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WERNER GREUTER[1] & THOMAS RAUS[1] (ed.)

Med-Checklist Notulae, 28

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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Aizoaceae, Amaranthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Boraginaceae, Casuarinaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Compositae, Convolvulaceae, Cruciferae, Euphorbiaceae, Labiatae, Leguminosae, Linaceae, Malvaceae, Polygonaceae, Rubiaceae, Solanaceae, Ulmaceae; Gramineae, Iridaceae, Lemnaceae* and *Liliaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. A new species of *Allium* is described and a new combination is proposed in *Rhaponticoides*.

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

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

Aizoaceae

Tetragonia tetragonioides (Pall.) Kuntze

N **IJ:** Israel: Sharon Plain, Hofit high beach. In the strand belt on a dark soil developed on calcitic sandstone, 11.12.2008, *Danin* (B, HUJ, PAL). – This xenophyte, originating from Australia and New Zealand and widely cultivated as the New Zealand Spinach, is recorded as doubtfully naturalised in Israel ("P IJ" in Greuter & al. 1984a: 44, based on Zohary 1966: 75). It has been constantly growing for at least the last 20 years on the shore of the Sharon Plain on salt-sprayed, rocky-stony ground near Hofit and the Marina of Herzliya. I suggest it should be regarded as fully naturalised there. A. Danin

Amaranthaceae

Amaranthus viridis L.

P **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, weed on roadside by a wall, 27.2.2009, *Zeddam* (B, det. Raus). – Not given for Algeria by Greuter & al. (1984: 48). It is found as a naturalised or casual weed in many Mediterranean countries. Its area of origin is not known with certainty (probably tropical America, see Raus in Strid & Tan 1997: 146). For the whole of N Africa, no data are available to corroborate full naturalisation of *Amaranthus viridis* there (Greuter & al. l.c.). Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Asclepiadaceae

Araujia sericifera Brot.

P **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, a weed, not planted, in abandoned gardens; in fruit 10.12.2008 *Zeddam;* in flower, 4. & 19.6.2009, *Zeddam* (all B). – A xenophytic creeper originating from S Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and N Argentina (Zuloaga & Morrone 1999: 80), overgrowing garden walls and climbing on street

1 Prof. emer. Dr Werner Greuter & Dr Thomas Raus, Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, Freie Universität Berlin, Königin-Luise-Str. 6–8, D-14195 Berlin, Germany; e-mail: w.greuter@bgbm.org, t.raus@bgbm.org

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trees. While in the Med-Checklist area given as naturalised in Portugal, Spain and France (Greuter & al. 1984a: 55), and as a casual alien in Italy (Conti & al. 2005: 55) and Crete (Jahn & Schönfelder 1995: 233), no previous published records for Algeria exist. Outside the Mediterranean area, the species is given as a competitive, established "problem plant" in S Africa (Wells & al. 1986: 82; Germishuizen & Meyer 2003: 133) and is listed among the invasive and noxious weeds of North America (http://plants.usda.gov/java/invasiveOne, last access 16.11.2009). For decades, *Araujia sericifera* had been monitored as an environmental weed under its synonym *A. hortorum* E. Fourn. in Australia (e.g., Auld & Medd 1992: 78–79) and is given even under both names as seemingly two different species in some standard works on global weeds (e.g., Holm & al. 1979: 30, Randall 2002: 63). For correct nomenclature, see Forster & Bruyns (1992: 748). Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Boraginaceae

Anchusa spruneri Boiss.

+ Bu: Bulgaria: South Black Sea Coast, the town of Tsarevo (Vassiliko), in dry meadows around the town, 25.6.1921, *Achtarov* (SOM 59359, under *"A. procera"*); id.: East Rhodopes, Ivailovgrad, in a pasture by the town, 15.5.2004, *Petrova* (SOM 160210). – Not previously recorded from Bulgaria. Until now, the species was considered as endemic to the NW Aegean region of Greece (Chater in Tutin & al. 1972: 108). D. Dimitrov

Paracaryum lithospermifolium subsp. ***cariense*** (Boiss.) R. R. Mill or *Cynoglossum lithospermum* subsp. *cariense* (Boiss.) Greuter & Burdet

