br. ex Oliv.

Small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, gallery forest, and thicket.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 760 (LUAI, LISC)

OLACACEAE—1 genus; 2 species

Ximenia americana L.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah; also on fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mudiahongo, muinge, mugginge, muienge, muhinji, mukuinji (kb).

Uses: firewood, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Ximenia caffra Sond.

Syn.: *Ximenia americana* var. *caffra* (Sond.) Engl.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, thicket, and grassy savannah.

Source: Adão (2017)

OLEACEAE—1 genus; 3 species

Jasminum angolense Baker

Climbing or prostrate shrub, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: kalokolo-demii (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Jasminum fluminense Vell.

Climbing shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kalokolo-demii (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Jasminum sp.

Climbing shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: musosongo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 601 (LUAI, LISC)

ONAGRACEAE—1 genus; 2 species

Ludwigia adscendens subsp. *diffusa* (Forssk.) P.H.Raven

Bas.: *Jussiaea diffusa* Forssk.

Prostrate annual herb, in river and pond margins and beds.

Ludwigia stenorraphe (Brenan) H.Hara

Bas.: *Jussiaea stenorraphe* Brenan

Perennial herb or subshrub, in river and lake shores.

F.Monteiro 537 (LUAI, LISC)

OPILIAEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Opilia cf. *amentacea* Roxb.

Shrub, in wooded savannah and thicket.

Raimundo *et al.* 585 (LISC024814)

PHYLLANTHACEAE—1 genus; 5 species

Phyllanthus ovalifolius Forssk.

Syn.: *Phyllanthus guineensis* Pax

Subshrub, in open forest, thicket, and forest galleries.

C.N.: kasazangombe (kb); vassoura (pt).

Uses: artefacts.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 402 (LUAI, LISC)

Phyllanthus loandensis Welw. ex Müll.Arg.

Syn.: *Phyllanthus angolensis* auct. sensu Radcl.-Sm., non Müll.Arg. Radcl.-Sm. in F.T.E.A., non Müll.Arg.

Subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and riverbanks; also in disturbed sites.

Phyllanthus reticulatus Poir.

Syn.: *Phyllanthus pentandrus* Roxb. ex Thwaites

Shrub, in forest galleries and on banks of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: musangandala (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Phyllanthus sp.

Shrub, in wooded savannah and open forest.

E.J.Mendes 504b (LISC056855)

Phyllanthus sp.

Subshrub, in wooded savannah.

F.Monteiro 1180 (LUAI, LISC)

PHYTOLACCACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Phytolacca dodecandra L'Hér.

Scandent shrub or liana, in open forest and thicket; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: mutonga-tonga, tonga-tonga (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

POLYGALACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Securidaca longipedunculata Fresen.

Shrub or small tree, in open forest and thicket.

C.N.: ngunvi (kb).

Uses: fibre, medicinal.

Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

F.Monteiro 1209 (LUAI, LISC)

POLYGONACEAE—1 genus; 3 species

Persicaria decipiens (R.Br.) K.L.Wilson

Bas.: *Polygonum decipiens* R.Br.

Annual, climbing herb, on river and lake shores.

L.Catarino 1904 (LUAU, LISC)

Persicaria madagascariensis (Meisn.) S.Ortiz & Paiva

Bas.: *Polygonum poiretii* var. *madagascariensis* Meisn.

Perennial, rhizomatous herb, on banks and beds of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: kimboa-kia-menha, lumboa (kb).

Uses: food.

F.Monteiro 535 (LUAI, LISC)

Persicaria senegalensis (Meisn.) Soják **forma *senegalensis***

Bas.: *Polygonum senegalense* Meisn.

Perennial, rhizomatous herb, on banks and beds of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: bonló-bonlo (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

PORTULACACEAE—2 genera; 2 species

Portulaca oleracea L.

Annual, fleshy, prostrate herb, in wooded savannah and disturbed sites.

C.N.: jimbembe, kabomba-xala (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

F.Monteiro 215 (LUAI, LISC)

Talinum cafferum (Thunb.) Eckl. & Zeyh.

Bas.: *Portulaca caffra* Thunb.

Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah and coastal sands.

PTAEROXYLACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Ptaeroxylon obliquum (Thunb.) Radlk.

Bas.: *Rhus obliqua* Thunb.

Small tree, in open forest, thicket, and forest galleries.

C.N.: paku (kb).

Uses: artefacts, building, firewood, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); VU (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

RHAMNACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Berchemia discolor (Klotzsch) Hemsl.

Bas.: *Scutia discolor* Klotzsch

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: mudalalolé, mungigi, munjiji (kb).

Uses: artefacts, food.

RHIZOPHORACEAE—2 genera; 3 species, 1 endemic to Angola

Cassipourea trichosticha Alston

Shrub, in thicket, wooded savannah on coastal slopes, and grassy savannah; also on fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: gangalundo (ub).

***Rhizophora mangle* L.**

Tree or shrub, in mangroves and on coastal sands.

