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WERNER GREUTER & THOMAS RAUS (ed.)

Med-Checklist Notulae, 27

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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Ephedraceae; Boraginaceae, Capparaceae, Compositae, Cruciferae, Euphorbiaceae, Oxalidaceae, Polygonaceae, Ranunculaceae,Verbenaceae; Cyperaceae, Gramineae, Liliaceae* and *Orchidaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. A new combination in *Eragrostis* is validated.

Additional key words: Mediterranean area, vascular plants, distribution, taxonomy

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 (Greuter & al. 1989: xi-xiii). For the previous instalment, see Greuter & Raus (2007).

Ephedraceae

Ephedra nebrodensis subsp. ***procera*** (Fisch. & C. A. Mey.) K. Richt.

– **Cr:** Recently reported from Karpathos by Biel & Tan (in Vladimirov & al. 2008: 295) as supposedly new for the Cretan area. The photograph (fig. 3) provided to document this find, however, shows *Ephedra foeminea* Forssk. (*E. campylopoda* Fisch. & C. A. Mey.), a species that is widespread and not uncommon on Crete and Karpathos. (See also the entry on *Crepis hellenica,* below.) W. Greuter

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Boraginaceae

Heliotropium curassavicum L.

P **IJ:** Israel: Coast of Galilee, En haMifratz junction SE of Acco, disturbed ground, 27.8. 2007, *Danin & Marta* (B). – A perennial, glabrous, rather glaucous and fleshy xenophyte originating from the Americas and naturalised in S Europe, Asia Minor and N Africa, but previously not known to occur in the Levant (Tutin & al. 1972: 86; Greuter & al. 1984: 89; Danin 2004). A. Danin

Capparacae

Cleome gynandra L. (*Gynandropsis gynandra* (L.) Briq.)

A **IJ:** Israel: Sharon, 5 km S of Netanya, Shaar Poleg Nature Reserve, disturbed ground, 22.5.2008, *Vered* (B, HUJ). – Rediscovered as a xenophyte in Israel, found in a very limited number of individuals in one location. Not mentioned for Israel in Danin (2004), based on an earlier statement by the same author (in Greuter 1981: 41 "This species does not grow any more in Israel – an introduction that failed"). *Cleome gynandra* originates from the Old World tropics and is widely naturalised as a weed throughout the tropics (Akeroyd & Knees in Cullen & al. 1995: 129).
A. Danin & S. Vered

Compositae

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.

P Gr: Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: Tsoumerka, municipality of Pramada, Christi, near the bridge at the river Melisourghiotikos, 480 m, 5.7.2006, *Bergmeier 06-235* (herb. Bergmeier). – This xenophyte of North American origin has become invasive in Europe and N Africa but has not been recorded from Greece previously (see map in Greuter 2007). In adjacent Bulgaria, the species at present is spreading very rapidly (Dimitrov & Tzonev 2002; Vladimirov & al. 2006: 438). The Greek plants were found on a road embankment, without fields or settlements nearby.
E. Bergmeier

Crepis hellenica Kamari

– **Cr:** Recently reported from Kasos by Biel & Tan (in Vladimirov & al. 2008: 295) as supposedly new for the Cretan area. Even without seeing a specimen, it is safe to dismiss this record as erroneous, as it is quite unlikely for phytogeographical reasons (and might refer to a number of other small-headed, annual *Crepis* species). Besides, none of the records by Biel & Tan (l.c.: 294-296) can be trusted, as their determinations are unreliable. The photographs (fig. 3 and 4) provided to document two of their supposed novelties are both misidentified, fig. 4 even as to genus (according to Dittrich 1996: 33-35; Greuter 2007): it does not represent *Staehelina petiolata* (L.) Hilliard & B. L. Burtt (which is indeed unknown from Karpathos) but *Hirtellina fruticosa* (L.) Dittrich. (For fig. 3, see the entry on *Ephedra nebrodensis* subsp. *procera,* above.)
W. Greuter

Matricaria discoidea DC.

