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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families Boraginaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Compositae, Dipsacaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, Ranunculaceae, Rhamnaceae, Solanaceae, Violaceae; Gramineae and Juncaginaceae. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. New names and combinations are validated in Anthemis, Anthyllis, Centaurea, Cephalaria, Cirsium, Eragrostis, Galatella, Megathyrsus, Psephellus, Rhaponticum, Tripolium and Viola.

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 (see Greuter & al., Med-Checklist 4: XI-XIII. 1989). The previous instalment was published in Willdenowia 34: 71-80. 2004.

Boraginaceae

Pardoglossum cheirifolium (L.) Barbier & Mathez (Cynoglossum cheirifolium L.)

+Gr: Greece, Ionian islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Kerkira: Kerkira (Corfu), Pandokratoras, Hänge gegen den Nordostkamm oberhalb der verfallenen Ortschaft Sinies (Paleochori) (39°44'45''N, 19°52'30''E), mäßig steinige bis felsige Stellen, Kalk, 500-650 m, 16.4. 1987, Gutermann 21755 (herb. Gutermann). – This W Mediterranean species was previously known from NW Africa to S Italy, and on the Balkan peninsula from Dalmatia (Barbier & Mathez in Candollea 28: 307. 1973). The plants are superficially similar to Cynoglossum columnae Ten. (abundant also on the Pandokratoras massif), but can easily be identified even without fruits by the bracteate inflorescence, the more shiny indumentum and the distinctly longer corolla tube with stamens inserted in the middle.

W. Gutermann
Caryophyllaceae

*Saponaria calabrica* Guss.

+ JU: Former Jugoslav Republic of Makedonija: Mt Jablanitsa, Gorna Belitsa village to Frngovo, 22.7.1948, *Kitanov* (SO; as *Saponaria graeca* Boiss.). – Previously only known from S Italy (Calabria), Albania, Greece (incl. Crete) and European Turkey (see map in Jalas & Suominen, Atlas Fl. Eur. 7: 138. 1986).

D. Dimitrov

Compositae


This and the following new combinations are to be used in the forthcoming treatment of *Compositae* in volume 2 of Med-Checklist. The present taxon, treated as a separate species by R. Fernandes (in Tutin & al., *Fl. Eur.* 4: 150. 1976), is endemic to SE France, but is only weakly differentiated morphologically and clearly falls within the overall variation pattern of *Anthemis cretica* L. as redefined by Grierson (in *Davis, Fl. Turkey* 5: 182-191.1975).

W. Greuter


This taxon represents the *Anthemis cretica* complex (see above) in the central Apennines. In Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 4: 149. 1976) it is referred to as A. *carpatica* subsp. *petraea*, a name that does not appear to have been validly published so far – because R. Fernandes (in *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 70: 7. 1975), to whom it is usually credited, cited the wrong place of publication for the intended basionym.

W. Greuter


In his thorough recent revision of the Italian representatives of the *Centaurea paniculata* complex, Arrigoni (in *Parlatorea* 6: 49-78. 2003) has extended the taxonomic boundaries of *C. paniculata* L. to include the plants that have been traditionally assigned to *C. apolepa* Moretti. His reasons for so doing are sound, as it is all but impossible to delimit objective species within the proteiform assemblage of taxa in that complex; however, when following that policy consistently we might well end up with a single species for the whole section, and nothing is gained from a practical point of view by so doing. I have therefore decided to maintain *C. apolepa* distinct while following Arrigoni in his recognition of subspecies. This and the following new combination are required under that option.

On top of its critical taxonomy, *Centaurea bertolonii* Hausskn. has its peculiar nomenclatural complexities, not accounted for by Arrigoni. The name is clearly illegitimate, because Haussknecht in the protologue includes the much older *C. apolepa* Moretti in his new species, effectively renaming it *C. bertolonii* var. *haplolepis* Hausskn. When Arrigoni in 2003 published *C. paniculata* subsp. *bertolonii*, he excluded the type of *C. apolepa* from the taxon (he treats *C. paniculata* subsp. *apolepa* as a different subspecies). This can be interpreted in two ways (Code, Art. 58): either, Arrigoni did in fact create a new taxon (in which case the name is not validly published for lack of a Latin description and type designation); or he published an avowed substi-
tute (nomen novum) for the illegitimate C. bertolonii (if so, that new name is valid). It all depends on the interpretation one gives to Art. 7.5 of the Code, and specifically to the words “definitely indicated” as used there; the question is, essentially: did Haussknecht “definitely indicate” a type different from that of C. aplolepa by assigning the latter to a separate variety? My own answer is: yes, he did; but it stands on somewhat shaky ground and has been challenged in similar cases. For those who disagree, I therefore provide, in addition, the elements needed to validate the name of a new taxon.

