Abstract


This is the fourth of a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Euro+Med (or Sisyphus) Project are presented. This instalment deals with the families Chenopodiaceae, Compositae, Orobanchaceae and Gramineae, including new country and area records for taxa of Allagopappus, Anacyclus, Andryala, Aristida, Avena, Brachypodium, Cenchrus, Cladanthus, Digitaria, Eragrostis, Helichrysum, Megathyrsus, Panicum, Pennisetum, Pulicaria, Salicornia, Schizogyne, Senecio, Taraxacum and Triticum, and the validation of names in the genera Andryala, Elymus, Hieracium, Koeleria, Neoschischkinia, Orobanche, Pilosella, Secale and Senecio.

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

Notice

A succinct description of the Euro+Med Project, with a list of recognised territories and their abbreviations, and the conventions used to indicate the status and presence of taxa, can be found in the introduction to the first instalment (Greuter & Raab-Straube 2005: 223-226; emended in Greuter & Raab-Straube 2006: 707). It is not repeated here. Please note that for the territory of France (“Ga” in the sense of Flora Europaea), now the following subdivisions may be used:

Ga(C): Channel Islands
Ga(F): mainland France
Ga(M): Monaco

The Notulae provide on one hand the opportunity to validate new scientific names and combinations that are required under the recommended taxonomic classification but do not yet exist. On the other hand, they permit to document distributional data that have not yet been published in print – both new records and the correction of old erroneous ones. The author of each entry is either named at its end or, in the case of uncommented new combinations, is acknowledged as the author of the combination.

The full treatments of the families dealt with here (plus Rosaceae and 28 minor ones) can be consulted via the Euro+Med Plantbase website (Euro+Med 2006+). In May 2008, Euro+Med Plantbase became part of PESI (A Pan-European Species directories Infrastructure; http://www.eu-nomen.eu/pesi/), together with Fauna Europaea and the European Register for Marine Species (ERMS). PESI is a three-year project, funded by the European Union under the 7th Framework Programme (grant agreement no. 223806). Euro+Med Plantbase also regularly receives additions and corrections from the International Cichorieae Network (ICN 2009+), an initiative of the European Distributed Institute for Taxonomy (EDIT; http://www.e-taxonomy.eu/), an EU Network of Excellence project in the 6th Framework Programme (project no. 018340).

The following have contributed entries to the present instalment: S. Bräutigam, G. Domina, G. Gottschlich, W.

Chenopodiaceae

Salicornia obscura P. W. Ball & Tutin
– Da, Ge, No: The records of Salicornia obscura (Ball & Akeroiyd 1993: 122; “W. Europe”) are not correct for those three countries. In my opinion, after seeing the Nordic herbarium material for the treatment of the genus in Flora Nordica (Piirainen 2001: 50–54), the records from Denmark and Norway relate to S. europaea L. s.str. As to the record from Germany, Dahmen & Wisskirchen (1998: 448) accepted only two diploid taxa in the country (S. europaea subsp. europaea and subsp. brachystachya (G. Mey.) Dahmen & Wissk. = S. appressa Dumort.) and included S. obscura in the synonymy of the latter. As my knowledge of the German populations is not profound enough, I accept their choice; though I think that also this record is more likely to refer to S. europaea than to S. appressa. However, the taxonomy of S. europaea agg. is still very confused and badly needs a modern revision.

M. Piirainen

Salicornia procumbens Sm.
– No: The record of Salicornia procumbens from Norway (Ball & Akeroiyd 1993: 123; as S. dolichostachya Moss subsp. dolichostachya) is not correct. It relates in fact to S. pojakrovae N. Semenova, which was included in the synonymy of this taxon by Ball & Akeroiyd. I have seen the relevant herbarium material for the treatment of this genus in Flora Nordica (Piirainen 2001: 50–54), and found no indication for this occurrence in Norway.

M. Piirainen

Compositae

Allagopappus canariensis (Willd.) Greuter
? Ca(H): This species, more generally known under the name Allagopappus dichotomus Cass., has been reported from El Hierro by Hansen & Sunding (1993: 34-35). This record has not been confirmed in other floristic works (Santos-Guerra, unpubl.; Stierstorfer & Gaisberg 2006: 39) and must be considered as doubtful.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

Anacyclus radiatus Loisel. subsp. radiatus
+ Ca(H): Hierro: Road El Golfo to Sabinosa, 13.5.1949, Sventenius 18074 (ORT); Tamaduste, near the village, 9.5.1949, Sventenius 18104 (ORT). – These are the first records for El Hierro.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

Anacyclus radiatus subsp. coronatus (Murb.) Humphries
+ Ca(F): Fuerteventura: La Oliva, 4.4.1955, Sventenius 21538 (ORT). – The first record for Fuerteventura, where the plant appears to be very rare.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

