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WERNER GREUTER¹ & THOMAS RAUS^{1*} (ed.)

Med-Checklist Notulae, 31

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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Cupressaceae*; *Amaranthaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae*, *Crassulaceae*, *Labiatae*, *Leguminosae*, *Linaceae*, *Portulacaceae*, *Primulaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae*, *Umbelliferae*; *Cyperaceae*, *Gramineae*, *Hydrocharitaceae*, *Iridaceae* and *Liliaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. A new species is described in *Poa*; new combinations are proposed in *Calamintha*, *Noaea*, *Oenanthe*, *Ornithogalum*, *Pilosella* and *Trifolium*.

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

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 2008: x–xi). For the previous instalment, see Greuter & Raus (2011).

The new names and combinations validated here were submitted by the authors to whom they are attributed and are included under their sole responsibility; their publication in these Notulae does not imply acceptance (or otherwise), for Med-Checklist purposes, of the taxonomic concepts they reflect.

Cupressaceae

Cupressus sempervirens L.

N Ag: Algeria, wilaya of Algiers, daïra of Hussein-Dey; Hussein-Dey, young sapling germinated in a sidewalk's crack, 25.3.2012; *ibid.*, young tree of 3 to 3.5 m in abandoned area, from seed of either of two planted mature trees now perishing under parasite attack, 29.3.2012; *id.*, daïra

of Birtouta, isolated subspontaneous individual at the edge of agricultural area, 29.3.2012; *id.*, wilaya of Tipaza, Tombeau Royal Mauretaniien (36°35'07"N, 02°32'44"E), a stand of more than 16 individuals, self-sawn from a planted *Cupressus* windbreak, on rich deep soil among or under the cover of deciduous shrubs on N-facing slope, 120 m, 11.5.2012, all *Zeddami* (B & *obs.*). – The species, native to the E Mediterranean region, hence introduced into Algeria, is not mentioned for the country in Quézel & Santa (1962: 34), not even as an ornamental tree (see also Greuter & al. 1984: 26). The increased occurrence of individuals obviously stemming from seed of planted trees can be explained by recent changes of ecological conditions, promoting the break of seed dormancy. By consequence, the rise and fast growth of spontaneous populations of *C. sempervirens* in semi-natural or natural habitats might cause serious competition for indigenous forests trees at lower altitudes in Algeria. For the Near East, Danin (2000: 123) points out

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that a close-by seed source is essential for the successful establishment of the tree. A. Zeddam

Amaranthaceae

Alternanthera paronychioides A. St.-Hil.

A It: Italy, Liguria: Alassio, slargo a nord della rotabile dell'ammazzatoio presso la conceria Olivieri, 26.12.1919, Zola (FI). – An alien species, native to tropical and subtropical America (Pedersen 1967: 437–445; Clemants 2003), elsewhere in Europe said to occur doubtfully in France (Tela Botanica 2000+). No previous Italian records are found in standard source works (e.g. Conti & al. 2005: 51; Conti & al. 2007; Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010: 182), but Fiori (1923: 435) mentions the species as an “often cultivated ornamental from warm-temperate America”. The cited specimen had been misnamed “*Achyranthes repens* Stand.” by the collector but was subsequently correctly identified by T. M. Pedersen in 1973 as *Alternanthera paronychioides* var. *pilosa* (Moq.) Suess. *A. paronychioides* shows strong morphological variation. Pedersen (1967) recognised six varieties and two forms, based on leaf shape, shape and indumentum of sepals, and anther size. Specimens of *A. paronychioides* can be easily mistaken for *A. sessilis* (L.) DC. or *A. caracasana* Kunth. Common characteristics of the three species are overall size, prostrate habit, axillary and sessile inflorescences, and leaf shape. However, *A. sessilis* can be easily distinguished by its characteristically exerted utricle, and *A. caracasana* by having barbed trichomes. *A. paronychioides* is either glabrous or has simple trichomes and the fruit does not protrude beyond the sepals. No recent gathering of the species from Italy is known; the specimen cited here thus represents an ephemeral introduction.

