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Source: Willdenowia, 34(1) : 71-80

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.34.34107

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WERNER GREUTER & THOMAS RAUS (ed.)

Med-Checklist Notulae, 22

Abstract

Greuter, W. & Raus, Th. (ed.): Med-Checklist Notulae, 22. – Willdenowia 34: 71-80. – ISSN 0511-9618; © 2004 BGBM Berlin-Dahlem.

Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Aceraceae, Boraginaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Compositae, Dipsacaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, Sapindaceae, Violaceae; Cyperaceae, Gramineae,* and *Liliaceae.* It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. The names of two new species are validated in *Festuca.*

Notice

For explanation see the introduction and list of geographical symbols in Willdenowia 10: 13-15. 1980, and the definition of the status symbols in Willdenowia 11: 23. 1981. The previous instalment was published in Willdenowia 32: 195-208. 2002.

Aceraceae

Acer negundo L.

N **Gr** Greece, Thrace, Nomos and Eparchia of Xanthi: 1 km W of Kirnos (40°59'N, 24°45' 30"E), remnants of riverine forests on the eastern banks of river Nestos, fully naturalised, 10 m, 2.10.1992, *Raus & Schiers obs.;* id., E Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Serres: by bridge over river Strimon W of Provatas (41°03'N, 23°20'E), large, fruiting trees, completely naturalised along the river, 50 m, 29.4.2000, *Strid 49813* (G, GB, LD, herb. Tan and photo); ibid., Nomos and Eparchia of Pieria: Mt Olympus, surroundings of Ag. Dionisios, 12.5.1959, *Sorger 59/2-21-1* (B, det. Raus); id., Sterea Ellas, Nomos of Etoloakarnania, Eparchia of Mesolongion: 1-2 km NW of Mesolongion, (38°23'N, 21°35'E), grove by the main road, probably planted, 0-20 m, 8.6.1997, *Nielsen 12113* (C, UPA); ibid., Nomos and Eparchia of Attika: Athens, flowerbeds in

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a street, subspontaneous, 22.9.2003, *Yannitsaros obs*. – To our know- ledge there are no published records of naturalised Greek occurrence of this North American species. It is reported to be (possibly) naturalised in adjacent Albania (Demiri, Fl. Eksk. Shqipërisë: 305. 1983), Bulgaria (Walters in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 2: 239. 1968), and Turkey (Yaltırık in Davis, Fl. Turkey 2: 519. 1967). Presumably *Acer negundo* occurs scattered throughout mainland Greece. It is certainly fully naturalised in moist forests and thickets along streams in Macedonia and Thrace. Moreover, it is cultivated as an ornamental in urban streets, gardens and parks (Voliotis & Athanasiadis, Dendra & Thamnoi: 63. 1971). In Athens, saplings from seeds are regularly found near planted trees in irrigated flowerbeds. In summer and autumn 2003, some had grown to 0.5-0.8 m tall and were in excellent condition. However, few if any survive, because they are weeded by the gardeners. Th. Raus, A. Strid & A. Yannitsaros

Boraginaceae

Lithospermum glandulosum Velen.

+ **Gr:** Greece, E Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Thessaloniki: silvicultural nursery of Finika (40°34'00"N, 22°58'11"E), 10 m, 10.4.2003, *Eleftheriadou & Theodoropoulos* (B, TAU); ibid., Milotopi Polichnis (40°40'01"N, 22°57'56"E), 135 m, 24.3.2003, *Eleftheriadou & Theodoropoulos* (B, TAU; confirm. Raus). – An apophytic annual weed, known to occur in Romania and Bulgaria (see Fernandes in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 3: 88. 1972, under *Buglossoides glandulosa* (Velen.) R. Fern.) but not previously reported from Greece. E. Eleftheriadou, K. Theodoropoulos & Th. Raus

