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WERNER GREUTER & THOMAS RAUS (ed.)

Med-Checklist Notulae, 23

Abstract

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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Boraginaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Compositae, Dipsacaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, Ranunculaceae, Rhamnaceae, Solanaceae, Violaceae; Gramineae* and *Juncaginaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. New names and combinations are validated in *Anthemis, Anthyllis, Centaurea, Cephalaria, Cirsium, Eragrostis, Galatella, Megathyrsus, Psephellus, Rhaponticum, Tripolium* and *Viola*.

Notice

The notations for geographical areas and status of occurrence are the same that have been used throughout the published volumes of Med-Checklist and are explained in the Introduction to that work (see Greuter & al., Med-Checklist 4: XI-XIII. 1989). The previous instalment was published in Willdenowia 34: 71-80. 2004.

Boraginaceae

Pardoglossum cheirifolium (L.) Barbier & Mathez (*Cynoglossum cheirifolium* L.)

+Gr: Greece, Ionian islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Kerkira: Kerkira (Corfu), Pandokratoras, Hänge gegen den Nordostkamm oberhalb der verfallenen Ortschaft Sinies (Paleochori) (39°44'45"N, 19°52'30"E), mäßig steinige bis felsige Stellen, Kalk, 500-650 m, 16.4. 1987, *Gutermann 21755* (herb. Gutermann). – This W Mediterranean species was previously known from NW Africa to S Italy, and on the Balkan peninsula from Dalmatia (Barbier & Mathez in Candollea 28: 307. 1973). The plants are superficially similar to *Cynoglossum columnae* Ten. (abundant also on the Pandokratoras massif), but can easily be identified even without fruits by the bracteate inflorescence, the more shiny indumentum and the distinctly longer corolla tube with stamens inserted in the middle.
W. Gutermann

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Caryophyllaceae

Saponaria calabrica Guss.

+ **Ju:** Former Jugoslav Republic of Makedonija: Mt Jablanitsa, Gorna Belitsa village to Frngovo, 22.7.1948, *Kitanov* (SO; as *Saponaria graeca* Boiss.). – Previously only known from S Italy (Calabria), Albania, Greece (incl. Crete) and European Turkey (see map in Jalas & Suominen, Atlas Fl. Eur. 7: 138. 1986). D. Dimitrov

Compositae

Anthemis cretica subsp. ***gerardiana*** (Jord.) Greuter, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Anthemis gerardiana* Jord., Observ. Pl. Nouv. 7: 31. 1849.

This and the following new combinations are to be used in the forthcoming treatment of *Compositae* in volume 2 of Med-Checklist. The present taxon, treated as a separate species by R. Fernandes (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 4: 150. 1976), is endemic to SE France, but is only weakly differentiated morphologically and clearly falls within the overall variation pattern of *Anthemis cretica* L. as redefined by Grierson (in Davis, Fl. Turkey 5: 182-191.1975). W. Greuter

Anthemis cretica subsp. ***petraea*** (Ten.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Anthemis petraea* Ten., Fl. Napol. 1: L. 1811 ≡ *Anthemis montana* subsp. *petraea* (Ten.) Briq. & Cavill. in Burnat, Fl. Alpes Marit. 6: 156. 1916.

This taxon represents the *Anthemis cretica* complex (see above) in the central Apennines. In Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 4: 149. 1976) it is referred to as *A. carpatica* subsp. *petraea,* a name that does not appear to have been validly published so far – because R. Fernandes (in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 70: 7. 1975), to whom it is usually credited, cited the wrong place of publication for the intended basionym. W. Greuter

Centaurea aplolepa subsp. ***bertolonii*** (Arrigoni) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Centaurea paniculata* subsp. *bertolonii* Arrigoni in Parlatorea 6: 60. 2003 [≡ *Centaurea bertolonii* Hausskn. in Mitth. Thüring. Bot. Vereins 6: 34. 1894, nom. illeg.]

Centaurea aplolepa subsp. ***levantina*** (Arrigoni) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Centaurea paniculata* subsp. *levantina* Arrigoni in Parlatorea 6: 62. 2003.

In his thorough recent revision of the Italian representatives of the *Centaurea paniculata* complex, Arrigoni (in Parlatorea 6: 49-78. 2003) has extended the taxonomic boundaries of *C. paniculata* L. to include the plants that have been traditionally assigned to *C. aplolepa* Moretti. His reasons for so doing are sound, as it is all but impossible to delimit objective species within the proteiform assemblage of taxa in that complex; however, when following that policy consistently we might well end up with a single species for the whole section, and nothing is gained from a practical point of view by so doing. I have therefore decided to maintain *C. aplolepa* distinct while following Arrigoni in his recognition of subspecies. This and the following new combination are required under that option.

