Med-Checklist Notulae, 26

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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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Apocynaceae, Buddlejaceae, Compositae, Cruciferae, Elatinaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Rosaceae, Sapindaceae, Solanaceae, Umbelliferae; Gramineae, Orchidaceae* and *Najadaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. Two new combinations (in *Schedonorus* and *Trachomitum*) are validated.

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).

A p o c y n a c e a e

Trachomitum venetum subsp. ***russanovii*** (Pobed.) Yena & Moysienko, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Apocynum russanovii* Pobed. in Bot. Mater. Gerb. Bot. Inst. Komarova Akad. Nauk SSSR 11: 130. 1948 ≡ *Trachomitum russanovii* (Pobed.) Pobed. in Komarov, Fl. SSSR 18: 654. 1952.

This combination is needed to express the proper taxonomic relationship of the two closely related, very localised Ukrainian endemic taxa, *T. venetum* subsp. *tauricum* (Pobed.) Greuter & Burdet, known from St Ilya Cape (Krym) only, and subsp. *russanovii,* with a single known locality on Džarylgaž Island (Chersonskaya Oblast'), off the S coast of Ukraine. A. V. Yena & I. I. Moysienko

Buddlejaceae

Buddleja madagascariensis Lam.

A **Gr:** Greece, Peloponnisos, Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Patras: W of Kaminia (38°08' 34"N, 21°36'08"E), area of semiruderal herbaceous vegetation near the coast, 5 m, 7.4.2001, *Willing & Willing 86338* (B, det. Raus). – An evergreen shrub native to Madagascar (Leeuwenberg 1979), locally cultivated for ornament in Spain (http://www.arbolesornamentales.com/Buddleja.htm) and elsewhere around the Mediterranean, but not mentioned as an alien for Greece in the literature. The species escapes easily from cultivation and is listed in the Global Compendium of Weeds (Randall 2002). It is ranked as a pest by the Division of Forestry and Wildlife of the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources and designated as one of Hawaii's most invasive horticultural plants (see also Wagner & al. 1990: 416). In Australia, where it forms dense impenetrable thickets in various forest types, it is sterile: despite extensive searches no seed set has been observed or reported in the literature. *B. madagascariensis* can reproduce by stem portions, which, simply cast upon the ground, root and grow readily (Stock & Wild 2002: 120). Its possible naturalisation and spread in Greece should be monitored. Th. Raus

Chenopodiaceae

Beta adanensis Aellen

A **IJ:** Israel: Jerusalem, Beit Tzafafa, crevices in a sidewalk, 23.9.2007, *Danin* (HUJ, B; confirm. Freitag). – This annual or biennial species was originally described as an endemic of S Anatolia. In Davis (1967: 298, "C5 Seyhan, Karataş to Adana") only the type locality is listed, whereas in Davis & al. (1988: 89) it is referred to as "the commonest annual beet in Turkey". It is also known to occur in Greece (Greuter & al. 1984: 297) and Lebanon (Buttler 1977: 124). Ours is the first record for Israel, where only one individual was collected. The future will tell how invasive the species is. A. Danin & H. Freitag

Compositae

Galatella amani (Post) Grierson (*Aster amani* Post)

+LS: Syria, Latakia, District of Baer: Nabaa-al-Mour, very close to the Turkish border, abundant in clearings of mixed stands of *Pinus brutia* Ten. and *Quercus cerris* L., 600 m, 1999, *Ghazal Asswad & al.* (herb. Ghazal Asswad). – Previously only known from S Anatolia (Adana, Hatay; Davis 1975: 123, Türkmen & Düzenli 1998: 132). The new Syrian site is off a remote, recently built road granting access to a newly built station for monitoring the local, isolated forest stands. The species grows on relatively shallow siliceous soil associated with, e.g., *Centaurea ptosimiopappa* Hayek, *Euphorbia cassia* Boiss., *Ferulago autumnalis* Thiébaut, *Genista anatolica* Boiss., *Glycyrrhiza flavescens* Boiss., *Johrenia dichotoma* DC. and *Salvia aramiensis* Rech. f.