C.N.: miengo (kc); patu (kb); mangue-de-praia, mangue-roxo (pt).

Uses: artefacts, charcoal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); EN (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

***Rhizophora racemosa* G.Mey.**

Medium to tall tree, in mangroves and estuaries.

C.N.: miengo, muema (kc); patu (kb); mangue-de-praia, mangue-roxo (pt).

Uses: artefacts, charcoal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); EN (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019)

F.Monteiro 1273 (LUAI, LISC)

RUBIACEAE—14 genera; 19 species, 4 endemic to Angola

***Argocoffeopsis eketensis* (Wernham) Robbr.**

Bas.: *Coffea eketensis* Wernham

Shrub, sometimes climbing, or small tree, in open forest and thicket.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Breonadia salicina* (Vahl) Hepper & J.R.I.Wood**

Bas.: *Nerium salicinum* Vahl

Syn.: *Adina microcephala* Hiern

Small to medium tree, in forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: mhambu (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Crossopteryx febrifuga* (Afzel. ex G.Don) Benth.**

Bas.: *Rondeletia febrifuga* Afzel. ex G.Don

Tree, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: kabondo-ngola (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

^E***Empogona buxifolia* (Hiern) Tosh & Robbr.**

Bas.: *Tricalysia buxifolia* Hiern

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: mussogambue (kb).

F.Monteiro 347 (LUAI, LISC)

***Ixora hartiana* De Block**

Climbing shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: kikilabuti (kb).

F.Monteiro 674 (LUAI, LISC)

***Keetia gracilis* (Hiern) Bridson**

Bas.: *Canthium gracile* Hiern

Climbing shrub, in gallery forest, open forest, and wooded savannah along streams.

C.N.: mudihango, mundianguongo (kb).

F.Monteiro 395 (LUAI, LISC)

***Keetia gueinzii* (Sond.) Bridson**

Bas.: *Canthium gueinzii* Sond.

Syn.: *Canthium scabrosum* Bullock

Shrub, sometimes scandent, in open forest, brushy scrub, and forest galleries.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Keetia venosa (Oliv.) Bridson

Bas.: *Plectronia venosa* Oliv.; Syn.: *Canthium venosum* (Oliv.) Hiern

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest and thicket.

C.N.: mundiahombo (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Kohautia cynanchica DC.

Perennial herb to subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, grassy savannah, and riverbanks; also in disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 1314 (LUAI, LISC)

^E***Pavetta cf. globularis*** Bremek.

Shrub, in wooded savannah and thicket.

F.Monteiro 556 (LUAI, LISC)

Pavetta gardeniifolia Hochst. ex A.Rich.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket, often on termite mounds.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

^E***Pavetta loandensis*** (S.Moore) Bremek.

Bas.: *Canthium loandense* S.Moore

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: kabondo-ngola (kb).

Pseudomussaenda monteiroi (Wernham) Wernham

Bas.: *Mussaenda monteiroi* Wernham

Shrub or subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, as well as on riverbanks and along watercourses.

^E***Psydrax virgata*** (Hiern) Bridson

Bas.: *Canthium virgatum* Hiern; Syn.: *Plectronia virgata* (Hiern) K.Schum.

Shrub or small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kabenda, kabianga, kabihanda, kavanda(kb).

Uses: food.

Sarcocephalus pobeguinii Hua ex Pobég.

Medium-sized tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

Spermacoce cf. huillensis (Hiern) R.D.Good

Bas.: *Tardavel huillensis* Hiern

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: ndembi (kb).

F.Monteiro 1157 (LUAI, LISC)

***Spermacoce* sp.**

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

Teixeira 1523 (LISC006989)

Tarenna congensis Hiern

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kalungolongo, katete (kb).

F.Monteiro 381 (LUAI, LISC)

Uncaria africana* subsp. *angolensis (Havil.) Ridsdale

Bas.: *Uncaria africana* var. *angolensis* Havil.

Scandent shrub or liana, on riverbanks.

L.Catarino 1899 (LUAI, LISC)

RUTACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Zanthoxylum ovatifoliolatum (Engl.) Finkelstein

Bas.: *Fagara ovatifoliolata* Engl.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, thicket, and grassy savannah; also disturbed sites.

C.N.: kajudilo, kajidilo, kanzudilo (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 255 (LUAI, LISC)

SALVADORACEAE—2 genera; 2 species

Salvadora persica L.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: kassosso, kimbungu, muxi-ua-kimbungu (kb).

Uses: artefacts, food.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Azima tetracantha Lam.

Shrub, on coastal slopes and mangrove edge.

C.N.: mussaca-zumbi (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

SAPINDACEAE—4 genera; 4 species

Allophylus africanus P.Beauv.

Small tree, in open forest and thicket, often on termite mounds.

C.N.: kassala-diaxi, teba (kb).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. var. *halicacabum*

Annual, climbing herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and forest galleries and riverbanks; also on farmland and disturbed sites.

