

A provisional list of local names for Namibian plants.  
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## INTRODUCTION:

People have traditionally given vernacular names to plants that are useful, outstanding, poisonous, etc. In Namibia only 1500 of the approximately 4000 indigenous and 200 naturalised plants have common names. BUT, more than 8000 names have been recorded for these 1500 plants in almost 40 languages and/or dialects since the 19th century.

The enormous problems facing the authors included:

1. Terms used for languages (like botanical names) have changed over the years and several names may have been used to denote the same language. It is difficult to know what to call the various languages (Mayo 1998). Namibia recognises 12/13 official languages today and a few unofficial ones
2. Orthography changes and different spelling usually belong to different times (Mayo 1998).
3. Sometimes the same common name has been given to different species of the same genus and in some cases plants from completely different families or genera may have the same name. This is often due to convergent evolution or plants having the same properties. But it may be due to incorrect identification.
4. Some of these plants only have vernacular names in the language spoken in the region in which they occur. Many of these names have been taken up into other languages e.g. manghetti, omatjette, omuparara, !abba, chivi. There are also few, if any Namibian English common name as English was not widely spoken until becoming the official administrative language after independence in 19....
5. Many researchers have not always used the appropriate sources of language or botanical information.
6. Common names are often based on incorrect identification and these errors are perpetuated in literature and use.
7. "Naming things" appears to be a rather emotional issue and this is very apparent when requesting input from others.

Compiling a list of common names that would be acceptable to as many people as possible has become a daunting, if not impossible task. The solution would be for this work to be carried out jointly by linguists and plant taxonomists using the voucher specimens housed in herbaria. Unfortunately time and monetary constraints prevent this.

The authors therefore decided to prepare a list as follows:

- The names were divided into the 12/13 official languages and the few unofficial languages (Tables 1-4).
- The name in the official orthography (some still unpublished) was given preference (Section A marked ^).
- Local names (i.e. those recorded from a single location and generally only once) were placed in the index only (Section B).
- This list is based on literature sources, voucher specimens (from SPMNBD) as well as personal communication with various interested people
- The sources are listed (reference list and all Tables) and the user is referred to these sources for the official spelling and tones.
- Voucher specimens for common names lodged with herbaria could not all be verified, but some corrections were made and discrepancies between publications and this list may therefore be seen.
- Plants that had obviously been incorrectly listed previously were removed after correction.
- Descriptive names (i.e. names not used by local people, but suggested in literature based on appearance of the plant) have not generally been included or are in the index (Section B)
- Symbols were restricted as much as possible in order to allow the list to be as "user friendly" as possible, i.e. so that these terms can be used in everyday communication without having to resort to special fonts.
- Where no infraspecific taxa are listed the common name is taken to apply to all taxa of lower rank.
- Names given to plant parts, e.g. fruits, seeds, products are indicated.

Many early travellers to Namibia and botanists (Dinter 1912, Marloth 1917) recorded plant names. These have been incorporated into later lists and the reader is referred to the review of ethnobotanical literature (Craven & Sullivan 2000) for additional sources as well as for works with limited reference to common names, which are not referred to here. The publication by Le Roux (1971) on common names of South West Africa has formed the basis for most lists of common names in Namibia. Names he recorded for northeast Namibia correlate to specimens collected about the same time by De Winter and housed in the herbaria of PRE and WIND. Table 5 shows sources whose common names are

also based on collected specimens. Another source of numerous Namibian common names is Von Koenen(1996) whose records are based on a number of sources and original work.

Ongoing botanical research has resulted in numerous changes to plant names. Synonyms or incorrectly applied botanical names are not included here and readers are referred to the FloraDb (database) at NBRI for any queries. It must be stressed that common names should never be used for scientific study of species, e.g. chemical analysis of a species as common names seldom refer to one specific entity. Research must be based on voucher specimens with a botanical name. An example of a problem that arises when a common name is used is that of a plant with veterinary medicinal properties in the Kaokoveld called onakauma (*Zanthoxylum ovatifolium*). Kakujaha-Matundu (1996) however records this species as being used in the Okakarara area. This poses the question, is this plant imported for use from the Kunene region? or is there a plant with the same properties and therefore the same common name in the Okakarara region?

Table 6 lists plants from different families and genera with the same common name. Many of these, e.g. common names for *Phaeoptilum spinosum* and *Lycium* species are due to incorrect identification or because they look similar or have the same properties.

The authors admit their limitations with regard to grasping all issues pertaining to the different languages. Although much work is still needed, the authors have done their best to present as complete and correct a list as possible. It is hoped that future updates will include meanings for the names and that many of the gaps, queries, errors and problems will be corrected.