N. Ghazal Asswad, M. N. Chalabi & M. W. Assouad

Pilosella brachiata (DC.) F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip. (*Hieracium brachiatum* DC.)

– **Si:** Records from Sicily of this taxon in the literature (e.g., Pignatti 1982: 293, "in tutto il territorio") are erroneous. Our revision of relevant herbarium material of *Pilosella* revealed the occurrence of only one taxon in Sicily, *P. hoppeana* (Schult.) F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip. G. Domina & E. Di Gristina

Pilosella cymiflora (Nägeli & Peter) S. Bräut. & Greuter (*Hieracium cymiflorum* Nägeli & Peter)

– **Bu:** If *Pilosella cymiflora* is considered as distinct from *P. kalksburgensis* (Wiesb.) Soják (syn. *Hieracium laschii* Zahn), it should be excluded from the flora of Bulgaria. In most basic literature concerning Bulgaria (e.g., Hayek 1931: 1012-1013) only *H. laschii* is mentioned. Sell & West (in Tutin & al. 1976: 373) give *H. laschii* as a synonym of *H. spurium* Arv.-Touv. and I am afraid this is mechanically, thus wrongly, reflected in Andreev & al. (1992: 198). V. Vladimirov

Pilosella fuscoatra (Nägeli & Peter) Soják (*Hieracium fuscoatrum* Nägeli & Peter)

? **Bu:** This taxon is given for Bulgaria in Stojanov & al. (1967: 1184), Tutin & al. (1976: 374, *"Hieracium ×fuscatrum"*) and in Andreev & al. (1992: 197, *"H. ×fuscatum"*). However, the two sheets labelled *"Pilosella fuscoatra"* that I have seen in our herbarium actually are misidentified *P. onegensis* Norrl. I therefore consider *P. fuscoatra* as doubtfully present in Bulgaria. V. Vladimirov

Pilosella lactucella (Wallr.) P. D. Sell & C. West (*Hieracium lactucella* Wallr.)

– **Bu:** *Pilosella lactucella* does not occur in Bulgaria although it is given for the country in several literature sources (Hayek 1931: 1022 and Stojanov & al. 1967: 1183, as *"Hieracium auricula";* Sell & West in Tutin & al. 1976: 369 and Andreev & al. 1992: 196, as *H. lactucella*). Neither in Bulgarian or other European herbaria nor in the field have I seen material of this species from Bulgaria. I suggest Bulgaria to be excluded from the distribution area of the species. V. Vladimirov

Pilosella officinarum Vaill. (*Hieracium pilosella* L.)

– **Bl:** This species has been reported as occurring on the Balearic Islands (Tutin & al. 1976: 368, by implication), specifically Mallorca (Pla & al. 1992), without precise locality. I did not find any herbarium specimens nor were any plants belonging to *Pilosella* observed during our field work in the mountains of Mallorca, which facts support the omission of *P. officinarum (H. pilosella)* for the Balearic Islands in Bolòs & Vigo (1995: 1150). L. Sáez

– **Si:** Records from Sicily of *Pilosella officinarum* in the literature (see, e.g., Pignatti 1982: 287, "dubbio per la Sicilia") are erroneous. Our revision of relevant herbarium material of the genus from Sicily confirmed exclusively the occurrence of *P. hoppeana* in the area. G. Domina & E. Di Gristina

Pilosella piloselloides (Vill.) Soják (*Hieracium piloselloides* Vill.)

