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Caputia tomentosa

Asteraceae: Asteroideae: Senecioneae

South Africa

Caputia tomentosa (Haw.) B.Nord. & Pelser in Comp. Newsl. 50: 65 (2012). *Kleinia tomentosa* Haw.: 314 (1812); Berger: 35 (1905); Berger: 390 (1910); Berger: 154 (1931); Marloth: 269, t.68 (1932); Van Laren: 94, fig. 126 (1934); Brown: 130 (1945); Higgins: 64, t.23 (1949); Butterfield: 153 (1954). *Cacalia tomentosa* Haw.: 189 (1803) non Jacq. (1775). *Cacalia canescens* Willd.: 56 (1814). *Cacalia haworthii* Sweet: 336 (1830). *Kleinia haworthii* DC.: 338 (1838); Harvey: 318 (1865). *Kleinia cana* DC.: 338 (1838); Harvey: 319 (1865). *Senecio haworthii* (Sweet) Steudel: 561 (1841); Jeffrey: 934 (1986). *Senecio quinquangulatus* Sch.Bip.: 500 (1845). *Senecio haworthii* (DC.) Sch.Bip.: 500 (1845); Hooker: t.6063 (1873); Jacobsen: 832 (1960); Rowley: 37 (1967a); Rowley: 39 (1967b); Jacobsen: 368, t.130.2 (1974); Rowley: 102 (1994); Rowley: 34 (2002); Smith et al.: 197 (2017a).

The Asteraceae (the daisy family) have a cosmopolitan geographic distribution and with between 25 000 and 30 000 species, it is the largest family of flowering plants. In southern Africa the daisy family has also diversified extensively and some 2 000 species – just less than 10% of the global total – have been recorded in the region. Locally, the Asteraceae are especially well known for being the main contributor to the remarkable spring wild flower display in Namaqualand and surrounding areas along South Africa's western, Atlantic coastline.

As can be expected of a family that includes thousands of species, a vast range of life and growth forms is found among the daisies. Daisy species are annual or perennial herbs, shrubs, or trees. In the western arid, winter-rainfall areas of southern Africa many species have opted for leaf, stem, or caudiciform succulence as a survival strategy in a region that has very hot, dry summers. Succulence is found among about 100 daisy species that belong especially to *Kleinia* Mill. (formerly included in *Senecio* L.) and *Othonna* L., with succulence also present in several other smaller genera (Smith et al. 1997).

Even when not in flower, *Caputia tomentosa* (*tontelbos* in Afrikaans) is an especially attractive and distinctive succulent plant, and so it is surprising that it has not previously been featured in this illustrated series. Its absence from these pages can perhaps be explained by the reticence of some clones to flower in cultivation, particularly when grown under glass in the suboptimal conditions of northern Europe. Despite this and even though their capitula lack ray florets, the discoid heads with butter-yellow disc florets are no less attractive than the downy white leaves.

Caputia tomentosa has a very long and complex taxonomic and nomenclatural history, only summarised here. This species was first described as *Cacalia tomentosa* Haw. (Haworth 1803), but this name is predated by *Cacalia tomentosa* Jacq. (Jacquin 1775). Haworth (1812) transferred the species to *Kleinia*, but with the illegitimate combination *Kleinia tomentosa* Haw.

PLATE 2360.—Plant in flower and in fruit, × 1. Voucher specimen: *Condy 301* and *Condy 302* of NBG 359/86 and NBG 286/91 in National Herbarium, Pretoria. Artist: Gillian Condy.



PLATE 2360 *Caputia tomentosa*

Nordenstam & Pelsner (2012) therefore treated *Kleinia tomentosa* Haw. 'as a new name dating from 1812 and not a new combination since the earlier potential basionym [Haworth 1803] is illegitimate'. This name, however, was adopted by many subsequent authors who separated many species of succulent Asteraceae from the broad concept of *Senecio*, for which the binomial *Senecio haworthii* (DC.) Sch.Bip. was published in 1845.

There has been much debate on the generic placement of most succulent Asteraceae with the result that the genus *Kleinia* Miller (1754) has not been universally accepted. Rowley (1967a, b, 1994, 2002) adopted a broad approach to *Senecio*, notably in his book *Succulent Compositae*, resolutely ignoring *Kleinia*. However, taxonomic tides tend to turn and Jeffrey (1986), emphasising morphological evidence, resuscitated the succulent genus *Kleinia* containing ca. 40 taxa. More recently, molecular evidence (Pelsner et al. 2007, 2010) supports the fragmentation of the huge genus *Senecio* into many segregates including an entity that approximates to *Kleinia*. *Caputia tomentosa*, however, belongs to a distinct clade within the Senecioneae for which the new generic name *Caputia* B.Nord. & Pelsner was subsequently published (Nordenstam & Pelsner 2012). Pelsner et al. (2010) had earlier interpreted the incongruent phylogenetic position occupied by *Caputia* to relate to an ancient hybridisation event, a notion supported in part by morphological data. As originally conceived, this new genus contained just four species confined to South Africa and Swaziland, all succulent perennial herbs with more or less fleshy tomentose or glabrescent leaves. The generic name commemorates the old geographical name *Caput bonae spei*, applied to the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Province, South Africa, or even to the whole of southern Africa. A fifth species (*C. oribiensis* (Van Jaarsv.) J.C.Manning) was added just a year later (Manning 2013). Our species became *Caputia tomentosa* (Haw.) B.Nord. & Pelsner, whose authors regarded *Kleinia tomentosa* Haworth (1812) as a new name not based on the illegitimate earlier name of *Cacalia tomentosa* Haworth (1803).