+ AE: Greece, E Aegean Islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Samos: Island of Samos, Ambelos mountains, the summit area of Mt Lazarou (37°45'N, 26°51'E), NW-exposed limestone crevices, 995 m, 4.5. 2006, *Dinter 8547* (herb. Dinter); ibid., 950 m, 17.5.2008, *Dinter 9058* (photos in herb. Dinter); ibid., WNW-exposed limestone crevices and outcrops, 995 m, 19.5.2009, *Dinter 9307*, *9307c* (herb. Dinter, confirm. Mill & Selvi), *Dinter 9307 a* (FI, conf. Selvi), *Dinter 9307 b* (PAL-Gr). – New to the E Aegean Islands. In 2006 and 2008, less than ten plants were seen on Samos. Therefore, a single herbarium specimen was taken in 2006, to substantiate the new record, and only photographs in 2008. In 2009 a careful survey was performed, yet only one population of less than twenty plants was located, growing on a W- to NW-facing slope, in limestone rock crevices and outcrops together with some rare endemics such as *Asperula samia* Christod. & Georgiadis, *Sedum samium* Runem. & Greuter and *Thymus samius* Ronn. & Rech. f., in a dominant thorn-cushion vegetation of *Acantholimon echinus* (L.) Boiss., *Silene urvillei* d'Urv. and *Thymbra spicata* L. The single locality where the chasmophytic *Paracaryum lithospermifolium* is found, lies above the now burnt *Pinus nigra* woodland at altitudes of 950 to 995 m. It is remarkable that the species has not spread to Mt Profitis Ilias (Karvouni), the neighbouring peak in the Ambelos mountains c. 1.5 km distant from Mt Lazarou, where *Paracaryum aucheri* (A. DC.) Boiss. is fairly common. Since the great forest fire in 2000 grazing by goats keeps increasing and may perhaps assist the species in colonising additional sites. In *P. lithospermifolium* subsp. *cariense,* Mill (in Davis 1978: 292) discerns two varieties, var. *cariense* (Boiss.) R. R. Mill and var. *erectum* R. R. Mill, the latter endemic to central Anatolia. The former variety *cariense* is common on the mainland of western Turkey (Türkmen & Düzenli 1998: 134; Duran 2002: 335; Tüfekçi & al. 2002: 88; Tuzlaci 2004: 418) and extends to Cyprus (see Meikle 1985: 1126, under *Cynoglossum troodi* H. Lindb.) and Crete (Turland & al. 1993: 41; Fielding & Turland 2005: 94). In Crete it is restricted to the Lefka Ori, where it grows on calcareous rocky slopes, in crevices, screes and rubble, sharing its habitat with *Cynoglossum sphacioticum* Boiss. & Heldr. at altitudes of 1550–2350 m, both taxa flowering more or less simultaneously in June and July. The two taxa are almost indistinguishable in the vegetative state, differing almost exclusively by their fruits, which by tradition places them in different genera. The occasional occurrence of plants with fruits that lack ornamentation, and might turn out to be hybrids, exacerbates the problems of natural generic limits in the *Cynoglosseae* tribe (Greuter, pers. comm.). Greuter (1981: 33) found it advisable, at least for the time being, to merge *Rindera, Paracaryum* and *Cynoglossum* in a single genus. The discussion still continues (e.g., Greuter & al. 1984b; Valdés 2004; Hilger & al. 2005; Bigazzi & al. 2006). Recent reinvestigation has so far concentrated on fruit and pollen characters (Hilger 1981; Hilger & al. 1985), but phylogenetic analyses of DNA sequences are now needed to provide the foundations for a natural classification in the tribe. For the time being, the genera *Cynoglossum* and *Paracaryum* may be used as done by Stevens (2009) and Turland & Chilton (1997–2008). I. Dinter

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Casuarinaceae

Casuarina cunninghamiana Miq. subsp. ***cunninghamiana***

P **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of El Harrach, Oued Smar, young trees on agricultural land by a wall, 14.4.2009, *Zeddam;* ibid., suburb of Hussein Dey, seedlings weedy at edge of side walk, 10 m distant from planted adult individual, 5.2009, *Zeddam* (all B, det. Raus). – The specimens are recognised as belonging to *Casuarina cunninghamiana* on their branchlets sparsely and minutely pubescent; leaves (teeth) 8; infructescence bodies on fertile twigs not exceeding 10 mm in length; mature samaras light greyish yellow and not exceeding 4 mm in length (for an illustrated determination key see Wilson & Johnson 1989). The species is frequently planted as a street tree and windshelter in N Africa (Maire 1961: 33). We consider it on the verge of naturalisation in Algeria, according to the criteria given by Rejmánek & al. (2005). Saplings by walls and edges of sidewalks are found subspontaneous, not planted, but growing from seeds produced by old, planted *Casuarina* trees located nearby. The type subspecies originating from E Australia (Wilson & Johnson 1989: 184, map 108) is widely cultivated in many parts of the world, whereas *C. cunninghamiana* subsp. *miodon* L. A. S. Johnson from N Australia (Wilson & Johnson l.c., map 109) is unknown in cultivation (Wilson 1997).
Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium chenopodioides (L.) Aellen

+ **IJ:** Israel: Kinrot valley, SW beach of Lake Kinnereth, newly exposed ground resulting from lake regression, 11.12.2008, *Danin & Suchorukow* (B, E, G, HUJ, LE, MW, PAL). – During the recent series of consecutive dry years, the level of the Kinnereth (Sea of Galilee) dropped significantly in summer, thus exposing large areas for colonisation by invasive plants. *Chenopodium chenopodioides,* in almost pure stands, forms prominent red carpets on the SW beaches of the lake. The plant, in the past (HUJ, Flora Palaestina project) was mistaken for *C. rubrum* L. The following specimens from Israel, in HUJ, were re-examined and compared with material from Europe and Central Asia (deposited in MW), using SEM imaging of seeds as well as macromorphological features, and the following proved to be *C. chenopodioides:* Upper Jordan valley, near Jordan river, 1923, *Eig 03693;* Bteikha, (Biqat Bet Zeida), 4.10.1982, *Danin 1-82-37/1*; 2 km S of En Gev, new ground on the coast of Kinnereth lake, 1.2.1986, *Danin;* same location on newly exposed ground of the retreating lake, 28.10.1999, *Steinitz 80044 & 80045;* Zemah beach, wet ground, 28.11.1998, *Danin 72703, 72704 & 72717*.
A. Danin & A. P. Suchorukow

Chenopodium rubrum L.