C.N.: balão (pt).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Lepisanthes senegalensis (Juss. ex Poir.) Leenh.

Bas.: *Sapindus senegalensis* Juss. ex Poir.; Syn.: *Aphania senegalensis* (Juss. ex Poir.) Radlk.

Small tree, in forest galleries and riverbanks, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: njilavaui (ub).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, food, medicinal.

Paullinia pinnata L.

Semi-woody climber, in open forest, thicket, and forest galleries; also in fallow land.

C.N.: cinco-folhas (pt); gangaiande, mogi (ub).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1169 (LUAI, LISC)

SAPOTACEAE—1 genus; 1 species, endemic to Angola

^E***Manilkara* cf. *frondosa*** (Hiern) H.J.Lam

Bas.: *Mimusops frondosa* Hiern

Tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: muaku (ub).
Uses: timber.
F.Monteiro 727 (LUAI, LISC)

SCROPHULARIACEAE—2 genera; 2 species

Aptosimum lineare Marloth & Engl.

Perennial herb to subshrub, in open forest and thicket.

Striga gesnerioides (Willd.) Vatke

Bas.: *Buchnera gesnerioides* Willd.

Perennial herb, parasite of roots on various dicot species, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, open forest, and thicket.

Uses: medicinal.

SOLANACEAE—2 genera; 7 species; 1 introduced and naturalized

Schwenckia americana L.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kasuanza, suanza (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

¹*Solanum aculeatissimum* Jacq.

Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah and gallery forest; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Brazil.

Solanum campylacanthum Hochst. ex A.Rich.

Subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest and thicket; also in croplands, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: gingilandundo, totona (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 265 (LUAI, LISC)

Solanum dasyphyllum Schumach. & Thonn.

Perennial sub-woody herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: jingula, njila-dungo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Solanum incanum L.

Perennial herb or small shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: kalokola-dimi, mbulungu, njilo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Solanum nigrum L.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: tomate-da-mata (pt).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Solanum cf. tettense Klotzsch

Perennial herb or small shrub, in wooded savannah and open forest, often on termite mounds; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 489 (LUAI, LISC)

STERCULIACEAE—4 genera; 7 species

Hermannia modesta (Ehrenb.) Planch.

Bas.: *Trichanthera modesta* Ehrenb.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Melhantha forbesii Planch. ex Mast.

Subshrub in thicket, grassy savannah, and on river and lake shores.

F.Monteiro 461 (LUAI, LISC)

Sterculia africana (Lour.) Fiori

Bas.: *Triphaca africana* Lour.

Small tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Sterculia quinqueloba (Garcke) K.Schum.

Bas.: *Cola quinqueloba* Garcke

Medium to large evergreen tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: mundende, ndende-ndlamu (ub).

Uses: artefacts, medicinal.

Conservation: VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Sterculia setigera Delile

Small to medium-sized deciduous tree, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: muxixi, muxixeiro (kb).

Uses: artefacts, building, fibre.

Sterculia cf. dawei Sprague

Syn.: *Sterculia purpurea* Exell

Large tree, in forest galleries and open forest on riverbanks.

C.N.: mbondo-ia-mulende (kb).

F.Monteiro 921, 1159 (LUAI, LISC)

Waltheria indica L.

Subshrub, in open forest, thicket, forest galleries and riverbanks, and wooded savannah; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: njinji (ub).

Uses: medicinal.

TILIACEAE—3 genera; 12 species, 1 introduced and naturalized

Corchorus angolensis Exell & Mendonça

Perennial herb or subshrub, in open forest, thicket, coastal sands, and riverbanks; also in cropland and fallows.

C.N.: kilembe, quilembe (kb).

Uses: food.

¹***Corchorus trilocularis*** L.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and river margins; also in croplands, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kilembe, kilembe-da-mata (kb).

Uses: food.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to Europe and Asia.

F.Monteiro 1087 (LUAI, LISC)

Grewia angolensis Welw. ex Mast.

Sarmentose shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, gallery forest, and thicket.
C.N.: gimuémué (fruit), mutamba-da-malao, mudiahongo (kb); tamba (ub.).
Uses: artefacts, fibre, food.
Conservation: LC (LC) (IUCN 2017)
F.Monteiro 259 (LUAI, LISC)

Grewia cf. cerocarpa Exell & Mendonça

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and grassy savannah; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: mutamba-muemue, tedia (kb).
Uses: medicinal.
F.Monteiro 263 (LUAU, LISC)

Grewia cyclopetala Wawra & Peyr.

Shrub or small tree, in open forest and thicket.
C.N.: mutamba-lala (kb).
Uses: artefacts, fibre, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Grewia floribunda Mast.

Shrub or liana, in wooded savannah, coastal sands, and mangrove fringe.
C.N.: chimbo (ub); gimuémué (fruit), mumemue, mussamba (kb).
Uses: food, medicinal.