Centarea aplolepa subsp. bertolonii differt a subsp. aplolepa imprimis squamis involucralibus apicem versus distincte fimbriatis (nec subintegris), fimbriis fusciscentibus; nec non pappo pro rata breviore, medium longitudinem cypselae haud atingens. Typus (simul lectotypus C. bertolonii Hausskn., nom. illeg.): “Flora Ligur. / Centarea Bertoloni M. = C. pniculata Bertol. et auct. italic. / Genua in glareos. vallis Bisogna [sic!; recte: Bisagno], 1892 26/6, leg. C. Haussknecht” (JE). I am grateful to Dr Hermann Manitz, Jena, for tracing the type material for me.

W. Greuter


W. Greuter


The problem causing the three foregoing new combinations is species nomenclature. The infraspecific taxonomy is not new. The treatment by Davis & Parris (in Davis, Fl. Turkey 5; 390-392. 1975), who recognised four subspecies in what they called Cirsium lappaceum, is sound and must stand. Unfortunately, C. lappaceum is an illegitimate later homonym (see above), and by consequence Soldano (in Compos. Newslett. 21-22: 5-6. 1992) took up the oldest known synonym in the group, C. penicillatum, in its stead. As a by-product of my work on Vaillant (Greuter & al. in Taxon 54: 149-174. 2004) I examined some duplicates kept in B-W of Tournefort specimens used and classified by Vaillant. One of them happens to be the holotype of Cnicus leucocephalum Willd. (Sp. Pl. 3: 1668. 1803), which is in turn the basionym of Cirsium leucocephalum (Willd.) Spreng. (Syst. Veg. 3: 377. 1826). This turned out to be the plant that was later described as C. lappaceum subsp. anatolicum Petr. (in Trudy Tiflissk. Bot. Sada 12(1): 12. 1912), an identification that was confirmed by Nora Gabriilian and Mariam Aghababian when they examined duplicate material in Paris (P-TRF). The name C. leucocephalum must therefore be used at species level, and C. penicillatum subsp. anatolicum (Petr.) Soldano becomes a synonym of C. leucocephalum subsp. leucocephalum.

W. Greuter

Dyssodia tenuiloba (DC.) B. L. Rob.

East. The originally N Mexican species of a genus of the American tribe *Helenieae*
related to *Tagetes* is known for its weedy tendency and at the same time for its prop-
erties as an ornamental. It has been introduced into the arid regions of North America
and has also some occurrences in Africa and Asia. Nothing is known about the way of
its arrival in the area. The first time it was found on waysides by Ms Hanna Liph-
schitz, the gardener of Kibbutz Kalia, a few years ago, who replanted it for its beauty
to serve as an ornamental. When observing its success as an ornamental plant during
the incipient drought period, April and May, in this hot desert area (mean annual rain-
fall 100 mm and mean annual temperature 24 °C), she decided to promote its dis-
persal. Local people have since collected diaspores and sown them in their gardens.
At present the species grows successfully and in large quantities in gardens of this
settlement and in the wild, in crevices among tiles of sidewalks and on roadsides. On
18.5.2005 the first author searched similar habitats east and north of Jericho but
found no additional stands.

A. Danin & N. Kilian


I had proposed this combination earlier (in Willdenowia 33: 47. 2003), but alas,
Nat. 18: 53. 1821), is not a validly published name since Cassini failed to validate the
generic name *Galatea*, using it for what he explicitly considered a subgenus (of *As-
ter*). The reason why the new combination is needed, however, subsists: at subspecies
rank, the epithet *rigida* takes precedence over *trinervis*, because *Galatella rigida*
subsp. *rigida*, an autonym established by the publication of *Galatella rigida* subsp.
*illyrica* Murb. (in Acta Univ. Lund. 27: 104. 1891), has priority over *Aster sedifolius*
subsp. *trinervis* (Pers.) Thell.