The first section is arranged alphabetically according to families, genera and species of plants with accepted common names for as many taxa as possible. The second section is an alphabetical index that includes plant names that have been recorded, including those not currently used, variations in spelling, or dialect.

## LAYOUT

### Section 1:

- Family
- Genus
- spp = name has been applied to a number of species in this genus
- sp = for an unidentified member of the genus
- species (including subspecies and var, unless specified)
- ^ indicates when name is included in the official orthography/dictionary/glossary
- @ indicate naturalised species
- ft is fruit
- pl for plural
- s is for seed
- [?] indicates the dialect or non-official language the name was recorded for

Additional names are in Section 2.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NBRI – National Botanical Research Institute

PRE – National Herbarium, Pretoria

SPMNDB – Specimen database of the National Botanical Institute, Pretoria and the National Herbarium of Namibia (WIND)

WIND – National Herbarium of Namibia

The languages have been divided into 3 main groups following Mayo (1998).

European languages

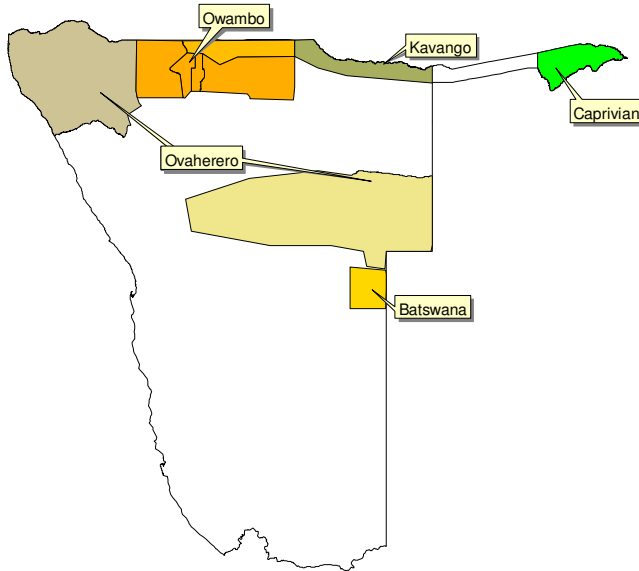
Language	Code	References
Afrikaans	A	Anon (n.d.); De Winter & Vahrmeijer (1972); Gibbs Russell <i>et al.</i> (1991); Jacobi (1996); Muller (1983); Scholysz (1941); von Breitenbach;
English	E	Bailey & Bailey (1976); Chippindall & Crook (1976); Coates Palgrave (1977); De Winter & Vahrmeijer; Gibbs Russell <i>et al.</i> ; Gunn <i>et al.</i> 1992; Muller (1983); National Terminology (1991); Palmer & Pitman (1972); Rehm (1994); Smith (1966); van Wyk & van Wyk (1997); von Breitenbach (1984, 1995)
German	G	Bastian <i>et al.</i> (?); Boss (1937); Brincker (1886); Metzger (1998); Meyer (1969); Muller (1983); Volk (1974a & b); Walter & Volk (1954); Wiss (1973-1982, 1984)

Table 1:

English

English names recorded in literature about southern Africa plants and elsewhere have been adopted in Namibia. This has resulted in some common names having no meaning for the majority of Namibian citizens and duplicate names for many others. Sometimes direct translations of other indigenous names were made up in order to label plants and these are often rather “clumsy” (e.g. in Berry 1982).

Bantu languages (map follows Mayo 1998)



National Language	Orthography	Dialect	Code	Old names, other spellings, etc.	References	People
Siloz	O'Sullivan (1996)	Siloz	L	Lozi	Fanshawe (1956); LeRoux (1971); Maggs n.d.; Otto-Reiner n.d.	Caprivians, Maloz, Sikolol
use Siloz		Chitotela				Caprivians, Batotela
		Shiyeyi				Caprivians, Bayeyi
		Chifwe				Caprivians, Mafwe or Bafwe
		Mbalangwe				Caprivians, Mbalangwe
		Cisubiya				Caprivians, Basubiya