On top of its critical taxonomy, *Centaurea bertolonii* Hausskn. has its peculiar nomenclatural complexities, not accounted for by Arrigoni. The name is clearly illegitimate, because Haussknecht in the protologue includes the much older *C. aplolepa* Moretti in his new species, effectively renaming it *C. bertolonii* var. *haplolepis* Hausskn. When Arrigoni in 2003 published *C. paniculata* subsp. *bertolonii,* he excluded the type of *C. aplolepa* from the taxon (he treats *C. paniculata* subsp. *aplolepa* as a different subspecies). This can be interpreted in two ways (Code, Art. 58): either, Arrigoni did in fact create a new taxon (in which case the name is not validly published for lack of a Latin description and type designation); or he published an avowed substi-

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tute (nomen novum) for the illegitimate *C. bertolonii* (if so, that new name is valid). It all depends on the interpretation one gives to Art. 7.5 of the Code, and specifically to the words "definitely indicated" as used there; the question is, essentially: did Haussknecht "definitely indicate" a type different from that of *C. aplolepa* by assigning the latter to a separate variety? My own answer is: yes, he did; but it stands on somewhat shaky ground and has been challenged in similar cases. For those who disagree, I therefore provide, in addition, the elements needed to validate the name of a new taxon.

Centaurea aplolepa subsp. *bertolonii* differt a subsp. *aplolepa* imprimis squamis involucralibus apicem versus distincte fimbriatis (nec subintegris), fimbriis fuscescentibus; nec non pappo pro rata breviore, mediam longitudinem cypselae haud attingens. Typus (simul lectotypus *C. bertolonii* Hausskn., nom. illeg.): "Flora Ligur. / *Centaurea Bertolonii* m. = *C. paniculata* Bertol. et auct. ital. / Genua in glareos. vallis Bisogna [sic!; recte: Bisagno!], 1892 26/8, leg. *C. Haussknecht*" (JE). I am grateful to Dr Hermann Manitz, Jena, for tracing the type material for me. W. Greuter

Centaurea arrigonii Greuter, **nom. nov.** ≡ *Centaurea intermedia* (Micheletti) Arrigoni in Parlatorea 6: 76. 2003 (non Mutel 1846) ≡ *Centaurea maculosa* f. *intermedia* Micheletti in Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. 23: 315, 322. 1891. W. Greuter

Cirsium leucocephalum subsp. ***hermonis*** (Boiss.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Cirsium hermonis* Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Orient., ser. 2, 3: 40. 1856 ≡ *Cirsium lappaceum* subsp. *hermonis* (Boiss.) Petr. in Trudy Tiflissk. Bot. Sada 12(1): 17. 1912 ≡ *Cirsium penicillatum* subsp. *hermonis* (Boiss.) Soldano in Compos. Newslett. 20-21: 6. 1992.

Cirsium leucocephalum subsp. ***penicillatum*** (K. Koch) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Cirsium penicillatum* K. Koch in Linnaea 17: 41. 1843 [= *Carduus lappaceus* M. Bieb., Tabl. Prov. Mer Casp.: 117. 1798 ≡ *Cirsium lappaceum* (M. Bieb.) Fisch., Cat. Jard. Gorenki, ed. 1812: 35. 1812 (non Lam. 1779) ≡ *Cnicus lappaceus* (M. Bieb.) M. Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Cauc. 2: 277. 1808].

Cirsium leucocephalum subsp. ***tenuilobum*** (K. Koch) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Epitrachys tenuiloba* K. Koch in Linnaea 24: 400. 1851 ≡ *Cirsium lappaceum* subsp. *tenuilobum* (K. Koch) P. H. Davis & Parris in Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 33: 430. 1975 ≡ *Cirsium penicillatum* subsp. *tenuilobum* (K. Koch) Soldano in Compos. Newslett. 20-21: 6. 1992.

The problem causing the three foregoing new combinations is species nomenclature. The infraspecific taxonomy is not new. The treatment by Davis & Parris (in Davis, Fl. Turkey 5: 390-392. 1975), who recognised four subspecies in what they called *Cirsium lappaceum,* is sound and must stand. Unfortunately, *C. lappaceum* is an illegitimate later homonym (see above), and by consequence Soldano (in Compos. Newslett. 21-22: 5-6. 1992) took up the oldest known synonym in the group, *C. penicillatum,* in its stead. As a by-product of my work on Vaillant (Greuter & al. in Taxon 54: 149-174. 2004) I examined some duplicates kept in B-W of Tournefort specimens used and classified by Vaillant. One of them happens to be the holotype of *Cnicus leucocephalum* Willd. (Sp. Pl. 3: 1668. 1803), which is in turn the basionym of *Cirsium leucocephalum* (Willd.) Spreng. (Syst. Veg. 3: 377. 1826). This turned out to be the plant that was later described as *C. lappaceum* subsp. *anatolicum* Petr. (in Trudy Tiflissk. Bot. Sada 12(1): 12. 1912), an identification that was confirmed by Nora Gabrielian and Mariam Aghababian when they examined duplicate material in Paris (P-TRF). The name *C. leucocephalum* must therefore be used at species level, and *C. penicillatum* subsp. *anatolicum* (Petr.) Soldano becomes a synonym of *C. leucocephalum* subsp. *leucocephalum.* W. Greuter

Dyssodia tenuiloba (DC.) B. L. Rob.

