



Figure 10. *Crassula quadrifaria* subsp. *coegaensis* from the Coega Hotel area, Port Elizabeth. A. Habit. B. Flower. C. Petal. D. Carpels. E. Nectary. Voucher specimen: Jacobsen 6562.

Crassula quadrifaria
 N.H.G.Jacobsen subsp. *coegaensis*
 N.H.G.Jacobsen, subsp. nov.

Diagnosis: Differs from *Crassula capitella* in habit, the distinct 4-ranked imbricate leaves and in the pyramidal growth. It differs from typical *C. quadrifaria* in the lanceolate leaves, shortly hairy calyx lobes, rounded apical appendage on the petals and in the smaller dorsolateral stigma.

Description: An erect biennial to perennial? succulent with 4-ranked leaves from a rosette base decreasing in size up the glabrous stem (Figure 10). *Leaves* sessile, glabrous, lanceolate, flattened to semicanalicate dorsally, convex below, with bluntly acute apices curving upwards, green above but turning reddish on the undersurface, margins ciliate. *Inflorescence* a thyrse with sessile dichasia in the axils of the upper bracts. *Flowers* sessile to very shortly pedicillate, 3.0–3.5 mm long, tubular but opening up apically. *Calyx* approximately a third of the length of the flower, lobes triangular, shortly hairy, apex acute, margins translucent, with few cilia or teeth. *Petals* erect, oblong, white with greenish streak ventrally down the middle, each with a rounded appendage terminally and with a fleshy apex directed inwards. *Squamae* oblong, cuneate, emarginate. *Carpels* pyriform, green, style very short, stigma large, dorsolateral.

Holotype: South Africa, Eastern Cape Prov., Coega, Port Elizabeth (3325DA), Jacobsen 6562 (PRE).

Distribution and habitat: Has only been recorded from the Coega and Sundays River area in vegetation type AT 6, Sundays Thicket (Mucina & Rutherford 2006), growing in stony soil among scattered shrubs. Flowered in cultivation January to March.

Etymology: The subspecies is named for the Coega area.

Comments: In some respects such as the hairy calyx, rounded petal appendage, it is similar to *Crassula capitella* subsp. *nodulosa* but it differs in the 4-ranked, lanceolate leaves, the habitat and distribution. An illustration in Vanderplank (1998, plate 36 [1]) is typical of the taxon.