– **IJ:** All previous records of this species for the Flora Palaestina area (Zohary 1966: 143; Greuter & al. 1984a: 300; Danin 2004: 57) are based on misidentified collections of *Chenopodium chenopodioides* (L.) Aellen. See also preceding entry. A. Danin & A. P. Suchorukow

Compositae

Crupina intermedia (Mutel) Walp.

+ **LS:** Syria: Mt Shifon, 8 km SW of Quneitra, grassland on south-facing slope, volcanic ash, 970 m, 4.5.2009, *Danin* (B, E, G, HUJ, K, PAL; det. Martins). – Obviously due to under-collecting, his taxon was previously only known to occur in N Africa and Asia Minor, with a seeming distribution gap in the Levant (Greuter & Raab-Straube 2008: 196). A local patch of *Crupina* plants that looked taller and exhibited a peculiar leaf set as compared with the common *C. crupinastrum* (Moris) Vis. was sampled. The second author compared a specimen with material kept in B and ascertained its identity.
A. Danin & L. Martins

Rhaponticoides wagenitziana (Bancheva & Kit Tan) M. V. Agab. & Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Centaurea wagenitziana* Bancheva & Kit Tan in Phytol. Balcan. 15: 52. 2009. – As is obvious from what the original authors (Tan & al. 2009) write, this species belongs to the genus *Rhaponticoides,* which modern authors concur in separating from *Centaurea*. M. V. Agababian & W. Greuter

Taraxacum delphicum Dahlst.

+ **AE:** Greece, E Aegean Islands, Nomos of Lesvos, Eparchia of Mitilini: Island of Lesvos, between Sanatorion and Mt Petrovouni, *Castanea sativa* forest, 12.5.1999, *Bazos 3814b* (herb. I. Bazos). – New for Lesvos and the E Aegean Islands. According to A. Richards (in litt.) who identified our material, *Taraxacum delphicum* (of *T.* sect. *Scariosa* Hand.-Mazz.) is a plant of moderate altitudes in Greece (up to 1400 m), distributed in Sterea Ellas, Peloponnisos and the northern Cyclades. It is also known from Bulgaria, while its presence in Asia Minor needs confirmation (Kirschner & al. in Greuter & Raab-Straube 2008: 773).
I. Bazos & A. Yannitsaros

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Convolvulaceae

Cuscuta rausii M. A. García

+ IJ: Israel: Coast of Carmel, Atlit, near the ancient Crusaders cemetery (32°42'42"N, 34°56'54"E), 15 m, on *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Rchb. f., 22.2.2009, *Cohen 20090222/1* (MA). – *Cuscuta rausii* was described from the Aegean island of Karpathos (García 1998) based only on the holotype specimen (*Raus 8471,* B), of a plant growing on *Genista fasselata* Decne., collected in 1983. The species is characteristic and easily recognised by its small tetramerous flowers on pedicels as long as or longer than the calyx, the narrow, cucullate corolla lobes and the calyx that is longer than the corolla tube, angled at the sinuses at anthesis. Morphologically, the plant was too distinctive, within the genus, to be overlooked or misidentified. After revising about 6000 specimens of *Cuscuta* subg. *Cuscuta,* it still appeared to be endemic to the island of Karpathos. Recently, however, two small additional populations of *C. rausii,* separated by a distance of merely 100 m, have been discovered north of the city of Atlit, Israel, parasitising *Coridothymus* on a shallow sandstone ridge near the shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The absence of specimens of *C. rausii* in the herbaria might indicate that these populations result from a recent dispersal event or that the species is really very uncommon and has not been collected before on mainland areas. Recent molecular studies (García & Martín 2007) indicate a close relationship of *C. rausii* with *C. palaestina* Bertol., and morphological features, as tetramerous flowers with cucullate corolla lobes, support that relationship. S. S. Cohen & M. A. García

Cruciferae

Arabis nemorensis (Hoffm.) W. D. J. Koch

– Gr: The record of this species for NW Greece (Bergmeier in Greuter & Raus 2008: 467) is erroneous. The cited specimen (*Bergmeier 04-158*) belongs to *Arabis sagittata* (Bertol.) DC., which is fairly widespread in Greece. It differs from *A. nemorensis* by having simple or branched, ± spreading hairs on the lower stem portion, wider fruits without "pearl necklace" appearance and smaller auricles of the stem leaves. The misidentified specimen exhibits many appressed but simple hairs at the stem base, not chiefly medifixed ones as in *A. nemorensis,* and fruits more than 1 mm wide. According to Jalas & Suominen (1994: 189, under *A. planisiliqua* subsp. *nemorensis* (Hoffm.) Soják), *A. nemorensis* occurs in SE Europe as far south as S Serbia. E. Bergmeier & R. Hand

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia graminea Jacq.