Andryala glandulosa Lam.
– Ca(F, L): Andryala glandulosa Lam. was mentioned as occurring on the eastern Canary Islands by Bramwell & Bramwell (2001: 366). Hansen & Sunding (1993: 34-35) and Acebes & al. (2004: 103), based on earlier literature, record two subspecies for the Canary Islands: A. glandulosa subsp. glandulosa from Lanzarote, and subsp. cheiranthifolia (L’Hér.) Greuter (under the illegitimate name A. glandulosa subsp. varia R. Fern.) from Lanzarote and Fuerteventura. Both subspecies were originally described from the Madeira archipelago. The plants occurring in Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, however, do not belong to A. glandulosa but, on account of their growth form and the absence of receptacular scales, to the Canary Island endemic A. pinnaatifida Aiton. In view of some differences between the eastern and western plants of that species, such as the presence, in the former, of outer involucral bracts that enclose the flowers, we consider them as two different subspecies (see the following entry).

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort


+ Ca(F, L): The E Canarian plants formerly assigned to Andryala glandulosa and its two subspecies (see above) belong to A. pinnaatifida subsp. buchiana.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

Cladanthus mixtus (L.) Chevall.
+ Ca(G): La Gomera: path between Degollada del Zorro, and Inchereda, 21.4.1966, Sventenius 6133 (ORT). – These are the first records for La Gomera.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

Helichrysum orientale (L.) Vaill.
A Ca(C, L): Bolle (1892: 243) recorded Helichrysum orientale from Lanzarote, “El Sobaco” (suggesting that it might have escaped from a garden), and Gran Canaria (as a rare wild plant). It appears that it is no longer cultivated on Lanzarote (where just possibly it might have been confused with the endemic H. gossypinum Webb, known to occur in the same area), nor has it been observed again on the Canary Islands after Bolle’s time. At best, on
both islands, it may be considered as a casual alien. A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort


**Hieracium maranzae** subsp. *izzense* (Gottschl.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** = Hieracium neoplatyphyllum subsp. *izzense* Gottschl. in Stapfia 89: 142. 2009.

**Hieracium maranzae** subsp. *malacoflaccosum* (Gottschl.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** = Hieracium neoplatyphyllum subsp. *malacoflaccosum* Gottschl. in Stapfia 89: 142. 2009.

**Hieracium maranzae** subsp. *trimontanum* (Gottschl.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** = Hieracium neoplatyphyllum subsp. *trimontanum* Gottschl. in Stapfia 89: 142. 2009.


**Hieracium sparsiramum** subsp. *draconis* (Zahn) Greuter, **comb. nov.** = Hieracium subglaberrimum subsp. *draconis* Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenr. 75: 57. 1921.


**Pulicaria arabica** subsp. *hispanica* (Boiss.) Murb. [= *P. paludosa* Link].

N Ca(T): Tenerife: Anaga, road to El Batán, 24.6.2004, *Reyes-Betancort 37598* (ORT); Tegueste, path to La Orilla, 300 m, 20.6.2000, *Santos 36351* (ORT);
ibid., La Orilla, 650 m, 1.7.1983, Santos 28951 (ORT); Santa Cruz, Bco. Bufadero, Santos (obs.). – First records for the Canary Islands. The mention of Pulicaria vulgaris Gaertn. for Tenerife (Santos-Guerra 1988: 349; Hansen & Sunding 1993: 54–55) is an error for the present taxon.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Schizogyne glaberrima** DC.

? **Ca(T)**: A report of this species from Tenerife (Hansen & Sunding 1993: 54–55) is in need of confirmation, as it might refer to a glabrescent form of the common Schizogyne sericea (L. f.) DC.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Schizogyne sericea** (L. f.) DC.

? **Ca(F)**: Although mentioned by Berthelot (1840: 6) and subsequent authors (Hansen & Sunding 1993: 54–55) as present on Fuerteventura, its occurrence on that island has not been confirmed recently. We therefore consider its presence as doubtful.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Senecio bollei** Suding & G. Kunkel

– **Ca(L)**: Senecio bollei, firstly described from Fuerteventura as *S. rhombifolius* Bolle, nom. illeg., was subsequently recorded from the Famara massif of Lanzarote by Burchard (1929: 204-205), and was thereafter considered an endemic of the eastern Canary Island (Hansen & Sunding 1993: 54-55; Bramwell & Bramwell 2001: 352; Acebes & al. 2004: 134). However the plants from Lanzarote, including Burchard’s gatherings, are distinct from *S. bollei*. We consider them to belong to the highly polymorphic *S. leucanthenemifolius* complex. In *S. bollei* all leaves are petiolate, whereas in *S. leucanthenemifolius* s.l. only the lowermost are petiolate. We therefore consider *S. bollei* as endemic to Fuerteventura.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Senecio incrassatus** Lowe