		Oshiwambo,			Larsen (2001); Legere (2002); Lerdooff (1999); Marsh (1994)	
Oshiwambo, Oshikwanyama			O-Ok	Kwanyama	LeRoux (1971); Rodin (1985)	Owambos
Oshiwambo, Oshindonga			O-Od	Ndonga	LeRoux (1971); Legere (2002);	Owambos
use Oshindonga		Oshikwaluudhi	Kl	Kwalundhi	LeRoux (1971)	Owambos
		Eunda	Eu		LeRoux (1971)	Owambos
		Oshimbalanhu	Ml	Mbalantu	LeRoux (1971)	Owambos
		Oshikwambi	Kb	Kwambi	LeRoux (1971)	Owambos
		Ngandjera	Ng		LeRoux (1971)	Owambos
		Nkolonkadhi	Nk		LeRoux (1971)	Owambos
Otjiherero		Ovambanderu (eastern)	H			Ovaherero
		Western Herero		Herero	Bollig (2001); EEAN (1994); LeRoux (1971); Malan & OS (1974)	Ovaherero
				Ovatjimba, Tjimba,	LeRoux (1971); Malan & OS (1974)	Ovaherero
				Ovihimba, Himba	LeRoux (1971); Malan & OS (1974)	Ovaherero
		Central Otjiherero			Otto (1979)	Ovaherero
Rukwangali		Rukwangali	Rk	Kwangali	De Winter (1958); Gibson <i>et al.</i> (1981), Keen (1996); Keet (1951); LeRoux (1971); Maquire (1978)	Kavangos, Vakwangali
Rumanyo		Shishambyu	Rum	Shambyu	Gibson, LeRoux (1971)	Kavangos, Vashambyu
		Gciriku		Gciriki, Dciriku, or Diriko, Rugciriku	De Winter (1958); Gibson, LeRoux (1971); von Koenen (1996)	Kavangos, Vagciriku
Thimbukushu	Legere (in prep.)		T	Mbukushu	LeRoux (1971); Ostermeier-Noczil (1997)	Kavangos, Hambukushu
Setswana	Matumo (1993)	Setswana	S	Setharo, Sethaping, Setawana		Batswana

Table 2:

#### The Caprivians

Silozi is the most widely understood language in Caprivi and is one of Namibia's national languages. Common names recorded in Silozi were documented in Zambia by Fanshawe (1956). These formed the basis of the list of Le Roux (1971) and the draft dictionary of O'Sullivan (in prep.). Maggs and Otto-Reiner (pers. comm.) have done original work in the area and names are available from the voucher specimens of the former and notes of the latter. The ongoing contribution of Letombe (WIND) is encouraged and hopefully his work will be incorporated into future lists.

Oshiwambo is the joint name for a number of dialects or languages spoken by the Owambo people.

Oshindonga and Oshikwanyama are recognised as National languages. Oshindonga is used in all kingdoms except in Uukwanyama where Oshikwanyama is spoken. O indicates a name that is common to both official languages.

Le Roux (1971) recorded names for each of the languages. Only in a few cases were the names for the dialects not also recorded for the 2 national languages and these are indicated here. Oshikwanyama names were recorded by Rodin (1985). Some of Rodin's voucher specimens have been redetermined in the herbarium and the new determination is used here. Legere (pers. comm.) collected voucher specimens, which still need determination and clarification and thus could not be incorporated here.

The names listed by Lerdooff (1999), Larsen (2001-) and Marsh (1994) were considered.

#### Otjiherero

Common names documented by Malan & Owen Smith (1974) have formed the basis for all documentation of Otjiherero names. Sander *et al.* (1998) added a few more from the same area based on the vouchers of Bollig. EEAN (1994), Kinahan (1999), have also recorded names while in the northwest. Otto (1979) recorded names used in Windhoek. Von Koenen (1996) includes many names, but his spelling varies with one letter and these have not been included. The need for research in other areas is indisputable. Onakauma is the name of *Zanthoxylum ovatifolium* in the

Kaokoveld that has veterinary medicinal properties. Kakujaha-Matundu records this species as being used in the Okakarara area. As this species does not occur in the central region it poses the question that this plant was imported for use from the Kunene region? or is there a different species with the same properties and same name in the Okakarara region?

The Kavangos are inhabitants of the Okavango area.

There are 5 main groups and 2 national languages, namely Thimbukushu and Rumanyo. Rukwangali has recently been included in the latter. Trees are a very important component of the vegetation of the Kavango area and this is reflected in the numerous lists for tree species, e.g. Keet (1951), and De Winter ( $\pm$ 1958). These formed the basis of Le Roux (1971).

Unpublished lists of Köhler and Keen added to the documentation and limited numbers from Gibson *et al.* (1981), Maguire (1978) and von Koenen (1996). A high percentage of names are recorded on de Winter's voucher specimens housed in WIND. There is a need for recording of herbs, grasses and especially geophytes.