P IJ: Israel, Dead Sea Valley, Kalia, horticultural beds irrigated with trickle-pipes, 25.4. 2005, *Danin & Dudai* (B, HUJ). – New to the Mediterranean region and the Near

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East. The originally N Mexican species of a genus of the American tribe *Helenieae* related to *Tagetes* is known for its weedy tendency and at the same time for its properties as an ornamental. It has been introduced into the arid regions of North America and has also some occurrences in Africa and Asia. Nothing is known about the way of its arrival in the area. The first time it was found on waysides by Ms Hanna Liphschitz, the gardener of Kibbutz Kalia, a few years ago, who replanted it for its beauty to serve as an ornamental. When observing its success as an ornamental plant during the incipient drought period, April and May, in this hot desert area (mean annual rainfall 100 mm and mean annual temperature 24 °C), she decided to promote its dispersal. Local people have since collected diaspores and sown them in their gardens. At present the species grows successfully and in large quantities in gardens of this settlement and in the wild, in crevices among tiles of sidewalks and on roadsides. On 18.5.2005 the first author searched similar habitats east and north of Jericho but found no additional stands. A. Danin & N. Kilian

Galatella sedifolia subsp. ***rigida*** (DC.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Galatella rigida* DC., Prodr. 5: 256. 1836 [= *Aster acris* var. *trinervis* Pers., Syn. Pl. 2: 442. 1807 ≡ *Aster trinervis* (Pers.) Nees, Syn. Aster. Herb.: 18. 1818 ≡ *Aster sedifolius* subsp. *trinervis* (Pers.) Thell. in Allg. Bot. Z. Syst. 19: 107. 1913].

I had proposed this combination earlier (in Willdenowia 33: 47. 2003), but alas, invalidly. The purported basionym, *Galatea rigida* of Cassini (in Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. 18: 53. 1821), is not a validly published name since Cassini failed to validate the generic name *Galatea,* using it for what he explicitly considered a subgenus (of *Aster*). The reason why the new combination is needed, however, subsists: at subspecies rank, the epithet *rigida* takes precedence over *trinervis,* because *Galatella rigida* subsp. *rigida,* an autonym established by the publication of *Galatella rigida* subsp. *illyrica* Murb. (in Acta Univ. Lund. 27: 104. 1891), has priority over *Aster sedifolius* subsp. *trinervis* (Pers.) Thell. W. Greuter

Hieracium camkorijense Zahn

+ **Gr:** Greece, E Macedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Drama, Dimos of Paranestion, Central Rodopi Mts, Elatia area near Kria Vrisi (41°28'N, 24°19'E), clearings in *Picea-Fagus* forest, on granites and granodiorites, 1600 m, 15.7.2002, *Schuler 1930* (herb. Gottschlich, herb. Schuler; det. Gottschlich). – New to Greece. The discovery close to the Bulgarian border is not surprising since the distribution area of *H. camkorijense* centres in Bulgaria (Stojanov & al., Fl. Bulg. ed. 2, 2: 1190. 1967). The species is known to occur also in Serbia (Niketić & Zlatković in Willdenowia 17: 166. 1998). In the Central Rodopi Mts it was found in a Nardetalia community associated with *Calamagrostis arundinacea* (L.) Roth, *Campanula persicifolia* L., *C. spathulata* Sm., *Danthonia decumbens* (L.) DC., *Dianthus deltoides* L. subsp. *deltoides, Euphorbia amygdaloides* L. subsp. *amygdaloides, Festuca nigrescens* subsp. *microphylla* (St.-Yves) Markgr.-Dannenb., *Hieracium erythrocarpum* Peter, *H. sparsum* Friv., *Luzula forsteri* (Sm.) DC., *Pilosella officinarum* Vaill., *Poa pratensis* L., *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeusch., *Trifolium aureum* Pollich, *T. pratense* L. and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L. A. Schuler

Psephellus yildizii (Civelek & al.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Centaurea yildizii* Civelek & al. in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 143: 207. 2003.

Rhaponticum longifolium subsp. ***ericeticola*** (Font Quer) Greuter, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Centaurea ericeticola* Font Quer in Cavanillesia 3: 62. 1930 ≡ *Centaurea longifolia* var. *ericeticola* (Font Quer) Font Quer, Iter Marocc. 1930: [in schedis] No. 704. 1932 ≡ *Leuzea longifolia* var. *ericeticola* (Font Quer) Dittrich in Candollea 39: 48. 1984.