W. Greuter

**Hieracium camkorijense** Zahn

+ Gr: Greece, E Macedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Drama, Dimos of Paranestion, Central
Rodopi Mts, Elatia area near Kria Vrisi (41°28’N, 24°19’E), clearings in *Picea-Fagus*
forest, on granites and granodiorites, 1600 m, 15.7.2002, *Schuler* 1930 (herb. Gott-
schlich, herb. Schuler; det. Gottschlich). – New to Greece. The discovery close to the
Bulgarian border is not surprising since the distribution area of *H. camkorijense* centres
in Bulgaria (Stojanov & al., Fl. Bulg. ed. 2, 2: 1190. 1967). The species is known to oc-
cur also in Serbia (Niketić & Zlatković in Willdenowia 17: 166. 1998). In the Central
Rodopi Mts it was found in a Nardetalia community associated with *Calamagrostis*
*a r u d i n i c e a* (L.) Roth, *Campanula persicifolia* L., *C. s p a thulata* Sm., *Danthonia
decumbens* (L.) DC., *Dianthus deltoides* L. subsp. deltoides, *Euphorbia amygdaloides* L.
subsp. *amygdaloideae*, *Festuca nigrescens* subsp. *microphylla* (St.-Yves) Markgr.-
Dannenb., *Hieracium erythrocarpum* Peter, *H. sparsum* Friv., *Lacuna forsteri* (Sm.)
*Trifolium aureum* Pollich, *T. pratense* L. and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* L. A. Schuler

**Psephellus yildizii** (Civelek & al.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** = *Centaurea yildizii* Civelek & al. in Bot.

**Rhaphonticum longifolium** subsp. *ericeticola* (Font Quer) Greuter, **comb. & stat. nov.** = *Centau-

See my earlier papers (Greuter in Willdenowia 33: 45-47, 49-61. 2003) for the delimitation and naming of genera in the tribes Astereae and Cardueae.

W. Greuter

**Dipsacaceae**


**Euphorbiaceae**

*Euphorbia pinea* L.

+Gr: Greece, Peloponnisos, Nomos of Messinia, Eparchia of Pilia: Small rocky island in the bay of Pilos (Navarino) (36°54'N, 21°40'E), gregarious on rocky limestone flats around the French war memorial, 40 m, 16.7.1988, Strid & al. 27685 (GB); ibid., 22.7.2001, Strid & al. 53392 (GB); ibid., 8.4.2005, Strid 55433 (ATH, B, G, GB, LD); id., Ionian Islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Kerkira: Insel Erikoussa, Talsenke von der Inselmitte gegen die Ostküste (39°53'20"N, 19°35'20"E), großer buschartiger, reich verzweigter Halbstrauch (über 70 cm hoch), feuchte Gebüschränder (im Kulturland) über Sand, 2-5 m, 12.4.1990, Sauberer & Gutermann 24586 (herb. Gutermann). – A variable and critical species of the W and Central Mediterranean area, not always clearly separable from *Euphorbia segetalis* in Spain (see Benedí & al. in Castroviejo, Fl. Iber. 8: 270. 1997). Greek material differs from typical *E. pinea* from Italy in the sturdy habit and relatively broad leaves; very similar plants occur by the Adriatic coast in Croatia. It is noteworthy that both Greek records come from small islands.

A. Strid & W. Gutermann

**Leguminosae**


The taxon shows morphological discontinuities with respect to the partly sympatric *Anthyllis vulneraria* subsp. *pindicola* Cullen, *A. vulneraria* subsp. *pulchella* (Vis.) Bornm. and *A. vulneraria* subsp. *bulgarica* (Sagorski) Cullen, hence subspecific rank is justified. *A. vulneraria* subsp. *scardica* is known from the mountains of northern Greece (reaching Sterea Ellas in Mt Timfristos), Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Makedonija, and Montenegro.