Rumanyo does not yet have an official orthography and neither do the languages now included in Rumanyo. There was therefore no "pattern" for the authors to follow here and all names are listed. This probably means that duplicates or outdated spelling are included. Common names that are common to both Rumanyo (i.e. Shambyu or Gciriki) and Rukwangali are reflected by the initial R. When a name has been recorded for only one of the languages it is indicated by the initials Rum or Rk.

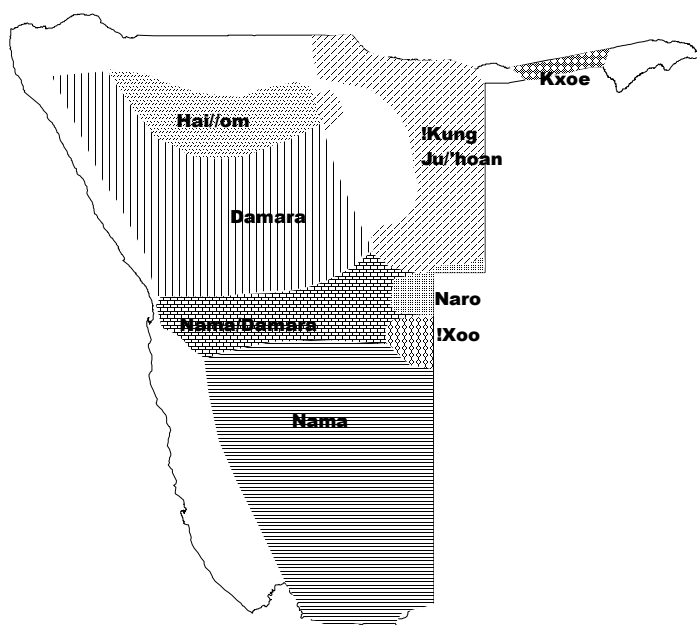
#### Thimbukushu

Thimbukushu orthography follows the dictionary/glossary presently in preparation by Legere (in prep). These common names were obtained from the lists of le Roux (1971), Ostermeier-Noczil (1997), von Keonen (1996). The botanical names were updated by NBRI and additional names added from the specimen database at NBRI (SPMNDB). The unpublished thesis of van Tonder (1966) uses numerous common names however these are not associated with botanical names and are therefore not useable.

Numerous changes have been made to prefixes in Legere's glossary (in prep.). Most now begin with ghu, di, mu and plurals, that generally begin with ma are not indicated here. It is not clear why some of le Roux (1971) names were included, while others were not. Plants that have been listed by Legere, but do not occur in the region and were probably misidentified have been removed. Most of the Thimbukushu names recorded by Köhler are in the plural and starting with "mu". These are not recorded here as the upcoming dictionary of Legere is followed. Most of the words will therefore be found starting with ghu or di.

The Batswana live mainly in Botswana and South Africa. They constitute a minority in Namibia, however, Setswana is counted as one of the national languages. All use of Setswana is based on the South Africa standard. Common names listed here were obtained from the dictionary by Matumo (1993) and limited to plants that would probably occur in the region where the Setswana people mainly live. Books originating in Botswana with Setswana common names were found to have numerous names for one plant, especially trees. Original work needs to be carried out in Namibia to verify the use of these names.

The Khoesaaan languages of Namibia (map follows Mayo 1998)



National Language	Orthography	Dialect	Code	Old names, other spellings, etc.	References	People
Jul'hoan	Dickens (1994)	, Kx'aullein				Bushman
		!Kung			LeRoux (1971); Maquire (1978); Marshall (1976); vKoenen,	Bushman
		Zu!'hoasi			Giess & Snyman (1986); Leffers (2003); Snyman (1975)	Bushman
		Q'oqgu				Bushman
		!Khu			Story	Bushman
		Punguvlei			Leger (1997)	Bushman
		Vasekele			Sekela	Leger (1997)
Khoekhoegowab	Haacke & Eiseb (2002)	Hailom	Hm	Heikum Bushmen	LeRoux (1971)	Khoekhoe/Bushman
		Nama	N		Du Pisani (1983); Eiseb & Haacke (1991); Rust (1969); Schultze (1907); Van den Eyden <i>et al.</i> (1992)	Khoekhoe, Namas
		Namutoni	Ntb		LeRoux (1971)	Khoekhoe/Bushman
		KhuKh	K		Eiseb & Haacke (1991)	Khoekhoe
		Damara	D		Eiseb & Haacke (1991); Steyn & Du Pisanni (1985); Sullivan (1998); Vedder (1923)	Khoekhoe, Damaras

Table 3:

A Bushman is taken here to be a non-Khoekhoe person who speaks a Khoesaaan language (Mayo 1998).