Caputia tomentosa has acquired a number of other synonyms. *Kleinia cana* DC., for example, was described as a distinct species with shorter and stouter leaves. This was dismissed as phenotypic variation and reduced into synonymy by Marloth (1932).

Further consideration of its history provides fascinating insights to this succulent. Haworth (1812) wrote that this plant had been introduced into cultivation in 1795 and that 'this extraordinary plant has not yet produced any flowers with me. It is completely enveloped in a short dense skin-like cover of cottony wool, which is even capable of being stripped off the leaves like a skin, leaving the leaves themselves green after being divested of it. This cotton, if lighted in the flame of a candle ... slowly consumes in the manner of touch-paper; owing to the resinous quality this genus abounds in. *C. [K.] tomentosa* is capable of living very long without water, as are also other woolly succulents ...' In being difficult to flower, this *Caputia* finds good company with several succulent introductions from southern Africa that grew well in Europe for decades before yielding a single bloom. *Crassula arborescens*, described initially as a species of *Cotyledon*, is another notable such example (Smith et al. 2017b).

It is worth emphasizing that Haworth (1812) placed his new species in two different genera without any knowledge of its flowers. The tardy flowering performance of this species in the northern hemisphere appears to be a persistent feature, for over a half-century



FIGURE 1.—*Caputia tomentosa* in flower in the Conservatory of the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Cape Town. Photograph: N.R. Crouch.

later Harvey (1865) would document that the flowers were still not known. In fact, the first description and illustration of the reproductive parts appear to be by Hooker (1873), based on a plant that flowered in the garden of Thomas Hanbury at Palazzo Orengo (now well known as La Mortola) near Ventimiglia on the Italian Riviera. Rowley (1967a, b) next recorded flowering in London. He was astonished when one of his plants ‘burst into bloom in a small, grimy London glasshouse in the wet autumn of 1966’. In contrast, flowering (Figure 1) and fruiting (Figure 2) in the conservatory in the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden appears to be a regular occurrence.

Caputia tomentosa is unique in the genus in having a dense silvery-white persistent tomentum and disciform capitulum. The other four species, *Caputia medley-woodii* (Hutch.) B.Nord & Pelsler, the type species, first described in this journal (Hutchinson 1923) (Figure 3); *C. oribiensis*; *C. pyramidata* (DC.) B.Nord. & Pelsler; and *C. scaposa* (DC.) B.Nord. & Pelsler (also included here by Dyer 1931) are in contrast all araneose-tomentose or glabrescent, and with prominently radiate capitula (Nordenstam & Pelsler 2012). Of these close relatives, the most recently discovered species, *C. oribiensis*, is closely related to *C. medley-woodii*, but has spatulate leaves arranged in dense terminal rosettes (Van Jaarsveld 2011). *Caputia oribiensis* has a very narrow distribution range, being endemic to the Oribi Gorge in southern KwaZulu-Natal, whereas its sister species, named for John Medley Wood, is more widespread in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, and neighbouring Swaziland.



FIGURE 2.—*Caputia tomentosa* in fruit in the Conservatory of the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Cape Town. Photograph: N.R. Crouch.



FIGURE 3.—*Caputia medley-woodii*, the type species of the genus, which in contrast to *C. tomentosa* lacks densely woolly leaves and possesses capitula with prominent ray florets. Photograph: N.R. Crouch.

As a typical leaf succulent that contains aerial water-storing tissues, it is to be expected that *Caputia tomentosa* would have evolved mechanisms to protect its stockpile of this essential resource, considering the extreme aridity of at least some of its natural habitats. Commonly, succulents that grow in such regions have thickened outer epidermal cell walls, a thick cuticle, and often even epicuticular waxes (Von Willert et al. 1992). Examples of succulents rendered virtually pure white by such protective waxes abound: the Madagascan *Kalanchoe pumila* Baker and *Dudleya saxosa* (M.E.Jones) Britton & Rose subsp. *col-lomiaae* (Rose) Moran from Arizona, USA, both Crassulaceae, being well-known examples. The papery-scaled members of *Anacampseros* (Anacampserotaceae) also come to mind. Hairy leaves are, however, much rarer among succulents than those with a waxy bloom. The presence of hairs on leaf surfaces, such as abound in *C. tomentosa*, fulfils a role similar to that of wax in preventing excessive water loss. It also protects plants against damage by UV-radiation (Von Willert et al. 1992).