A **IJ:** Israel, Lower Galilee: Segev, a weed in a nursery, 20.11.2008, *Cohen-Sivan* (B, HUJ, PAL). – An invasive perennial herb of tropical American origin (Govaerts & al. 2000: 727), first observed in Israel in 2004 and 2005 in the Sharon Plain, but not properly recorded previously. Its identity is now vouched for by herbarium specimens. It was seen and has been photographed (see http://flora.huji.ac.il) in the following five districts of Israel: Acco Plain, Carmel Coast, Sharon Plain, Philistean Plain, and Lower Galilee. In contrast to other regions of the world such as Hawaii (Wagner & al. 1999: 619), the Caroline Islands (Fosberg & Canfield 1980) and Taiwan (Yang & al. 2005), no tendency to get established in natural habitats can so far be confirmed for Israel. A. Danin, S. Cohen-Sivan & Th. Raus

Labiatae

Moluccella spinosa L.

+ Cr: Greece, Crete, on the border of the Nomoi of Chania and Rethimno, c. 1 km SW of Argiroupoli (35°17'N, 24°20'E), roadside, dry weed community with *Notobasis syriaca* (L.) Cass., 250 m, 8.6.2009, *Bergmeier 170-09* (herb. E. Bergmeier). – *Moluccella spinosa* was found in Crete (Rethimno: Amnato) by Sieber in 1817 (Raulin 1869: 837). The record, never subsequently confirmed, was questioned by Rechinger (1943: 513) and therefore omitted from the Med-Checklist account (Greuter & al. 1986: 299). The present population grows only c. 25 km west of Sieber's locality. *M. spinosa* is a rare Mediterranean species, which I consider native to Crete. Only a few plants were found and the species is obviously threatened in its single known Cretan locality. E. Bergmeier

Leguminosae

Lathyrus saxatilis (Vent.) Vis.

+ IJ: Israel, Judean Mts, 3 km SE of Nataf, soil pockets in hard limestone outcrops, 12.4.2009, *Danin* (B, HUJ, PAL). – A new record for the Flora Palaestina area. The species is known to occur in S Europe, the Crimea, Cyprus, Anatolia, the Syrian Desert, Cyrenaica and Algeria, and is regarded as a Mediterranean element (Davis 1970: 352; Greuter & al. 1989: 124). Davis (l.c.) noted that it is "a species of doubtful systematic position" and we are currently evaluating its systematic position. A. Danin & U. Plitman

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Linaceae

Linum tenuifolium L.

+**Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia: 250 m NNW of the summit of Mt Mavri (35°21'31.8"N, 24°1'42.7"E), crevices of ENE-facing grey limestone cliff, with *Aethionema saxatile* subsp. *creticum* (Boiss. & Heldr.) I. A. Andersson & al., *Arenaria cretica* Spreng., *Asperula idaea* Halácsy, *Astragalus angustifolius* Lam., *Aubrieta deltoidea* (L.) DC., *Bellis longifolia* Boiss. & Heldr., *Berberis cretica* L., *Centaurea idaea* Boiss. & Heldr., *Crepis fraasii* Sch. Bip., *C. sibthorpiana* Boiss. & Heldr., *Draba cretica* Boiss. & Heldr., *Euphorbia herniariifolia* Willd., *Galium incurvum* Sm., *Hypochaeris tenuiflora* (Boiss.) Boiss., *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. subsp. *oxycedrus, Lysimachia serpyllifolia* Schreb., *Muscari spreitzenhoferi* (Osterm.) Vierh., *Phagnalon pygmaeum* (Sieber) Greuter, *Pimpinella tragium* subsp. *depressa* (DC.) Tutin, *Potentilla speciosa* Willd., *Satureja alpina* subsp. *meridionalis* (Nyman) Greuter & Burdet, *Scutellaria hirta* Sm., *Sedum album* L., *S. tristriatum* Boiss. & Heldr., *Sideritis syriaca* L. subsp. *syriaca, Valantia aprica* (Sm.) Tausch and *Viola fragrans* Sieber, 1890 m, 9.6.2008, *Turland 1557* (UPA). – Only two mature individuals were observed at this remote locality high in the Lefka Ori (White Mountains) of W Crete, but the potential habitat in the vicinity was not exhaustively searched. The plants are perennial with pale mauve petals and ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate sepals with a single prominent midvein and a non-scarious margin with conspicuous stalked glands proximally. In these features the plants match *Linum tenuifolium,* which is widespread in C and S Europe and SW Asia, including Greece, where it occurs on the mountains of the mainland south to Mt Taigetos in S Peloponnisos. The superficially similar *L. austriacum* subsp. *collinum* (Boiss.) Nyman has been recorded from Crete, e.g., by Rechinger (1943: 274) and Hartvig (in Strid 1986: 561, as *L. austriacum* L., citing Rechinger). However, these records are based on misidentifications of *L. bienne* Mill. (Barclay 1986: 69; Greuter & al 1989: 219), which is a common species in the lowlands of Crete. N. Turland

Malvaceae

Sida spinosa L.

A **IJ:** Israel: Esdraelon Plain, 2 km east of Yoqne'am (32°39'28"N, 35°07'26"E), on the drying floor of a winter floodwater reservoir, 38 m, 7.9.2009, *Cohen & Gertman* (B, HUJ, K, PAL). – A weed of fertile dark clay soil, mostly on disturbed ground. The absence of specimens of *Sida spinosa* in local herbaria might indicate that its present population of c. 50 individuals results from a recent dispersal event. According to Boulos (2000: 100, under *S. alba* L.), *S. spinosa* is of tropical-subtropical origin. In the European part of the Med-Checklist area it is recorded, so far, from Spain and France (Greuter & al. 1989: 239).