Caryophyllaceae

Bufonia paniculata Delarbre

+ **AE:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Rodos: Rodos island, c. 4.4 km NE Laerma (36°11'N, 27°55'E), sparse *Pinus brutia* forest with *Cistus, Phillyrea* and *Pistacia* on ultramafic substrate, c. 320 m, 7.7.1998, *Constantinidis 8070* (ACA). – Not previously given for Rhodes (see Carlström: Surv. Fl. Rodhos, 1987), nor for any other East Aegean Island, by either Greuter & al. (Med-Checklist 1: 173. 1984) or Strid (in Phitos & al., Fl. Hellen. 1: 192-194. 1997). It has been reported from nearby SW Anatolia, vilayet of Muğla, opposite Rhodes, by Chrtek & Křísa (in Novit. Bot. Univ. Carol. 9: 43-45. 1995). On Rhodes *B. paniculata,* the only *Bufonia* species found so far in the East Aegean islands, appears to be rare. Indications for the remainder of Greece conflict: Med-Checklist (1: 172-173. 1984) reports both *B. paniculata* and *B. parviflora* Griseb., Flora Hellenica (l.c.: 192-194) treats the latter as a synonym of the former, while Chrtek & Křísa (in Novit. Bot. Univ. Carol. 11: 91-94. 1997) treat them as distinct species but exclude *B. paniculata* from the Greek flora. The plants of Rhodes show the narrow membranous margins of inner sepals and the short, obtuse tubercles on the back of the seeds that, according Chrtek & Křísa (in Acta Univ. Carol. Biol. 43: 77-118. 1999), are typical of *B. paniculata* in the strict sense. Th. Constantinidis

Silene lydia Boiss.

+ **AE:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos and Eparchia of Samos: Island of Samos, Mt Karvouni, 1 km S of Profitis Ilias (37°45'N, 26°50'E), limestone outcrop in burnt *Pinus nigra* woodland, 1050 m, 5.6.2003, *Strid 54716* (G, GB). – This annual species is related to the *S. conica* group, but has a distinctive shape and indumentum of the calyx. It is scattered in the E Balkan Peninsula and W Anatolia but has not been previously reported from the East Aegean Islands. A. Strid

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Silene sartorii Boiss. & Heldr.

+ Cr: Greece, Crete: Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pirgiotissi: Matala, N end of beach, 50-100 m S of marl cliffs (34°59'43"N, 24°45'01"E), on sand above beach, flowers diurnal, petal limb bright deep pink with white coronal scales, 20 m, 16.4.2003, *Kyriakopoulos & Turland 1265* (B, BM, MO, UPA). – This species is similar and related to *S. conica* L., which also occurs in Crete and Greece but generally at much higher altitudes (in Crete, restricted to the Dikti massif in the east). The plants from Matala agree well with material of *S. sartorii* at BM (including an isolectotype) in having the following characters: lower leaves spatulate, apex obtuse to rounded; flowers diurnal, fully open when collected in broad daylight at about 5 p.m.; calyx at anthesis cylindrical, 10-12 × 3-4 mm, in fruit urceolate-campanulate, c. 7 mm in diameter, 30-veined, shortly glandular pubescent; petal limb 2-fid at apex; carpophore distinct, c. 0.75 mm. Greuter (in Phitos & al., Fl. Hellen. 1: 320, map 613. 1997) gave *S. sartorii* as endemic to Greece (Gr), distributed rather widely among the central Aegean islands of the Kiklades and just extending to easternmost Attica and Peloponnesus. In view of this distribution, it seems odd that *S. sartorii* should be absent from the northern but present on the southern coast of Crete, but there is no other species (e.g. in N Africa) that matches the Matala plants, and the possibility of an accidental or deliberate anthropogenic introduction from the central Aegean seems unlikely. N. Turland & Ch. K. Kyriakopoulos

Compositae

Andryala integrifolia L.

+ Cr: Greece, Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pirgiotissi: 50 m E of Kalamaki along road to Kamilari (35°01'42"N, 24°45'44"E), flat, open, stabilized, probably originally wind-blown sand deposits with low ammophilous vegetation, 15 m, 16.4.2003, *Kyriakopoulos & Turland 1209* (B, BM, MO, UPA). – This species is widespread in the Mediterranean region, with the nearest populations in Peloponnesus and the Aegean islands. The plants near Kalamaki were probably so far overlooked because of their low numbers, diminutive stature and ephemeral duration. Those observed were annual, 3-12 cm tall, each with a single stem and 3-7 capitula. They occur in a natural community, typical of maritime sands on the southern coast of Crete, and there seems no reason to regard their status as anything but native.
N. Turland & Ch. K. Kyriakopoulos