Jul'hoan is the National language in Namibia and includes other languages shown in table 2. The dictionary of Dickens (1994) is taken as the standard orthography. It was interesting to note that in a high percentage of cases the names recorded over many years for the different languages now believed to be part of Jul'hoan were very similar. Names with slight variations in spelling from those recorded in Dickens were therefore removed. Additional names from references listed in the table that did not correspond to this spelling in anyway are included in the index. In many instances Dickens uses k where Giess and Snyman (1986) used x for example and c for s. q is added very often before an "n". Dickens appears to add hyphens to long words, but removed them from short ones.

## Khoekhoe

Khoekhoegowab denotes the language of the Khoekhoe and is one of the official languages of Namibia. A Khoekhoegowab dictionary (Haake & Eiseb 2002) documents the languages of the Damara, Hai//om and Nama. This dictionary includes common names recorded in very old literature, e.g. Schultze (1907), Vedder (1923), and botanical names for many of these could not be traced. Many are listed under unknown and provide a challenge for a future researcher. This dictionary updates their earlier list in Eiseb *et al.* (1991) and simplifies this work by eliminating all the accents and suggesting that the length mark be replaced with a double vowel (a process followed here).

Common names listed here generally follow Haake & Eiseb (2002). Words attributed to a specific languages or dialects have been indicated by an initial in square brackets, e.g. [D] Damara, [Hm] Hai//om, [N] Nama, [Namib] Namidama, [S] Sesfontein dialect (s), [T] Topnaar. This source however did not include all recorded names from sources mentioned, e.g. Le Roux (1971), Du Pisani (1983). Common names from Van den Eynden *et al.* (1992) are included, but generally followed by a ?. This corresponds to the botanical uncertainty about many of these records. There is considerable literature with plant names for the different languages and dialects. Many of these, e.g. Sullivan, records very local variations and not all have been included here. Generally however one common name has been provided in the main section for each plant and other recorded names are listed in section two.

Haake & Eiseb (2002) noted that there is no difference in pronunciation between b=p; d=t; g=k;

b d & g are used for words with one of lower tone melodies, p t & k are used for words with one of the higher melodies. If one cannot find the word under b, d or g one should look under p, t or k respectively.

The letter w may be replaced with either -b- or -p- and to save user time they are placed under -w-.

The following letters are used in Khoekhoegowab: a â b d e (f) g h i î (j) k kh (l) m n o ô p r s t ts u û w (=b-/p-) x Å Äg Äh Äkh Än Æ Æg Æh Ækh Æn æ æg æh ækh æn , ,g ,h ,kh ,n. Names included here with a ^ when not in the official orthography and ^^ when the spelling starts with some letter other than those listed above.

An excellent example of the various interpretations of names in the past is the common name for *Salvadora persica* var *persica* after which the town Khorixas is named. The latest dictionary of Haake & Eiseb (2002) spells the name as xœris. Ågores is recorded in Le Roux (1971) and von Koenen (1996), choris by Giess (1966??) and khœris by Eiseb *et al.* (1991).

Languages that are not standardised or recognised as national languages are tabulated below with references indicating recorded common names.

Languages	Lang dialects NAME	COD E	Old or alternate spelling	Reference	The People	Full Language name
!Xóǀ	!ho			Story (1959), Weissner (n.d.)	Bushman	!Xó, !Xóǀ or !Khong - central Botswana
BN Norekau	Norekau	BN		LeRoux (1971); Maquire (1978)	Bushman	
Kxoe	Bushmen (Caprivi)	Kxoe	Mbarakweng o. (Barakwengo)	Brenzinger (1999); LeRoux (1971); Kohler (1989-1997); Maggs n.d.	Bushman	Kxoe / Khwe / Marabakwengo (Caprivi Bushmen)
Naro	Naron	Nh	Nharo	Bleek (1928), Steyn (1981), Story (1959)	Bushman	

Table 4:

All the variations of languages in Story are included here under !Xóǀ, except for Naron (Nh) and Khu which are included in J.

Köhler and Story use symbols that are not available in the font made by Gamsberg Macmillian Publishers for Namibian languages.

Upper case C H & E are used for the unusual symbols that are used in their publication.