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Tripolium sorrentinoi (Tod.) Raimondo & Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Galatella sorrentinoi* Tod., Index Sem. Hort. Panorm. 1857: 42. 1857 ≡ *Aster sorrentinoi* (Tod.) Lojac., Fl. Sicula 2(1): 56. 1903.

See my earlier papers (Greuter in Willdenowia 33: 45-47, 49-61. 2003) for the delimitation and naming of genera in the tribes *Astereae* and *Cardueae*. W. Greuter

Dipsacaceae

Cephalaria balansae Raus, **nom. nov.** ≡ *Cephalaria dipsacoides* Boiss. & Balansa in Boissier, Diagn. Pl. Orient., ser. 2, 5: 107. 1859 (non Kar. & Kir. in Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 14: 434. 1841 ≡ *Dipsacus dipsacoides* (Kar. & Kir.) Botsch. in Novosti Sist. Vysš. Rast. 13: 250. 1976). Th. Raus

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia pinea L.

+Gr: Greece, Peloponnisos, Nomos of Messinia, Eparchia of Pilia: Small rocky island in the bay of Pilos (Navarino) (36°54'N, 21°40'E), gregarious on rocky limestone flats around the French war memorial, 40 m, 16.7.1988, *Strid & al. 27685* (GB); ibid., 22.7.2001, *Strid & al. 53392* (GB); ibid., 8.4.2005, *Strid 55433* (ATH, B, G, GB, LD); id., Ionian Islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Kerkira: Insel Erikoussa, Talsenke von der Inselmitte gegen die Ostküste (39°53'20"N, 19°35'20"E), großer buschartiger, reich verzweigter Halbstrauch (über 70 cm hoch), feuchte Gebüschränder (im Kulturland) über Sand, 2-5 m, 12.4.1990, *Sauberer & Gutermann 24586* (herb. Gutermann). – A variable and critical species of the W and Central Mediterranean area, not always clearly separable from *Euphorbia segetalis* L. in Spain (see Benedí & al. in Castroviejo, Fl. Iber. 8: 270. 1997). Greek material differs from typical *E. pinea* from Italy in the sturdy habit and relatively broad leaves; very similar plants occur by the Adriatic coast in Croatia. It is noteworthy that both Greek records come from small islands.

A. Strid & W. Gutermann

Leguminosae

Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. ***scardica*** (Wettst.) Bergmeier, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Anthyllis scardica* Wettst. in Biblioth. Bot. 26: 37. 1892 ≡ *Anthyllis alpestris* subsp. *scardica* (Wettst.) W. Becker in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 29: 26. 1912 ≡ *Anthyllis dillenii* var. *scardica* (Wettst.) Asch. & Graebn., Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 6(2): 639. 1908 ≡ *Anthyllis vulneraria* var. *scardica* (Wettst.) Bornm. in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 59: 483. 1925.

The taxon shows morphological discontinuities with respect to the partly sympatric *Anthyllis vulneraria* subsp. *pindicola* Cullen, *A. vulneraria* subsp. *pulchella* (Vis.) Bornm. and *A. vulneraria* subsp. *bulgarica* (Sagorski) Cullen, hence subspecific rank is justified. *A. vulneraria* subsp. *scardica* is known from the mountains of northern Greece (reaching Sterea Ellas in Mt Timfristos), Albania, the former Jugoslav Republic of Makedonija, and Montenegro. E. Bergmeier

Trifolium cinctum DC.

+Gr: Greece, Ionian islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Kerkira: Kerkira (Corfu), Talsenke südlich der Brücke der Straße Paleokastritsa–Kerkira, ca. 3,5 km S(-SSE) Skriperó (39°40'16"N, 19°47"6'E), Niederung am Nordende des Flachsees, frühjahrsnasse, feuchte Wiesen mit. *Carex otrubae* Podp., *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius* Vill., *Trifolium patens* Schreb., *T. squamosum* L., ca. 90 m, 2.5.1989, *Gutermann 23894* (herb. Gutermann); ibid., 9.5. 2000, *Gutermann & al. 34680* (G, HAL, LD, UPA, WU, herb. Gutermann). – The species is reminiscent of *Trifolium squamosum* but can be recog-

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nised at a glance by the presence of an amplexicaul involucrum subtending the flower heads, otherwise found only in North American clovers. The unequal lobes of the involucrum are dentate and of similar form and texture as the stipules (also sometimes dentate) of the upper stem leaves. Described from France (where it was probably adventive, same as in Italy), it was previously known to occur as an autochthonous plant in a few places in Dalmatia and Albania. W. Gutermann

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus crenatus Waldst. & Kit.