P **Gr:** Greece, Makedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Serres: Mt Vrondous, by the ski centre (41°16'N, 23°35'E), in gravel just outside the building, 1600 m, 20.8.1994, *Strid & Constantinidis 36663* (UPA, herb. Strid). – An introduced South American weed widespread in Europe, but not previously recorded from Greece (see map in Greuter 2007). Degree of naturalisation in Greece unknown so far. E. Ljungstrand & A. Strid

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Cruciferae

Arabis nemorensis (Wolff ex Hoffm.) W. D. J. Koch

+ Gr: Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: section of the river Voidomatis between Papingo and Aristi, 450 m, 30.7.2004, *Bergmeier 04-158* (herb. Bergmeier). – New to Greece. Similar to *Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop. and *A. sagittata* (Bertol.) DC., which both occur in Greece. *A. nemorensis* differs in its short, appressed, mostly simple hairs, especially in the lower part of the stem, and in its numerous cauline leaves, which are more conspicuously dentate. A population of less than 10 plants was found in a Greek alluvial forest with *Platanus orientalis* L., *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn. and *Populus nigra* L. The riparian habitat is consistent with that in central and eastern Europe, where *A. nemorensis* is known to be more hygrophilous than other members of the *A. hirsuta* group. E. Bergmeier

Hesperis matronalis subsp. ***cladotricha*** (Borbás) Hayek

+ Gr: Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: section of the river Voidomatis between Papingo and Aristi, 450 m, deciduous alluvial forest, 30.7.2004, *Bergmeier 04-142* (herb. Bergmeier); id., Eparchia of Konitsa: SW of the settlement of Bourazani, 700-1000 m, deciduous forest on a N-facing slope, 16.7.2003, *Bergmeier 03-68* (herb. Bergmeier). – New to Greece. Plants of the latter provenance are more hairy than those of the former, and the leaves are less pointed, matching a collection from Th. Chitos (*B2A19c/20-3b*, herb. Chitos) from the same area. The species is given for Albania by Jalas & Suominen (1994: 95, map 2253), close to the Greek border and to the new Greek localities. E. Bergmeier

Euphorbiaceae

Chamaesyce serpens (Kunth) Small (*Euphorbia serpens* Kunth)

P Gr: Greece, Aegean Islands, Nomos of Evvia, Eparchia of Karistia: Island of Skiros, the airport area (38°58'N, 24°29'E), margin of a lawn, 10.9.2003, *Snogerup & Snogerup 18919* (LD; confirm. Benedí & Vicens, in 2007). – Only some tens of plants were seen, but there was no time for a search of the surroundings. This xenophyte has also reached Israel (Danin 2004: 191), Turkey (Radcliffe-Smith in Davis 1982: 579), Crete (Bergmeier in Greuter & Raus 2007: 439), Italy (Conti & al. 2005: 77), France (Tutin & al. 1968: 216), and Spain (Benedí in Castroviejo & al. 1997: 292), apparently establishing itself successfully as a weed of open soil (see Greuter & al. 1986: 221). For the time being we consider it as a casual introduction on Skiros, but it has likely spread beyond the airport area. We recognised it at once by its discrete partial inflorescences (see drawing in Castroviejo & al. 1997: 293), a feature that may permit to spot it in additional places. S. Snogerup & B. Snogerup

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis debilis Kunth

N Ag: Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, abandoned garden land and nearby roadside and wall, 20.2. & 9.3.2008, *Zeddam* (B, det. Raus). – No previous published records from Algeria exist. *Oxalis debilis* is sometimes named *O. corymbosa* DC. in basic floras (e.g., Cullen & al. 1997: 23, where it is properly keyed out on its numerous sessile bulbils, broadly obcordate leaflets, and long-hairy petioles and peduncles). It is a xenophyte of South American origin, naturalised as a weed on disturbed ground from NW Europe ("a pestilent weed in gardens, especially in SE England", Clement & Foster 1994: 208) to Italy (Greuter & al. 1989: 266; Conti & al. 2005: 138). In the city of Alger, it was first observed in 2005 in an abandoned garden, by 2008 it had got

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established in about ten other neighbouring locations and started to spread along roadsides and in the shade of walls. Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Polygonaceae

Rumex vesicarius L.