Arctotheca calendula (L.) Levyns

P Gr: Greece, Peloponnesus, Nomos of Lakonia, Eparchia of Githio: near Trinisa NE of Githio, numerous on a slightly ruderalised sandy beach, c. 5 m, 5.5.2003, *Raabe* (B, MSTR, herb. Raabe). – This beautiful annual xenophyte was first reported from Crete by Akeroyd (in Willdenowia 19: 28. 1989) but had not previously been recorded from other parts of Greece. The species, a native of S Africa, is "widely naturalized in C and S Portugal and SW Spain" (Webb in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 4: 208. 1976). Its degree of naturalisation in the Peloponnesus is yet uncertain. U. Raabe

N IJ: Israel: Sharon Plain, En HaKhoresh, weed in irrigated young orange orchard on red sandy-loam soil (Hamra), 29.3.2004, *Danin* (B, E, HUJ). – This plant is a recent introduction from S Africa. In Israel, where it is a naturalised alien, it keeps expanding its distribution area every year. Agriculturists in the Sharon report that the plant was deliberately introduced by a soil conservationist working for the Israeli Ministry of Agriculture, with the aim to prevent soil erosion in sandy to loamy soils of orange groves. It seems that in so doing he introduced a serious pest. A. Danin & N. Kilian

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Galinsoga parviflora Cav.

N **Gr:** Greece, Thrace, Nomos and Eparchia of Xanthi: NE of the village of Dimarion (41° 22'N, 24°52'E), by the military post ("filakion 42") near the Bulgarian border, 550 m, 28.7.1977, *Strid & al. 13396* (ATH, C); ibid.: around the village of Dimarion (41°21'N, 24°50'E), 750-900 m, 21.7.1997, *Strid & al. 44658* (C, FB, G, SOM, UPA, herb. Tan). – A weedy species introduced from South America and now common in much of Central Europe. It occurs in gardens, potato fields etc., in the Bulgarian part of the Rodopi Mountains. It has not been previously recorded from the Greek mainland, but from the East Aegean Island of Samos (Snogerup in Fl. Medit. 3: 212. 1993).
A. Strid & Kit Tan

Dipsacaceae

Cephalaria pastricensis Dörfler & Hayek

– **Gr:** The only report of this species in Greece is by Babalonas (in Ann. Mus. Goulandris 6: 17-25. 1983). According to him, *Cephalaria pastricensis,* a new record for the Greek flora, grows on serpentine "1 km westlich des Distrato-Dorfes" in NW Greece. His indication was accepted by Greuter & al. (Med-Checklist 3: 178. 1986). During field work in the same area considerable effort was made to rediscover the species, but without success. Instead, another *Cephalaria* species was found growing abundantly but locally in this very place, and in several additional localities in the serpentine foothills of Mt Smolikas and Mt Vasilitsa. Babalonas's voucher (F19, 1 km W of Distrato, 19.8.1981, TAU!) was found to fully agree with our collections but not with original material of *C. pastricensis* (Serbia, Kosovo, Paštrik*, Nikolić & al. ,* BEO!; Mt Prokletije, *Niketić,* BEO!). Therefore, *C. pastricensis* is to be excluded from the flora of Greece. According to Szabó (*Cephalaria*-Gén. Monogr.: 115, 226. 1940), *C. pastricensis* is a robust plant of *C.* sect. *Atrocephalae,* while our plants belong to a different section. They are close to *C. fanourii* Perdetz. & Kit Tan (in Ann. Bot. Fenn. 32: 228. 1995), a local endemic of the summit of Mt Bouchetsi (the southernmost peak of Mt Grammos), but differ e.g. in their weaker caudex, lyrate to pinnatilobed rosette and lower stem leaves, which may lack teeth, and richer ramification. These differences appear stable and may warrant distinction at subspecific level. However, as some recent *Cephalaria* collections from the serpentine areas N of Metsovo complicate the picture, no formal taxonomic interpretation is attempted as yet.
Th. Constantinidis & D. Phitos

