

Some Validations in Liliaceae

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BENITO VALDÉS

Some validations in *Liliaceae*

Abstract

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For the purpose of the Euro+Med Project, *Liliaceae* are defined in the traditional Englerian sense. Similarly, the splitting of *Scilla* s.l. in dozens of genera, that has recently been advocated, is not being followed. As a result, eight species originally described under *Prospero* are transferred to *Scilla*. Three further new combinations are validated in *Scilla*, *Urginea* and *Fritillaria*.

For the Euro+Med Plant Base Project, *Liliaceae*, which I undertook to edit, are accepted in their widest sense, following Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 5: 14-74. 1980), that is, including *Colchicaceae*, *Hyacinthaceae*, *Alliaceae*, *Asparagaceae*, *Ruscaceae*, *Convallariaceae*, *Asphodelaceae*, *Anthericaceae* and *Aphyllanthaceae*, which are considered as separate families in several recent treatments (see, e.g., Dahlgren & Clifford, Monocotyledons, 1982; Dahlgren & al., Fam. Monocot., 1985; Brummitt, Vasc. Pl. Fam. Gen., 1992; Valdés & al., Cat. Pl. Vasc. N. Maroc, 2002).

Generic concepts also have greatly changed in the recent past, which affects several groups, especially *Scilla* L.

Scilla L.

Speta (in Phytion (Horn) 38: 1-224. 1998) established a classification of *Scilla* L. s.l., which resulted in the recognition of five subfamilies within *Hyacinthaceae*, of which *Hyacinthoideae* include most species traditionally placed under *Scilla*. A total of 37 genera are recognised in this subfamily, eight described as new, 21 of which result from splitting *Scilla*

While some of these groups are clearly delimited, for Euro+Med a more conservative treatment at generic level has been thought preferable, while recognising most taxa so far described at specific level, to show the marked polymorphism of the group, which includes many taxa often circumscribed to rather restricted areas.

Four genera are being recognised: *Urginea* Steinh., with hysteranthous species with flattened or angulose seeds; *Puschkinia* Adams, well characterised by the presence of a perianth corona and stamens with very short filaments, *Hyacinthoides* Medik. and *Scilla* L., both with long sta-

men filaments, without corona and with globose or ellipsoid seeds, the former with flowers with two well developed bracts, the latter with ebracteate racemes or flowers in the axil of only one more or less developed bract.

Chionodoxa Boiss., although recognised in Flora Europaea and by Speta (l.c.), has been included in *Scilla* for Euro+Med, as already considered by many authors including Speta (see e.g. Naturk. Jahrb. Stadt Linz 21: 9-79. 1976; 25: 19-198. 1981). As Prof. D. Müller-Doblies has kindly advised, “the most prominent character of *Chionodoxa* is the gamophyllous perigon” but in monocotyledons “choritopalous and syntepalous flowers not rarely coexist in the same genus, occasionally in the same species”. The inconsistency of this and other characters make the recognition of this genus difficult.

The adoption of these limits for *Scilla* entails the validation of several names, as follows:

Scilla battagliae (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero battagliae* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1325. 2000.

Scilla depressa (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero depressa* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1325. 2000.

Scilla drunensis subsp. *laxa* (Schur) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Scilla laxa* Schur, Enum. Pl. Transsilv.: 669. 1866.

Scilla elisae (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero elisae* Speta in Veröff. Int. Clusius-Forschungsges. Güssing 5: 11. 1982.

Scilla hierapytnense (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero hierapytnensis* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1325. 2000.

Scilla idaea (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero idaea* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1324. 2000.

Scilla minima (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero minima* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1324. 2000.

Scilla paratethyaea (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero paratethyaea* Speta in Veröff. Int. Clusius-Forschungsges. Güssing 5: 12. 1982.

Scilla rhadamanthi (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Prospero rhadamanthi* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1324. 2000.

Urginea tazensis (Batt. & Maire) Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Urginea undulata* var. *tazensis* Batt. & Maire in Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Afrique N. 22: 318. 1931.

Fritillaria pyrenaica L.

Costa (Suppl. Cat. Pl. Cataluña: 72. 1877) described *Fritillaria boissieri* from plants collected by Boissier, Reuter, Jover and Vayreda in Montserrat. He compared the new species with *F. hispanica* Boiss. & Reut. and *F. messanensis* auct., non Raf. (*F. messanensis* Raf. only occurs in Crete, Greece, Ionian Islands, Albania, Yugoslavia, S Italy and Sicily, as indicated by Kamari in Bot. Chron. 10: 264. 1991), both synonyms of *F. lusitanica* Wikstr., a W Mediterranean species. Cadevall (Fl. Cataluña 5: 227. 1933) correctly considered that *F. boissieri* Costa should be subordinated either as “raça” or variety to *F. pyrenaica* L., endemic to S France and N Spain. But although several authors have attributed to Cadevall the combination *F. pyrenaica* subsp. *boissieri* (see, e.g., Bolòs & Bolòs, Veget. Com. Barcelona: 254. 1950; Bolòs & al., Fl. Manual Països Catal.: 1002. 1999) this combination, proposed here, was never previously validated.

Fritillaria pyrenaica subsp. *boissieri* (Costa) J. Vigo & Valdés, **comb. nova** \equiv *Fritillaria boissieri* Costa, Supl. Cat. Pl. Cataluña: 72. 1877.

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