P **Cr,** N **Gr**: Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia: Platanias, W of Chania (35°31'N, 23°58'E), in the SW part of the township in a roadside ditch, 50 m, 12.4. 2008, *Snogerup & al. 22542* (LD). – Less than 10 individual plants were observed during a short halt, but the surroundings have not been thoroughly searched. *Rumex vesicarius* is an invasive ruderal of wet localities. It was first found in Greece near Nauplion in 1847 and 1855, later believed to be extinct but recently rediscovered in several places in the Nomos of Argolis. Subsequently it was found in the Nomos of Korinthia and in Attiki and must be regarded as naturalised in continental Greece (Snogerup in Strid & Tan 1997: map 173). In Crete, where its degree of naturalisation is not yet confidently known, it likely occurs elsewhere in the many wet, disturbed places surrounding Platanias. S. Snogerup

Ranunculaceae

Thalictrum minus subsp. ***pratense*** (F. W. Schultz) Hand

– **Co**: See next entry.

Thalictrum minus subsp. ***saxatile*** Ces.

+ **Co**: France, Corsica: Secteur San Petrone, au Monte Sant'Angelo de Silvareccio (42°28'N, 09°25'E), 1150 m, 17.6.1999, *Jeanmonod 6292 & Guyot;* id.: Monte Tre Pieve, Massif du San Pedrone, 12.7.1971, *Gamisans 549 & 584;* id.: Mte Sant'Angelo de la Casinea, au pied de la falaise E du cône terminal, 1180-1185 m, 11.7.1953, *Macchioni;* id.: Punta di Caldane, vers E, Penta alle Ribe, 930 m, 16.7.1969, *Gamisans 1644* (all G, det. Hand). – Hand (2001), in his revision of *Thalictrum minus,* does not cite material from Corsica. From a chorological point of view, only two of the eight accepted subspecies may reasonably be expected to occur on the island. According to Bosc & Jeanmonod (2007), plants from Corsica belong to *T. minus* subsp. *saxatile,* some approaching *T. minus* subsp. *pratense* (F. W. Schultz) Hand. These authors cast doubt on the morphological distinctness of subspecies in SW Europe. Admittedly, the subspecies of *T. minus* are weakly characterised morphologically. However, most individuals can be correctly placed when a combination of characters is used, the plants' plasticity in response to ecological factors (e.g. shade, water supply) has often been underestimated, which led to misidentifications (see Hand 2001). The study of material kept at the Geneva herbarium (G), a key collection for the Corsican flora, showed that most probably only one taxon of *T. minus,* subsp. *saxatile,* occurs in Corsica. All complete specimens (bearing flowers and/or fruits) show the corresponding features of, e.g., stem structure, leaf position, leaflet form and structure, and size of the fruit beak. Incomplete gatherings (e.g., sterile plants) are likely to belong to the same taxon. R. Hand

Simaroubaceae

Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle

N **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, abandoned garden land, 22.7.2008, *Zeddam* (B, leaves); ibid., near the hospital, 10.8.2008, *Zeddam* (B, fruits). – There are no previous published records of this xenophyte of E Asian origin from Algeria,

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where in places it has become a dangerous invasive tree. I have photos from Alger that show how *Ailanthus altissima* breaks the ground with its roots. A. Zeddam

Verbenaceae

Lantana camara L.

A **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Kouba, along roadsides, 31.1.2008, *Zeddam* (B); id., suburb of Hussein Dey, as a garden escape along roadsides, 26.3.2008, *Zeddam* (B). – An ornamental xenophyte originating from tropical America, not previously stated to occur outside cultivation in Algeria. A. Zeddam

Cyperaceae

Cyperus odoratus L.

N **IJ:** Israel: Hula Plain, by a freshwater ditch, 29.6.2008, *Danin* (B, HUJ, PAL). – We collected the plant in 2007 already. The second author sent it to the sedge expert G. C. Tucker, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, who identified it, adding that it is a polymorphic plant, patchily distributed in the Tropics of both the New and the Old World, as either an annual or short lived perennial. In Israel we consider it an established alien. A. Danin & J.-M. Dufour-Dror