D. Iamónico & I. Sánchez-Del Pino

Amaranthus blitum subsp. *oleraceus* (L.) Costea

A It: Italy, Piemonte: Torino, Corso Inghilterra (45°07'N, 07°67'E), roadsides, 9.8.2007, Tisi & Iamónico (TO). – The origin of this taxon is uncertain. Costea & al. (2001: 984) quoted only two specimens from the United States, presenting this taxon as a potentially valuable vegetable in North America, although it appears not to have been used for that purpose yet. *Amaranthus oleraceus* L. was rarely mentioned by European botanists, and only at varietal rank, as cultivated, robust form of *A. blitum* L. The population cited above was certainly introduced casually, not cultivated. According to the criteria set up by Pyšek & al. (2004) and Richardson & Pyšek (2006), *A. blitum* subsp. *oleraceus* can be considered a

casual alien for Italy. No Italian standard floras cited this taxon previously.

D. Iamónico & I. Sánchez-Del Pino

Chenopodiaceae

Atriplex lindleyi subsp. *inflata* (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

A IJ: Israel: Northern Negev, Omer industrial park 2 km NE of Beer Sheva, disturbed ground at the side of a newly constructed road, 1.11.2012, Danin (B, E, HUI, K). – New to Israel. A xenophyte originating from Australia (taxonomy following Wilson 1984), locally cultivated as fodder plant in N Africa and escaping from cultivation in arid areas of Algeria (see Quézel & Santa 1962: 290, under *Atriplex inflata* F. Muell.) while given as fully naturalised in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt (see Greuter & al. 1984: 297, under *Blackiella inflata* (F. Muell.) Aellen).

A. Danin

Chenopodium novopokrovskyanum (Aellen) Uotila

A IJ, Sn: Israel: Judean Mts., Kiryat Anavim, 10 km W of Jerusalem, 13.10.1977, Danin (HUI). – Jordan: Edom, Wadi Mousa, disturbed ground near Petra Inn hotel, 27.10.1997, Danin (HUI). – Egypt: N Sinai, Nativ Ha'Asara, 23.7.1981, Danin & al. (HUI). – A few specimens of an undetermined *Chenopodium* in HUI were identified by the second author (A.S.) on 6.10.2012 as belonging to this species, a native of SW Asia and the Caucasus. It is a new record for the flora of Israel, Jordan, Sinai and the Med-Checklist area in general. For the key characters of this species, see Uotila (1993: 192). It belongs to the *C. album* complex but, by the combination of its vegetative characters and seed size, falls outside the range of variation of *C. album* L.

A. Danin and A. Sukhorukov

Dysphania schraderiana (Schult.) Mosyakin & Clemants (*Chenopodium schraderianum* Schult.)

A It: Italy, Alto-Adige: Gries in ditione Bulsanensi (46°30'N, 11°20'E), ante 6.1872, Kerner (FI). – An alien species native to Africa and SW Asia (G.-L. Zhu & al. 2003: 377), known to occur as casual or locally naturalised in N, Central and E Europe (Uotila 2011). No previous records exist in Italian standard sources (see, e.g. Conti & al. 2005: 77, 2007; Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010: 189). The cited specimen was misidentified by A. Kerner as *Chenopodium botrys* L., then correctly named *Dysphania schraderiana* by P. Uotila in 1977. It shows carinate sepals and sessile glands on the surface of sepals and leaves, features that distinguish *D. schraderiana* from

the related *D. botrys* (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants. No recent gathering of the species from Italy is known and the plant thus represents an ephemeral introduction. D. Iamónico

Noaea mucronata subsp. *humilis* (Boiss.) Danin & Raus, **stat. nov.** = *Noaea spinosissima* var. *humilis* Boiss., Fl. Orient. 4: 965. 1879 = *Noaea mucronata* var. *humilis* (Boiss.) Dinsm. in Post, Fl. Syria, ed. 2, 2: 451. 1933 = *Noaea mucronata* f. *humilis* (Boiss.) Aellen in Mitt. Basler Bot. Ges. 1(1): 12. 1953.

+ **LS:** *Noaea mucronata* (Forssk.) Asch. & Schweinf. (*N. spinosissima* (L. f.) Moq.) is one of the most common subshrubs of steppes and semideserts in the Flora Palaestina area (Zohary 1966; Danin 2004). Morphologically strikingly deviating populations from high altitudes of Gebel Scheick (= Mt Hermon), Antilebanon and other locations in Lebanon have been described by Boissier (1879: 965) as *N. spinosissima* var. *humilis*. On Mt Hermon, that taxon is confined to tragacanth vegetation (thorny cushion-plant formations) above 1700 m. Some 45 years of monitoring it in its natural habitat (Danin, *obs.*), and comparing it with lowland populations of *N. mucronata* in Israel, Jordan and Sinai, leave no doubt that, from a morphological, chorological, phytosociological and ecological point of view, it deserves subspecies rank, allowing for some intermediate morphs that somewhat obscure the morphological discontinuity against *N. mucronata* subsp. *mucronata*. In addition to the diagnostic features given by Boissier (1879), another stable, differentiating trait of the new subspecies is the purple colouration of the bracts and bracteoles, anthers and young leaves at anthesis. When blooming, the entire plant is purple. No such colour is seen in the dark green *N. mucronata* subsp. *mucronata* of the steppes and deserts at lower altitudes, contrary to Hedge's (1979: 295) assertion that the perianth generally becomes rose or purplish pink in the fruiting stage.