E. Bergmeier

**Trifolium cinctum** DC.

+Gr: Greece, Ionian islands, Nomos of Kerkira: Kerkira (Corfu), Talsenke südlich der Brücke der Straße Paleokastritsa–Kerkira, ca. 3.5 km S(-SSE) Skripéro (39°40'16"N, 19°47'6"E), Niederung am Nordende des Flachsees, frühjahrsnasse, feuchte Wiesen mit Carex otrubae Podp., Ranunculus ophioglossifolius Vill., *Trifolium patens* Schreb., *T. squamosum* L., ca. 90 m, 2.5.1989, Gutermann 23894 (herb. Gutermann); ibid., 9.5. 2000, Gutermann & al. 34680 (G, HAL, LD, UPA, WU, herb. Gutermann). – The species is reminiscent of *Trifolium squamosum* but can be recog-
nised at a glance by the presence of an amplexicaul involucrum subtending the flower heads, otherwise found only in North American clovers. The unequal lobes of the involucrum are dentate and of similar form and texture as the stipules (also sometimes dentate) of the upper stem leaves. Described from France (where it was probably adventive, same as in Italy), it was previously known to occur as an autochthonous plant in a few places in Dalmatia and Albania.

W. Gutermann

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus crenatus Waldst. & Kit.

+ Gr: Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina/Kastoria, Eparchia of Kastoria/Konitsa: Mt Gramos, ridge E of the main summit and NW of the war memorial above Aetomilitsa (40°20'N, 20°48'E), alpine meadows over schist, locally gregarious by patches of melting snow together with Crocus cjiicjii Košanin and Thlaspi microphyllum Boiss. & Orph., 2200-2350 m, 29.6. 2004, Strid & Vassiliades 55320 (ATH, B, G, GB, LD, herb. Kit Tan). – New to Greece. Ranunculus crenatus is a distinctive member of the R. alpestris complex scattered on non-calcareous substrates in the E Alps, Carpathians and mountains of the Balkan Peninsula (Baltisberger in Pl. Syst. Evol. 190: 231-244. 1994). Its nearest locality is on Mt Pelister (Baba planina) c. 80 km NNE of Mt Gramos and just north of the Greek border. It also occurs, e.g., in the Šar planina (Kosovo/FYR Makedonija) as well as on Mt Rila and Pirin (SW Bulgaria). The related R. cacuminis Strid & Papan. is endemic to Mt Voras (Kajmakčalan, Nidge planina) on the Greek border with the FYR Makedonija, growing in similar habitats on micaceous schist.

A. Strid & D. Vassiliades

Thalictrum simplex L. subsp. simplex

+ Gr: Greece, Thrace, Nomos of Xanthi, Dimos of Stratroupolis: Rodopi Mt NE of Liva- ditis (41°19’N, 24°40’E), fens and wet pastures in Fagus forest, on gneisses and gneiss-schists, 1150 m, 6.7.2001, Schuler 1183 (B, herb. Schuler; confirm. Hand). – The spe-

cies is new to Greece. Previous records from Mt Iti (Oeta, Sterea Ellas) and Kastritsa (Nomos of Ioannina, Epirus) published by Haláscy (Consp. Fl. Graec. 1: 4. 1900) were based on misidentified specimens of Thalictrum minus subsp. saxatile Ces. and T. flavum L., respectively (see Hand in Bot. Naturschutz Hessen Beih. 9: 184, 253. 2001). Near Livaditis T. simplex subsp. simplex was discovered in a Molinieta community associated with Carex echinata Murray, C. flacca Schreb. subsp. flacca, Cirsium appen-
diculatum Griseb., Crucia clagra (L.) Ehrend., Geum coccineum Sm., Festuca rubra L., Lathyrus pratensis L., Molinia arundineae Schrank, Myosotis nemorosa Besser, Parnassia palustris L. and Potentilla erecta (L.) Raeusch. A. Schuler

Rhamnaceae

Rhamnus orbiculata Bornm.

+ Gr: Greece, Ionian Islands, Nomos & Eparchia Kerkira: Kerkira (Corfu), Pantokratoras, Karstplateau der Westseite, bei der grossen Doline südlich des Fahrwgs (0,7-1,2 km westlich des Gipfels) (39°45’N, 19°51’44’’E), sommergrüne Waldfragmente der Do- linen-Schattseite mit Acer obtusatum Willld., A. monspessulanum L. und Ostrya car-
pinifolia Scop., niedriger (kaum brusthoher) Strauch, 750-770 m, 16.5.2000, Gu- tertmann & al. 34980 (herb. Gutermann); id., Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: Lower part of Mt Timfi, below the village of Vikos, along track to the gorge (39°57’N, 20°43’E), deciduous scrub on rocky limestone slopes, 600 m, 8.6. 2004, Strid 55555 (G, GB). – The plants are spiny, throughout with small, suborbicular leaves, and match collections from the type locality (S Dalmatia: around Kotor; abundant material in WU). Diagnostic for this species of the R. saxatilis complex are petioles (up to
13 mm) about as long as lamina, the thin texture and scanty indumentum of the lamina (abaxially glabrous or short pubescent in the proximal vein axils). Aldén (in Strid, Mountain Fl. Greece 1: 587. 1986) mentioned it as a “taxon of doubtful status, apparently intermediate between certain forms of R. cathartica L. and R. saxatilis s. 1.”, but it is distinct from either, which, anyway, are absent from the Ionian islands. It was previously known from Montenegro, Albania and FYR Makedonija. Whether similar plants from S Anatolia (Davis & Yaltirik in Davis, Fl. Turkey 2: 534. 1967) are conspecific is as yet uncertain. W. Gutermann & A. Strid