Grewia inaequilatera Garcke

Shrub or small tree, in thicket, open forest, and forest galleries and riverbanks.
Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Grewia lutea Exell

Very branched shrub, in thicket and on banks of rivers and ponds.
C.N.: mutamba (kb).
Uses: artefacts, fibre, medicinal.

Grewia villosa Willd.

Shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.
C.N.: caxixita, kandambudii, kanda-ya-budi (kb); papá (ub).
Uses: fibre, food, medicinal.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)
F.Monteiro 285 (LUAI, LISC)

Grewia welwitschii Burret

Syn.: *Vincentia welwitschii* (Burret) Burret
Evergreen shrub, in thicket, gallery forest, and wooded savannah on coastal slopes.
C.N.: gimuémué (fruit), mutamba (kb).
Uses: artefacts, fibre, food, medicinal (cosmetics).

***Grewia* sp.**

Shrub, in wooded savannah and thicket.
Raimundo *et al.* 573 (LISC021929)

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.

Perennial herb or subshrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.
C.N.: kibosa (kb).
Uses: fibre.

F.Monteiro 247 (LUAI, LISC)

ULMACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Celtis africana Burm.f.

Syn.: *Celtis kraussiana* Bernh.

Medium to large deciduous tree, in open forest, thicket, and forest galleries.

C.N.: mutuje (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, medicinal, timber.

URTICACEAE—1 genus; 2 species

Laportea aestuans (L.) Chew

Bas.: *Urtica aestuans* L.

Annual herb, in open forest and thicket; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: dibuto-ia-lundo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 246 (LUAI, LISC)

Laportea cf. ovalifolia (Schumach. & Thonn.) Chew

Bas.: *Haynea ovalifolia* Schumach. & Thonn.

Perennial herb, with stolons, in forest galleries and riverbanks; also fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kixixima, mukaloso, mussessama (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1350 (LUAI, LISC)

VERBENACEAE—6 genera; 7 species, 2 introduced and naturalized, 1 endemic to Angola

Clerodendrum formicarum Gürke

Climbing shrub, in open forest and riverbanks.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 511 (LUAI, LISC)

¹***Lantana camara*** L.

Small shrub, in thicket and farmland, fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: kalombebe, kandanda, kalobebe, kalomba (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to South America.

¹***Lantana cf. trifolia*** L.

Perennial herb, woody at base, or small shrub, in thicket, and forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: kaxundo (kb).

Uses: food, medicinal.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to South America.

F.Monteiro 1089 (LUAI, LISC)

Lippia cf. plicata Baker

Perennial herb, sub-woody at base, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 1090 (LUAI, LISC)

Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene

Bas.: *Verbena nodiflora* L.; Syn.: *Lippia nodiflora* (L.) Michx.

Perennial herb, in coastal sands.

^E***Stachytarpheta elegans*** Welw.

Annual herb, in forest galleries, and river and lake margins.

C.N.: kaxinda-ka-menha (kb).

Vitex doniana Sweet

Syn.: *Vitex cuneata* Thonn.

Small to medium tree, on riverbanks.

C.N.: muxilu-xilu (kb).

Uses: artefacts, firewood, food, medicinal.

L.Catarino 1912 (LUAU, LISC)

VITACEAE—3 genera; 5 species, 1 endemic to Angola

^E***Ampelocissus concinna*** (Baker) Planch.

Bas.: *Vitis concinna* Baker

Herbaceous or sub-woody climber, in open forest and wooded savannah.

C.N.: dilembué (kb).

Cissus quadrangularis L.

Sub-woody succulent climber, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket.

C.N.: dilengue, dilengue-diaxito, diaxito, katalambula, katalambala mupiamba, mutiambala (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2009, 2019, IUCN 2017)

Cissus cf. rubiginosa (Welw. ex Baker) Planch.

Bas.: *Vitis rubiginosa* Welw. ex Baker

Sub-woody climber or shrub, in wooded savannah, open forest, thicket, and river and lake shores.

C.N.: longa-diaxito, lumbuiji (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 903 (LUAI, LISC)

***Cissus* sp.**

Herbaceous climber, in wooded savannah, open forest, and thicket on coastal slopes.

Henriques 65 (LISC026106)

Cyphostemma adenocaulis (Steud. ex A.Rich.) Desc. ex Wild & R.B.Drumm.

Bas.: *Cissus adenocaulis* Steud. ex A.Rich.

Herbaceous or sub-woody climber, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, open forest, and thicket; also fallow and disturbed sites.

C.N.: dilembué, dilembo (kb).

Uses: food; medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1320 (LUAI, LISC)

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Tribulus zeyheri Sond.

Perennial herb, prostrate, in coastal sands; also in cropland, fallow and disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 1320 (LUAI, LISC)

MONOCOTYLEDONS

AMARYLLIDACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Crinum zeylanicum (L.) L.

Bas.: *Amaryllis zeylanica* L.

Perennial bulbous herb, in wooded savannah and disturbed sites.

Uses: medicinal.

ARACEAE—1 genus; 1 species, introduced and naturalized

¹***Pistia stratiotes*** L.