Noaea mucronata subsp. *mucronata* is recorded from the countries of N Africa, the E Mediterranean and SW Asia (Hedge 1976; Uotila 2011), whereas subsp. *humilis* shows a much more restricted distributional range. From Mts Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon and Hermon it extends to the high mountains of Iran, where it is reported from altitudes of 3300–3500 m (Aellen 1953: 12). The dominant plants associated with *N. mucronata* subsp. *mucronata* in the Near East are *Artemisia sieberi* Besser, *Anabasis articulata* (Forssk.) Moq., *Astragalus sanctus* Boiss., etc. (Danin & Orshan 1999), those accompanying *N. mucronata* subsp. *humilis* are *Acantholimon libanoticum* Boiss., *A. ulicinum* (Schult.)

Boiss., *Onobrychis cornuta* (L.) Desv., *Astragalus cruentiflorus* Boiss. and some other species of *Astragalus* sect. *Tragacantha* (Zohary 1973; Danin unpubl.). Whereas in the Near East *N. mucronata* subsp. *mucronata* grows in steppes with brown soils, mainly on limestone and sandy loess, *N. mucronata* subsp. *humilis* is confined to high mountain lithosols, with several winter months of snow cover and adapted to strong winds. A third subspecies, *N. mucronata* subsp. *tournefortii* (Spach) Aellen (= *N. mucronata* subsp. *leptoclada* (Woronow) Assadi), which differs from subsp. *mucronata* chiefly in indumentum characters and the dimensions of leaves and bracts, is confined to Transcaucasia, adjacent E Anatolia and NW Iran (Aellen 1953; Assadi 1999; Uotila 2011).

A. Danin & Th. Raus

Compositae

Filago lojaconoi (Brullo) Greuter

+ **Tn:** Tunisia: Island of Zembra, base of the cave near the holiday camp (37°07'05"N, 10°48'47"E), 5 m, 26.6.2012, *Domina & El Mokni* (PAL); *ibid.*, Ain Kabbar (37°07'05"N, 10°48'47"E), 100 m, 26.6.2012, *Domina & El Mokni* (PAL). – Up to now, this species was only known from the islands of Linosa and Pantelleria off Sicily (Giardina & al. 2007). Perhaps it is the same as the "*Filago gallica* f. *nana* Rouy" listed in Pottier-Alapetite (1981). The specimens were compared with the recently designated lectotype (Aghababayan & al. 2008). Support for the field work by the 'Small Islands of the Mediterranean Initiative' is gratefully acknowledged.

G. Domina & R. El Mokni

Leucanthemum chloroticum A. Kern. & Murb.

+ **Gr:** Greece, Nomos of Imathia, Eparchia of Naousa: Mt Vermio, summit area of Tsanaktsi (40°38'N, 21°57'E), grassy alpine pastures over limestone, scarce, 1900–2050 m, 28.6.1971, *Stamatiadou 13160* (ATH). – New to Greece and southernmost occurrence hitherto known. The species was described from Bosna ("An steinigén, kräuterreichen Ahbängen der Velez pl. gegen das Nevesinko polje, 1400–1600 m") and was also reported from several localities in Dalmatia and Montenegro in the original publication (Murbeck 1891: 109). According to Hayek (1931: 647, under *Leucanthemum graminifolium* subsp. *chloroticum* (A. Kern. & Murb.) Hayek), the range of this Balkan endemic includes Serbia. The Greek collection is identified by the following combination of features: leaves mostly basal, narrowly oblanceolate, with 4–8 shallow teeth on either

side in their distal part; cauline leaves few, linear; stem 20–30 cm tall, simple; phyllaries with scarious margins; ligules numerous, 15–20 mm long, narrowly oblanceolate, white. A. Strid