Lomelosia calocephala (Boiss.) Greuter & Burdet

+ **Gr:** Greece, W Macedonia, Nomos of Kozani, Eparchia of Eordea: near the village of Pirgi SE of lake Vegoritis (40°40'N, 21°51'E), rocky limestone hills, 600 m, 31.5.1989, *Strid & al. 29905* (ATH, C, G, LD, UPA, herb. Kit Tan). – New to Europe, but widespread from central Anatolia to Syria, Iraq and Iran (see Matthews in Davis, Fl. Turkey 4: 619. 1972, under *Scabiosa calocephala* Boiss.). An annual species somewhat reminiscent of *Lomelosia brachiata* (Sm.) Greuter & Burdet (*Tremastelma palaestinum* (L.) Janch.) but differing in the simple calyx setae, which are scarcely longer than the corona (plumose and 2-3 times as long as the corona in the latter). A. Strid

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia cyathophora Murray

N **IJ:** Israel: Dead Sea area, En Gedi, in a date palm plantation irrigated with trickle-pipe system, 8.4.2004, *Danin* (B, E, HUJ; det. Mayfield, Kansas State University). – The potential of En Gedi to become a site for the establishment of alien plants is rather

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high. It is one of the warmest sites in Israel and most of its agriculture is based on irrigation. The combination of high temperatures and water availability is rare in the rest of the country. The New World *Euphorbia cyathophora* (*Poinsettia cyathophora* (Murray) Klotzsch & Garcke), which may have been brought to Israel as an ornamental plant, is subtended by large stands of the invasive naturalised *Lantana camara* L. The agriculturists of Kibbutz En Gedi and the rangers of the Nature Reserve strive to eradicate both invaders. A. Danin

Leguminosae

Acacia paradoxa DC.

N **IJ:** Israel: Judean Mts, Kiryat Anavim, a rocky hill slope which suffered two wild fires in the last 20 years, 4.5.2004, *Danin* (B, E, HUJ). – A spiny shrub, introduced from Australia as an ornamental plant (see Fahn & al., Cult. Pl. Israel, 1998). When Kibbutz Kiryat Anavim was settled in 1920, one of the settlers' activities was planting "The Arboretum" in co-operation with the Jewish National Fund. It was a fairly large experimental plot and many Australian species were among those introduced. From at least the 1950s there has been no additional planting. In the last 20 years wild fire twice destroyed the entire Arboretum and the planted pine forest of the slope. Today, more than 5 years after the last fire, there is a high proportion of *Acacia cyclops* G. Don and *A. saligna* (Labill.) H. L. Wendl. among the arboreal vegetation of the former "Arboretum". Here and there are well-developed specimens of *A. paradoxa,* even on roadsides far away from the Arboretum site, showing that it has started to expand and can be regarded as naturalised. J. M. Dufour-Dror & A. Danin

Lathyrus hirsutus L.

+ **AE:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Lesvos, Eparchia of Mitilini: dried-up eastern part of former lake Megali Limni, in damp roadside ditch, 350 m, 12.9.1992, *Hansen & Nielsen 8166;* among reeds in temporarily dry ditch, 350 m, 12.9.1992, *Hansen & Nielsen 8147;* Megali Limni, 6.6.1998, *Hansen & Nielsen 4726* (all in C, verified by Lassen). – All specimens cited have mature fruits covered by hairs with characteristic and conspicuous white-tuberculate base. The occurrence on Lesvos is a new record for the East Aegean Islands. In Greece the species is rare in the Aegean (on Tinos and Poros), rather scattered on the Ionian islands and in mainland Greece (including Peloponnesus); otherwise it occurs in Central, S and SE Europe, SW Asia and N Africa (see Davis, Fl. Turkey 3: 301. 1970). Kit Tan, H. Nielsen & N. Böhling

Parkinsonia aculeata L.