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Polygonaceae

Rumex cristatus DC.

+ **Cr** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia: Platanias, Municipality of Voukolies, Tavronitis river, 500 m S of the river mouth (35°31'49"N, 23°49'33"E), bank c. 1 m above the river bed, 3 m, 4.6.2009, *Jahn 90604-04* (herb. Jahn); id., Nomos of Iraklion, Eparchia of Malevizi, Municipality of Tilissos: Flegas river, 50 m SW of the bridge between Moni and Keramoutsi (35°16'55"N, 25°01'20"E), bank c. 1–2 m above the river bed, with *Equisetum telmateia* Ehrh., *Ficus carica* L., *Arundo donax* L., 135 m, 5.6. 2009, *Jahn* obs. – The species was previously unrecorded from Crete but is known to occur in Cyprus and W Anatolia (Snogerup in Strid & Tan 1997: 99). At both localities the plants were more than 2 m high. It is possible that *Rumex cristatus* is more widespread along permanent watercourses in Crete than is presently known. R. Jahn

Rubiaceae

Galium capitatum Bory & Chaub.

+ **AE:** Greece, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Island of Kalimnos: W of Pothia, in phrygana vegetation, 6.4.2002, *Zervou 2463;* ibid.: trail from Stavri to Pezonda, in phrygana vegetation, 29.4.2006, *Zervou 2624* (all ATHU, herb. Zervou; det. Ehrendorfer). – This species is a Greek endemic, so far known only from the EC and SE Greek mainland and the adjacent islands, but absent from the Kiklades and Kriti (see Tan & Iatrou 2001: 263). It has not been recorded previously from the E Aegean islands.

S. Zervou, F. Ehrendorfer & A. Yannitsaros

Galium graecum subsp. ***pseudocanum*** Ehrend.

+ **AE:** Greece, E Aegean Islands, Nomos & Eparchia of Samos: Island of Samos, NE part between Agios Georgios and Galazio, N of Arkoudolakka, (37°46'N, 27°01'E), dry coastal rocks, crevices of NE-exposed limestone slopes, rocky limestone embankments and outcrops near the sea, 100 m, 21.5.2009, *Dinter 9314, 9314b* (herb.

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Dinter, confirm. Jahn & Turland), *Dinter 9314b* (PAL, confirm. Greuter). – New to the E Aegean Islands. The known distribution of this chasmophyte on the island of Samos is very local. It is associated with other limestone species such as *Inula heterolepis* Boiss., *Rosularia serrata* (L.) A. Berger and *Silene gigantea* (L.) L. subsp. *gigantea*. The total range of the species comprises Crete, the E Aegean islands and SW Anatolia (Strid & Strid 2009: 274). Plants from coastal habitats in E Crete were described as *Galium graecum* subsp. *pseudocanum* by Ehrendorfer (1958: 234–238, 246–247), a taxon hitherto thought be endemic to Crete (Turland & al. 1993: 139; Jahn & Schönfelder 1995: 239; Fielding & Turland 2005: 389). It differs from *G. graecum* subsp. *graecum* by a more compact inflorescence, a distinctive dense indumentum and broader leaves with revolute margins. When compared with herbarium material of the *G. graecum-G. canum* complex, the Samos specimens turned out to belong to *G. graecum* subsp. *pseudocanum* (Jahn, in litt.). The plant's habitat on Samos, dry limestone rocks, is similar to that in E Crete. The presently known disjunct distribution suggests that it might, in the future, turn up on other SE Aegean islands (Turland, in litt). I. Dinter

Solanaceae

Solanum bonariense L.

A **Ag:** Algeria: City of Algier, suburb of Hussein Dey, weed in a Muslim cemetery, 19.6.2009, *Zeddam* (B, det. Raus). – A xenophyte originating from temperate South America. In some places in the Mediterranean area it is on the verge of becoming naturalised, having so far been recorded from Spain (Tutin & al. 1972: 199), France (Kerguélen 1993: 173) and Italy (Conti & al. 2005: 168). For Algeria it was mentioned among "très nombreux *Solanum* cultivés, parfois subspontanées" by Quézel & Santa (1963: 823), but their indication was not substantiated by locality data or herbarium specimens. Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Ulmaceae

Celtis australis L.

+ **RK:** Ukraine, the Crimea: Bakhchisaraysky region, Krasny Mak (44°37'42"N, 33°46'35"E), Kyzyk-Kulak-Kaya hill near the village, S- and SW-exposed slopes of bare limestone cliffs surrounded by forest of *Quercus pubescens* Willd., *Carpinus orientalis* Mill. and *Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* (Lamb.) Holmboe, 190 m, 11.10.2008, *Yena & Yena* (CSAU). – Previously reported for the Crimean peninsula only as a casual alien in Simferopol and Yalta (Vul'f 1947: 48). As there is no evidence that *Celtis australis* was ever used for afforestation in the Crimea, nor are there any trees in parks except four individuals in the Nikitsky Botanical Garden in Yalta, there is no reason to assume that the species might be a naturalised alien in the Crimean mountains. We now discovered a few wild-growing trees of *C. australis,* old and young, that we consider genuine remnants of the Mediterranean flora that throve here some thousand years ago. The dry and hot rocky habitat shared by *C. australis* with other rare Mediterranean relict plants, such as *Argyrolobium biebersteinii* P. W. Ball, *Cercis siliquastrum* L., *Comperia comperiana* (Steven) Asch. & Graebn., *Himantoglossum affine* (Boiss.) Schltr., *Satureja serpyllifolia* (M. Bieb.) Briq. and *Taraxacum hybernum* Steven, all confined to the SW part of the Crimean mountains, supports its native status. The Crimean locality of *C. australis* fits well into the total native range of the species (see Jalas & Suominen 1976: 83; Davis 1982: 650). An. Yena & Al. Yena