Gramineae

Agrostis lachnantha Nees

A **AE:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Samothraki: Island of Samothraki, W of Paleopoli. Fallow land by street along the coast, temporary wet and grazed, 5 m, 12.8.2008, *Biel SI08.159* (herb. Biel; det. Scholz). – This is the first record from Greece of this annual or short-lived perennial of wet ditches and marshy ground. In other European countries it is known as an ephemeral wool casual (Conert 1998: 336-337; Probst 1949: 18; Ryves & al. 1996: 40). Its natural distribution area comprises Yemen, E and S Africa (Cippindall 1955: 101, fig. 73; Chippindall & Crook 1976: no. 216; Cope 2007: 48). The Samothraki plants belong to *Agrostis lachnantha* var. *glabra* Gooss. & Papendorf (lemmas glabrous, not hairy; see Goossens & Papendorf 1945: 184). B. Biel & H. Scholz

Arundo mediterranea Danin

+ Hs: Spain, Catalonia: Barranc de Núvols near Amposta, c. 200 km S of Barcelona, 9.7.2008, *Danin & al.* (B, BCN, BM, E, HUJ, K, PAL). – A recently described taxon (Danin 2004: 362), not yet definitely known to occur in Spain. Danin (2004: 261, 262) had questioned Bolòs & Romo's (1991: mapa 286) report of *Arundo plinii* Turra from the vicinity of Barcelona, not supported by herbarium material. There are, however, a few rare populations of *A. mediterranea* in the Ebro river catchment area. A. Danin, C. Blanché, F. Royo & M. Arrufat

+ Tu: Turkey, A 1 (E), Tekirdağ: 7 km E of Tekirdağ to Istanbul, between the coastal road and the beach, 3.7.2007, *Danin* (B, E, HUJ, PAL). – This is the first record of *Arundo mediterranea* for Turkey-in-Europe. A. Danin

Bromus alopecuros subsp. ***biaristulatus*** (Maire) Acedo & Llamas (*B. caroli-henrici* subsp. *biaristulatus* (Maire) H. Scholz)

+ LS: Syria: Al Zawiah Mountain, 600 m, 7.5.2007, *Böcker* (B, det. Scholz). – *Bromus lanceolatus* subsp. *biaristulatus* was described from Cyrenaica (Maire 1942: 98; Acedo & Llamas 1994: 205, 207). Mouterde (1966: 126) treated it as a member of the flora

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of Lebanon and Syria, but Greuter (1972: 83) referred Mouterde's plants to *B. caroli-henrici* Greuter. In reality, at least in Syria, both *B. alopecuros* subsp. *caroli-henrici* (Greuter) P. M. Sm. and subsp. *biaristulatus* occur. Böcker's above-cited specimen fits Maire's (1955: 263) description of the taxon from Cyrenaica in every detail: "Panicule étroite simple, spiciforme, à épillets très grands (3-5 cm [in Syrian specimens up to 7 cm!]), solitaires, … glumes c. 11-13 mm, ordinairement légèrement bidentées aux sommet …, lemmes … à lobes apicaux prolongés en mucron ou aristule scabre pouvant atteindre 2 mm". In contrast, *B. alopecuros* subsp. *caroli-henrici* (also present in Syria, 2007, *Böcker,* B) exhibits spikelets up to 4.5 cm long, glumes entire at apex and 8-11 mm long, and lemmas terminating in biaristate points shorter than 1 mm. The narrow-linear, long "spikes" of *B. alopecuros* subsp. *biaristulatus* give the plant a peculiar appearance. Its disjunct occurrence in Cyrenaica and Syria I interpret as the relict of a former continuous distribution. The relegation of *B. caroli-henrici* to the synonymy of *B. alopecuros* subsp. *biaristulatus* (Acedo & Llamas 1994: 207) is to be rejected. H. Scholz