Perennial herb, invasive in river and lake beds.

C.N.: mbuangungu (kb); alface-de-água (pt).
Probably introduced and naturalized species, native to tropical Africa.

ARECACEAE—4 genera; 4 species, 1 introduced and naturalized

Elaeis guineensis Jacq.

Palm tree, arboreal, in riverbanks, forest galleries, and floodable lowlands.

C.N.: die, maie, ndende-ia-sombo (kb); dendém, palmeira-dendém (pt).

Uses: food, artefacts, building, fibre, medicinal, rituals.

Introduced and naturalized species, native to West Africa.

Hyphaene guineensis Schumach. & Thonn.

Palm tree, in wooded savannah, open forest and mangrove edge.

C.N.: mateba, ditemba, macoto (fruit) (kb); matebeira (pt).

Uses: food, artefacts, fibre, medicinal, rituals.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017); VU (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Phoenix reclinata Jacq.

Palm tree, arboreal, in riverbanks and floodable lowlands.

C.N.: kalolo (kb); palmite (pt).

Uses: food, artefacts, fibre, rituals.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 1074 (LUAI, LISC)

Raphia vinifera P.Beauv.

Shrubby palm tree, in riverbanks and floodable lowlands.

C.N.: palmeira-bordão (pt).

Uses: food, fibre, building, artefacts.

F.Monteiro 1483 (LUAI, LISC)

ASPARAGACEAE—1 genus; 3 species

Asparagus africanus Lam.

Small climbing shrub, in open forest and wooded savannah; also in abandoned plantations.

C.N.: kakalulo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1306 (LUAI, LISC)

Asparagus racemosus Willd.

Small climbing shrub, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: kakalulo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Asparagus sp.

Climbing shrub, in grassy savannahs and thickets.

C.N.: kakaka-hakoko, kalala-ya-koko (kb).

Uses: medicinal, rituals.

F.Monteiro 641 (LUAI, LISC)

ASPHODELACEAE—1 genus; 2 species

Aloe littoralis Baker

Fleshy perennial herb, in wooded savannah of coastal slopes.

C.N.: xandala (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Aloe zebrina Baker

Fleshy perennial herb, in herbaceous savannah and wooded savannah.
C.N.: djimbélia, iandala (kb).
Uses: medicinal.

COLCHICACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

***Gloriosa superba* L.**

Annual climbing herb, in wooded savannah.

C.N.: dikumbelé, kumbelé (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 899 (LUAI, LISC)

COMMELINACEAE—3 genera; 5 species

***Commelina benghalensis* L.**

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: dakanhá, da-kalá, dakalé, ndakala (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Commelina diffusa* Burm.f.**

Syn.: *Commelina diffusa* Burm.f. subsp. *diffusa*

Annual or perennial herb, in open forest, forest galleries, and river and lake margins.

C.N.: kindacala, kifika (kb).

Uses: medicinal, food.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 280 (LUAI, LISC)

***Commelina subulata* Roth**

Annual herb, on river and lake shores, grassy savannahs in moist places.

C.N.: kakunda (kb); comida-de-bambi (pt).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 379 (LUAI, LISC)

***Murdannia nudiflora* (L.) Brenan**

Bas.: *Commelina nudiflora* L.

Annual, prostrate herb, on river and lake shores.

L.Catarino 2239 (LUAI, LISC)

***Palisota* cf. *schweinfurthii* C.B. Clarke**

Robust perennial herb, in forest galleries and riverbanks.

C.N.: kakunda, kambonjo (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

F.Monteiro 1160 (LUAI, LISC)

CYPERACEAE—6 genera; 13 species

Bulbostylis hispidula* (Vahl) R.W.Haines subsp. *hispidula

Bas.: *Scirpus hispidulus* Vahl

Syn.: *Fimbristylis exilis* (Kunth) Roem. & Schult.

Perennial, caespitose herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: nbanze (kb).

F.Monteiro 1209 (LUAI, LISC)

***Cyperus alternifolius* subsp. *flabelliformis* Kük.**

Syn.: *Cyperus flabelliformis* Rottb.; *Cyperus involucratus* Rottb.

Perennial herb, on river and lake shores; also in disturbed sites and as weeds.

C.N.: njinje (kb).

Uses: artefacts, fibre.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 540 (LUAI, LISC)

***Cyperus articulatus* L.**

Syn.: *Chlorocyperus articulatus* Rikli

Perennial herb, in palustrine prairie and on banks of rivers and ponds.

C.N.: jaku-jaku, mbalá (kb).

Uses: artefacts, fibre, medicinal.

***Cyperus crassipes* Vahl**

Syn.: *Cyperus maritimus* Poir.

Perennial herb, in coastal sands, coastal slopes and mangrove fringe.

C.N.: jivia (kb).

***Cyperus cf. difformis* L.**

Annual herb, in forest galleries, and river and lake margins.