A **Gr:** Greece, Sterea Ellas, Nomos and Eparchia of Attika: Athens, University Campus (Panepistimiopolis), shrub beds, flowerbeds and open places, subspontaneous, 22.9.2003, *Yannitsaros obs.;* id., Peloponnesus, Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Patrai: Patras, beim alten Kastell, Wegrand, z.T. verwildert, 21.6.1962, *Greuter pat.* (herb. Greuter 1097). – This species is occasionally cultivated for ornament in Athens. During the years 2002 and 2003 many young, self-sown individuals of the species were observed in the University Campus of Athens growing in flower beds, shrubbery, among trees and in open places, originating from one planted individual. The subspontaneous saplings were in a good condition and up to 0.6 m tall, but most of them fail to survive because they are weeded by the gardeners. In Patras, where the plant was striving in 1962, it does not appear to be present any longer (except perhaps in cultivation), as it has not been included in the recent, thorough survey of the urban and suburban flora and vegetation of that city (Chronopoulos, Chlor. Vlast. Astikou Periastikou Periball. Patras, 2002). As far as is known there are no published Greek

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records of *Parkinsonia,* an ornamental shrub or small tree of tropical American origin, as an adventive. It is not mentioned in Flora Europaea, but in Spain, according to López González (Arb. Arbust. Penins. Ibér. Islas Balear.: 890-891. 2001), it does at times escape from cultivation and tends to become established in disturbed habitats. A. Yannitsaros & W. Greuter

Robinia pseudoacacia L.

N **AE**: Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Rodos: above Arnitha at the road to Mesanagros (36°03'13"N, 27°49'14"E), subspontaneous by a ditch, with *Myrtus communis* on carbonatic colluvial soil at NW exposure, 200 m, 19.10.1998, *Böhling 9045* (B, herb. Böhling). – Saplings originating from generative reproduction were seen, the seed source being planted trees in the immediate surrounding. Elsewhere on the island, the species spreads vegetatively from cultivated trees. The special ecological conditions of the Arnitha site ensure scarification of seeds and provide sufficient moisture for the young trees. N. Böhling

Vicia galilaea Plitm. & Zoh.

+ AE: Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Rodos: Kalathos, N of Lindos, cultivated land and hedges west of hotel Lindos Mare, 9.4.1998, *Dunkel* (herb. Dunkel, det. Böhling); id.: Nomos of Lesvos, Eparchia of Plomari: at the pass above Plomari, S of Megalochori, 11.5.1987, *A. Hansen 1061* (C); forest area S of Sanatorio near Agiassos, moist broad-leaved forest with small stream, 600-700 m, 15.5.1993, *Hansen & Nielsen 8417* (C); village of Megalochori, c. 5 km N of Plomari, in mixed forest, 400-500 m, 15.5.1993, *Hansen & Nielsen 8389* (B, C). – New for the East Aegean Islands and for Greece as a whole. The cited localities are the westernmost known occurrences of this Anatolian-Palestinian member of the *Vicia narbonensis* group, the nearest localities being on the Marmaris Peninsula in SW Anatolia (Davis, Fl. Turkey 3: 324. 1970). The plants are somewhat intermediate between *Vicia galilaea* subsp. *galilaea* and *V. galilaea* subsp. *faboidea* Plitm. & Zoh. (Zohary, Fl. Palaest. 2: 209. 1987), having stems that are hairy along the ribs, dentate proximally stipules, up to 3.6 cm broad leaflets that are sparsely pubescent on both surfaces and have a distinctly ciliate margin appearing denticulate due to the swollen hair bases, 1-3-flowered inflorescences, shortly pedicellate flowers, lanceolate calyx teeth pilose at the tip, and a c. 5 cm long, beaked legume long-ciliate with 1-1.7 mm long hairs along the sutures. Greuter & al. (Med-Checklist 4: 207. 1989) and Danin (Fl. Veg. Eretz Israel, 5 May 2004) both sink *V. galilaea* subsp. *faboidea* into the synonymy of *V. galilaea*. N. Böhling, Kit Tan & H. Nielsen

Sapindaceae

Koelreuteria paniculata Laxmann

P **Gr:** Greece, Sterea Ellas, Nomos and Eparchia of Attika: Athens, hill of Finopoulos near Pedion Areos Park, subspontaneous, 31.8.2003, *Yannitsaros photo*. – This species, native to China, is cultivated as an ornamental in Greece since the 19th century. Today it is a common street tree in Athens. During the summer and autumn 2003 several subspontaneous individuals of the species were observed in flower and tree beds, sidewalks and slopes of Finopoulos (near the Park of Pedion Areos) among other planted ornamental trees and shrubs. These saplings sprang from seeds of a planted tree in a nearby street. They were in good condition, and some had reached a height of c. 3 m. On the hill of Finopoulos the species is possibly in the process of becoming naturalised. As far as is known, there are no published Greek records of *Koelreuteria* as an adventive. A. Yannitsaros