Bromus regnii H. Scholz

+ An, Gr, Tu: Greece, Makedonia, Nomos of Kilkis, Eparchia of Peonia: 2.3 km E of Koupa (41°4'N, 22°23'E), 490 m, 12.6.1992, *Willing 18103c* (B, together with *Bromus japonicus* Thunb. subsp. *japonicus;* det. Scholz). – Turkey, A1(E), Kırklareli: 13 km a Hasva versus Edirne, ad versuras et in incultis, 18.6.1984, *Rechinger 60717* (B). – Id., C1, Muğla: c. 6 km W of Marmaris, *Liquidambar orientalis* forest, serpentine, c. 100 m, 16.5.1983, *Carlström 10398;* ibid.: Gölyeri, c. 8 and 7 km NE Emecik, limestone, 18.5.1983, 11.5.1984, *Carlström 10683, 12539;* ibid.: Kızıldağ, 4 km NW Içmeler, phrygana on serpentine, c. 100 m, 20.5.1983, *Carlström 10812;* ibid: 3 km SE of Marmaris, open ground on serpentine, 20.5.1983, *Carlström 10894;* ibid.: 10 km N of Marmaris, serpentine, 26.5.1983, *Carlström 11280;* ibid.: between Tuludağ and Karadağ, limestone, 9.5.1980, *Carlström 9738;* ibid.: Datça peninsula, easternmost part of Hisarönü, 11.5.1984 *Carlström 12745* (all *Carlström* collections LD, under *"B. japonicus"*; det. Scholz). – These are first records from Europe and Asia Minor. *Bromus regnii* was described from Cyprus (Scholz 1995: 237). It differs from *B. japonicus* in the acute (not obtuse) dents of the lemma apex, deeper awn insertion, 3-4 (not 1-1.5) mm long anthers, and shorter hairs on the leaf sheaths. H. Scholz

Catapodium balearicum (Willk.) H. Scholz

+ AE, Tu: Greece, E Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Rhodos: Island of Rhodos, E coast, Paralia Tsambika c. 3 km NW Archangelos (36°13'49"N, 36°08'58"E), sandy beach, c. 2 m, 27.3.2008, *Raus* (B); Turkey, C3, Antalya: coast E of Antalya, Belek park (Absa) W of Gürpinar (36°49'56"N, 31°10'59"E), depression in coastal dunes, 12.4.2005, *Ristow 319/05* (B). – These are the easternmost known localities of a widespread Mediterranean species that was often overlooked or mistaken for *Catapodium marinum* (L.) C. E. Hubb. The latter can be easily distinguished from *C. balearicum* by its narrow racemes, not or scarcely spreading spikelets, and a central yellowish band on the back of the raceme rhachis. In *C. balearicum* the spikelets are distinctly spreading, sometimes forming a congested panicle, and the rhachis back is evenly green, lacking a yellow band (Scholz 2000: 96-102; Brullo & al. 2003: 159-161). Th. Raus, M. Ristow & H. Scholz

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. subsp. ***indica***

P **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, roadside, 15. & 17.8.2008, *Zeddam* (B, det. Scholz). – A pantropical weed, in N Africa known so far from Morocco (Jury & al. 2008), Libya (Sherif & Siddiqi 1988: 258) and Egypt (Boulos 2005: 265). H. Scholz & A. Zeddam

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Eragrostis pectinacea subsp. ***felzinesii*** (Portal) H. Scholz, **comb. nov.** ≡ *E. pilosa* subsp. *felzinesii* Portal in Bull. Soc. Bot. Centre-Ouest, ser. 2, 33: 3. 2002 [= *E. pectinacea* var. *miserrima* (E. Fourn.) Reeder in Phytologia 60: 154. 1986 ≡ *E. purshii* var. *miserrima* E. Fourn., Mex. Pl. 2: 116. 1886].

N **Ga:** Portal (2002) described *Eragrostis pilosa* subsp. *felzinesii* from three localities in S France (holotype from Dordogne river, Dép. du Lot) and sent specimens of cultivated plants to many herbaria. His original description and drawings as well as a specimen (B; see Portal 2002: 4) agree in every detail (spikelet lengths and widths, caryopses, widely divergent pedicels) with *E. pectinacea* var. *miserrima* as treated in American Floras (e.g., Peterson 2003: 83-84, line drawings). In America the taxon, here raised to subspecies rank, "grows in the southern United States, from Texas to Florida, and south through the lowland tropics to Brazil" (Peterson l. c.). In France it is not an indigenous European taxon like *E. pilosa,* as was assumed by Portal, but apparently a recent introduction from the New World. H. Scholz

Festuca rubra L.

+ **LS:** Syria: Aleppo Mts, Bik Obeci (36°47'24"N, 36°49'12"E), near the Turkish frontier, c. 1200 m, 13.5.2007, *Böcker* (B, det. Scholz). – This is the first record from Syria. Recently it has been reported from Cyprus, as probably native (Hadjikyriakou & Scholz in Hand 2006: 801). R. Böcker & H. Scholz

Leymus arenarius (L.) Hochst.