Conservation: LC (LC) (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 523 (LUAI, LISC)

***Cyperus esculentus* L.**

Syn.: *Pycneus esculentus* (L.) Hayek; *Cyperus repens* Elliott

Rhizomatous perennial herb, on river and lake shores; also in disturbed sites and as weeds.

C.N.: gixinge, kamu-kamu (kb); kingamba (kc).

Uses: artefacts, fibre, food, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

F.Monteiro 541 (LUAI, LISC)

***Cyperus papyrus* L.**

Perennial herb, on banks and beds of rivers and ponds.

C.N.: mboa, mbúa (kb); papiro (pt).

Uses: artefacts, fibre, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Cyperus rotundus* L.**

Rhizomatous perennial herb, in grassy savannah.

C.N.: ndánda (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

***Cyperus rupestris* Kunth**

Perennial herb, growing in clumps, in grassy savannah.

***Fimbristylis cf. dichotoma* (L.) Vahl**

Bas.: *Scirpus dichotomus* L.

Rhizomatous perennial herb, in forest galleries and river and lake shores.

F.Monteiro 509 (LUAI, LISC)

***Fuirena umbellata* Rottb.**

Perennial herb, in forest galleries and on banks of rivers and lakes.

L.Catarino 1915 (LUAI, LISC)

Mariscus capensis (Steud.) Schrad.

Bas.: *Kyllinga capensis* Steud.; Syn.: *Cyperus capensis* (Steud.) Endl.

Perennial herb, in forest galleries and on banks of rivers and lakes.

Source: Adão (2017)

Pycreus macrostachyos (Lam.) J.Raynal

Bas.: *Cyperus macrostachyos* Lam.

Perennial herb, in forest galleries, riverbanks, and moist places.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Source: Adão (2017)

DRACAENACEAE (ASPARAGACEAE)—1 genus; 4 species

Sansevieria cylindrica Bojer ex Hook.

Perennial, rhizomatous, acaulescent herb, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, open forest, coastal slopes, and thicket.

C.N.: djif, jifi (kb).

Uses: fibre, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (Costa *et al.* 2019)

Sansevieria hyacinthoides (L.) Druce

Bas.: *Aloe hyacinthoides* L.

Perennial, rhizomatous, acaulescent herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: djifi, jifi (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Source: Adão (2017)

Sansevieria longiflora Sims

Perennial, rhizomatous, acaulescent herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and coastal slopes.

Uses: fibre.

Sansevieria pearsonii N.E.Br.

Perennial, rhizomatous, acaulescent herb, in wooded savannah.

L.Catarino 1866 (LUAI, LISC)

ORCHIDACEAE—2 genera; 3 species

Eulophia petersii (Rchb.f.) Rchb.f.

Bas.: *Galeandra petersii* Rchb.f.

Terrestrial perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, bushland, grassy savannah.

Source: Adão (2017)

Eulophia speciosa (R.Br. ex Lindl.) Bolus

Bas.: *Lissochilus speciosus* R.Br. ex Lindl.

Terrestrial perennial herb, in wooded savannah, bushland, grassy savannah; also disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 1355 (LUAI, LISC)

Cyrtorchis arcuata (Lindl.) Schltr.

Bas.: *Angraecum arcuatum* Lindl.

Epiphytic perennial herb on trees, in wooded savannah and open forest.

F.Monteiro 1373 (LUAI, LISC)

POACEAE—35 genera; 59 species, 1 endemic to Angola

Andropogon gayanus* var. *polycladus (Hack.) Clayton

Bas.: *Andropogon appendiculatus* var. *polycladus* Hack.

Syn.: *Andropogon gayanus* var. *squamulatus* (Hochst.) Stapf

Perennial herb, up to 3m tall, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.
C.N.: bunlo, kissengo, mbulo (kb).
Uses: building.

Antheophora cristata (Döll) Hack. ex De Wild. & T.Durand
Bas.: *Antheophora elegans* var. *cristata* Döll
Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also in disturbed sites.
C.N.: kitato, kitoto (kb).
Uses: medicinal.

Aristida adscensionis L.
Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.
C.N.: kalombe (kb).

Aristida canescens Henrard
Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.
Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Aristida hordeacea Kunth
Annual herb, on riverbanks; also in disturbed sites.
C.N.: mudalalolé (kb).

Bewsia biflora (Hack.) Gooss.
Bas.: *Diplachne biflora* Hack.
Annual herb, in wooded savannah and bushland.
Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Brachiaria cf. deflexa (Schumach.) C.E.Hubb. ex Robyns
Bas.: *Panicum deflexum* Schumach.
Annual herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in disturbed sites and as weed.
F.Monteiro 1102 (LUAI, LISC)

Bothriochloa radicans (Lehm.) A.Camus
Bas.: *Andropogon radicans* Lehm.
Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.
C.N.: kapiapia (kb).