Caputia tomentosa is generally an easy subject in cultivation. Higgins (1949) noted that it 'is inclined to grow leggy and lose its lower leaves; if this occurs the tops of the branches can be cut off and re-rooted and the old plants will probably break again from the base'. Rowley (1974) described *C. tomentosa* [*Senecio haworthii*] as being 'surely the whitest of all white succulents', a statement emphasizing the attractiveness to growers of this remarkable succulent (Figure 4). There are at least two named cultivars. The first, 'Cass's Variety' (Figure 5) was named by Brown (1945) for a mutant that originated in the nursery of



FIGURE 4.—*Caputia tomentosa* growing in the Conservatory of the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Cape Town. Photograph: N.R. Crouch.



FIGURE 5.—*Caputia tomentosa* 'Cass's Variety' in cultivation in Scotland. Plant ca. 350 mm tall growing in a 140 mm diameter pot. Photograph: C.C. Walker.

Charles L. Cass in San Diego, describing it as 'distinct from the type by its more robust growth. The leaves are more erect and incurving, longer and broader, flattened on the face, more obtusely pointed, the base of leaves never narrowing into a petiole. The leaves and stems are whiter due to the thicker felt-like covering'. The second, 'Hans Herre', has cylindrical leaves near the base, expanding above into a flattened wedge-shaped tip with low notches (Rowley 1994). This cultivar was named by Rowley (1967b) in honour of the mesemb expert and intrepid explorer Hans Herre, who originally collected it at the top of the Karrachab Mountains in the Richtersveld. Unfortunately, this very attractive plant has proven tricky in cultivation and slow to propagate (Rowley 1994), and no longer exists in at least European collections.

Caputia tomentosa is a South African endemic that flowers between November and March, and prefers a rocky slope habitat (Figure 6). It has a wide distribution from the southern Richtersveld in the Northern Cape, southwards to the Great Karoo where it may be found, for example, near Laingsburg and in the Camdebo, and with outlying populations in the more mesic western parts of the Eastern Cape Province (Marloth 1932; Nordenstam & Pelsler 2012; Herman et al. 2013) (Figure 7). It is not known from the generally less arid Core Cape floral region.



FIGURE 6.—The habitat of *Caputia tomentosa* in the Richtersveld National Park (July 2010). Photograph: A.W. Klopper.

Apart from *tontelbos*, it is recorded by Smith et al. (2017a) as having the additional Afrikaans common name of *kapokmadeliefie*, while in English it is known as snow daisy in South Africa, and is documented (Watt & Breyer-Brandwijk 1962) to contain inulin and be used to treat chest complaints.

Description.—Perennial, evergreen, sparsely to densely branched shrublets, 0.5(–1.2) m tall, stems erect, 10–15 mm in diameter, virtually all aboveground plant parts covered by a bright white tomentum. *Branches* erect to leaning to creeping, usually branching from near the base, often leafless below and branching at tips, white-felted when young. *Leaves* sessile, fusiform-cylindrical, or biconvex, distinctly tapering at both ends, densely to subdensely arranged along branches, particularly crowded at tips, white-tomentose, 20–40(–60) × 6–15 mm; apex pointed or rarely slightly notched. *Inflorescence* a solitary, terminal, disciform capitulum; peduncle white-felted, to 150 mm long; involucre cylindrical-campanulate, 15–20 mm in diameter; phyllaries 10–15, uniseriate, obtuse, fleshy, 15–20 × 3–5 mm; calyculus bracts 1–3, resembling the peduncular bracts; ray florets absent; disc florets up to

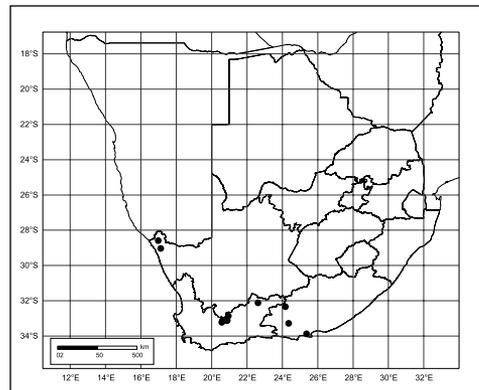


FIGURE 7.—Known distribution of *Caputia tomentosa*.

40, marginal florets female, filiform, bright yellow; hermaphrodite; corolla tubular, 5-lobed; lobes triangular-ovate, apically subcucullate and papillate. *Anthers* basally obtuse, shortly sagittate. *Style* bifurcate, apically subtruncate. *Cypsel*a ellipsoid-oblong, densely puberulous basally. *Pappus* to 15 mm long, white, barbellate. *Chromosome number* $2n = 20$ (Arano 1977). Plate 2360.

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