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Violaceae

Viola rauliniana Erben

+ An: Turkey, C2 Antalya: between Korkuteli and Fethiye, Kayabaşı, ascent from Kayabaşı village to summit region of Ziyaret Tepe, barren serpentine rock (36º56'63"N, 29º47'68"E), 1520 m, 22.4.2002, *Eren 4738 & Şirin* (AKDU, B, GAZI, herb. Parolly). – *Viola rauliniana* is hitherto only known from Crete (Lefka Ori, Kedros and Psiloritis: see Erben in Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 21: 374-375. 1985; Jahn & Schönfelder, Exkursionsfl. Kreta: 196. 1995; Turland & al., Fl. Cretan Area: 157. 1993) and Cyprus (Troodos: Erben, l.c.). It is a distinct E Mediterranean mountain plant growing in limestone rock crevices, on scree, stony or gravely ground and clayey flats at altitudes ranging between 1400 and 2500 m. This dwarf and tiny, easily overlooked species may be assumed to occur in other parts of Turkey as well. Disjunctions between S Anatolia and Crete and/or Cyprus are a well known if infrequent distribution pattern (e.g., *Ormosolenia alpina* (Schult.) M. Pimenov: Crete and W Taurus; *Jurinea cypria* Boiss.: Troodos range and opposite Taurus Mts – see Raus & Everest in Willdenowia 32: 198. 2002). In Anatolia, contrary to Crete and Cyprus, *V. rauliniana* grows on ophiolithic outcrop, on barren, rocky serpentine ground sloping up to 25°. The vegetation cover is > 10 %. Only few species (*Muscari muscarimi* Medik., *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus, Aethionema arabicum* (L.) O. E. Schulz, *Ajuga chamaepitys* (L.) Schreb. and *Eranthis hyemalis* (L.) Salisb.) are associated with it. The collected specimens are a good match of *V. rauliniana,* as described by Erben (in Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 21: 372-376. 1985) and represented by specimens in B, but for the showy, bright yellow (rather than pale yellow to creamy white) corolla. The intensive colouring may well result from the special chemical conditions of ophiolithic soils, known to influence such characters (see e.g. Brooks, Serpentine Veg. 1, 1987). The new record brings the total number of *Viola* taxa known from Turkey to 33. Ö. Eren, G. Parolly & Th. Raus

Cyperaceae

Cyperus pannonicus Jacq.

+ Gr: Greece, W Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Pieria: Litochoron, sandy beach, 4.9.1995, *Götz* (B). – Not previously reported from Greece, although known to occur in neighbouring Albania, FYR Makedonija and Bulgaria (DeFilipps in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 287. 1980). The plants clearly differ from the similar *Cyperus laevigatus* L. by their obtuse spikelets and the erect lower bracts conspicuously dilated at the base.
Th. Raus

Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) Roem. & Schult.

A LS: Syria: NW part, Markieh riverbed, artificial lakes made by the extraction of gravel and sand, next to the dam construction site, 9.2002, *Dimitrov* (SOM 157235). – This is an adventive species originating from the Americas. The Syrian plants match herbarium material at the Sofia Institute of Botany (SOM) collected in Baltimore, Maryland, West Virginia, and Cordoba province, Argentina. D. Dimitrov

Gramineae

Aira caryophyllea subsp. ***multiculmis*** (Dumort.) Bonnier & Layens

+ Ju: Montenegro: Podgorica, Ćemovsko polje (Dinoško polje), in vegetation of sub-Mediterranean rocks (*Chrysopogono-Saturejion* community) with dominating *Satureja*

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montana L., but in places somewhat influenced by human impact, together with *Agrostis castellana* Boiss. & Reuter, c. 50 m, 22.6.2002, *Hadžiablahović* (PG). – A chiefly W European subspecies, not previously recorded from former Yugoslavia but known to occur in neighbouring Italy (see Pignatti, Fl. Italia 3: 573. 1982).