– **Si:** Records from Sicily of *Pilosella piloselloides* (incl. subsp. *praealta* (Gochnat) S. Bräut. & Greuter) are old, persistent errors (see, e.g., Pignatti 1982: 292, Conti & al. 2005:109). According to our revision of relevant herbarium material, only *P. hoppeana* occurs on the island. G. Domina & E. Di Gristina

Pilosella ziziana (Tausch) F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip. (*Hieracium zizianum* Tausch)

– **Bu:** If *Pilosella ziziana* is considered as not including *P. bodewigiana* (Zahn) Soják, it should not be given for Bulgaria. In most Bulgarian literature (e.g., Stojanov & al. 1967: 1184) only *Hieracium bodewigianum* Zahn is mentioned. Sell & West (in Tutin & al. 1976: 373) give *H. bodewigianum* as a synonym of *H. zizianum,* which this is mechanically, thus wrongly, reflected in Andreev & al. (1992: 198) and As'ov & Petrova (2006: 211). V. Vladimirov

Rhaponticoides amplifolia (Boiss. & Heldr.) M. V. Agab. & Greuter (*Centaurea amplifolia* Boiss. & Heldr.)

– **Bu:** This species is not found in Bulgaria as given in relevant basic floras (most recently, e.g., in As'ov & Petrova 2006: 109). K. Tan, S. Bancheva & M. Vural

Convolvulaceae

Dichondra micrantha Urban

N **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Sitia: Sitia town (35°12'23"N, 26°06'24"E), irrigated urban lawn, with *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn., *Paspalum distichum* L. and *Sporobolus indicus* (L.) R. Br., 31.8.2007, *Bergmeier 490-07* (herb. Bergmeier). – In addition to the given collection, the species was observed in frequently cut, but not much trampled, lawns in several locations in central and eastern Crete. Obviously introduced with turf grass seeds, this prostrate perennial herb with small reniform leaves is apparently fully established in lawns and in half-shade under planted trees, comparable to *Pennisetum clandestinum* Chiov., with which it co-occurs in places. It has been used as turf substitute but seems to have been inadvertently introduced to Crete. Supported by several lines of evidence, Austin (1998) suggests an American origin for *Dichondra micrantha,* which has been spread around the world by humans and is cosmopolitan now. E. Bergmeier

Cruciferae

Sisymbrium irio L.

+ **RK:** Ukraine, Crimea: Bakhchisaray, in the historical centre near the Khan Palace, in crevices of pavements and walls along streets among ruderal vegetation, dozens of plants in flower and fruit, 10.6.2007, *Yena* (CSAU). – The species is not given for the Crimea in either Jalas & Suominen (1994: 17) or relevant Ukrainian sources (including Prokudin 1999: 129). However, it was mentioned for the Crimea by Steven (1856: 241), the record later being rejected by Stankov (in Vul'f 1947: 316). Having in mind both Steven's authority and collectors' habit to neglect ruderals, I undertook a special two years' search for *Sisymbrium irio* in the Crimea, eventually with success. *S. irio* might have had a wider distribution here in the past, according to the habitat notes of previous florists ("northern slopes of the Crimean Mountains", G. Radde; "Crimean steppe", C. Steven). A. V. Yena

Elatinaceae

Elatine triandra Schkuhr

N **RK:** Ukraine, Crimea: Krasnoperekopsky Rayon, vicinity of Ishun' town, in rice field, 0 m, 22.8.2006, *Yena* (CSAU). – This is a new species for Crimea. Well developed flowering and fruiting plants grow submerged together with *Lindernia procumbens* L. and *Chara* spp. It seems that *E. triandra* is not merely a casual here, since it is a usual paddy weed in adjacent rice growing regions of Russia (Krasnodarsky Kray). A. V. Yena

Euphorbiaceae

Chamaesyce maculata (L.) Small (*Euphorbia maculata* L.)

