



FIG. 3. **A-E** *C. minutissima*: **A** habit $\times 8$; **B** $\frac{1}{2}$ flower $\times 16$; **C** sepal $\times 20$; **D** petal $\times 20$; **E** scale $\times 26$, from Skottsberg 710. **F-K** *C. solierii*: **F** habit $\times 8$; **G** $\frac{1}{2}$ flower $\times 16$; **H** sepal $\times 20$; **J** petal $\times 20$; **K** scale $\times 26$, from Philippi s.n. **L-R** *C. longipes*: **L** habit $\times 8$; **M** $\frac{1}{2}$ young flower $\times 16$; **N** sepal $\times 20$; **P** petal $\times 20$; **Q** scale $\times 26$, from Pringle 13407. Drawn by author (M.B.).

5. *Crassula minutissima* (Skottsberg) Bywater & Wickens comb. nov.

Tillaea minutissima Skottsberg in Kungl. Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. n.s. 56, 5: 237, t. 22, fig. 19 (1916). Type: Skottsberg 710 (holotype UPS!).

Small erect herb c. 15 mm high. Leaves lanceolate, 2–3.5 mm long, acute. Pedicels c. 0.2 mm long. Flowers 1 per node, 4-merous, 0.9 \times 0.7 mm. Sepals triangular, obtuse, 0.3 \times 0.4 mm. Petals ovate, 0.8 \times 0.4 mm. Scales filamentous, 0.4 mm long. Carpels 2-seeded. (Fig. 3 A–E).

SEED. [LM]: large, oblong, 0.58 \times 0.23 mm, reddish-brown, striate, longitudinally ridged, rugose. [SEM]: cell differentiation clear, cells long and narrow joined by interlinking rounded lobes. (Plate 30 C–D).

HABITAT. In damp places.

DISTRIBUTION. Argentina (Map 1).

This species has been identified only from the type collection but is sufficiently distinct from other plants in the locality to be maintained in its own right. It is similar to *C. aquatica* and *C. saginoides* from which it differs in its small size and its large seed of which there are only 2 per carpel. It is also found a great distance from any representatives of these species. It is possible that the range of *C. peduncularis* could extend this far south but the seed of *C. minutissima* show no sign of latent papillae and are significantly larger than any yet recorded for *C. peduncularis*. The size of the seed and morphology of the plant are closest to terrestrial forms of *C. venezuelensis*. The latter species is not known

to contain only 2 seeds per carpel, and the inclusion of this specimen would extend the range of the species further south than previously recorded.

Further collections of *Crassula* in southern Argentina may provide further indications of the affinities of this collection.