+ Gr: Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina/Kastoria, Eparchia of Kastoria/Konitsa: Mt Gramos, ridge E of the main summit and NW of the war memorial above Aetomilitsa (40°20'N, 20°48'E), alpine meadows over schist, locally gregarious by patches of melting snow together with *Crocus cvijicii* Košanin and *Thlaspi microphyllum* Boiss. & Orph., 2200-2350 m, 29.6. 2004, *Strid & Vassiliades 55320* (ATH, B, G, GB, LD, herb. Kit Tan). – New to Greece. *Ranunculus crenatus* is a distinctive member of the *R. alpestris* complex scattered on non-calcareous substrates in the E Alps, Carpathians and mountains of the Balkan Peninsula (Baltisberger in Pl. Syst. Evol. 190: 231-244. 1994). Its nearest locality is on Mt Pelister (Baba planina) c. 80 km NNE of Mt Gramos and just north of the Greek border. It also occurs, e.g., in the Šar planina (Kosovo/FYR Makedonija) as well as on Mts Rila and Pirin (SW Bulgaria). The related *R. cacuminis* Strid & Papan. is endemic to Mt Voras (Kajmakčalan, Nidge planina) on the Greek border with the FYR Makedonija, growing in similar habitats on micaceous schist. A. Strid & D. Vassiliades

Thalictrum simplex L. subsp. ***simplex***

+ Gr: Greece, Thrace, Nomos of Xanthi, Dimos of Stravroupolis: Rodopi Mts NE of Livaditis (41°19'N, 24°40'E), fens and wet pastures in *Fagus* forest, on gneisses and gneiss-schists, 1150 m, 6.7.2001, *Schuler 1183* (B, herb. Schuler; confirm. Hand). – The species is new to Greece. Previous records from Mt Iti (Oeta, Sterea Ellas) and Kastritsa (Nomos of Ioannina, Epirus) published by Haláscy (Consp. Fl. Graec. 1: 4. 1900) were based on misidentified specimens of *Thalictrum minus* subsp. *saxatile* Ces. and *T. flavum* L., respectively (see Hand in Bot. Naturschutz Hessen Beih. 9: 184, 253. 2001). Near Livaditis *T. simplex* subsp. *simplex* was discovered in a Molinietalia community associated with *Carex echinata* Murray, *C. flacca* Schreb. subsp. *flacca, Cirsium appendiculatum* Griseb., *Cruciata glabra* (L.) Ehrend., *Geum coccineum* Sm., *Festuca rubra* L., *Lathyrus pratensis* L., *Molinia arundinacea* Schrank, *Myosotis nemorosa* Besser, *Parnassia palustris* L. and *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeusch. A. Schuler

Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus orbiculata Bornm.

+ Gr: Greece, Ionian Islands, Nomos & Eparchia Kerkira: Kerkira (Corfu), Pantokratoras, Karstplateau der Westseite, bei der grossen Doline südlich des Fahrwegs (0,7-1,2 km westlich des Gipfels) (39°45'N, 19°51'44"E), sommergrüne Waldfragmente der Dolinen-Schattseite mit *Acer obtusatum* Willd., *A. monspessulanum* L. und *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop., niedriger (kaum brusthoher) Strauch, 750-770 m, 16.5.2000, *Gutermann & al. 34980* (herb. Gutermann); id., Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: Lower part of Mt Timfi, below the village of Vikos, along track to the gorge (39°57'N, 20°43'E), deciduous scrub on rocky limestone slopes, 600 m, 8.6. 2004, *Strid 55555* (G, GB). – The plants are spiny, throughout with small, suborbicular leaves, and match collections from the type locality (S Dalmatia: around Kotor; abundant material in WU). Diagnostic for this species of the *R. saxatilis* complex are petioles (up to

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13 mm) about as long as lamina, the thin texture and scanty indumentum of the lamina (abaxially glabrous or short pubescent in the proximal vein axils). Aldén (in Strid, Mountain Fl. Greece 1: 587. 1986) mentioned it as a "taxon of doubtful status, apparently intermediate between certain forms of *R. cathartica* L. and *R. saxatilis* s. l.", but it is distinct from either, which, anyway, are absent from the Ionian islands. It was previously known from Montenegro, Albania and FYR Makedonija. Whether similar plants from S Anatolia (Davis & Yaltirik in Davis, Fl. Turkey 2: 534. 1967) are conspecific is as yet uncertain. W. Gutermann & A. Strid

Solanaceae

Datura innoxia Mill.

A **Bu:** Bulgaria: District of Kazanlak, Karnare village, 8.1997, *Gussev* (SOM); id., district of Lom, Danubian plain, in the fields around the village of Dalgodeltsi, 10.7.2004, *Yakov* (SOM); id., district of Pernik, along the track between Radomir and Kopanitsa railway stations, 26.9.1979, *Kitanov & Vihodcevsky* (SOM; as *D. meteloides* Dunal); id., district of Sandanski, Ilindentsi village, 8.1997, *Gussev* (SOM); id., district of Sofia, Sofia city, Vrana Park, 8.1933, *Stribrny* (SOM); ibid., Lokorsko village, by the wall of the grain warehouse, 16.10.1979, *Vihodcevsky* (SOM; as *D. meteloides* Dunal). – An adventive xenophyte of Central American origin, not mentioned in Bulgarian basic floras so far (see, e.g., Andreev & al., Opred. Višš. Rast. Bălg.: 756. 1992). D. Dimitrov

Violaceae

Viola samothracica (Degen) Raus, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Viola olympica* var. *samothracica* Degen in Österr. Bot. Z. 41: 331. 1891 ≡ *Viola gracilis* var. *samothracica* (Degen) Rech. f. in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 100: 121. 1938 [*Viola samothraki* Griesinger in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 45: 560. 1937, nom. nud.].