Cenchrus macrourus (Trin.) Morrone
Syn.: *Pennisetum macrourum* Trin.
Perennial, caespitose, robust herb, in gallery forest and riverbanks.
C.N.: tandu (kb).
Uses: building.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Cenchrus purpureus (Schumach.) Morrone
Syn.: *Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach.
Perennial, caespitose, robust herb, on river and lake shores.
C.N.: madeanga, madianga (kb).
Uses: building.
Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Chloris flabellata (Hack.) Launert
Bas.: *Tetrapogon flabellatus* Hack.
Perennial herb, in coastal sands and on edge of mangroves.

C.N.: chongúa (kb); capim-salino (pt).

Chloris pilosa Schumach.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah, and in fallow and disturbed sites.

Chloris virgata Sw.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also in disturbed sites.

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.

Bas.: *Panicum dactylon* L.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: kiko (kb).

Uses: medicinal.

Dichanthium annulatum* var. *papillosum (A.Rich.) de Wet & Harlan

Bas.: *Andropogon papillosus* Hochst. ex A.Rich.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: kabudilá (kb); capim-de-deus (pt).

Uses: medicinal.

Digitaria eriantha Steud.

Perennial herb, in open forest and wooded savannah.

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Digitaria monodactyla (Nees) Stapf

Bas.: *Panicum monodactylum* Nees

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, grassy savannah, and bushland.

Digitaria milanjana (Rendle) Stapf

Bas.: *Panicum milanjanum* Rendle

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: kakondo-ka-ufele (kb); ngala-do-musseque (pt).

Echinochloa crus-pavonis (Kunth) Schult.

Bas.: *Oplismenus crus-pavonis* Kunth

Annual or perennial herb, in riverbeds and on banks of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: sunga (kb); zungeira (pt).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Echinochloa pyramidalis (Lam.) Hitchc. & Chase

Bas.: *Panicum pyramidale* Lam.

Perennial herb, in riverbeds and on banks of rivers and ponds.

C.N.: songue (ub).

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Echinochloa stagnina (Retz.) P.Beauv.

Bas.: *Panicum stagninum* Retz.

Perennial, stoloniferous herb, on riverbanks and riverbeds.

L.Catarino 1908 (LUAI, LISC)

Enneapogon cenchroides (Licht. ex Roem. & Schult.) C.E.Hubb.

Bas.: *Pappophorum cenchroides* Licht. ex Roem. & Schult.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: kabiabia (kb).

Enteropogon macrostachyus (Hochst. ex A.Rich.) Munro ex Benth.

Bas.: *Chloris macrostachya* Hochst. ex A.Rich.

Perennial herb, in open forest and shrubland; also in farmland, fallow land, and disturbed sites.

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Eragrostis annulata Rendle ex Scott-Elliot

Annual herb, on river and lake shores; also on disturbed sites.

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Eragrostis ciliaris (L.) R.Br.

Bas.: *Poa ciliaris* L.

Annual grass, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: kakalete (kb).

Eragrostis patens Oliv.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also in disturbed sites.

Eragrostis prolifera (Sw.) Steud.

Bas.: *Poa prolifera* Sw.

Perennial herb, in coastal sands and mangrove fringe; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: disangalala, gala, sangalala (kb).

Uses: artefacts.

Eragrostis racemosa (Thunb.) Steud.

Bas.: *Poa racemosa* Thunb.

Caespitose perennial herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.

Eragrostis superba Peyr.

Caespitose perennial herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also disturbed sites.

C.N.: kisenno (kb); ginseno-da-maloo (pt).

Uses: artefacts, fibre.

Heteropogon contortus (L.) P.Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.

Bas.: *Andropogon contortus* L.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and bushland.

C.N.: kikilabudi, xangumbe (kb).

Uses: building, fibre.

Hyparrhenia rufa (Nees) Stapf

Bas.: *Trachypogon rufus* Nees

Perennial, caespitosa herb, in wooded savannah; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: soki, soke (kb).

Uses: building.

Hyperthelia dissoluta (Nees ex Steud.) Clayton

Bas.: *Anthistiria dissoluta* Nees ex Steud.; Syn.: *Hyparrhenia dissoluta* (Nees ex Steud.) C.E.Hubb.

Robust, perennial herb, in wooded savannah; also in disturbed sites.

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch.

Bas.: *Lagurus cylindricus* L.

Perennial, rhizomatous herb, in wooded savannah and on river and lake shores.

C.N.: cucu, senu (kb).

Melinis repens (Willd.) Zizka

Bas.: *Saccharum repens* Willd.

Annual or perennial herb, caespitose, in wooded savannah; also in disturbed sites.

Uses: medicinal.

Oryza barthii A.Chev.

Syn.: *Oryza stapfii* Roshev.

Annual herb, in flooded areas and riverbanks.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Oxytenanthera abyssinica (A.Rich.) Munro

Bas.: *Bambusa abyssinica* A.Rich.

Tall, multi-stemmed shrub, on riverbanks.

C.N.: bambu (pt).

Uses: artefacts, building.

L.Catarino 1905 (LUAI, LISC)

Panicum coloratum L.

Perennial clumpy herb, in margins and beds of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: dicua, mbulu, mbulu-ia-toto (kb); oceka (ub).