Solanaceae

Datura innoxia Mill.

A Bu: Bulgaria: District of Kazanlak, Karnare village, 8.1997, Gussev (SOM); id., district of Lom, Danubian plain, in the fields around the village of Dalgodelsi, 10.7.2004, Yakov (SOM); id., district of Pernik, along the track between Radomir and Kopenitsa railway stations, 26.9.1979, Kitanov & Vihodcevsky (SOM; as D. meteloides Dunal); id., district of Sandanski, Illindenitsi village, 8.1997, Gussev (SOM); id., district of Sofia, Sofia city, Vrana Park, 8.1933, Stibrny (SOM; as D. meteloides Dunal); id., district of Sandanski, Ilindentsi village, 8.1997, Gussev (SOM); id., district of Sofia, Sofia city, Vrana Park, 8.1933, Stibrny (SOM; as D. meteloides Dunal). – An adventive xenophyte of Central American origin, not mentioned in Bulgarian basic floras so far (see, e.g., Andreev & al., Opred. Vis. Rast. Balg.: 756. 1992).

Violaceae


This taxon, confined to the summit of Mt Fengari on the N Aegean island of Samothraki, was not mentioned by Hayek (in Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih. 30(1). 1927), Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 2. 1968) and Erben (in Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 21: 339-740. 1985). It is a morphologically and karyologically distinct member of a group of related sten endemic Viola species occurring around the northern Aegean Sea (mapped by Erben in Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 21: 728. 1985), viz. V. euboea (Halácsy) Halácsy (summits of Mt Dirfis and Ochi in Central and S Evvia, 2n = 40), V. raussi Erben (summits of Mt Pilion and Ossa in coastal E Thessaly, 2n = 52), and V. athois W. Becker (summit of Mt Athos, 2n = 20). Plants raised in the Botanic Garden Berlin-Dahlem (acc. no. 267-01-00-14) from seed collected in the wild (Greece, Thrace, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Samothraki: Insel Samothraki, Phengari-Gipfel, am steilen Grat zwischen Vorgipfel und Hauptgipfel, 20.6.2000, Patzlaff; B) had 2n = 22 chromosomes, a number that, according to Erben (l. c.), is also found in the Balkan endemics V. grisebachiana Vis., V. perinensis W. Becker and V. orphanidis Boiss. As already noted by Degen (in Österr. Bot. Z. 41: 331. 1891) when he described V. samothracica at variety level, there are obvious differences between the Samothraki plants and V. gracilis Sm. from NW Anatolia (growth form, shape of leaves and stipules, flower dimensions, etc.).

Th. Raus

Gramineae

Bromus japonicus subsp. anatolicus (Boiss. & Heldr.) Pénzes

+ Gr: Greece: Makedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Florina: c. 2 km S of Klidi (NW of Amindeo), dry slopes along road parallel to a railway track, 14.6.2003, Hand 3882 (B); id.,
Nomos & Eparchia of Grevena, 3 km E of Smixi (40°2′30″N, 21°9′E), Pteridium thickets, 1170 m, 6.7.1992, Willing 21963a (B); id., Nomos & Eparchia of Chalkidiki: W Sithonia, Neos Marmaras, fallow olive grove, 28.5.2000, Franke (B, “Bromus intermedium”; all det. Scholz). – In Europe hitherto only recorded from the Crimea (Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 188. 1980).