Gramineae

Apera intermedia Hackel

+ **Gr:** Greece, Thraki, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Soufli: 1 km S of Dhadhia (41°07'20"N, 26°13'E), grassland on micaschist hill, 100 m, 13.6.1992, *Greuter & al. 23331* (B, PAL-Gr, etc.). – This is the first record of the species for Greece, and the second for Europe, where so far it was only known from the shores of the Bosporus, near Istanbul (see Doğan in Davis 1985: 347, 648 [with map]). It is an Irano-Turanian element, found from Anatolia to N Iran and Caucasia, easily distinguished from the widespread *Apera spica-venti* (L.) P. Beauv. by its shorter panicle branches that remain erect throughout anthesis and glabrous callus of the florets. For the remarkable flora of the hillside on which the species was collected, see below under *Allium melanogyne*. W. Greuter

Bromus parvispiculatus H. Scholz

+ **It:** Italy: Puglia, Prov. Foggia, Promontorio del Gargano, c. 7 km from Manfredonia, ravine S of Monte Sant'Angelo and N of La Machia (41°41'31"N, 15°57'10"E), limestone conglomerate, roadside ruderal, 310 m, 10.6.2008, *Karl* (B, herb. Karl). – This brome grass of the *Bromus hordeaceus* group, described recently from Greece (Scholz 2008: 414), may well be more widespread but have so far been overlooked in other Mediterranean countries. R. Karl & H. Scholz

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Fig. 1. Adaxial part of the lemma of *Desmazeria philistaea* showing the hairs that are typical for that genus. Specimen collected by Huter near Bari (see text). – Scale bar = 1 mm.

Desmazeria philistaea (Boiss.) H. Scholz (*Cutandia philistaea* (Boiss.) Benth., *Scleropoa philistaea* Boiss.)

A **It:** Italy: Apulia, near Bari, 6.5.1875, *Huter* (herb. Episcopal Seminary Vincentinum, Bressanone, Italy). – When revising the *Poaceae* of the herbarium Huter kept at the Episcopal Seminary Vincentinum, in Bressanone (Brixen), T. Wilhalm (Naturmuseum Südtirol, Bolzano) recognised that the grass specimen from the surroundings of Bari (Italy), labelled as *Sclerochloa maritima* Sweet (= *Cutandia maritima* (L.) Barbey), in fact represents *Desmazeria philistaea*. Rupert Huter (1834–1919), priest and botanist, together with his friends Pietro Porta and Georgio Rigo, collected the plant, probably casually introduced from abroad, on their 1875 journey to S Italy. Never since has this species been encountered in either Italy or any other European country. The genus *Desmazeria* is well characterised by short glandular hairs on the rhachilla, lemma and palea (Fig. 1) and is therefore kept apart from the related genera *Catapodium* Link and *Cutandia* Willk., both of which lack such hairs (see Scholz 1974, Stace 1981). *D. philistaea* is a native of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia. T. Wilhalm & H. Scholz

Desmazeria sicula (Jacq.) Dumort.

+ **Al:** Albania: Distr. Kuçovë, in the Osum river canyon near the Kjari mountain pass, 2.6.1995, *Kachaunova* (SOM 153090). – This is the easternmost locality in Europe of the species not previously mentioned from Albania (Stace in Tutin & al. 1980: 158; Vangjeli & al. 1999: 296), being centred on the W Mediterranean, extending from S Spain (Willkomm & Lange 1870: 112) to Italy (Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria; Conti & al. 2005: 86), Malta and NW Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, Libya; Maire 1955: 203, Sherif & Siddiqi 1988: 44). D. Dimitrov

Echinochloa crus-galli subsp. ***spiralis*** (Vasing.) Tzvelev

+ **IJ:** Israel: Jordan foothills near Latroun Monastery, 26.5.2009, *Danin* (B, HUJ). – This taxon, characterised by its small spikelets (the shiny, hard lemma is only c. 2.5 mm long), shows a southerly distribution within the total range of *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) P. Beauv. A. Danin & H. Scholz

Iridaceae

Crocus cartwrightianus Herb.

+ **AE:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Samos, Eparchia and island of Ikaria, Municipality of Evdilos: Fitema beach at the mouth of Voutsides valley 750 m W of Evdilos, E side, c. 130 m S of the coast, above the road (37°37'48"N, 26°10'14"E), cultivated terraces on a W-exposed slope, 20 m, 18.–24.11.2008, *Hauser* (B photo [http://www.flickr.com/photos/58237382@N00/tags/crocuscartwrightianus/show/], det. Jahn); ibid., 200 m NW of the first locality, on the W side of the valley, close to the coast (37°37'52"N, 26°10'10'E), 5 m, 18.–24.11.2008, *Hauser* obs. – New to Ikaria and the E Aegean Islands; rare, though other populations in the interior of the island are known to local people (pers. comm.). As in other parts of its range, the plant was (still is?) collected as a replacement for saffron. R. Jahn & K. Hauser

Crocus laevigatus Bory & Chaub.