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Author	Area	O/D	Vouchers or ID by herb	References Notes
Bastian, H. <i>et al.</i>			no	
Berry, C. 1982.	Etosha	D	no	mainly trees & common things
Bleek, D.F. 1928.	eastern Namibia	O	spm in Kimberley National Museum	-
Boss, G. 1937.				
Brenzinger, M. 1999.				
Brincker, H. 1886.				
Carstens, P., <i>et al.</i> 1987.	southern Namibia	O	no	-
Chippindall, L.K.A. 1946.	Southern Africa		no	
Chippindall, L.K.A. & Crook, A.O. 1976	Southern Africa		no	
Coates Palgrave, K. 1977.	Southern Africa		no	
De Winter, B. ±1958.	North east Namibia		ID by PRE	
De Winter, B. & Vahrmeijer, J. 1972.				
Dentlinger, U. 1977.	Walvis Bay		?	
Dickens, P. 1994.	eastern Namibia	D	no	Dictionary
Du Pisani, E. 1983.	west central Nam	O	ID by WIND	
EEAN. 1994.	Kaokoveld	O?D	ID	
Eiseb, E., Giess, W. & Haacke, W.H.G. 1991.	Namibia	D	ID by WIND	
Ellery, K. & W. 1997.	Botswana		no	
Erkkila, A. & Siiskonen, H. 1992.	Namibia	D	no	
Fanshawe, D.B. 1956.	Zambia	D	no	
Gibbs Russell, G.E., <i>et al.</i> 1991	Southern Africa		?	
Gibson, G.G., <i>et al.</i> 1981.	Kavango	OD	no	original, but in other ref
Giess, W. (veldkos) 1966.	Namibia		?	yes
Giess, W. & Snyman, J.W. 1986.	Tsumkwe	O	spm	
Gunn, C.R., <i>et al.</i> (1992)				
Haacke, W.H.G. & Eiseb, E. 2002.		D	Giess spm	du Pisani 1983, Eiseb et al. 1991; Giess pers. comm; le R 1971; Rust 1969; Schultze 1907; VdE 1992; Vedder 1923; Widlok 1999; Dictionary
Jacobi, I. 1996.	Maltahohe	D	no	
Keen, P. 1996.	Kavango	OD	no	
Keet, J.D.M. 1951.	Kavango	O	?	trees only
Kinahan, J. 1999 ongoing	Kunene region		ID?	
Klaassen, E. & Craven, P. 2003.	Namibia	OD	used SPMNDB	based on other ref & herb spm
Kloppers, J.K. 1994.	Namibia	D	no	LeR dictionary?
Köhler, O. 1989-1997.	Kavango & Caprivi	O	ID by WIND	
Köhler, O. unpubl.	Kavango & Caprivi	O	?	?
Larsen, A. (ed.) 2001-ongoing.	Owambo	O		
Larson, T.J. 1981.				
Le Roux, P.J. 1971.	Namibia	OD	ID by WIND	Bricker, De Winter 1958; Fanshawe 1956; Keet Walter & Volk 1954
Leffers, A. 2003.	Tsumkwe	OD	photo ID	Dickens, Story, G&S, Leger
Leger, S. 1997.	Eastern Nam	OD	ID by WIND	
Legere, K. in prep.T	Kavango	D	no	dictionary/glossary
Legere, K. manus.	Owambo	O	spm	
Lerdorf 1999.	Owambo	D	no	yes
Maggs, G.L. in prep.	Caprivi		ID by WIND	

