

DANIEL FERDINAND's father, the ancestor, was JOBS (or JUSTUS) LULOPH IMMELMAN, a German and a native of the village of Grasdorf. As there are several villages going by that name, Mr. IMMELMAN has not yet been able to find out in what part of Germany the village in question is situated. JOBS IMMELMAN came out to the Cape in 1741, as a soldier in the service of the Dutch East-India Company. 1752 saw his promotion as an ensign, later on he became a lieutenant. In 1755, when he was still an ensign, he married SARA CHRISTINA VAN STEENWIJK, the widow of the minister ("predikant") of Stellenbosch, the Rev. E. ARENTS (or Arends or Arendsen). DANIEL FERDINAND, who was baptized on March 21, 1756, married CATHARINA MAASDORP on December 8, 1776. They had no less than 13 children, and all Immelmans have sprung from them. DANIEL FERDINAND's sister with whom SPARRMAN also was acquainted, was called ANNA CHRISTINA. She married JOHANNES AUGUSTUS BRESLER in 1780, and gave birth to two daughters and a son. (Ref. E. MORITZ, *Die Deutschen am Kap unter der holländischen Herrschaft*, 1652—1806 (Weimar, 1938), p. 316; and DE VILLIERS, *Geslachtregister* (Kaapstad, 1893), Vol. A—J, p. 364).

We should have made a reference to THUNBERG's *Travels*, Vol. I (1795), p. 141 (The Cape, 1772), where we find IMMELMAN mentioned as one of THUNBERG's travelling companions on his first journey into the interior, viz. "... M. IMMELMAN, a youth, the son of a lieutenant in the army." Although no Christian names are given, it is evident that it was DANIEL FERDINAND THUNBERG was writing about. And he may well have recommended the young man to SPARRMAN.

P.49—Also THUNBERG paid tribute to SPARRMAN, by naming after him a new species of an iridaceous genus, which he collected on one of his journeys into Caffraria, viz. "Gladiolus Sparrmanni, et nytt Species, beskrifvet" (K. Vet. Acad. Handlingar för 1814, p. 189, Tab. IX A). Much later, after several of THUNBERG's *Gladiolus* spp. had been separated from that genus and included in the genus *Freesia*, Klatt, this species was renamed by the late Dr. N. E. BROWN *Freesia sparrmani*, (Thunb.) N. E. Br. (we have rectified the original spelling Sparrmanni). It is a native of the coastal districts of Swellendam, Riversdale, Ladismith, etc. This species is not *F. refracta* as named by KLATT and by BAKER.

The same page, 9th line from below—read: "... SPARRMAN had reached the Assegai Bosch E. of the Bushman's River (Eastern Cape)." As a matter of fact there are two forests going by that name, and we have erroneously identified the one referred to with the forest at the foot of the Tsitzikama Mountains (Humansdorp district), entirely overlooking the fact that SPARRMAN had penetrated further eastwards at the time mentioned. In Vol. II of his *Voyage*, p. 76, SPARRMAN writes that on December 14 (1775), at 5 o'clock in the morning they left "Boshies-mans rivier" and in the evening arrived at "Hassagai-Bosch". Three days later, on the 17th (p. 81), they arrived before night at "Quammadacka Well" (Commadagga) on their way up country. The precise whereabouts of the Assegai Bosch referred to is E. of the Bushman's River, between Alicedale and Sidbury, about 18 miles W.S.W. of Grahamstown.

*Sparrman's first letter to Thunberg, Caput B: Spei: d.—Novembris 1772.*

P.53, 6th and 7th line from below—"The Captain . . . is the same as the one Solander went with." The person mentioned here was a Swede, DANIEL SOLANDER, born at Pitea, Norrland, Sweden, in 1736, and died in London in 1782. He was a naturalist and a favourite pupil of LINNAEUS. In 1760 he settled in England where he lived until his death. In 1763 he became assistant-librarian at the British Museum. He accompanied Sir JOSEPH BANKS on Captain COOK's first voyage round the world in the *Endeavour* (1768—71). They sailed across the Pacific to Tahiti (then called "Otaheite"), where SOLANDER stayed for three months and made considerable collections of the rich tropical flora. Back in England, BANKS appointed him as his librarian (1771), and two years later he became a conservator of the natural history department of the British Museum.

*Sparrman's second letter to Thunberg, Cape Town, March 27, 1775.*

P.56, 2nd line from below—according to Dr. Lind, etc. This name sounding rather Swedish, we mistook the doctor SPARRMAN writes about for a fellow-countryman of his. After part I of our paper had been published, Mr. FORBES kindly drew our attention to a naval surgeon of the name of LIND he came across in *Dictionary*