+ **AE:** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Samos, Eparchia and Island of Ikaria, Municipality of Evdilos: 300 m E of Maratho (37°36'42"N, 26°08'30"E), olive grove on E-exposed slope, 430 m, 14.11.2008, *Hauser* (B photo [http://www.flickr.com/photos/58237382@N00/tags/crocuslaevigatus/show/], det. Jahn). – A rather frequent plant on Ikaria, observed at several localities around Maratho and the nearby villages of Pigi and Frantato. This and the preceding *Crocus* species are not included in the Ikaria checklists by Christodoulakis (1996) and Düll (2000). Both occur on Mikonos (Heldreich 1901), the Kikladean island closest to Ikaria beyond Rechinger's phytogeographical divide (Strid 1996). Our record of *C. laevigatus* from Ikaria corroborates an unpublished, cryptic indication (without exact locality) of the species' occurrence on Samos by Thomas Huber, only substantiated by

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a photograph [http://www.srgc.org.uk/discus/messages/5012/38911.html] exhibiting the diagnostic corm tunics. R. Jahn & K. Hauser

Iris albicans Lange

P **Ag:** Algeria: City of Algier, suburb of Hussein Dey, weed in the Muslim cemetery 1 of Hussein Dey, 3.4.2009, *Zeddam;* ibid., weed in the Muslim cemetery 2 of Kouba, 20.4.2009, *Zeddam* (all B). – Known as the "cemetery iris", the species is planted on graves and spreads fairly quickly around and between them. It is present in gardens, too, from where it starts to cover large areas if its spread is not controlled. A. Zeddam

Lemnaceae

Lemna minuta Kunth

P **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia, Municipality of Therissos: Lake of Agia (35°28'N, 23°56'E), numerous plants forming a small patch at the lakeshore next to a stand of *Cladium mariscus* (L.) Pohl, 50 m, 4.4.2009, *Bergmeier 11-09* (herb. E. Bergmeier). – *Lemna minuta* originates from America (for total range, see Landolt 1986: 334, under *L. minuscula* Herter) and is now naturalised in Japan and Europe, where it has become widespread especially in Mediterranean countries. It differs from *L. minor* L., the only other duckweed known to occur in Crete (Fielding & Turland 2005: 517), by its smaller corms with only one vein. The immature plants collected have been cultivated and identified by E. Landolt.
E. Bergmeier & E. Landolt

Liliaceae

Allium cyrilli Ten.

+ **Ju:** Former Yugoslav Republic of Makedonija, Region South East (Bojmija): Distr. lac Doiran bei Gjevgheli, 5.1918, *W. Müller 949* (B, det. Greuter). – Tentatively identified as *Allium orientale* (see below) by Bornmüller (1927–28: 143). The collector was Wilhelm Müller, "Kanonier des Württembg. Schallmeßtrupps Nr. 7" (Bornmüller 1924–25: 300), stationed in Gevgelija in the southernmost part of the F.Y.R. Makedonija. A second specimen assigned by Bornmüller to the same species, now lost (see below), was collected by Bornmüller himself slightly more to the north, near Drenovo (east of Prilep); in all likelihood it also belongs here. A third collection was recently made nearby, on the Greek side of the border: Nomos of Florina, E of Amindeo (40°41'51"N, 21°42'15"E), 12.5.2004, *Willing & Willing 127349* (B), where the plant was growing by a vineyard on a shrubby roadside. Among European representatives of *A.* sect. *Melanocrommyum* Webb & Berthel., *A. cyrilli* is well characterised by its linear, pointed tepals, which when withering tend to get spirally involute, or sometimes contorted, and have a conspicuous median green stripe rather than just midvein; the stamen filaments are somewhat fleshy and are separated by acute sinuses. W. Greuter

Allium melanogyne Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotypus: *Greuter & al. 23311* (PAL-Gr; isotypi: B, SEV). – *Bulbus* solitarius, haud bulbillifer, globoso-ovoideus, 1–1.5 cm diametro, tunicis membranaceis exterioribus grisaceis interioribus albidis indutus; *folia* 1–2, basalia, anguste linearia, 4–7 mm lata, dimidium scapum aequantia, margine laevia; *scapus* gracilis, 30–45 cm altus 1.2–2 mm tantum crassus; *spatha* 1–1.5 cm longa, ultra medium in segmentos late ovatos bifida, basin umbellae fastigiatae 7–30-florae involucrans; *pedicelli* aequales, 1.5–2.5 cm longi; *tepala* plana, per anthesin stellato-patentia cito reflexa, elliptica, 6–8 × 2.5–3.5 mm metientia, obtusa, lactea nervo medio viridulo; *staminum filamenta* in annulum c. 1 mm altum coalita, sinibus late rotundatis sejuncta, e basi triangulari subulato-angustata, tepalorum dimidium attingentia, albida; *antherae* pallide flavae, versatiles, 1–1.5 mm tantum longae; *ovarium* subglobosum, atropurpureum, stylo albo 3–3.5 mm longo stamina subsuperante coronatum; *fructus* cum seminibus ignotus. – The epithet, meaning "black woman", refers to the purplish black colour of the ovary.