Petasites pyrenaicus (L.) G. López

+ **Gr:** Greece, Ionian Islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Kerkira: Island of Kerkira, Analipsis settlement (39°36'N, 19°55'E), in hedge, 25.1.1972, *Baxter 31* (ATH, as "*Petasites fragrans* (Vill.) C. Presl"). – First record for Greece. The species is widespread in damp woodland in Italy and must be assumed to be native on Kerkira. Because of the early flowering time it may have been overlooked by others on this fairly well explored island. A. Strid

Pilosella bauhini subsp. *magyarica* (Peter) S. Bräut., **comb. nov.** ≡ *Hieracium magyaricum* Peter in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 5: 217. 1884. – The new combination is necessary if *Pilosella bauhini* is considered as distinct from *P. piloselloides* (Vill.) Soják, as proposed by Bräutigam (in Jäger 2011: 826) and Gottschlich (in Greuter & Raus 2011: 316). S. Bräutigam

Taraxacum (sect. *Ruderalia*) *prionum* Hagend. & al.

+ **Ga:** France, Doubs: Scey-Maisière, marais au pied du rocher de Colonne, c. 500 m, 4.2011, *Tison* (herb. Tison); id., Isère: L'Isle d'Abeau, marais des Sayes, c. 200 m, 3.2011, *Tison* (PAL-Gr, herb. Tison); *ibid.*: Ruy, ourlets et clairières humides du bois Brezet au-dessus de la déchetterie, c. 350 m, 4.2009, *Tison* (herb. Tison); id., Haute-Saône: Vesoul, pré humide le long du Durgeon au sud de la ferme Montoillotte, c. 200 m, 4.2011, *Tison* (herb. Tison); id., Haute-Marne: Frampas, le long de la route de Giffaumont (RD-153), 27.4.1973, *Retz 67337 bis* (P 4132222!, confirm. Hagendijk & al. 1975). – The species was described by Hagendijk & al. (1972) on material from the Netherlands and Belgium. It is fairly widespread in adjacent NE France but had not so far, to my knowledge, been recorded in print from the Med-Checklist area.

J.-M. Tison

Crassulaceae

Kalanchoe daigremontiana Raym.-Hamet & H. Perrier (*Bryophyllum daigremontianum* (Raym.-Hamet & H. Perrier) A. Berger).

N **Ag:** Algeria, Wilaya of Algiers, daïra of Hussein-Dey: Hussein-Dey, Le Caroubier, edge of an old wall, 4.12.2011; *ibid.*, Brossette, young stems along a sidewalk, 10.4.2012; *ibid.*, Ali Med-douche street, a dense adult population covering the roof of an old shed, 13.3.2012; *ibid.*, Cité

Meret Soleil, near the Mosque, on the facade of a building, 29.3.2012; *ibid.*, Hussein-Dey, a well prospering colony on a terrace of an old house, the individuals growing on every spot where dust and soil had been accumulated by wind, behind electric wires, in cracks of walls, etc., sprouting again vigorously in the same spot after removal of the stems by the owner, 13.3.2012; *ibid.*, Hussein-Dey, in a school yard, mature and numerous young stems along the edge of the yard, providing a favourable niche as it receives sufficient rain water, 14.3.2012; *ibid.*, Kouba, on the edge of a low old terrace, young colony with a few flowering individuals, 1.4.2012, all *Zeddama* (B & obs.). – This xenophyte, not given for Algeria by Quézel & Santa (1962), seems to be fully naturalised in suburban areas of the capital of Algiers, escaping from gardens or flower pots where it is planted as an ornamental for its beautiful, orange-red, terminal inflorescence, producing stems to 1 m tall. It reproduces both by seed and vegetatively, by runners and through numerous plantlets produced along the margins of the leaf blades (phylloclades) that sprout easily in all kinds of habitats. The species, native to SW Madagascar, is frequently cultivated in tropical gardens, naturalised in tropical countries such as India, the Caribbean, Hawaii, New Caledonia, and locally a weed in the subtropics (e.g. Australia, SE North America, Canary Islands).

A. Zeddama & Th. Raus

Labiatae

Calamintha menthifolia subsp. *ascendens* (Jord.) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Calamintha ascendens* Jordan, Observ. Pl. Nouv. 4: 8. 1846 ≡ *Clinopodium menthifolium* subsp. *ascendens* (Jord.) Govaerts, World Checkl. Seed Pl. 3(1): 17. 1999.

