Some Validations in Liliaceae

Author: Benito Valdés

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BENITO VALDÉS

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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 Phyton (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 “choritepalous 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** = *Prospero battagliae* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1325. 2000.
- **Scilla drunensis** subsp. *laxa* (Schur) Valdés, **comb. nova** = *Scilla laxa* Schur, Enum. Pl. Transsilv.: 669. 1866.
- **Scilla elisae** (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** = *Prospero elisae* Speta in Veröff. Int. Clusius-Forschungsreg., Güssing 5: 11. 1982.
- **Scilla hierapytnense** (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** = *Prospero hierapytnensis* Speta in Linzer Biol. Beitr. 32: 1325. 2000.
- **Scilla paratethyea** (Speta) Valdés, **comb. nova** = *Prospero paratethyea* Speta in Veröff. Int. Clusius-Forschungsreg., Güssing 5: 12. 1982.

**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., Bolós & Bolós, Veget. Com. Barcelona: 254, 1950; Bolós & al., Fl. Manual Països Catal.: 1002. 1990) this combination, proposed here, was never previously validated.


Address of the author:

Prof. Dr Benito Valdés, Departamento de Biología Vegetal y Ecología, Facultad de Biología, Universidad de Sevilla, Avda. Reina Mercedes s/n, E-41012 Sevilla, Spain; e-mail: bvaldes@us.es.