+ AE, Bl, Gr, Cenchrus incertus M. A. Curtis

This taxon had previously been recorded from Spain, Italy, Morocco and the Canary Islands of Fuerteventura. Stace (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 158. 1980) gave the Mediterranean distribution of his *Desmazeria rigida* subsp. *hemipoa* (Spreng.) Stace, in which he included *Catapodium occidentale* Paunero, as “from SE Spain to Greece”, without listing countries or territories. Paunero (in Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 25: 224. 1968), in the protologue of *C. occidentale*, cited one specimen from Israel, a record neglected by botanists from the Near East: “Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus (Fl. Palest. Exc. 18, Zohary & Andursky, MA 13214)”. *C. hemipoa* subsp. *occidentale* now turns out to be fairly widespread in the Mediterranean area; it occurs, e.g., on the Balearic island of Mallorca (Ronda, near Monastery of Nuestra Señora de Gracia, 39°32′N, 2°55′E, road verge, 4.5.1989, Mucina, B; det. Scholz), in southern Sardinia (près Bonarco, 6.1854, *Huet du Pavillon*, B, as “Festuca rigida”; det. Scholz), in continental Greece (Peloponnisos, Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Patras, Araxos E of Kalogria beach, 3.5.1995, Raabe, B; det. Scholz) as well as on Crete (Nomos of Iraklion, Eparchia of Pirjotissi, archeological site of Kommos, 35°00′N, 24°46′E, 4.1980, *Shay 365, 615*, B, as “Catapodium rigidum”; det. Scholz) and on the island of Rodos (Prasonisi, 35°53′N, 27°46′E, dunes with *Vulpia fasciculata* (Forssk.) Frisch, *Lagarus ovatus* L., *Cutandia maritima* (L.) Barbey and *Triplachne nitens* (Guss.) Link, 25.4.2004, Scholz, B; ibid., *Ristow & Doyle*, herb. Ristow; det. Scholz). *Catapodium hemipoa* subsp. *occidentalis* can be easily confused with *C. rigidum* (L.) C. E. Hubb. (less so with *C. marinum* (L.) C. E. Hubb.), which is distinct in having shorter glumes (1.5-1.8 vs. 2.2-2.5 mm), shorter anthers (0.4-0.5 vs. 0.7-0.8 mm) and strongly inrolled lemmas in the fruiting state (never ± imbricate as in *C. hemipoa* s.l.). In nearly all quantitative characters, *C. hemipoa* subsp. *occidentalis* is intermediate between *C. hemipoa* subsp. *hemipoa* and *C. rigidum*. Both subspecies of *C. hemipoa* are usually confined to maritime sands.

*Denicurus incertus* M. A. Curtis

N Gr: Greece, E Macedonia, Nomos of Kavala: Dimos Topiri, Nestos gorge (41°06′N, 24°45′E), sandy river banks, on alluvial deposits, 20 m, 3.9.1998, *Schuler 98/469* (B, herb. Schuler); id., Thrace, Nomos of Rodopi, Eparchia of Komotini: 1 km NW of Fanari (40°58′N, 25°07′30″E), sandy beach with small dunes, slightly ruderal, 1-3 m, 1.10.1992, *Raus & Schiers 19403* (B); ibid., 28.7.1994, *Raus & al. 21316* (B); ibid., Dimos Egiros, beach E of Fanari (40°57′N, 25°09′E), on coastal deposits, 1-2 m, 5.8.2000, *Schuler 00/403* (B, herb. Schuler). – A xenophyte originating from the Americas, now fully established in Greece where it was first collected in 1972 as an adventive in the coastal section of the Thracian Evros delta close to the border to European Turkey, with a strong tendency to expand as observed two years later in the same locality (Babalonas in Ann. Mus. Goulandris 3: 19-22. 1977, under *Cenchrus pauciflorus* (L.) Benth.). More than twenty years later, the species is found to have spread in Greece westwards to least to E Macedonia, where it has occupied a niche in natural amphophilous river bank vegetation in the Nestos river gorge. In comparison, the N Aegean coastal population at Fanari beach grows in a disturbed habitat but has meanwhile been monitored as stable on the spot for at least eight years. For the Medi-


+ **Tn:** Tunisia: SW Kairuan, fallow land, sandy soil, 8.4.1968, Leippert (B). – Previously not recorded from Tunisia; described from Algeria (graviers du lit de Qued-Biskra, près Biskra, 11.3.1853, *Balansa*, Pl. Algérie 1853, No. 784 (B, “Eragrostis poaeoides”, isotype). The taxon is also known to occur in Spain (Portal, Eragrostis France Eur. Occid.: 175. 2002).


