

CRUCIFERAE

A NEW COMBINATION IN SILICULARIA

In continuation of my studies on the South African Cruciferae (see *Bothalia* 8: 166–169, 1964; 9: 97–112, 1966) it has been found necessary to make a new combination in the genus *Silicularia*.

Compton distinguished this genus from *Cycloptychis* on the 1-seeded, imperfectly septate fruits which are not beaked. In the absence of fruits it is not always easy to distinguish these genera from each other nor, indeed, from *Brachycarpaea*, *Schlechteria* or some species of *Heliophila*.

The very apt epithet of *S. sigillata* Compton has to be changed since it has been found to be conspecific with *Heliophila polygaloides* Schltr. based on *Schlechter* 8900 collected at an altitude of 5000 feet in the "Koude Bokkeveld" (Ceres distr.) on September 8th 1896. The new combination and its synonyms are as follows:

***Silicularia polygaloides* (Schltr.) Marais**, comb. nov.

Heliophila polygaloides Schltr. in Bot. Jahrb. 27: 137 (1899), non Compton 1953.
H. nubigenoides Compton in J. S. Afr. Bot. 19: 152 (1953), nom. illeg.

Silicularia sigillata Compton, l.c. 147, fig. 1a.

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FIG. 4.—*Crassula natans* forma. 1 and 2, habit, $\times 2$; 3, flower, $\times 10$ (Killick 3869).