

**Crassula Macbridei** Steyermark, sp. nov.

Herba pusilla furcata omnino glabra, 2.5–6 cm. alta; caule tenui; foliis oppositis, anguste oblanceolatis, acutis, basi connata attenuatis, 4–8 mm. longis, 1.5–2 mm. latis; pedicellis axillaribus filiformibus solitariis 8–18 mm. longis foliis multo longioribus; sepalis 4 oblongo-lanceolatis 1.8–2 mm. longis, apice aristato recurvato-patentibus, petalis ovatis subacutis longioribus; staminibus 2, filamentis filiformibus, antheris ovalibus; carpellis 3 ovoideis sepalis paullo brevioribus, seminibus in quoque carpello 10–15 late oblongis castaneis 0.2 mm. longis, fortiter papillatis.

Lima: Sandy lomas along the sea, Lurín, 60 meters, Sept. 23, 1923, *Macbride 5971* (type in Herb. Field Mus.).

This new species is placed in *Crassula* following Berger's treatment of the family. In general appearance it resembles the South African *Crassula expansa* Ait., from which it differs in having the petals shorter than the sepals, in the diminutive stems, and in the 4-merous flowers. It is related to the South American *Crassula peduncularis* (Smith) Schönk. (*Tillaea peduncularis* Smith) of Uruguay and Argentina, from which it differs in its larger flowers, oblanceolate instead of linear-lanceolate leaves, forking branches, and more numerous seeded carpels.

With 4-merous sepals and petals it seems properly to belong to the section *Vaillantii* Schönk. as treated in Berger's evaluation of the family, although in its 10–15-seeded carpels it diverges from this section.