+ **Gr:** Greece, Thraki, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Soufli, 1 km S of Dhadhia (41°07'20"N, 26°13'E), grassland on micaschist hill, 100 m, 13.6. 1992, *Greuter & al. 23311,* "Tepals cream with pale green midnerve, anthers light yellow, ovary purplish black" [label information based on field notes]. – The hillside on which the new species was collected bears a remarkable flora, rich in species seldom collected in Greece, often at their extreme eastern, southern or western limit here, such as *Alyssum corymbosoides* Formánek (in a variant with almost glabrous siliculae), *Anthoxanthum aristatum* Boiss., *Apera intermedia* Hackel (see above), *Danthonia decumbens* (L.) DC., *Fumana aciphylla* Boiss. (Greuter & Raus 1984: 52), *Galium rhodopeum* Velen., *Genista anatolica* Boiss. (Greuter & Raus 1999: 56), *Micropyrum tenellum* (L.) Link, and *Minuartia greuteriana* Kamari, of which it is the locus classicus (Kamari 1995: 99). *Allium melanogyne* belongs to the E Mediterranean and SW Asian *A.* sect. *Melanocrommyum* and is related to *A. nigrum* L. and *A. orientale* Boiss., from both of which it deviates by its slender habit and few, narrow leaves. *A. nigrum* also differs in habitat: outside its native range in the Middle East it is

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an archaeophyte growing in fields. *A. orientale,* depauperate specimens of which might be confused with the new species, differs, among other things, by the shape of its perigon, which at anthesis is campanulate, with suberect tepals. It ranges from Israel to central Anatolia but is absent from NW Turkey and nowhere approaches European territory (see map in Deniz & Sümbül 2004). W. Greuter

Allium orientale Boiss.

– **Gr, Ju:** Stearn (in Tutin & al. 1980: 69) mentions *Allium orientale* as doubtfully occurring in SE Macedonia (?Gr, ?Ju). This indication, also in Hayek (1932–33: 53-54), has its material base in two specimens tentatively identified as *A. orientale* by Bornmüller (1927–28: 143): hills W of the village Drenovo, 5.1918, *Bornmüller 5065;* and near Gjevgjeli, 5.1918, *W. Müller.* Bornmüller compares these specimens with two gatherings he had made in N Anatolia (B!) [which may in fact represent an undescribed species], unaccountably excluding their identity with *A. cyrilli* because of their yellow anthers (which actually is a feature of the latter species, too). The first specimen no longer exists: it is not in HBG where the first set of Bornmüller's 1918 material was stated to be (Bornmüller 1924–25: 307) but is in fact present only in part (Poppendieck in litt.), nor in JE with the third set (Manitz in litt.), so it must have burnt in B during World War II. The second, and most likely both, belong to *A. cyrilli* (see above), so that one can safely exclude *A. orientale* from the European flora. W. Greuter

Asparagus setaceus (Kunth) Jessop

P **Ag:** Algeria: City of Alger, suburb of Hussein Dey, weed outside garden land, by a small path at the foot of a tree, and in irrigated flower bed, 17.6.2009 *Zeddam;* ibid., seedlings in abandoned, not irrigated garden land, 21.6.2009, *Zeddam;* ibid., weed in irrigated area of the Hospital's garden, 22.6.2009, *Zeddam* (all B, confirm. Raus); ibid., abandoned field, the vine largely developed on its support, *Zeddam* obs. & phot. – No previous published records from Algeria exist of this woody, scrambling or climbing vine of S African origin (north to Mozambique, Jessop 1966: 51), commonly known and cultivated under its synonym *Asparagus plumosus* Baker, the foliage being much used for ornamental purposes. The species is given as an established alien in abandoned orchards and hedges, rarely natural woodlands, in the coastal plain of Israel (Danin 2004: 401). In the capital of Alger, *A. setaceus* can be considered as all but naturalised. It occurs there since at least 40 years, mainly in irrigated gardens, recently (since 2008) also in dry and shady places outside gardens. The species has a very high potential of spreading in abandoned garden land, in the absence of nearby planted individuals. Propagation often seems to occur by seeds. Th. Raus & A. Zeddam

Nothoscordum gracile (Aiton) Stearn

N **Cr:** Greece: Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia: Chania, crevice in the base of a wall, 17.4.2004, *Yannitsaros 9745;* ibid.: Chania, weed in tree beds, flower beds, yards and gardens, 12.4.2007, *Yannitsaros 9758* and photo; ibid.: 17.4.2007, *Yannitsaros 9762* (all herb. Yannitsaros); ibid.: 4.2009, *Yannitsaros* obs. – This American xenophyte has been reported for Greece first from the Ionian island of Kerkira, as *Nothoscordum inodorum* (Aiton) G. Nicholson (Hansen 1982: 36), later from some localities of western mainland Greece under its correct name *N. gracile* (Georgiadis in Greuter & Raus 1999: 66–67. 1999; for a nomenclatural discussion, see Stearn 1986: 338). In Crete it seems to be well established in the city of Chania, growing as a weed in tree and flower beds, house yards and gardens. A. Yannitsaros

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