

# Extinct species rediscovered in Winterhoek mountains, South Africa, after 200 years

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Last seen in 1804, *Psoralea cataracta* was rediscovered by Brian du Preez, a Ph.D. student in botany at the University of Cape Town, when he accidentally stumbled upon a population on a narrow track close to a river on a farm near Tulbagh in the Western Cape. Credit: Wiida Fourie, Stellenbosch University

One of the first recorded species to have been lost to forestry and

agriculture in the Western Cape in the 1800s, a type of fountain bush from the pea family that used to grow next to mountain streams in the Tulbagh region, have been rediscovered.

*Psoralea cataracta* was discovered by Brian du Preez, a Ph.D. student in botany at the University of Cape Town, when he accidentally stumbled upon a population on a narrow track close to a river on a farm near Tulbagh on Oct. 24, 2019.

Until now, *P. cataracta* was only known from a single specimen collected from "Tulbagh waterfall" in 1804, and in 2008, after many fruitless searches, it was officially declared extinct on the Red Data List of South African Plants.

From previous search efforts as a volunteer with the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW) around the Tulbagh waterfall, he instantly knew what a find this was: "As soon as I saw those delicate thread-like flower stalks, I knew it was *Psoralea cataracta*."

Prof Charles Stirton, an internationally recognised specialist on the genus *Psoralea* based in the United Kingdom, and his co-supervisor, has since confirmed that it is indeed the long lost species rediscovered, last seen in 1804.

"For me the definitive characteristics are the remarkable stipules, very long filiform pedicels, and the unique flower colour. This is a very important find as it shows how the Cape is still relatively unexplored in many mountainous areas. Given that many of the Cape Flora only come up briefly after fires, fading quickly, and that sometimes these fires are irregular, the chances of being in an area at the right time is slim. Well done to Brian for a wonderful find," he writes in an e-mail from the UK.



The delicate flower and thread-like flower stalks of *Psoralea cataracta*, a type of fountain bush which only occur close to mountain streams in the Tulbagh region of the Western Cape, last observed in 1804. Credit: Brian du Preez

Mr Ismail Ebrahim, project manager at CREW, agrees that it is an extraordinary finding: "It is really uncommon to find a properly extinct species, something that hasn't been seen for ages. And with Cape Flora it is even harder, because most species are restricted to a really small patch and it is easy to miss them if you don't go off the beaten path.

"It also just shows you the value of proper field botany, like they did it in the old days," he adds.

Thus far, the 26-year old student is building up quite a reputation for finding long lost species. As a BSc Hons-student in botany at Stellenbosch University (SU) in 2016, he rediscovered two presumed [extinct species](#) in the pea family, *Polhillia ignota* and *Aspalathus cordicarpa*, last seen in 1928 and the 1950s respectively, and subsequently completed an MSc on *Polhillia* in 2017, also at SU.

This year he collected a new species of *Aspalathus* growing on sand dunes on the banks of the Riet River in the Swartruggens Mountains north of Ceres. He is now in a rush to get the species described, as this part of the Riet River is earmarked for orchard expansion.

"We can only conserve what we have described. Only species that have been formally described can receive a Red Data List status, which by law then protect it from development, depending on its conservation status," he warns.

For this reason, Brian has decided to tackle a revision of the genus *Indigofera* in the Greater Cape Floristic Region (GCFR) for his Ph.D. This diverse genus comprises over 100 species in the region, with at least 30 new species to be formally described.

He has been covering thousands of kilometres in his Nissan bakkie—from the Richtersveld through into the Eastern Cape, and everything in between for the past six months, and has already collected over 60 *Indigofera* [species](#).

Provided by Stellenbosch University South Africa



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