

Euro Med-Checklist Notulae, 4

Authors: Raab-Straube, Eckhard Von, and Raus, Thomas

Source: Willdenowia, 45(1) : 119-129

Published By: Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin (BGBM)

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.45.45113>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Notulae ad floram euro-mediterraneam pertinentes No. 33

ECKHARD VON RAAB-STRAUBE^{1*} & THOMAS RAUS¹ (ed.)**Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, 4****Abstract**

Raab-Straube E. von & Raus Th. (ed.): Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, 4 [Notulae ad floram euro-mediterraneam pertinentes 33]. – Willdenowia 45: 119–129. 2015. – Version of record first published online on 27 March 2015 ahead of inclusion in April 2015 issue; ISSN 1868-6397; © 2015 BGBM Berlin-Dahlem.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3372/wi.45.45113>

This is the fourth of a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to both the Med-Checklist and the Euro+Med (or Sisyphe) projects are presented. This instalment deals with the families *Amaranthaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Boraginaceae*, *Caryophyllaceae*, *Compositae*, *Cruciferae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Guttiferae*, *Malvaceae*, *Onagraceae*, *Orobanchaceae*, *Portulacaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Commelinaceae*, *Gramineae*, *Liliaceae* and *Palmae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations for taxa in *Amaranthus*, *Cardamine*, *Cerastium*, *Commelina*, *Euphorbia*, *Hieracium*, *Hypericum*, *Lilium*, *Melinis*, *Myosotis*, *Oenothera*, *Orobanche*, *Portulaca*, *Pyrus*, *Rubus*, *Senecio*, *Silene*, *Sporobolus*, *Tulipa*, *Vincetoxicum* and *Washingtonia*, the validation of names in *Malva* and *Polycarpon*, and a corrigendum to an entry for *Pilosella* in the previous instalment.

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

Notice

A succinct description of the Euro+Med project, with a list of recognized 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 of the Euro+Med Notulae (Greuter & Raab-Straube 2005: 223–226) and on the Euro+Med PlantBase website (Euro+Med 2006+). For the previous instalment of the Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, see Raab-Straube & Raus (2014).

The following have contributed entries to the present instalment: N. M. G. Ardenghi, Z. Barina, F. Bartolucci, P. Cauzzi, A. Danin, M. D'Antraccoli, E. Del Guacchio, G. Faggi, G. Galasso, D. Iamónico, A. V. Ivanova, G.

Király, L. Peruzzi, D. Pifkó, E. von Raab-Straube, Th. Raus, L. Saéz, F. Sales, A. Sani, S. A. Senator, A. Strid, K. Sutóry, J.-M. Tison, V. M. Vasjukov, P. Verloove & E. Willing.

*Amaranthaceae**Amaranthus palmeri* S. Watson

A **It:** Italy, Emilia-Romagna: Province of Ravenna, Cervia, via Romea Nord (SS16), 44°16'5.8"N, 12°19'40.4"E, near sea-level, road embankment with ruderal vegetation, 8 Oct 2014, Faggi, Iamónico & Ardenghi (HFLA). – As part of the forthcoming treatment of *Amaranthaceae* in the Euro+Med PlantBase project, recent field

¹ Botanischer Garten und Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem, Freie Universität Berlin, Königin-Luise-Str. 6–8, 14195 Berlin, Germany; *e-mail: e.raab-straube@bgbm.org (author for correspondence), t.raus@bgbm.org

surveys in N Italy (Emilia-Romagna region) allowed us to find a population of dioecious amaranths belonging to *Amaranthus* subg. *Acnida* (L.) Aellen ex K. R. Robertson (see Mosyakin & Robertson 1996). The flora of Italy currently includes two taxa belonging to *A.* subg. *Acnida*: *A. tuberculatus* (Moq.) J. D. Sauer (= *A. rudis* J. D. Sauer), and *A. tamariscinus* Nutt. (see, e.g., Iamónico 2010a). These two species belong to *A.* sect. *Acnida* (L.) Mosyakin & K. R. Robertson, which includes taxa without or with 1 or 2 tepals in the pistillate flowers, and mostly indehiscent fruits. By contrast, the newly discovered plants have 5 tepals and usually dehiscent fruits, features that characterize *A.* sect. *Sauernanthus* Mosyakin & K. R. Robertson (see Mosyakin & Robertson 1996). Among the four species currently included in *A.* sect. *Sauernanthus* (*A. arenicola* I. M. Johnston., *A. greggii* S. Watson, *A. palmeri*, *A. watsonii* Standl.), the Italian population can be certainly ascribed to *A. palmeri*, featuring glabrous or slightly pubescent (and not glandular) stems, spiny tipped bracts much longer than the tepals, and dehiscent fruits (see Mosyakin & Robertson 2003). *Amaranthus palmeri* is native to North America, currently known as alien in some European countries, especially in C Europe. As no previous records have been mentioned in Italian standard floras (see, e.g., Conti & al. 2005, 2007; Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010 and literature therein), this taxon is regarded as a new casual for Italy.