Calamintha menthifolia subsp. *hirta* (Briq.) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Satureja calamintha* var. *hirta* Briq., Lab. Alp. Mar.: 437. 1895 ≡ *Calamintha hirta* (Briq.) Hayek in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 30(2): 326. 1929 ≡ *Clinopodium menthifolium* subsp. *hirtum* (Briq.) Govaerts, World Checkl. Seed Pl. 3(1): 18. 1999. – Subspecific rank is appropriate for this taxon, confined to the Athos peninsula (NE Greece), hence the new combination in *Calamintha* Mill., which is, alongside with *Acinos* Mill., accepted here as an independent genus, following, e.g. Buttler & Hand (2008) and Morales in Castroviejo (2010: 431), rather than being included in *Satureja* L. (as in Med-Checklist, Greuter & al. 1986) or *Clinopodium* L. According to Bräuchler & al. (2010) there is evidence that the circumscription of the genus *Clinopodium* L. accepted in Euro+Med Plantbase (Euro-Med 2006+) is highly unnatural. Th. Raus

Leguminosae

Trifolium ochroleucon subsp. *roseum* (C. Presl) Lassen, **stat. nov.** ≡ *Trifolium roseum* C. Presl in J. Presl & C. Presl, Del. Prag.: 50. 1822 ≡ *Trifolium ochroleucon* var. *roseum* (C. Presl) Guss., Fl. Sicul. Prodr. 2: 498. 1828. – The new combination here proposed will be used in the account of the genus in the forthcoming volume 3 of “Flora helvetica”. P. Lassen

*Linaceae**Linum decumbens* Desf.

+ **An**: Turkey, West Anatolia: C2 Muğla: Bozburun, Taşlıca-Loryma (Bozukkale), 0–150 m, 8.4.1995, *Byfeld & Pearman* (ISTE 69398); *ibid.*, Taşlıca, Serçe inlet, on the eastern slopes facing the inlet, 0–130 m, 15.4.2006, *Özhatay 10542 & Keskin* (MUFE!). – A. J. Byfield and D. Pearman collected a fruiting *Linum* specimen from the Muğla region. They tentatively identified it as *L. decumbens* and mentioned the species with uncertainty for the Datça area in *Özhatay & al.* (2003). A small population could be recollected in this location in the flowering stage and the handsome red-coloured corollas made a precise identification possible.

E. Özhatay & N. Şafak Odabaşı

*Portulacaceae**Portulaca granulostellulata* (Poelln.) Ricceri & Arigoni

+ **Tn**: Tunisia: Island of Zembretta (37°06'21"N, 10°52'35"E), 10 m, 27.6.2012, *Domina & El Mokni* (PAL); *id.*: Djerba, in incultis insulae Djerba, 14.6.1854, *Kralik* (FI). – Some individuals were found in the lower plain of the islet of Zembretta. This, as other edible plants newly found on the islet, could be related to the rat eradication campaign recently done there. Identification is based on SEM study of the seeds. Support for the field work by the ‘Small Islands of the Mediterranean Initiative’ is gratefully acknowledged.

G. Domina, A. Danin & R. El Mokni

Portulaca nitida (Danin & H. G. Baker) Ricceri & Arigoni

+ **Tn**: Tunisia: Tunis, La Goulette (36°49'01.98"N, 10°18'18.37"E), watered flowerbed, 5 m, 30.6.2012, *Domina* (PAL); *id.*: Nabeul, in silvestris, 100 m, 18.10.1907, *Gandoger* (FI). – New area record for this taxon; identified by SEM study of the seeds. G. Domina, A. Danin & R. El Mokni

Portulaca sardoa Danin & al.

+ **Co**: France, Corse: Calvi, un peu sous la Madona

della Sera, c. 100 m, 18.11.1979, *Auquier 5099 & Donneaux* (M, det. Danin). – New area record for this taxon, identified by SEM study of the seeds. Up to now, *Portulaca sardoa* was only known from six localities in northern and central Sardinia (Danin & al. 2012). A. Danin

*Primulaceae**Soldanella chrysosticta* Kress subsp. *chrysosticta*

+ **Gr**: Greece, Nomos of Serres, Eparchia of Sindiki: Mt Belles (Kerkini), N of the village of Mandraki and SW of the peak of Roupesko (41°18'N, 23°09'E), rock ledges on outcrop of micaceous schist, c. 1900 m, 25.5.2012, *Strid 57408* (G, herb. Strid). – The specimen, collected right south of the Greek-Bulgarian border, corroborates the occurrence of this taxon in Greece, hitherto considered as doubtful (Raus 1987: 336, under *S. cyanaster* O. Schwarz; Raus in Greuter & Raus 2006: 725). A. Strid & Th. Raus