N **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia: Souda, premises of the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (35°29'N, 24°04'E), open loamy garden soil and path, 30.8.2006, *Bergmeier 424-06*; id., Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pediada: beach N of Gournes (E of Iraklio) (35°20'02"N, 25°16'55"E), disturbed sandy site with *Salsola tragus* L. and *Heliotropium supinum* L., 5.9.2007, *Bergmeier 539-07*; ibid.: Chani Kokkini (between Iraklio and Gouves) (35°19'54"N, 25°15'58"E), irrigated lawn, with *Pennisetum clandestinum* and *Dichondra micran-*

tha, 5.9.2007, *Bergmeier 542-07*; ibid.: place called Vathianos Kambos between Chani Kokkini and Amnisos, E of Iraklio (35°19'53"N, 25°14'37"E), irrigated lawn, with *Pennisetum clandestinum* and *Dichondra micrantha*, 5.9.2007, *Bergmeier 544-07*; ibid.: Gournes, E of Iraklio, premises of "Cretaquarium" (35°19'57"N, 25°16'58"E), gardens and lawns, with *Chamaesyce nutans* (Lag.) Small and *C. prostrata* (Aiton) Small, 5.9.2007, *Bergmeier 549-07* (all herb. Bergmeier). – This xenophyte of North American origin is widely naturalised in the Mediterranean and in parts of temperate Europe. It was first recorded as an adventive casual for Crete by Burton (1996: 69), based on a collection in 1989 (Akrotiri peninsula), and is considered "possibly naturalised" by Turland & Chilton (2007). In view of its presence in several localities and in different ruderal environments in northern Crete, there is no doubt of its full naturalisation in Crete. The first published record for the Greek mainland is based on a collection in 1988 (Raus in Greuter & Raus 1998: 167, as *Euphorbia maculata*). E. Bergmeier

Chamaesyce nutans (Lag.) Small (*Euphorbia nutans* Lag.)

P **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pediada: Gournes, E of Iraklio, premises of "Cretaquarium" ("Thalassocosmos"), former American Base (35°19'57"N, 25°16'58"E), ornamental gardens, together with *Chamaesyce maculata* and *C. prostrata*, 5.9.2007, *Bergmeier 551-07* (herb. Bergmeier). – This xenophyte is widespread but still scattered in the Mediterranean area (see Greuter & al. 1986: 217, under *Euphorbia nutans*) and was recently recorded as new to Turkey (Parolly & Eren 2007: 252). This is the first record for Crete and, to my knowledge, for the Greek territory. E. Bergmeier

Chamaesyce prostrata (Aiton) Small (*Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton)

N **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Apokoronou: Kalives (35°27'N, 24°11'E), embankment with calcareous marly soil, 28.8.2006, *Bergmeier;* ibid.: E of Dramia (35°21'02"N, 24°18'44"E), irrigated rose bed, 30.8.2006, *Bergmeier 431-06, 432-06*; id., Eparchia of Pediada: premises of "Cretaquarium" (35°19'57"N, 25°16'58"E), gardens and lawns, with *Chamaesyce nutans* and *C. maculata,* 5.9. 2007, *Bergmeier 550-07* (all herb. Bergmeier). – Reported as new to Crete and possibly naturalised there by Deschatres & Greuter (in Greuter & Raus 2001: 323) based on a collection in 1999. The New World xenophyte was first recorded for Greece by Raus (in Greuter & Raus 1998: 167) and is widely naturalised in the Mediterranean (see Greuter & al. 1986: 219, under *Euphorbia prostrata*). In view of the above-mentioned several finds in synanthropic habitats in the northern part of the island, the same status is appropriate for the Cretan area. E. Bergmeier

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

P **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pediada: Limenas Chersonisou, premises of Hotel "Creta Maris" (35°19'23"N, 25°23'14"E), irrigated vegetable garden, 4.9.2007, *Bergmeier 525-07* (herb. Bergmeier). – Recorded here as new to the Cretan area (and the Greek territory), this xenophyte, treated under *Euphorbia serpens* in Greuter & al. (1986: 221), is easily overlooked or mistaken for other prostrate species of *Chamaesyce*. It may well be naturalised already in Crete. The genus is represented in Crete by the native *C. peplis* (L.) Prokh., by *C. canescens* (L.) Prokh., which is supposedly native, too, by the more or less established xenophytes *C. maculata, C. nutans, C. prostrata* (see preceding entries) and *C. serpens*. A seventh species, *C. forskalii* (J. Gay) Parolly, was recorded "in ins. Creta" by Sieber in the early 19th century (Parolly & Eren 2007: 251) but has not been confirmed since. It should be looked for. E. Bergmeier

Rosaceae

Mespilus germanica L.