This taxon, confined to the summit of Mt Fengari on the N Aegean island of Samothraki, was not mentioned by Hayek (in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 30(1). 1927), Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 2. 1968) and Erben (in Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 21: 339-740. 1985). It is a morphologically and karyologically distinct member of a group of related stenendemic *Viola* species occurring around the northern Aegean Sea (mapped by Erben in Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 21: 728. 1985), viz. *V. euboea* (Halácsy) Halácsy (summits of Mts Dirfis and Ochi in Central and S Evvia, $2n = 40$), *V. rausii* Erben (summits of Mts Pilion and Ossa in coastal E Thessaly, $2n = 52$), and *V. athois* W. Becker (summit of Mt Athos, $2n = 20$). Plants raised in the Botanic Garden Berlin-Dahlem (acc. no. 267-01-00-14) from seed collected in the wild (Greece, Thrace, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Samothraki: Insel Samothraki, Phengari-Gipfel, am steilen Grat zwischen Vorgipfel und Hauptgipfel, 20.6.2000, *Patzlaff*, B) had $2n = 22$ chromosomes, a number that, according to Erben (l. c.), is also found in the Balkan endemics *V. grisebachiana* Vis., *V. perinensis* W. Becker and *V. orphanidis* Boiss. As already noted by Degen (in Österr. Bot. Z. 41: 331. 1891) when he described *V. samothracica* at variety level, there are obvious differences between the Samothraki plants and *V. gracilis* Sm. from NW Anatolia (growth form, shape of leaves and stipules, flower dimensions, etc.). Th. Raus

Gramineae

Bromus japonicus subsp. ***anatolicus*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Pénzes

+ **Gr:** Greece: Makedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Florina: c. 2 km S of Klidi (NW of Amindeo), dry slopes along road parallel to a railway track, 14.6.2003, *Hand 3882* (B); id.,

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Nomos & Eparchia of Grevena, 3 km E of Smixi (40°2'30"N, 21°9'E), *Pteridium* thickets, 1170 m, 6.7.1992, *Willing 21963a* (B); id., Nomos & Eparchia of Chalkidiki: W Sithonia, Neos Marmaras, fallow olive grove, 28.5.2000, *Franke* (B, *"Bromus intermedius";* all det. Scholz). – In Europe hitherto only recorded from the Crimea (Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 188. 1980). H. Scholz

Catapodium hemipoa subsp. ***occidentale*** (Paunero) H. Scholz & S. Scholz (syn. *Catapodium occidentale* Paunero; *C. zwierleinii* (Lojac.) Brullo; see Brullo & al. in Inform. Bot. Ital. 35: 158-170. 2003 and Scholz & Scholz in Bot. Macaronés. 25: 170. 2004)

+ AE, Bl, Cr, Sa: This taxon had previously been recorded from Spain, Italy, Morocco and the Canary island of Fuerteventura. Stace (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 158. 1980) gave the Mediterranean distribution of his *Desmazeria rigida* subsp. *hemipoa* (Spreng.) Stace, in which he included *Catapodium occidentale* Paunero, as "from SE Spain to Greece", without listing countries or territories. Paunero (in Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 25: 224. 1968), in the protologue of *C. occidentale,* cited one specimen from Israel, a record neglected by botanists from the Near East: "Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus (Fl. Palest. Exsc. 18, *Zohary & Amdursky,* MA 13214)". *C. hemipoa* subsp. *occidentale* now turns out to be fairly widespread in the Mediterranean area; it occurs, e.g., on the Balearic island of Mallorca (Ronda, near Monastery of Nuestra Señora de Gracia, 39°32'N, 2°55'E, road verge, 4.5.1989, *Mucina,* B; det. Scholz), in southern Sardinia (près Bonarco, 6.1854, *Huet du Pavillon,* B, as *"Festuca rigida";* det. Scholz), in continental Greece (Peloponnisos, Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Patras, Araxos E of Kalogria beach, 3.5.1995, *Raabe,* B; det. Scholz) as well as on Crete (Nomos of Iraklion, Eparchia of Pirjiotissi, archeological site of Kommos, 35°00'N, 24°46'E, 4.1980, *Shay 365*, *615*, B, as *"Catapodium rigidum";* det. Scholz) and on the island of Rodos (Prasonisi, 35°53'N, 27°46'E, dunes with *Vulpia fasciculata* (Forssk.) Fritsch, *Lagurus ovatus* L., *Cutandia maritima* (L.) Barbey and *Triplachne nitens* (Guss.) Link, 25.4.2004, *Scholz,* B; ibid., *Ristow & Doyle,* herb. Ristow; det. Scholz). *Catapodium hemipoa* subsp. *occidentalis* can be easily confused with *C. rigidum* (L.) C. E. Hubb. (less so with *C. marinum* (L.) C. E. Hubb.), which is distinct in having shorter glumes (1.5-1.8 vs. 2-2.5 mm), shorter anthers (0.4-0.5 vs. 0.7-0.8 mm) and strongly inrolled lemmas in the fruiting state (never ± imbricate as in *C. hemipoa* s.l.). In nearly all quantitative characters, *C. hemipoa* subsp. *occidentale* is intermediate between *C. hemipoa* subsp. *hemipoa* and *C. rigidum*. Both subspecies of *C. hemipoa* are usually confined to maritime sands. H. Scholz