D. Iamónico, N. M. G. Ardenghi & G. Faggi

Asclepiadaceae

Vincetoxicum mugodsharicum Pobed. – Fig. 1.

- + **Rf(E)**: Russia, Samara province: Kinel district, near village Chubovka, 53°42'N, 50°58'E, 125 m, steppe slopes on red marly clay, 25 May 2014, *Ivanova & Senator*; *ibid.*: Pohvistnevo district, near village Staropohvistnevo, mountain Kopeika, 53°68'N, 52°16'E, 135 m, steppe slopes on red marly clay, 5 Jun 2014, *Vasjukov & Ivanova* (all LE, PVB; det. Vasjukov). – New species for the flora of Europe; previously found only in the Mugojar mountains in Kazakhstan (Pobedimova 1952) and in Russia in the S of the Orenburg region: Sol-Iletsk district, near village Trinity, and Perevolotsky district, Kuvayskaya steppe (Rjabinina & Knjazev 2009, as *Vincetoxicum intermedium* Taliev s.l.; Vasjukov & al. 2014). On the mountain Kopeika, *V. mugodsharicum* grows together with several rare species, such as *Astragalus zingeri* Korsh., *Crambe aspera* M. Bieb., *Iris pumila* L., *Koeleria sclerophylla* P. A. Smirn.,

Oxytropis knjazevii Vasjukov, *Stipa korshinskyi* Roshev., *Thymus bashkiriensis* Klovov & Des.-Shost., *T. pseudopannonicus* Klovov, *T. punctulosus* Klovov, *T. talijevii* Klovov & Des.-Shost., *Trinia muricata* Godet and *Tulipa scythica* Klovov & Zoz.

V. M. Vasjukov, A. V. Ivanova & S. A. Senator

Boraginaceae

Myosotis discolor subsp. **dubia** (Arrond.) Blaise

- **Bl**: Valdés (2012) listed this taxon for Mallorca and Menorca based on bibliographic references unsubstantiated by herbarium specimens. In fact, the basis for these Balearic records is not known for certain. I have tried to find Balearic material of this species in several herbaria (BC, BCN, COI, HJBS, JACA, MA, MPU, VAL and herb. Universitat Illes Balears) without success, and do not believe that this species occurs in the Balearic Islands. L. Sáez

Myosotis ramosissima Rochel subsp. **ramosissima**

- + **Bl(M)**: Mallorca: Escorca, Puig Major, 39°48'32"N, 2°47'53"E, 1350 m, rocky limestone slopes with *Hypericum balearicum* L. scrub, 3 Jun 2013, Sáez LS-7404 (herb. Sáez, BCB). – In recent floras (Bolòs & Vigo 1996; Valdés 2012) this species is not listed for the Balearic archipelago. L. Sáez

Caryophyllaceae

Cerastium arvense L. subsp. **arvense**

- **Bl**: This species was erroneously recorded from Mallorca (“ad rupes montis Puig-Major”) by Cambessèdes (1827, sub *Cerastium strictum* L.). The voucher specimen (Mallorca: ad apicem montis Puig Major, 21 Apr 1825, [Cambessèdes], MPU-Knoche) represents *Arenaria grandiflora* subsp. *glabrescens* (Willk.) G. López & Nieto Fel. L. Sáez

Polycarpon tetraphyllum subsp. **dunense** (P. Fraga & Rosselló) Iamónico, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Polycarpon dunense* P. Fraga & Rosselló in Flora Montiber. 47: 30. 2011. – Holotype: Spain, Menorca, in arenosis loco dicto Arenal de sa Cavalleria ad 10 m, 31 Mar 1996, Fraga (VAL).