+ **Ca(P)**: La Palma: Villa de Mazo, near Punta La Laja, 30.4.1996, Santos 32707 (ORT); Las Goteras beach, 5.2003, Santos 37002 (ORT). – The first record for the island.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Senecio ilsae** A. Santos & Reyes-Bet., nom. nov. ≡ *Senecio flaccidus* Bolle in Bonplandia 8: 134, 1860 [non Less. 1830]. – Lectotype (designated here): Gomera, in convalle Sancti Sebastián, 4.4.1845, Bourgeau 843 (FI-W 102666!; iso-: P 437405!). – Named after Dr Ilse Mendoza-Heuer for her contributions to the knowledge of the Canarian Flora.

+ **Ca(G)**: La Gomera: Arguamul, Fuente de la Playa, 22.5.1958, Sventenius 5281 (ORT); Argaga beach, 21.3.1959, Sventenius 5278 (ORT); Chejelipes, 350 m, 28.3.1959, Sventenius 5281 (ORT); Taguluche, 800 m, 13.5.1959, Sventenius 5291 (ORT); Barranco de Argaga, 24.4.1966, Sventenius 5296 (ORT); Hermigua, el desembargadero, 26.4.1966, Sventenius 5297 (ORT); Barranco Taguluche, path to Taguluche, 7.5.1968, Sventenius 5299 (ORT); Cresta E Barranco de Avalo, 12.2.1978, Fernández Galván 26732 (ORT); Puntallana, 13.2.1978, Fernández Galván 26733 (ORT); ibid., 1.4.1998, Santos 30717 (ORT); Aguajilva, Fernández Galván 26532 (ORT); near Roque Cano, 300-400 m, 9.3.1997, Santos 33948 (ORT); Bco. La Villa, San Sebastián, 26.6.2001, Santos 39142 (ORT). – *Senecio ilsae*, endemic to La Gomera, is intermediate between *S. glaucus* subsp. *cornonopifolius* (Maire) C. Alexander and *S. leucanthenemifolius* Poir. We do not believe that it is closely related to *S. bollei*, as Burchard (1929: 204) and Sunding & Kunkel (1972: 51) suggested. It can be distinguished by its leaves with few, entire, wide lobes. The lectotype specimen in FI-W is in good agreement with the original description, according to which it was collected on 15.8.1956 (Sventenius 29226, FI-W 102666). – First records for the Canary Islands. The mention of *Pulicaria vulgaris* Gaertn. for Tenerife (Hansen & Sunding 1993: 54-55) as present on Fuerteventura, its occurrence on that island has not been confirmed recently. We therefore consider its presence as doubtful.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Senecio massaicus** (Maire) Maire

+ **Ca(C, T)**: Tenerife: Granadilla, between the main road and Montaña Pelada, 20.1.2001, Santos 39067 (ORT); Arona, Los Cristianos, 31.8.2006, Reyes-Betancort & Padrón 38858 (ORT). Gran Canaria:

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Senecio teneriffae** Bolle

* + **Ca(P):** La Palma: El Paso, between Cumbrecita and Riscos de los Cuervos, 1500 m, 29.4.1996, *Santos 32568* (ORT); ibid., 17.3.1992, *Santos 31522* (ORT). – *Bramwell* & *Bramwell* (2001: 352) consider this species to occur on all of the Canary Islands, but provide no details; *Hansen* & *Sunding* (1993: 56–57) do not include La Palma (nor Lanzarote or Fuerteventura) in the known distribution of the species, so that ours is the first substantiated record for La Palma.

A. Santos-Guerra & J. A. Reyes-Betancort

**Taraxacum collarispinulosum** Uhlemann

* + **Da:** Denmark, Århus, Viby, Åhavevej, at Åhave sports ground, 56°08’10’’N, 10°09’40’’E, road verge, 25.4.2004, Øllgaard & Brandt-Pedersen **H0-04-17** (herb. Øllgaard); Århus, Brabrand, at the supermarket City Vest, 56°09’11’’N, 10°08’03’’E, verge with bushes, 25.4.2004, Øllgaard & Brandt-Pedersen **H0-04-34** (herb. Øllgaard). – This is the first record of the species from outside of Germany.

H. Øllgaard

**Taraxacum puolaneei** Puol.

* + **Da:** Denmark, Resenbro, Jyllandsringen, at the parking ground, 56°10’34’’N, 9°39’48’’E, sandy lawn, 25.4.2009, Øllgaard & Brandt-Pedersen **H0-09-035-039** (herb. Øllgaard). – The species is otherwise known from the countries surrounding the Baltic Sea, from Latvia through N Russia and Finland to Sweden.