S. Hadžiablahović

Arundo plinii Turra

+ Cy: Cyprus: Limassol, 12 km west of the new port, 15.5.2004, *Danin & Hadjikyriakou* (B, HUJ, herb. Hadjikyriakou). – A reed species new to Cyprus. On the same collection and observation tour, on 15.5.2004, we observed this species in additional locations in Cyprus, but without collecting it. Some 15 more vouchers, collected by Hadjikyriakou since 1998, will be cited in a paper in preparation. From these additional observations and specimens, we conclude that the species, most probably, can also be found west of the longitude of Limassol, towards Kyrenia.

A. Danin & G. Hadjikyriakou

Bromus regnii H. Scholz

+ AE: Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Lesvos, Eparchia of Mitilini: NE of Achladeri, near estuary of Vouvaris river, in humid, grassy places, 22.5.1999, *Bazos 3851* (B, det. Scholz). – Described from Cyprus (Scholz in Willdenowia 25: 235-238. 1995). Its closest relative is the Turkish endemic *Bromus macrocladus* Boiss. The Lesvos specimen has rather short, only 2-3 mm long anthers. H. Scholz & I. Bazos

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michx.) Nees

N Gr: Greece, Peloponnesus, Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Patras: SE Kalamaki, (38° 09'00"N, 21°30'27"E), field with single olive trees, 21.10.2002, *Willing & Willing 106907, 106908* (B, det. Scholz). – Resembling *Eragrostis pilosa* (L.) P. Beauv., but panicle less delicate and spikelets somewhat larger. Introduced from North America into many countries in the 20th century and established on open ground and in moist places (Portal, *Eragrostis* France Eur. Occid., 2002, with excellent drawings of both species). H. Scholz

Festuca calcarea Denchev, **sp. nova.** – Holotype in SOM as No. 157 634. Latin description, and label details for type specimen, by Velchev in Phytol. Balcan. 8: 11. 2002.

Festuca vandovii Denchev, **sp. nova.** – Holotype in SOM as No. 157 636. Latin description, and label details for type specimen, by Velchev in Phytol. Balcan. 8: 9. 2002.

Velchev (in Phytol. Balcan. 8: 3-14. 2002) described four new species based on Bulgarian material, but in two cases he failed to validate their names. Under *Festuca calcarea* he did not use the word "typus" or an equivalent (St Louis Code, Art. 37.5), and under *F. vandovii* he omitted mention of the herbarium in which the type is deposited (l.c., Art. 37.6). Since both species in question are distinct and are in need of a name by which one can refer to them in forthcoming publications, they are validly named here (l.c., Art. 45.1). C. M. Denchev

Nasella neesiana (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth

P Gr: Greece, E Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki city, mowed and watered lawn of a traffic island within the University campus, about 100 individuals in total, fragmented in patches of 10-20 individuals each, 22.5.2002, *Krigas 6134* (TAU, det. Scholz). – Formerly known as *Stipa neesiana* Trin. & Rupr., this alien from South America is becoming naturalised in France, Italy and Spain (see Auquier & Kerguélen in Bull. Soc. Échange Pl. Vasc. Eur. Occid. Bassin Médit. 18:

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109-112. 1981; Moraldo in Webbia 40: 215-217. 1986; Font & al. in Butl. Inst. Catalana Hist. Nat., Secc. Bot. 69: 67-70. 2001). H. Scholz & N. Krigas

Oplismenus undulatifolius (Ard.) Roem. & Schult.

– **Si:** The record of this species for Sicily (Jung in Ber. Naturwiss. Vereins Darmstadt, ser. 2, 25: 47. 2001), "Ätna bei Zafferana, Macchia am frischen Lavastrom von 1992", 15. 4.2001, *Jung* (herb. Jung), is based on a misidentification of *Setaria adhaerens* var. *fontqueri* Calduch (det. H. Scholz). *Oplismenus undulatifolius* was never found in Sicily. H. Scholz & K.-D. Jung