D **LS:** Syria, Latakia, District of Baer: Forollouk, few individuals on the banks of Al-Forollouk stream, which flows heavily in winter, 1999, *Ghazal Asswad & al.* (herb. Ghazal Asswad). – Not previously mentioned for Syria in relevant basic floras. Primarily considered a Hyrcano-Euxine element native to the E Balkans, the Crimea, Caucasia, N Iran and N Iraq, *M. germanica* has been in cultivation for a very long time because of its edible fruits called "Muşmula" in Turkey (Davis 1972: 129, Zohary 1973: 613). In the Syrian site the species does not appear to be cultivated, being accompanied by *Alnus orientalis* Decne., *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* L., *Carex pendula* Huds., *Carpinus orientalis* Mill., *Circaea lutetiana* L., *Clematis flammula* L., *C. vitalba* L., *Cornus mas* L., *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Cyclamen coum* Mill., *Equisetum telmateia* Ehrh., *Eupatorium cannabinum* L., *Hedera helix* L., *Luzula forsteri* (Sm.) DC., *Ostrya carpinifolia* L., *Periploca graeca* L., *Physospermum cornubiense* (L.) DC., *Platanus orientalis* L., *Primula acaulis* (L.) L., *Quercus cerris* L., *Ruscus aculeatus* L., *Salix pedicellata* Desf. subsp. *pedicellata*, *Scrophularia umbrosa* Dumort. and *Smilax excelsa* L.

N. Ghazal Asswad, M. N. Chalabi & M. W. Assouad

Sapindaceae

Cardiospermum halicacabum L.

N **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pediada: Chersonisos (35°18'28"N, 25°24'07"E), somewhat wet ruderal site dominated by *Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers., 22.8.2006, *Bergmeier 389-06*; id., Eparchia of Kainourjio: between Vagionia and Loukia (35°00'21"N, 25°00'24"E), irrigated grape field, 2.9.2006, *Bergmeier 454-06* (all herb. Bergmeier). – Previously collected in 1998 in two other Cretan localities and considered as "doubtfully naturalised" by Böhling (in Greuter & Raus 2000: 240), the pantropical creeping perennial herb with conspicuous inflated fruits seems to be established now in several places, thus fully naturalised in synanthropic habitats in Crete.

E. Bergmeier

Solanaceae

Physalis alkekengi L.

+ **LS:** Syria, Latakia, District of Baer: W of the Forollouk Forest picnic area, near the bank of a seasonal watercourse, deciduous wood with *Cornus mas* L., *Cotinus coggygria* Scop., *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop. and *Prunus divaricata* subsp. *ursina* (Kotschy) Browicz, 560-600 m, 1999, *Ghazal Asswad & al.*; id., Nabaa-al-Mour, in a mixed forest of pine and oak, 650 m, 1999, *Ghazal Asswad & al.*; W plains of Akrad Mts near Haj Hasanli, close to the Turkish border, degraded maquis with *Phillyrea latifolia* L., *Quercus coccifera* L., *Q. ithaburensis* Decne. and *Styrax officinalis* L., 370 m, 1999, *Ghazal Asswad & al.* (all herb. Ghazal Asswad). – So far not mentioned for Syria or Lebanon in the literature (Mouterde 1979: 195).

N. Ghazal Asswad, M. N. Chalabi & M. W. Assouad

Umbelliferae

Heracleum pubescens (Hoffm.) M. Bieb.