H. Øllgaard

**Orobanchaceae**

Recent phylogenetic studies by Schneeweiss & al. (2004[a]) using ITS sequences suggest that *Orobanche* L. is not monophyletic but consists of two clades: the first includes *O. sect. Trionychon Wallr., O. sect. Gymnochaulis Nutt.* and *O. sect. Myzorrhiza* (Phil.) Beck; the second, *O. sect. Orobanche* and some species of *Diplophya* Nicolson. The taxonomic position of *Conopholis Wallr., Epifagus Nutt., Boschniakia C. A. Mey. ex Bong. and Cistanche Hoffmanns. & Link* is still problematic (Schneeweiss & al. 2004[a]; Manen & al. 2004). Furthermore the anomalous placement of *Cistanche* (see Schneeweiss & al. 2004[a], 2004[b]) suggests that *Orobanche* s.l. might have to be further split into *Aphyllon* Mitch., *Myzorrhiza* Phil., *Phelipanche Pomel* and *Boulardia F. W. Schultz (= *Ceratocalyx* Coss.). On this basis, and taking into account different basic chromosome numbers (Schneeweiss & al. 2004[b]) and morphological differences, several new nomenclatural combinations have been published. Also, some new species have been described under *Phelipanche* (e.g., by Carlón & al. 2005, 2008).

However, studies based on RAPD (Román & al. 2003) and plastid DNA sequences – *rps2* (dePamphilis & al. 1997), *matK* (Young & al. 1999) and *rbcL* (Nickrent & al. 1998; Manen & al. 2004; Park & al. 2007) – suggest deviating relationships among the taxa belonging to *Orobanche* sect. *Orobanche* and *O. sect. Trionychon*, arranging them differently in the resulting cladograms.

The question of a natural classification of the complex is thus still open, and molecular data, at present, provide firmer support to inclusion of *O. sect Orobanche* and *O. sect. Trionychon* in the same genus than to generic segregation. We therefore share the opinion of Crespo & Pujadas (2006) and consider the genus *Orobanche* in a wide sense, including the four traditional sections in the circumscription of Beck (1930). The two new combinations proposed below result from this choice.

G. Domina


**Graminaceae**

**Aristida adscensionis** L.

A **Ca(P):** Canary Islands: La Palma, LP 138 Air Port, Mazo, street border near end of the landing lane, great and dense population, 20.8.2009, *Otto 15446* (herb. Otto). – This annual species, casually introduced to La Palma, is often confused with the perennial *Aristida coerulescens* Desf. It is indigenous to Fuerteventura and Lanzarote.

R. Otto & H. Scholz

**Avena byzantina** K. Koch


R. Otto & H. Scholz

**Brachypodium glaucovirens** (Murb.) Sagorski [*= B. sylvaticum subsp. glaucovirens* Murb.]


R. Otto & H. Scholz
Cenchrus incertus M. A. Curtis
A Bu: Bulgaria: Russe, East harbour/Danube, 24.7.2003, Jehlík (B, PRA). – Originating from the Americas, this is an established alien in many European countries; casual in Bulgaria.

V. Jehlík & H. Scholz

Digitaria radicosa (C. Presl) Miq.
A Ca(F): Canary Islands: La Palma, La Cuesta, Maroparque (Vogelpark), 2.9.2009, Otto 15545 (herb. Otto). – Probably introduced as an accidental impurity of bird-seed. Originating from tropical Asia, introduced into Africa, casual on La Palma. It is related to Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler (see Clayton & Renvoize 1982).

R. Otto & H. Scholz


A non (Michx.) Nees

Eragrostis diffusa Buckl. [E. pectinacea auct. nonnulli, non (Michx.) Nees]

V. Jehlík & H. Scholz

Eragrostis minor subsp. angusta H. Scholz & Raus

V. Jehlík & H. Scholz


A Cs: Estonia: Harjumaa, Tallinn, botanical garden, 23.8.2003, Gans (herb. Otto); A North American species, established elsewhere in Europe (Austria, Slovenia, Italy, and Spain) but only casual in the Czech Republic.

V. Jehlík & H. Scholz


Panicum gattegeri Nash
A Cs: Czech Republic: N Moravia, Děčín, Nové Loubí, emporium on Elbe river, on rails, 121 m, 9.9.1995, Jehlík (PRA). – A North American species, established elsewhere in Europe (Austria, Slovenia, Italy, and Spain) but only casual in the Czech Republic.

V. Jehlík & H. Scholz

Pennisetum centrasiasmaticum Tzvelev [P. flaccidum auct., non Griseb.]


R. Otto & H. Scholz


Triticum aestivum L.

R. Otto & H. Scholz

References


Bramwell D. & Bramwell Z. 2001: Wild flowers of the Canary Islands, ed. 2. – Alcorcón.