*Rosaceae**Drymocallis rupestris* (L.) Soják

+ **Gr**: Greece, Nomos of Serres, Eparchia of Sintiki: Mt Belles (Kerkini), N of the village of Mandraki and SW of the peak of Roupesko (41°18'N, 23°09'E), rock ledges on outcrop of micaceous schist, 1400–1500 m, 25.5.2012, *Strid 57401* (herb. Strid). – Previous records of *Drymocallis rupestris* (as *Potentilla rupestris* L.) from Greece, e.g. in Tutin & al. (1968: 40), refer to *D. halacsyana* (Degen) Kurtto & Strid, a dwarf plant endemic to Mt Fengari on the island of Samothraki. The plants from Mt Belles are 20–30 cm tall and match *D. rupestris* s. str., which is widespread in Europe and has previously been recorded as far south as Bulgaria. Because of the early time of collecting, only a single fully developed flower was found, which was flat and wide open, with large, white petals much exceeding the sepals, as is typical for *D. rupestris* and *D. halacsyana*. The somewhat similar *D. regis-borisii* (Stoj.) Soják occurs elsewhere in NE Greece and S Bulgaria. It has campanulate flowers with pale yellow petals shorter than the sepals. On wet rock ledges next to *D. rupestris* was the rare *Ranunculus incomparabilis* Janka (*Strid 57407*; G, herb. Strid), previously known only from a few mountains in the C Balkans. A. Strid

*Scrophulariaceae**Scoparia dulcis* L.

+ **IJ**: Israel, South District, Tamar Regional Council, Ein Bokek (31°12'N, 35°22'E), weed in flower

beds, 400 m below sea-level, 9.10.2012, *Sukhorukov & Kushunina 98* (B, E, MW). – First record for the Med-Checklist area. A xenophyte originating from the Neotropics but now widely naturalised in the tropics and subtropics of the world. In Israel it occurs sporadically on irrigated land near hotels, together with other weeds, and is probably on the verge of becoming naturalised. M. Kushunina & A. Sukhorukov

Umbelliferae

Oenanthe pimpinelloides subsp. *incrassans* (Bory & Chaub.) Strid, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Oenanthe incrassans* Bory & Chaub., Expéd. Sci. Morée, Bot.: 87. 1832.

+ **AE**, ? **TU**: *Oenanthe pimpinelloides* L. is a widespread and variable species, occurring in much of W and S Europe and through Anatolia to the Caucasus and W Syria. Similar plants from SW Peloponnisos were described by Bory & Chaubard (1832: 87) as *O. incrassans*, differing mainly in the distinctly swollen fruiting rays and also in a number of quantitative characters, being generally more robust plants with longer fruits. *O. pimpinelloides* and *O. incrassans* were retained as separate species by Halácsy (1901: 653–654) and Rechinger (1943: 409), but in Tutin & al. (1968: 338) and Davis (1972: 373) the latter was sunk into synonymy of the former without any taxonomic rank. Foley & Southam (2007: 125–130) restored *O. incrassans* to species rank, typifying it with Tab. 8 in Bory & Chaubard (1835) and providing a preliminary distribution map. Studies of the extensive collections of *O. pimpinelloides* s.l. in ATH, B, C and LD have made it possible to obtain a somewhat more complete picture of variation and distribution in Greece of this complex. *O. incrassans* has a clearly western distribution, occurring in Crete, Peloponnisos, the western part of the mainland and on the Ionian islands. All specimens from the Aegean area (north of Crete) as well as N and E Greece match *O. pimpinelloides* s.str. The two co-exist in Crete, Peloponnisos and W & C mainland Greece. The map in Foley & Southam (2007: 130) is somewhat misleading. *O. incrassans* is indicated to occur on the islands of Naxos and Thasos as well as in NE mainland Greece and adjacent European Turkey. Numerous collections from Naxos and Thasos all represent *O. pimpinelloides* s.str., and the collection cited from NE Greece (*Strid & Kit Tan 31319*; C, E, G, UPA) is also quite typical *O. pimpinelloides*. By consequence, the occurrence of *O. incrassans* in European Turkey is uncertain and needs confirmation, respectively. *O. incrassans* was also cited from the East Aegean island of