P **RK:** Described as Crimean-Caucasian species by Marschall von Bieberstein (1819: 225), *Heracleum pubescens* was subsequently split into three, with two new Caucasian

species (*H. sosnowskyi* Manden., *H. circassicum* Manden.; see Mandenova 1950), leaving *H. pubescens* as a Crimean endemic. The single, depleted population of *H. pubescens* in the locus typicus, on the edge of the Nikitsky Botanical Garden in Yalta among ornamental plants, was recently extirpated by workers who mistook it for a noxious weed. After proper reconsideration, we came to the conclusion that Crimean plants lack any trait distinguishing them from either *H. sosnowskyi* or *H. circassicum*, the latter already synonymised with *H. pubescens* by Czerepanov (1995: 17). We think that *H. pubescens* was originally described from plants of Caucasian origin cultivated in Crimea, which subsequently survived for nearly 200 years! *H. pubescens* is a typical high-mountain mesophyte in the Caucasus, and in the Nikitsky garden it remained confined to a single plot of a few square metres. In addition, in the early 1980s, it was introduced by I. Maslova in two other places of the Nikitsky garden, the xeric Martyan Cape and the mesic Chortova gully, and at least in the second locality it still survives. A. V. Yena & E. S. Kraynyuk

Gramineae

Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koel.

D **Ag:** Algeria: Algier, coastal suburb Hussein-Dey, 7 km E of the city centre, a weed in an irrigated flower bed, 16.10.2007, *Zeddam* (herb. de l'INA, B; det. Scholz). – A new record for Algeria when compared to Quézel & Santa (1962: 88).
A. Zeddam & H. Scholz

Echinochloa oryzoides (Ard.) Fritsch

P **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Lasithi: Oropedio Lasithi, between Aj. Georgios and Lagou, 816 m (35°10'41"N, 25°27'56"E), irrigated potato field, with *Solanum physalifolium* var. *nitidibaccatum* (Bitter) Edmonds, 3.9.2007, *Bergmeier 519-07* (herb. Bergmeier). – Not mentioned by Böhling & Scholz (2003) and apparently new to Crete and the S Aegean area. The species is similar to the widespread and common *E. crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. but differs in its longer spikelets.
E. Bergmeier

Eriochloa contracta Hitchc.

A **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pediada: Analipsi, between Iraklio and Limenas Chersonisou (35°20'06"N, 25°19'56"E), private irrigated lawn near the coast, with *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. and *Cyperus rotundus* L., 4.9.2007, *Bergmeier 536-07* (herb. Bergmeier). – An annual grass of New World origin, possibly introduced with turf grass seeds, here first recorded for the Cretan area and the whole of Greece or even, to my knowledge, Europe. E. Bergmeier

Pennisetum purpureum Schumach.

A **IL:** Israel, Sharon Pain: Nahal Hadera, abundant on muddy river bank, together with *Phragmites frutescens* H. Scholz, 6.12.2006, *Kerret* (B, BM, E, G, HUJ, K, PAL; det. Scholz). – *Penisetum purpureum* is a grass of tropical Africa (Clayton & Renvoize 1982: 677), introduced to other tropical and subtropical regions (e.g., Canary Islands; Hansen & Sunding 1985: 99). It is often cultivated for fodder, including in Israel (Fahn & al. 1998: 493), where it may therefore be regarded as escaped from cultivation. The up to 4 m tall plants look like a reed and grow on riversides, predominating locally in almost the same belt as *Phragmites frutescens.* For photographs, see http:/flora.huji.ac.il. A. Danin, H. Scholz & L. Kerret

Schedonorus arundinaceus subsp. ***uechtritzianus*** (Wiesb.) H. Scholz & Valdés, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Festuca uechtritziana* Wiesb. in Österr. Bot. Z. 28: 218. 1878 ≡ *Festuca arundinacea* subsp. *uechtritziana* (Wiesb.) Hack. ex Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitt.-Eur. 1: 345. 1908 ≡ *Schedonorus uechtritzianus* (Wiesb.) Holub in Preslia 70: 1. 1998.