Cenchrus incertus M. A. Curtis

N **Gr:** Greece, E Macedonia, Nomos of Kavala: Dimos Topiru, Nestos gorge (41°06'N, 24°45'E), sandy river banks, on alluvial deposits, 20 m, 3.9.1998, *Schuler 98/469* (B, herb. Schuler); id., Thrace, Nomos of Rodopi, Eparchia of Komotini: 1 km NW of Fanari (40°58'N, 25°07'30"E), sandy beach with small dunes, slightly ruderal, 1-3 m, 1.10.1992, *Raus & Schiers 19403* (B); ibid., 28.7.1994, *Raus & al. 21316* (B); ibid., Dimos Egiros, beach E of Fanari (40°57'N, 25°09'E), on costal deposits, 1-2 m, 5.8.2000, *Schuler 00/403* (B, herb. Schuler). – A xenophyte originating from the Americas, now fully established in Greece where it was first collected in 1972 as an adventive in the coastal section of the Thracian Evros delta close to the border to European Turkey, with a strong tendency to expand as observed two years later in the same locality (Babalonas in Ann. Mus. Goulandris 3: 19-22. 1977, under *Cenchrus pauciflorus* (L.) Benth.). More than twenty years later, the species is found to have spread in Greece westwards at least to E Macedonia, where it has occupied a niche in natural ammophilous river bank vegetation in the Nestos river gorge. In comparison, the N Aegean coastal population at Fanari beach grows in a disturbed habitat but has meanwhile been monitored as stable on the spot for at least eight years. For the Medi-

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terranean area as a whole, two centres of invasion of *C. incertus* can be identified, a western one (mapped in Bolòs & Vigo, Fl. Països Catalans 4: 594. 2001) including coastal NE Spain (Torrella & al. in Butl. Inst. Catalana Hist. Nat., Secc. Bot. 1: 37-41. 1974), Corsica (Gamisans & Jeanmonod, Cat. Pl. Vasc. Corse, ed. 2: 67. 1993) and Italy (Pignatti, Fl. Italia 3: 614-615. 1982), extending to coastal NW Libya (El-Gadi, Fl. Libya 145: 308. 1988); and an eastern one in the N Aegean and adjacent Black Sea areas, including coastal N Anatolia (Byfield & Pearman in Güner & al., Fl. Turkey 11: 317. 2000) and the Crimea (Maslova in Bot. Žurn. 77: 118-119. 1992; Mosyakin in Ukrajins'k. Bot. Žurn. 52: 120-126. 1995). Th. Raus & A. Schuler

Eragrostis barrelieri subsp. ***pygmaea*** (Daveau) Portal & H. Scholz, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Eragrostis barrelieri* subvar. *pygmaea* Daveau in Bull. Herb. Boissier 2: 656. 1894 ≡ *Eragrostis barrelieri* var. *pygmaea* (Daveau) Dobignard & Portal, Eragrostis France Eur. Occid.: 175. 2002.

+ **Tn:** Tunisia: SW Kairuan, fallow land, sandy soil, 8.4.1968, *Leippert* (B). – Previously not recorded from Tunisia; described from Algeria (graviers du lit de Qued-Biskra, près Biskra, 11.3.1853, *Balansa,* Pl. Algérie 1853, No. 784 (B, *"Eragrostis poaeoides",* isotype). The taxon is also known to occur in Spain (Portal, Eragrostis France Eur. Occid.: 175. 2002). H. Scholz

Megathyrsus bivonanus (Brullo & al.) Verloove, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Panicum bivonanum* Brullo & al. in Giorn. Bot. Ital. 129: 173. 1995 ≡ *Panicum compressum* Biv., Stirp. Sic. Manip. 4: 6. 1816, nom. illeg. (non Forssk., Fl. Aegypt.-Arab.: 18. 1775 ≡ *Ochthochloa compressa* (Forssk.) Hilu in Kew Bull. 36: 560. 1981).

