Family 105. CRUCIFERAE

Revision:

1. Brassica Linnaeus

**Brassica juncea** (L.) Czern., Conspl. Pl. Chark. (1859) 8; --Merr., Fl. Manila (1912) 214; --Jonsell, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 10 (1988) 545; Fig. 1. 
Brassica integrifolia (West) OE Schulz in Urban, Symb. Antill. 3 (1903) 509; --Merr., EPFP 2 (1923) 207.
Origin not known, possibly E Europe or SW Asia. Widespread in cultivation in S Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Cultivated in the Philippines. Mustard; mustasa

**Brassica oleracea** L., Sp. Pl. 2 (1753) 667.
Acephala group (Kale)
Alboglabra group (Chinese Kale, Kai-lan)
Capitata group (Cabbage)
Gemmifera group (Brussels sprouts)
Italica group (Sprouting broccolis)
Botrytis group (broccoli, cauliflower)
**Brassica rapa** L.
Chinensis group (**Brassica chinensis** L.) (Pak-choi or Pechay)

2. Capsella Medikus

Cosmopolitan weed, probable native in Europe, introduced in Malesia and recorded from the highlands of E Java, Philippines (Luzon), and E New Guinea. Probably more widespread.
LUZON: Benguet (Baguio, altitude c.1400m), Mountain Province (Bontoc, altitude c. 900m). A common weed in Bontoc.

3. Cardamine Linnaeus

Circumpolar in N temperate region. Also in some montane areas further south. In Malesia: N Sumatra (Aceh), Java, Philippines, Sulawesi (Menado), Moluccas (Buru; Seram).
LUZON: Mountain Province, Benguet, MINDANAO. Occasional in open damp places, altitude 1200-1800m.

Native at least in Europe, and probably in some tropical mountains (Ethiopia, E Africa, Cameroon).
Widespread weed and naturalized in many areas including the Philippines. Lowlands up to an altitude of c. 2200m in the Cordillera Highlands of N Luzon.

4. Lepidium Linnaeus


Native of North America. Widespread as a weed in all warm countries. In Malesia known from E Java and N Philippines.

LUZON: Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya. A weed in towns, in some regions occurring along sandy seashores.

Nasturtium R Brown =Rorippa

5. Raphanus Linnaeus


Only known in cultivation, said to be probably originated from hybrids between forms of *R. rapahanistrum* L. In Malesia reportedly escaping and becoming weedy at least in Java, probably elsewhere. Widely cultivated in the Philippines, from the lowlands to 2400m. Raddish; labanos.

6. Rorippa Scopoli

*Rorippa hybosperma* (OE Schulz) Jonsell, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 10 (1988) 559; --Nasturtium hybospermum OE Schulz, Bot. Jahrb. 55 (1918) 268, Fig. 1B.

S Philippines, New Guinea.

MINDANAO: North Cotabato (Dulawan). Lowland streams and rivers in marshes.


Nasturtium indicum Merr., Govt. Lab. Publ. (Philipp.) 27 (1905) 17; Fl. Manila (1912) 213; EPFP 2 (1923) 208, non (L.) DC.

Native to E Asia, at least from Myanmar to Japan; introduced in other tropical areas (incl. Africa and America); in Malesia: Sumatra, Peninsular Malaysia, Java, Lesser Sunda Isls (Timor), Philippines, Sulawesi, Moluccas (Ambon; Buru; Seram), Papua New Guinea. LUZON, MINDANAO. Near sea-level to 2000m, in open moist ground in cultivated lands and water courses, altitude 250-1500m.

*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (L.) Hayek, Sched. Fl. Str. Exs. 3-4 (1905) 22; --Jonsell, Fl. Males. ser. 1, 10 (1988) 555, Fig. 4


Native in Europe and W Asia, perhaps also in Ethiopia. Widely cultivated and spread with European settlements to temperate and montane areas throughout the world. In the Philippines commonly cultivated in the Cordillera Highlands of N LUZON, where it also escapes from cultivation, following water courses, and establishing themselves as
weeds.