According to Portal (1999: 111), the type is from S France: "Bouches-du-Rhône, Lazaret et Marseille, *A. Mutel 1838*". H. Scholz & B. Valdés

Setaria faberi J. Herm.

N **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kissamos: at the edge of Vathi, W of Elos (35°21'24"N, 23°35'35"E), 23.8.2006, *Bergmeier 407-06* (herb. Bergmeier); ibid.: Elos (35°21'45"N, 23°38'02"E), 23.8.2006, *Bergmeier obs.*, both records from irrigated gardens. – A xenophyte of E Asian origin, widely established or as a casual in, e.g., North America and Central Europe, found in the 1980s in Spain and Italy. It is not mentioned by Böhling & Scholz (2003) for the S Aegean, being recorded here as new to Crete (and the whole of Greece). E. Bergmeier

Sphenopus divaricatus (Gouan) Rchb.

+ **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Ierapetra: Ierapetra town (35°00'18"N, 25°44'19"E), base of a wall, together with *Urtica urens* L., *Sisymbrium irio* and *Parietaria judaica* L., 13.4.2005, *Bergmeier 65-05* (herb. Bergmeier). – This easily overlooked annual grass is widespread but infrequent in the Mediterranean region. It is recorded here as new to Crete, considered native although found in a synanthropic, ruderal site. E. Bergmeier

Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Br.

A **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Sitia: Sitia town (35°12'23"N, 26°06'24"E), urban irrigated lawn, with *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn., *Paspalum distichum* L. and *Dichondra micrantha*, 31.8.2007, *Bergmeier 485-07* (herb. Bergmeier). – A xenophyte of North American origin, which is now a widespread turf grass in S Europe and the Mediterranean area. It was recorded for the Greek mainland (Krigas & Kokkini 2004: 96) but not yet mentioned for Crete and the S Aegean area (Böhling & Scholz 2003). E. Bergmeier

Najadaceae

Najas graminea Delile (*Caulinia graminea* (Delile) Tzvelev)

N **RK:** Ukraine, Crimea: Krasnoperekopsky Rayon, vicinity of Ishun' town, in a rice field, 0 m, 22.8.2006, *Yena* (CSAU). – This is a new species for Ukraine. I found it, with well developed flowers, as a paddy weed in dense layers of submerged *Najas minor* All. (*Caulinia minor* (All.) Coss. & Germ.). Being known as "ricefield waternymph", *N. graminea* is not just a casual plant in such habitats (Triest 1988). Since the beginning of rice cultivation in Crimea in 1963, *N. graminea* has become a stable member of the specific regional set of rice weeds, although it is generally considered rather scarce throughout rice growing countries. A. V. Yena

Orchidaceae

Cephalanthera damasonium Druce

+ **LS:** Syria, Latakia, District of Baer: Between the villages of Forollouk and Al-Khabir, in a W exposed supra-Mediterranean climax forest on siliceous substrate, 1999, *Ghazal Asswad & al.* (herb. Ghazal Asswad). – A Euro-Siberian species, known from the ad-

jacent Turkish Amanus Mts (Davis 1984: 461, Kreutz 1998: 97). Mouterde (1966: 325) already mentioned that the species was to be expected south of the Turkish-Syrian border. In its first Syrian locality, *Cephalanthera damasonium* grows with a low abundance on soils over gabbro and serpentine and is accompanied by *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* L., *Chamaecytisus cassius* (Boiss.) Rothm., *Gladiolus italicus* Mill., *Hedera helix* L., *Lecokia cretica* (Lam.) DC., *Luzula forsteri* (Sm.) DC., *Tanacetum cilicium* (Boiss.) Grierson and *Ruscus aculeatus* L., under a woody canopy of *Quercus cerris* L., *Styrax officinalis* L., *Fraxinus ornus* L., *Cercis siliquastrum* L., *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Cornus mas* L. and *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop.

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