Kos, based on *Davis 67935* (E), but the dot in Foley & Southam (2007) is placed on Chios. Whilst I have not seen this specimen, three other collections from Kos (at C) all represent *O. pimpinelloides* s.str. In addition to the mapped occurrences of *O. incrassans* from Greece, there is at least one published collection from Albania, *Strid 0601* (LD) from the vicinity of Durrës; $2n = 66$ has been reported for this collection (Strid 1971: 490), whereas several chromosome counts for *O. pimpinelloides* indicate $2n = 22$. Morphologically the differences between *O. pimpinelloides* and *O. incrassans* are not always distinct. Young or incomplete specimens may be impossible to identify with certainty, and in areas where the two meet even fruiting specimens may be more or less intermediate. It therefore seems more appropriate to regard the latter as a geographical race (subspecies) of the former.

A. Strid

Cyperaceae

Bolboschoenus planiculmis (F. Schmidt) T. V. Egorova
+ **Hs**: Spain, Cataluña: Tarragona province, Ebro Delta, municipality of Amposta, Ullals de Baltasar (40°40'17"N, 0°35'27"E), rice field edges, 23.9.2012, *Jiménez-Mejías & Hilpold 175PJM12*; *ibid.*, Amposta town (40°42'57"N, 0°34'34"E), rice fields between the Ebro River and the town, 23.9.2012, *Jiménez-Mejías & Hilpold 176PJM12* (B, BC, BOZ, MA, UPOS). – The occurrence of *Bolboschoenus planiculmis* in W Europe was reported for the first time in the revision of Hroudová & al. (2007). The localities in the Ebro Delta cited above represent the southwestern limit of the species in the Palaearctic. The closest known populations are in Liguria, Italy (Hroudová & al. 2007). The occurrence in Spain was not detected in the exhaustive revision of Iberian material performed for *Flora Iberica* (Martín-Bravo & al. 2008). Although a recent establishment cannot be excluded, the species might have been overlooked, as ripe achenes are required for a secure identification of *Bolboschoenus* species and many specimens are immature. In addition, the taxonomy of the genus was not well understood in Europe until recently, and therefore only *B. maritimus* (L.) Palla was listed in previous floristic publications (e.g. Bolòs & Vigo 2001). The Catalan populations were found along the edges of rice fields, i.e. in temporarily flooded habitats. This is consistent with the described ecology of the species (Hroudová & al. 2007). In order to ease the identification of this taxon in the Iberian Peninsula and to distinguish it from the other two sympatric *Bolboschoenus* species

(*B. glaucus* (Lam.) S. G. Sm. and *B. maritimus*), we provide the following key.

1. Achenes concave both on the adaxial and abaxial side; exocarp ± as thick as the mesocarp, clearly thickened along the achene edges 1. *B. planiculmis*
- Achenes biconvex to plano-convex; exocarp usually either thicker or thinner than the mesocarp, of ± uniform thickness all around the achene section 2
2. Exocarp frequently twice as thick as the mesocarp; exocarp cells at least twice as long as wide in cross section; inflorescence generally a single fascicle of sessile spikelets, or if an open anthela then sessile spikelets usually more numerous than those in pedunculate fascicles 2. *B. maritimus*
- Exocarp clearly thinner than the mesocarp; exocarp cells flat in cross section; inflorescence generally an open anthela with most spikelets arranged in pedunculate fascicles, rarely reduced to a single fascicle of sessile spikelets 3. *B. glaucus*
P. Jiménez-Mejías & A. Hilpold

Gramineae

Cenchrus echinatus L.

P Gr: When working on the revision of non-native *Cenchrus* in the Mediterranean area I was in contact with Joseph Wipff (USA) who helped me with some critical specimens. In B there was one specimen that I failed to identify with certainty: Greece, a. 1990, A. Jagel. I hesitated between *Cenchrus echinatus* and *C. longispinus* (Hack.) Fernald. J. Wipff confirmed that it is *C. echinatus*, a novelty for Greece and not included in my recent revision (Verloove & Sánchez Gullón 2012).
F. Verloove

Eragrostis minor subsp. *roborovskii* (Tzvelev) H. Scholz

D Ga, Gr: Greece, E Makedonia, Nomos of Kavala, Eparchia of Orfani: Kariani to Nea Paramos, W of Loutra Eleftheron (40°43'12"N, 24°04'30"E), coastal sands (together with subsp. *minor*), 10–15 m, 13.6.2011, *Böbling 15364* (B, det. Scholz). – A polymorphic taxon, described from near the western frontier of China. It is distinguished from subsp. *minor* by the absence of glands on the spikelets and along the leaf margins. Obviously it is not confined to Central Asia as was formerly believed (Scholz 2010), but is more widely distributed. It was also collected in France: Portal (2002: 369), in a short commentary under *Eragrostis minor*, while unaware of Tzvelev's description of subsp. *roborovskii*, mentions its characteristic traits.