Clayton (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 261. 1980) cites "*Panicum maximum* Jacq." from calcareous rocks near the sea in Sicily – an unlikely occurrence, given the tropical-subtropical origin of that species. In actual fact, the plant they meant is a Sicilian endemic, for which the correct name in *Panicum* is *P. bivonanum*. Meanwhile, Webster (Austral. Paniceae: 241. 1987) transferred *P. maximum* to *Urochloa,* as *U. maxima* (Jacq.) R. D. Webster, whereas Simon & Jacobs (in Austrobaileya 6: 572. 2003) effected a further transfer to *Megathyrsus,* as *M. maximus* (Jacq.) B. K. Simon & S. W. L. Jacobs. Consequently, under the new generic concept, the above new combination is required for the closely related Sicilian plant. F. Verloove & H. Scholz

Pennisetum clandestinum Chiov.

N **AE, Cr:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Rodos: Faliraki, Esperos Village, lawn, 21.4.2004, *Scholz* (B); ibid., construction area, in several large patches with vigorous runners with strong boring tips, 22.4.2004, *Scholz* (B); ibid., escape on fallow land, 28.4.2004, *Scholz* (B); id., S of Kalithea, lawn in hotel area, 27.4.2004, *Scholz* (B); id., NW Rodos, Trianda, Ixia (c. 4 km SW of Rodos town), Hotel Rhodos Palace (36°52'23"N, 28°11'44"E), in well kept lawn, profusely flowering, c. 5 m, 26.4.2004, *Böhling 13000* (B, herb. Böhling); id., Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pirgiotissi, Petrokefali c. 4 km SW of Mires (35°01'51"N, 24°49'59"E), from a well kept lawn around a basketball field, invading the surrounding areas, especially roadsides, 55 m, 7.10.2004, *Böhling 13359* (B, herb. Böhling). – The East African Kikuyu grass takes its vernacular from the name of a tribe north of Nairobi (Esler in Auckland Bot. Soc. J. 53: 62-64. 1995). It is known as a valuable pasture grass, used for erosion control, but is also a noxious weed in California, S Africa, South America and Australasia (http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=183&fr=1&sts=; version 13.1.2005). It is frequently sown as a lawn and fodder grass in the tropics and subtropics, including Greece. Damanakis & Yannitsaros (in Willdenowia 15: 401-406.1986) published a study of this grass in Greece, especially in Ath-

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ens, where it spreads rapidly. Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 5. 1980) do not mention it. The species, which is not a typical member of the genus, is easily overlooked. The flowers are hidden ("clandestine"), and well developed plants (up to 1.2 m tall) flower but rarely. *Pennisetum clandestinum* propagates both generatively and vegetatively by rhizome or stolon fragments. Its up to 1 cm thick stolons, creeping above ground, form dense, soft, pure mats. At the mentioned sites the plants seem to depend on irrigation in most cases, but the invasion of naturally moist habitats is evident. The grass has also been observed as an invasive weed on the Peloponnese (Kiparissia, N of Kalo Nero, around a tavern, 31.5.2003, *Böhling 12137;* herb. Böhling). Damanakis & Yannitsaros (l.c.) characterize Kikuyu grass as very common in lawns in many of the larger Greek towns, such as Thessaloniki and Iraklio. It is also known from Cyprus (first observed in 1988; Scholz in Willdenowia 28: 172. 1998), Israel (Danin, Distr. Atlas Fl. Palaest. Area: 454. 2004) and Spain (Herrero-Borgonon & al. in Israel J. Pl. Sci. 43: 160. 1995). N. Böhling & H. Scholz

Poa ligulata Boiss.

+ **Ga:** France: Dépt. du Var, La-Roque-Esclapon, près de "Verdillon", forêt de *Quercus pubescens* Willd. (avec quelques *Pinus sylvestris* L.), lande à *Genista cinerea* (Vill.) DC. et pelouses à *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill., prairies et décombres d'un reposoir à moutons, substrat calcaire, c. 1100 m, 31.5.2000, OPTIMA *Iter Mediterraneum 10: Alziar & al. 486* (B; det. Scholz). – Hitherto only known from Spain, Morocco and Algeria. H. Scholz

Juncaginaceae

Triglochin palustris L.

+ **Gr:** Greece, N Pindos, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Konitsa: Mt Smolikas, northern slope, along path from Ag. Paraskevi to the summit (40°07'N, 20°53'E), fen, on flysch, 1500 m, 3.8.2001, *Schuler 1793* (B, herb. Schuler; confirm. Raus). – A Eurasian circumpolar species previously not reported from Greece, but known to occur in adjacent Albania (Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 6. 1980). On Mt Smolikas, *Triglochin palustris* was found on open soil in a fen, i.e. in the same habitat that the species prefers in Central Europe. It was accompanied, among others, by *Juncus inflexus* L. and *Pinguicula crystallina* subsp. *hirtiflora* (Ten.) Strid. A. Schuler

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