D **Gr:** Greece, Thrace, Nomos of Rodopi, Eparchia of Komotini: 5-5.5 km from Porto Lagos, near turnoff to Fanari (41°00'N, 25°10'E), lagoon, salines and sandy areas, 0-3 m, 5.6.1991, *Strid & Kit Tan 31348* (ATH, G, herb. Strid). – No previous records from Greece. This species is widespread along the Atlantic coast of Europe (Tutin & al. 1980: 191), and there is a wide disjunction to the Greek locality. It is sometimes planted to stabilise sand dunes and it is possible that it has been thus introduced, although the Greek plants appeared to be native. E. Ljungstrand & A. Strid

Puccinellia fasciculata (Torr.) E. P. Bicknell subsp. ***fasciculata***

+ **Gr:** Greece, Sterea Ellas, Nomos of Etolia-Akarnania, Eparchia of Vonitsa-Xiromeros: Vonitsa (38°54'N, 20°54'E), coastal meadows and salines just E of town, 0-2 m, 25.5.1993, *Strid & al. 35843* (herb. Strid) *& 35852* (G, herb. Strid). – A species of salt marshes in the W and Central Mediterranean area, previously known to occur eastwards as far as W Croatia (Dalmatia, see Hayek 1932: 273, under *P. borreri* (Bab.) Hayek). E. Ljungstrand & A. Strid

Zingeria biebersteiniana (Claus) P. Smirn. subsp. ***biebersteiniana***

+ **IJ:** Israel: Mt Hermon, doline, 15.5.2008, *Kerret* (B, HUJ). – Previously known to occur in the Crimea, E Anatolia, the Caucasus and SE Russia. *Zingeria biebersteiniana* subsp. *trichopoda* (Boiss.) R. R. Mill, with longer spikelets (1.6-2 mm) and more acute (not obtuse) glumes, is more widespread, from the Syrian Desert and N Iraq to Iran and Siberia (Doğan & Mill in Davis 1985: 365). L. Kerret & H. Scholz

Liliaceae

Nothoscordum gracile (Aiton) Stearn

N **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, abandoned garden land, 14.5.2008, *Zeddam* (B, det. Raus). – No previous published records from Algeria exist. *Nothoscordum gracile* (*"N. inodorum"* auct.) originates from Central and South America (it was described from Jamaica) and has become naturalised in warm-temperate regions

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of Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia, spreading rapidly by seed and persisting by prolific bulblet production (Stearn 1986: 338; Guaglianone 1972: 201, under *"N. inodorum"*; Huxley & al. 1992: 330). In the Med-Checklist area it is known to occur as an established alien of cultivated ground in Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Morocco (Tutin & al. 1980: 70; Valdés & al. 2002: 870). Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Orchidaceae

Himantoglossum affine (Boiss.) Schltr.

+ RK: Ukraine, Crimea, Bakhchisaray region: Near village of Skalistoye (44°48'16"N, 33°58'31"E), rocky hills steppe with vegetation along the margin of shibljak forest of *Quercus pubescens* Willd. and *Carpinus orientalis* Mill., NE slope, 320 m, 30.5. 2007, *Yena & al.* (CSAU, DE, UU); id., Sevastopol region: Vicinity of Inkerman, SE slope of Sakharnaya Golovka hill (44°35'37"N, 33°38'33"E), along margin of *Carpinus orientalis* shibljak, 140 m, 3.6.2007, *Yena & al.* (CSAU, DE, UU); ibid., Mt Agarmysh (45°03'46"N, 35°04'28"E), E slope, along margin of forest of *Q. pubescens* and *Fraxinus* spp., 305 m, 29.6.08, *Yena & Efetov* (CSAU). – Not previously reported for the Crimean Peninsula, nor from E Europe in general, this species is similar to its relative *Himantoglossum caprinum* (M. Bieb.) Spreng., long known from Crimea, but is easily distinguished from it by the absence of purple dots on the base of the flower lip (see Buttler 1986: 157 for diagnostic illustrations).

A. Yena, G. Sramkó, M. Óvari & R. Kish

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