N. Böbling & H. Scholz

Poa portalii H. Scholz, **sp. nov.** (“*Poa annua* var. *reptans*” sensu Portal, *Poa* France, Belgique & Suisse:

69. 2005, pro parte, non Hausskn. 1891). – Holotype: France: Aquitaine, Pyrénées Atlantiques, Iraty, c. 50 m behind camping place on a wet depression at border of a foot path in woodland, 1150 m, 11.8.2010, *Böbling 15255* (B, as “*Poa supina*”). – A *Poa annua* var. *reptante* callo lemmatis crispato-tomentoso, paleae carinis scabrosus ac glumis longioribus differt.

+ Ga: Up to now only known from the type specimen. *Poa portalii* differs from *P. annua* var. *reptans* Hausskn. (syntypes: JE!) by the presence of woolly fleece at the lemma callus versus fleece absent), palea keels scabrid in the upper $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ (versus glabrous and smooth or softly long-hairy all along), and lower glume longer than the two lowest rhachilla internodes (versus equal or shorter). Because of these features it is appropriate to place the new species in *Poa* L. subg. *Poa*, not in subg. *Ochlopoa* (Asch. & Graebn.) Hyl. (*Ochlopoa* (Asch. & Graebn.) H. Scholz) that includes *Poa annua* L. (= *Ochlopoa annua* (L.) H. Scholz). The sex distribution in *P. portalii* seems to be the same as in *P.* subg. *Poa* (*Ochlopoa* is always gynomonocious). Portal (2005) gives a broad circumscription of *P. annua* var. *reptans*, part of which may refer to *P. portalii*, but this needs to be verified.
H. Scholz

Hydrocharitaceae

Hydrocharis morsus-ranae L.

+ RK: Ukraine, Crimea: Sevastopol, Lyubimovka (44° 39'30"N, 33°33'19"E), in a pond, 25.9.2011, *Yena* (CSAU). – The species was first mentioned for the Crimea (“vicinity of Uzundja”) by the traveler V. H. Kondaraki in the 1870ies, but this record was not taken up by Golde (in Vul'f 1929). Subsequently the species was excluded from the Crimean flora, along with many other widely distributed hydrophytes (Yena 2012). In 2011, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* was found by the amateur botanists P. Y. Yevseyenkov and S. A. Svirin near Sevastopol, among *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Steud. in a small pond with a rather high diversity of water plants. This population continues to exist, growing and flowering well.
A. V. Yena

Iridaceae

Chasmanthe floribunda (Salisb.) N. E. Br.

N Ag: Algeria, wilaya of Algiers, daïra of Bouzaréah: Beau Fraisier, slope with waste ground, on deep rich soil, an actively spreading subsynchronous population, 29.1.2011; *ibid.*, roadside, 15.3.2012; *id.*, daïra of Bab El Oued, municipality of Raïs Hamidou, flowering on top of a steep slope, 15.3.2012; *id.*, daïra of Hussein-Dey:

Hussein-Dey, in abandoned ground by houses with gardens, 4.4.2012; *ibid.*, edge of wasteland surrounding the Paramedical School building, 10.4.2012; *ibid.*, municipality of Kouba, top of a cliff, 15.3.2012; *ibid.*, top of a 4 m high wall, 1.4.2012, all *Zeddám* (B & *obs.*). – The species, originating from the Cape province of S Africa, is planted as an ornamental in suburban gardens, from where it escapes and spreads rapidly by vegetative reproduction as well as seeds, perhaps disseminated by birds and/or wind. It seems to be fully naturalised, preferring deep, moist soils. It is not recorded for Algeria in Quézel & Santa (1962). A. Zeddám

Liliaceae (Hyacinthaceae)

Ornithogalum ulixis (Speta) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Loncomelos ulixis* Speta in *Phyton* (Horn) 46: 5. 2006 – The new combination is required when the species, which is endemic to the Ionian Islands and westernmost continental Greece (Speta 2006: 5–9), is treated as a member of *Ornithogalum* sect. *Beryllis* (Salisb.) Benth.

Th. Raus

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