Euro Med Notulae, 6

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Euro+Med Notulae, 6

Abstract

This is the sixth of a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Euro+Med (or Sisyphus) Project are presented.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 Cyatheaceae, Pteridaceae and Gramineae, including new country and area records for taxa of Avena, Bromus, Chloris, Eleusine, Eragrostis, Nassella, Paspalum, Sphaeropteris, Sporobolus, and the validation of names in the genus Allosorus.

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

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) and on the Euro+Med Plantbase website (Euro+Med 2006+). As of 30 October 2012, Euro+Med Plantbase provides access to 154 families, corresponding to approximately 91 % of the Euro-Mediterranean flora of vascular plants. For the previous instalment of the Euro+Med Notulae, see Greuter & Raab-Straube (2011).

The following have contributed entries to the present instalment: M. J. M. Christenhusz, T. Gregor, M. Lehnert, R. Otto and H. Scholz. The editors deeply regret the demise of Hildemar Scholz, assiduous contributor to this Notulae series (see the obituary elsewhere in this issue of Willdenowia).

Cyatheaceae

Sphaeropteris cooperi (F. Muell.) R. M. Tryon (Alsophila cooperi F. Muell.; Cyathea cooperi (F. Muell.) Domin).

Sphaeropteris medullaris (G. Forst.) Bernh. (Cyathea medullaris (G. Forst.) Sw.).
P Az(M): Azores (Portugal): São Miguel, Lombadas, 26.11.2010, L. Silva & S. Jiménez 5 (AZB, STU). It is well known that Dicksonia antarctica frequently escapes from cultivation in the UK and Ireland, where it is commonly cultivated. In addition, some of the less commonly grown tree ferns, most notably Alsophila australis and A. dealbata, grow easily from spores in mild humid gardens. Now also some Sphaer-
opteris species were found as subspontaneous in the Azores. The large amount of spores these plants produce may in the long run result in their naturalisation in Atlantic Europe.

M. J. M. Christenhusz & M. Lehner

Pteridaceae

Allosorus Bernh. – Molecular studies (e.g. Lehtonen 2011) have shown that Cheilanthes Sw. in the traditional sense is a polyphyletic assemblage. It appears that the European species form a clade with the Asian-African genus Aleuritopteris Fée, although their exact placement is uncertain due to inadequate sampling of European species studied so far. The oldest name available for the European-Mediterranean clade of Cheilanthes s.l. is Allosorus Bernhardi (1805), a name that in the past has been commonly misapplied to Cryptogramma crispa (L.) Hook. but never used in its original sense, having been rejected against Cheilanthes (Panigrahi 1987). When Cheilanthes is restricted to the clade that includes its type, Cheilanthes micropteris Sw. from South America, Allosorus becomes the correct name for the European clade, with priority over Aleuritopteris (Fée 1852). Therefore the European species previously placed in Cheilanthes (and not belonging to either Paragynmopteris or Cosentina) must be transferred to Allosorus, typified by A. pusillus Bernh. [= A. pteridioides] by Pichi Sermolli (1953). Cheilanthes in its strict sense does not occur in the Euro+Med region.

M. J. M. Christenhusz


Allosorus pteridioides (Reichard) Christenh., comb. nov. = Polypodium pteridioides Reichard, Syst. Pl. 4: 424. 1780 = Cheilanthes pteridioides (Reichard) C. Chr., Index Ficil.: 178. 1905.

= Allosorus pusillus Bernh. in Neues J. Bot. 1: 36. 1806.


Gramineae

Avena sterilis subsp. pseudosativa (Thell.) Malzev

A Ge: Germany, N Bavaria: Erdelberg, 20.5.2011, M. Breitfeld (UBT, as A. sterilis). – A cultigen closely related to A. sterilis subsp. ludoviciana (Durieu) Gillet & Magne, sharing its small spikelets but with non-disarticulating rachilla. Conert (1985) includes A. sterilis subsp. pseudosativa in A. sterilis subsp. byzantina, the cultigen derived from of A. sterilis subsp. sterilis. – A rare casual, in extra-Mediterranean countries reported only from Switzerland (Malzev 1930).

H. Scholz

Bromus commutatus subsp. decipiens (Bomble & H. Scholz) H. Scholz


R. Otto & H. Scholz

Chloris pycnothrix Trin.


R. Otto & H. Scholz

Eleusine indica subsp. africana (Kenn.-O’Byrne) S. M. Phillips


R. Otto & H. Scholz

Eragrostis minor subsp. roborovskii (Tzvelev) H. Scholz

D Ar: Armenia: Yerevan, Antarain street W Autocam Museum, in pavement fissures, 1064 m, 5.7.2011, Gregor 8159B & Meierott (FR, det. Scholz). – The type of this polymorphic taxon
is from the Kunlun mountains in western China. It differs from *E. minor* Host subsp. *minor* by the absence of glands on spikelets and along leaf-blade margins. Obviously this taxon is not confined to Central Asia as formerly believed (Scholz 2010), but more widely distributed. It is also known from Iran (unpublished).

T. Gregor & H. Scholz

*Nassella neesiana* (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth (*Stipa neesiana* Trin. & Rupr.).


*Paspalum vaginatum* Sw.


R. Otto & H. Scholz

*Sporobolus africanus* (Poir.) Robyns & Tournay


R. Otto & H. Scholz

References