Maguire, B. 1978.	Botswana/eastern Nam	O	spm	no?
Malan, J.S. & Owen Smith, G.L. 1974.	Kaokoveld	O	spm	no
Marloth, R. 1917.	Southern Africa	O	spm	no
Marsh, A. 1994.	Owambo	D	no	few important species
Marshall, L. 1976.	Botswana			
Matumo, Z.I. 1993.	Botswana	D	no	ref not provided; dictionary
Metzger 1998.				
Meyer, PG 1969.	Namibia	O	spm	no
Müller, M.A.N. 1983.	Namibia		?	yes
National Terminology Services 1991	Southern Africa			
O'Sullivan, O. draft (1996)	Zambia	D	no	Fanshawe
Ohly, R. 1998.				
Ostermeier-Noczi, B. 1997.	Kavango	OD	ID by WIND, ?spm	Gibson, von Koenen
Otto, A. 1979.	Katatura	O	ID by WIND, ?spm	
Otto-Reiner, A. in prep.	Kavango	O	ID by WIND, ?spm GMK?	
Palmer, E. & Pitman, N. 1972.	Southern Africa	OD	no	yes
Rehm, S. 1994.	Wide	D	no	yes
Rodin, R.J. 1985.	Owambo	OD	spm	Loeb
Rust, F. 1969.	Namibia	D	no	
Sander, H., <i>et al.</i> 1998.	Kunene	O	ID	few; Malan & OS
Scholyz, J. du P. 1941.				
Schultze, L 1907.	"Namaland"	O		few, ancient, ?ID
Smith, C.A. 1966.	Southern Africa	D		
Steyn, H.P. 1981.	eastern Namibia ??	O	ID	
Steyn, H.P. & Du Pisani, E. 1985.	west central Nam	O	ID	
Story, R. 1959.	Botswana & Nam	OD	ID by PRE	Bleek
Sullivan, S. 1998.	"Damaraland"	O	ID by WIND	additional ref clearly indicated
Van den Eynden, V., <i>et al.</i> 1992.	west central Nam	OD	ID	numerous additional ref not clearly indicated
van Tonder, L.L. 1966.	Kavango			
Vedder, H. 1923.	Namibia	O		
Volk, O.H. 1974b.	Namibia			
Volk, O.H. 1974a.	Namibia			
von Breitenbach, F. 1984.	Southern Africa	D		
Von Koenen, E 1996.	Namibia		ID	G&S, LeR, MALAN & OS, Otto, Rodin, Schultze, Wiss
Walter, H. & Volk, O.H. 1954.	Namibia	OD		
fWiss, H.-J. 1973-1982.	Namibia	OD		
Wiss, H.-J. 1984.	Namibia	OD		

Table 5:

O= original work  
D = desk top  
spm = specimen  
ID = identified  
ref = references

Author	Eng	Af	Ge	Jul	Kho	OK	OD	H	Rk	Ru	Sets	L	Thi	Other
Bastian, H, <i>et al.</i>			G											
Berry, C. 1982.	E	A	G											
Bleek, D.F. 1928.														Naro
Boss, G. 1937.			G											
Brenzinger, M. 1999.			G											
Brincker, H. 1886.			G											
Carstens, P., <i>et al.</i> 1987.														
Chippindall, L.K.A. & Crook, A.O.	E													
Coates Palgrave, K. 1977.	E													
De Winter, B. ±1958.									?	?			?	
De Winter, B. & Vahrmeijer, J. 1972.	E	A												
Dickens, P. 1994.				J										Xoo
Du Pisani, E. 1983.					K									
EEAN. 1994.								H						
Eiseb, E., Giess, W. & Haacke, W.H.G.					K									
Fanshawe, D.B. 1956.												L		
Gibbs Russell, G.E., <i>et al.</i> 1991	E	A												
Gibson, G.G., <i>et al.</i> 1981.									Rk	Ru			?	
Giess, W. (veldkos) 1966.					?									?
Giess, W. & Snyman, J.W. 1986.				J										
Haacke, W.H.G. & Eiseb, E. 2002.					K									
Jacobi, I. 1996.		A	G?											
Keen, P. 1996.									Rk					
Keet, J.D.M. 1951.									Rk	Ru			?	
Kinahan, J. 1999 ongoing								H						
Klaassen, E. & Craven, P. 2003.	E	A	G			Ok	Od						T	
Kloppers, J.K. 1994.									Rk					
Köhler, O. 1989-1997.		?	?											
Köhler, O. unpubl.				J					?	?			?	Kxoe
Larsen, A. (ed.) 2001-ongoing.		O				Ok	Od							
Larson, T.J. 1981.														
Le Roux, P.J. 1971.	E	A	G	J	K	Ok	Od	H	Rk			L	T	BN
Leffers, A. 2003.				J										
Leger, S. 1997.				J										
Legere, K. in prep.T													T	
Legere, K. manusc.							Od							
Lerdorf 1999.						Ok?	Od							
Maggs, G.L. in prep.												L		
Maguire, B. 1978.				J						Ru			T	Noreka
Malan, J.S. & Owen Smith, G.L. 1974.								H						
Marloth, R. 1917.														
Marsh, A. 1994.	E					?	?							
Marshall, L. 1976.														
Matumo, Z.I. 1993.											S			
Metzger 1998.			G											
Meyer, PG 1969.			G											
Müller, M.A.N. 1983.	E	A												
National Terminology Services 1991														
O'Sullivan, O. draft (1996)												L		
Ohly, R. 1998.								H						
Ostermeier-Noczil, B. 1997.													T	
Otto, A. 1979.								H						