Uses: building.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Panicum kalahareense Mez

Perennial, caespitose herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in disturbed sites.

Panicum maximum Jacq.

Syn.: *Urochloa maxima* (Jacq.) R.D.Webster

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.

C.N.: dicua, mbulu, mbulu-ya-toto (kb); oceka (ub).

Uses: building.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Panicum schinzii Hack.

Annual, clumpy herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, and river and lake margins; also in disturbed and cultivated sites.

Paspalum vaginatum Sw.

Perennial herb, with rhizomes and stolons, in coastal sands and mangrove fringe.

Source: Adão (2017)

Perotis patens Gand.

Annual or short-lived perennial herb, in wooded savannah and open forest; also in fallow and disturbed sites.

F.Monteiro 841 (LUAI, LISC)

Phragmites mauritianus Kunth

Perennial, sub-woody, rhizomatous herb, in river and lake shores.

C.N.: caniço (pt).

Uses: artefacts.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Pogonarthria fleckii (Hack.) Hack.

Bas.: *Diplachne fleckii* Hack.

Annual, caespitose herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.

Pogonarthria squarrosa (Roem. & Schult.) Pilg.

Bas.: *Poa squarrosa* Roem. & Schult.

Perennial herb, growing in clumps or with short rhizomes, in wooded savannah, open forest, river and lake shores; also disturbed sites.

Schizachyrium sanguineum (Retz.) Alston

Bas.: *Rottboellia sanguinea* Retz.

Syn.: *Schizachyrium semiberbe* Nees

Perennial, caespitose herb, in open forest, wooded savannah, grassy savannah, and on river and lake shores.

Schmidtia pappophoroides Steud. ex J.A.Schmidt

Perennial, caespitose herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, bushland, and river and lake shores.

C.N.: piapia (kb).

Setaria sagittifolia (A.Rich.) Walp.

Bas.: *Pennisetum sagittifolium* A.Rich.; Syn.: *Cymbosetaria sagittifolia* (A.Rich.) Schweick.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and open forest.

Setaria verticillata (L.) P.Beauv.

Bas.: *Panicum verticillatum* L.

Annual herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also in disturbed sites and cropland.

Uses: artefacts.

^F***Setaria welwitschii*** Rendle

Perennial, caespitose herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah.

C.N.: ndingo, sese (kb).

Uses: artefacts, fibre.

Sporobolus consimilis Fresen.

Perennial herb, in coastal sands and on edge of mangroves.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

Source: Jeffery *et al.* (1996)

Sorghum cf. halepense (L.) Pers.

Bas.: *Holcus halepensis* L.

Perennial, rhizomatous herb, on river and lake shores; also in disturbed sites.

C.N.: muxige (kb).

F.Monteiro 1102 (LUAI, LISC)

Sporobolus pyramidalis P.Beauv.

Perennial, caespitose herb, on banks and beds of rivers and lakes.

Sporobolus spicatus (Vahl) Kunth

Bas.: *Agrostis spicata* Vahl

Perennial herb, caespitose or stoloniferous, in coastal sands and grassy savannah on saline soils.

Sporobolus robustus Kunth

Perennial herb, in coastal sands and on edge of mangroves.

F.Monteiro 234 (LUAI, LISC)

Sporobolus virginicus (L.) Kunth

Bas.: *Agrostis virginica* L.

Perennial herb, in coastal sands and on edge of mangroves.

Stipagrostis uniplumis (Licht. ex Roem. & Schult.) De Winter

Bas.: *Aristida uniplumis* Licht. ex Roem. & Schult.

Perennial, caespitose herb, in wooded savannah and bushland.

C.N.: mucassulua (kb).

Tetrapogon roxburghiana (Schult.) P.M.Peterson

Bas.: *Chloris roxburghiana* Schult.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah, open forest, on riverbanks; also disturbed sites.

Tricholaena monachne (Trin.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb.

Bas.: *Panicum monachne* Trin.

Perennial herb, in wooded savannah and grassy savannah; also disturbed sites.

C.N.: colongumbe, kabuebue (kb).

Uses: building.

PONTEDERIACEAE—1 genus; 1 species, introduced and naturalized

Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms

Bas.: *Pontederia crassipes* Mart.

Perennial herb, invasive in river and lake beds.

C.N.: mangoche (kb); jacinto-de-água (pt).

Introduced and naturalized species, native to South America.

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TYPHACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Typha capensis (Rohrb.) N.E.Br.

Bas.: *Typha latifolia* subsp. *capensis* Rohrb.

Perennial, rhizomatous herb, on banks and beds of rivers and lakes.

C.N.: ipipa, ocipipa (ub).

Uses: artefacts, building, fibre, medicinal.

Conservation: LC (IUCN 2017)

ZINGIBERACEAE—1 genus; 1 species

Costus afer Ker Gawl.

Perennial herb, in forest galleries and river and lake shores.

C.N.: costa-de-jacaré (pt).

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