Paspalum notatum Flüggé

N **Hs**: Spain, Catalonia: Barcelona, Montjuïc, along Passeig Olímpic, c. 250 m N of the new Botanical Garden and close to the Olympic stadium, ruderal grassy road bank, 100 m, 13.10.2003, *Böhling 12980* (B, herb. Böhling, confirm. Scholz). – A large, obviously well established stand of some meters square, along the road, either escaped from the Botanical Garden or originally sawn as a robust lawn grass. Second record for Europe after its recognition on Korfu, Ionian Islands, Greece (Scholz in Willdenowia 32: 206. 2002). Bahia grass is native to South and Central America. It grows on dry to humid, sandy soils with poor to medium nutrient content (Hitchcock, Man. Grasses U.S., ed. 2: 203. 1957). N. Böhling & H. Scholz

Phragmites frutescens H. Scholz

+ **Cy:** Cyprus, Division 1: Skoulli, 2 km S of Polis, banks of the Stavros tis Psokas river, 100 m, 15.5.2004, *Danin & Hadjikyriakou* (HUJ), *Hadjikyriakou 6071* (herb. Hadjikyriakou); id., Division 3: 10 km E of Pafos, near Kouklia, banks of the Diarizos river, 50 m, 15.5.2004, *Danin & Hadjikyriakou* (B, HUJ), *Hadjikyriakou 6070* (herb. Hadjikyriakou); ibid.: S of Avdimou village, stream sides, c. 50 m, 15.5.2004, *Danin & Hadjikyriakou* (HUJ), *Hadjikyriakou 6072* (herb. Hadjikyriakou); id., Division 7: 22 km W of Kyrenia, S of the Panagra dam, along the margins of the dam, c. 80 m, 22.5.2004, *Hadjikyriakou 6081* (herb. Hadjikyriakou). – A reed species new to Cyprus. A. Danin & G. Hadjikyriakou

Trisetum paniceum (Lam.) Pers.

+ **Ju:** Montenegro: Podgorica, in slightly nitrophilous places along a road, c. 50 m, 15.5.1998, *Hadžiablahović* (PG). – Species not mentioned for former Yugoslavia by Jonsell (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 224. 1980) nor in later floristic works for the region. *Trisetum paniceum* is cited in EUNIS Habitat Classification (Devillers & al., version 2.3, Feb. 2002) as a member of Mediterranean subnitrophilous grass communities (E1.61/P-34.81) "particularly widespread in Iberia, southern Italy, the Mediterranean Balkans and Greece where they may cover vast expanses of post-cultural or extensive pasture lands, also locally represented in southern France and coastal northern Italy". S. Hadžiablahović

Vulpia unilateralis (L.) Stace

+ **Gr:** Greece, Thrace: Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Didimotichon: Koufovounion (41° 21'N, 26°26'E), Trockenrasen und thermophiler Buschwald über bankigem Kalkgestein, 100 m, 7.5.1991, *Raus & Schiers 1809;* id., Sterea Ellas, Nomos of Attika, Eparchia of Megaris: Mt Pateras, small valley N of the Agios Ilias summit (38°06'N, 23°21'E), along the road driving to the Monastery of Agia Triada, 850 m, 29.4.1994, *Constantinidis 4469;* id., Peloponnesus, Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Egialia: by the street Diakofto-Kalavrita near Kernitsa, c. 1.5 km beyond the restaurant "Stockholm", 13.5. 1996, *Raabe;* ibid., Nomos of Arkadia, Eparchia of Mandinea: Nestani (37°36'38"N,

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22°28'08"E), krautreicher Kiefernwald, 820 m, 22.4.2001, *Willing & Willing 90610* (all B, det. Scholz). – A rather tiny annual grass, surely indigenous in Greece but so far overlooked or misidentified. According to Stace (in Davis, Fl. Turkey 9: 458. 1985) the distributional area of *V. unilateralis* extends from W Europe and the Mediterranean countries to Central Asia. H. Scholz

Liliaceae

Nothoscordum inodorum (Aiton) G. Nicholson

N **IJ:** Israel, Judean Mts: Bet HaKerem, weed in an irrigated flower garden, 17.5.2004, *Danin* (HUJ). – A xenophyte of American origin, not previously reported from Israel, although seen in Israel for several years in irrigated ornamental plots in several locations. It was identified and compared with well studied material by G. Hadjikyriakou. A. Danin

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