Otto-Reiner, A. in prep.										Rk	Ru		?	?	
Palmer, E. & Pitman, N. 1972.	E														
Rehm, S. 1994.	E														
Rodin, R.J. 1985.	E						Ok								
Rust, F. 1969.						K									
Sander, H., <i>et al.</i> 1998.									H						
Scholyz, J. du P. 1941.		A													
Schultze, L. 1907.						K									
Smith, C.A. 1966.	E														
Steyn, H.P. 1981.															Naro
Steyn, H.P. & Du Pisani, E. 1985.						K									
Story, R. 1959.				J											Naro
Sullivan, S. 1998.						K									
Van den Eynden, V., <i>et al.</i> 1992.						K									
Vedder, H. 1923.						K									
Volk, O.H. 1974b.			G												
Volk, O.H. 1974a.			G												
von Breitenbach, F. 1984.	E	A													
Von Koenen, E 1996.	E		G	J					H						
Walter, H. & Volk, O.H. 1954.			G												
Wiessner, P. n.d.															?
Widlok, T. 1999.						K									
Wiss, H.-J. 1973-1982.			G												
Wiss, H.-J. 1984.			G												

Table 6

## INDEX of languages

!ho  
!ho see !Xóõ  
!Khu see Jul'hoan  
!Kung see Jul'hoan  
!Xóõ  
Afrikans  
Barakwengo see Kxoe / Khwe / Marabakwengo (Caprivi Bushmen)  
Bushmen (Caprivi)  
Central !Khu see Jul'hoan  
Central Damara see Khoekhoegowab  
Central Otjiherero/Otjimbanderu      Otjiherero  
Chifwe see Caprivian  
Chitotela see Caprivian  
Cisubiya see Caprivian  
Damara (Purros) see Khoekhoegowab  
Damara see Khoekhoegowab  
Dciriku see Rumanyo  
Eastern !Khu see Jul'hoan  
English  
Eunda see Ok or Od?  
Gciriku see Rumanyo  
German  
Haillom see Khoekhoegowab  
Heikum Bushmen see Khoekhoegowab  
Herero see Otjiherero  
Himba see Otjiherero  
Kavango see Rumanyo  
KhuKh see Khoekhoegowab  
Kwalundhi see Ok or Od?  
Kwambi see Ok or Od?  
Kwangali see Rukwangali  
Kwanyama see Oshikwanyama  
Kx'aullein see Jul'hoan  
Kxoe  
Lozi see Silozi  
Makalani see Jul'hoan  
Mbalangwe see Caprivian  
Mbalantu see Ok or Od?  
Mbukushu see Thimbukushu  
Nama see Khoekhoegowab  
Nama/Damara see Khoekhoegowab  
Nama/Hottentot see Khoekhoegowab  
Namutoni see Khoekhoegowab  
Naro see Nharo  
Naron see Naharonone  
Ndonga see Oshindonga  
Ngandjera see Ok or Od?  
Nharo  
Nkolonkadhi see Ok or Od?  
Norekau  
Northern !Khu see Jul'hoan  
Okavango see Rumanyo  
Oshikwaluudhi see Ok or Od?  
Oshikwambi see Ok or Od?  
Oshimbalanhu see Ok or Od?  
Ovandamuranda see Otjiherero  
Ovatjimba see Otjiherero  
Ovatjimbahuro see Otjiherero  
Ovatjimatjimba see Otjiherero  
Ovihimba see Otjiherero  
Punguvlei see Jul'hoan



Q'oqgu see Jul'hoan  
Rugciriku see Rumanyo  
Rukwangali  
Rumbundza - no longer exists see Rukwangali  
Sekela see Jul'hoan  
Sekgalakgadi  
Sesfontein Damara see Khoekhoegowab  
Setawana  
Sethaping see Setswana  
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Shambyu see Rumanyo  
Shishambyu see Rumanyo  
Shiyeyi see Caprivian  
Silozi  
Simbogedu see Rumanyo  
Southern !Khu see Jul'hoan  
Tjimba see Otjiherero  
Vasekele see Jul'hoan  
Zu!'hoasi see Jul'hoan

Roivainen, H. 1974. Taxonomic studies on *Diplachne* and *Megaloprotachne* (Gramineae) in South-West and South Africa. *Annales Botanici Fennici* 11:34-40.

But there are still some boy names with a meaning inspired by a flower. We did research on the internet and gathered all those cool flower names for boys, the selection is not so big. Take a look at below a-z list of flower names in alphabetical order: Freshly picked Flower Names for boys: Aciano: cornflower. Alder: common name of a genus of flowering plants. Anthony: this name comes from Greek and meaning flower. Antonio: English name, meaning flower. Basil: The name "basil" comes from Greek word means "royal/kingly plant". Cedar: Beautiful pink color. Cosmos: A very common genus of the sunfl