**Pennisetum clandestinum** Chiov.

NAE, Cr: Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Rodos: Faliraki, Esperos Village, lawn, 21.4.2004, Scholz (B); ibid., construction area, in several large patches with vigorous runners with strong boring tips, 22.4.2004, Scholz (B); ibid., escape on fallow land, 28.4.2004, Scholz (B); id., S of Kalithea, lawn in hotel area, 27.4.2004, Scholz (B); id., NW Rodos, Trianda, Ixia (c. 4 km SW of Rodos town), Hotel Rhodos Palace (36°52′23″N, 28°11′44″E), in well kept lawn, profusely flowering, c. 5 m, 26.4.2004, Böhl 13000 (B, herb. Böhl); id., Crete, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pigmiotissi, Petrokefal 4 km SW of Mires (35°01′51″N, 24°49′59″E), from a well kept lawn around a basketball field, invading the surrounding areas, especially roadsides, 55 m, 7.10.2004, Böhl 13359 (B, herb. Böhl). – The East African Kikuyu grass takes its vernacular from the name of a tribe north of Nairobi (Esler in Auckland Bot. Soc. J. 53: 62-64. 1995). It is known as a valuable pasture grass, used for erosion control, but is also a noxious weed in California, S Africa, South America and Australasia (http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=183&fr=1&sst=; version 13.1.2005). It is frequently sown as a lawn and fodder grass in the tropics and subtropics, including Greece. Damanakis & Yannitsaros (in Willdenowia 15: 401-406.1986) published a study of this grass in Greece, especially in Ath-
ens, where it spreads rapidly. Tutin & al. (Fl. Eur. 5. 1980) do not mention it. The species, which is not a typical member of the genus, is easily overlooked. The flowers are hidden (“clandestine”), and well developed plants (up to 1.2 m tall) flower but rarely. *Pennisetum clandestinum* propagates both generatively and vegetatively by rhizome or stolon fragments. Its up to 1 cm thick stolons, creeping above ground, form dense, soft, pure mats. At the mentioned sites the plants seem to depend on irrigation in most cases, but the invasion of naturally moist habitats is evident. The grass has also been observed as an invasive weed on the Peloponnesse (Kiparissia, N of Kalo Nero, around a tavern, 31.5.2003, *Böhling 12137*; herb. *Böhling*). Damanakis & Yannitsaros (l.c.) characterize Kikuyu grass as very common in lawns in many of the larger Greek towns, such as Thessaloniki and Iraklio. It is also known from Cyprus (first observed in 1988; Scholz in Willdenowia 28: 172. 1998), Israel (Danin, Distri. Atlas Fl. Palaest. Area: 454. 2004) and Spain (Herrero-Borgonon & al. in Israel J. Pl. Sci. 43: 160. 1995).

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*Poa ligulata* Boiss.

+ *Ga:* France: Dépt. du Var, La-Roque-Esclapon, près de “Verdillon”, forêt de *Quercus pubescens* Willd. (avec quelques *Pinus sylvestris* L.), lande à *Genista cinerea* (Vill.) DC. et pelouses à *Lavandula angustifolia* Mill., prairies et décombres d’un reposoir à moutons, substrat calcaire, c. 1100 m, 31.5.2000, OPTIMA Iter Mediterraneum 10: Alziar & al. 486 (B; det. Scholz). – Hitherto only known from Spain, Morocco and Algeria.

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*Juncaginaceae*

*Triglochin palustris* L.

+ *Gr:* Greece, N Pindos, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Konitsa: Mt Smolikas, northern slope, along path from Ag. Paraskevi to the summit (40°07’N, 20°53’E), fen, on flysch, 1500 m, 3.8.2001, *Schuler 1793* (B, herb. Schuler; confirm. Raus). – A Eurasian circumpolar species previously not reported from Greece, but known to occur in adjacent Albania (Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 6. 1980). On Mt Smolikas, *Triglochin palustris* was found on open soil in a fen, i.e. in the same habitat that the species prefers in Central Europe. It was accompanied, among others, by *Juncus inflexus* L. and *Pinguicula crystallina* subsp. *hirtiflora* (Ten.) Strid.

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