A recent molecular investigation by Kool & al. (2007) has shown that the genus *Polycarpon* L. is polyphyletic. Three phylogenetic lineages can be highlighted: the aggregate *P. coquimbense* Gereau & Martic. / *P. suffruticosum* Griseb. (from South America); *P. prostratum* (Forssk.) Asch. & Schweinf. (widespread in the tropics); and the “*Polycarpon tetraphyllum* clade” (mainly Mediterranean). The species *P. coquimbense*, *P. suffruticosum*



Fig. 1. *Vincetoxicum mugodsharicum* – Russia, Samara province, Pohvistnevo district, mountain Kopeika, 5 Jun 2014, photograph by A. V. Ivanova.

and *P. prostratum* have to be excluded from *Polycarpon*, while the remaining members represent a polyploid complex. Kool & al. (2007) also suggested to treat all the members of the *P. tetraphyllum* (L.) L. group as a single species with several infraspecific taxa. Accordingly, new nomenclatural combinations were proposed also considering morphological, ecological, and chorological data (see, e.g., Iamonico 2013, 2015; Iamonico & Domina 2015).

Polycarpon dunense was recently described by Fraga & Rosselló (2011) from mobile sand dunes on the N coast of Menorca (Balearic Islands). Although Kool & al. (2007) did not include this taxon in their phylogenetic analyses, there is no doubt that *P. dunense* belongs to the *P. tetraphyllum* group on the basis of its morphology. The species includes small annual herbs with stems prostrate, simple or branched; leaves opposite, petiolate, silvery-glaucous, orbicular to ovate, fleshy, glabrous; inflorescences dense cymes; sepals 5, ovate, not keeled, with hyaline margins, rounded at apex; petals 5, oblong, obtuse at apex; stamens 3; seeds with smooth surface. This morphology resembles *P. tetraphyllum* subsp. *alsinifolium* (Biv.) Ball and *P. tetraphyllum* subsp. *diphyllum* (Cav.) O. Bolòs & Font Quer (both occurring in Menorca), and several characters overlap. The taxon *dunense* can be distinguished on the basis of the height of the plants [up to 1 cm, with branches up to 3 cm vs 5–15(–20) cm (subsp. *alsinifolium*) or (3–)6–8(–10) cm (subsp. *diphyllum*)], the colour of the leaves [silvery-glaucous vs green to reddish or purplish (both other subspecies)], the sepals [obtuse and not keeled vs acute and keeled (subsp. *diphyllum*) or subacute and slightly keeled (subsp. *alsinifolium*)], and the number of the stamens [3 vs 4 or 5 (both other subspecies)]. From the ecological point of view, the taxon *dunense* grows on mobile sand dunes, whereas

subsp. *alsinifolium* and subsp. *diphyllum* occupy fixed sandy soils (see Fraga & Rosselló 2011).

Considering the morphology, ecology and distribution of the taxon *dunense* and its obvious affinities with *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, subspecies rank is appropriate, notably in view of the overlap of characters mentioned above.

D. Iamonico

Silene muscipula L.

+ **BI(I)**: [Ibiza]: in Ebuso, sa Plana de Santa Agnès, 30 May 1918, Gros (BC 109923). – The presence of this species in the W Balearic Islands has been regarded as questionable by several authors (Talavera 1990; Marhold 2011). The herbarium specimen indicated above confirms the presence of *Silene muscipula* in Ibiza. In the Balearic archipelago this species was previously known from Mallorca and Menorca.

L. Sáez

Compositae

Hieracium murorum subsp. *asterophorum* (Zahn) Zahn

– **Ga(F)**: The questionable record for France given in Med-Checklist (Greuter 2008: 383) is erroneous. The only place cited by Zahn (1906: 393; 1921: 320; 1930–1935: 458) is Mount Grammont, which is in Switzerland, c. 4.5 km from the French border.

E. von Raab-Straube & J.-M. Tison

Senecio inaequidens DC.

A **Gr**: Greece, W Makedonia: Nomos and Eparchia of Kastoria, SE of Fotini, 40°31'30"N, 21°23'20"E, 675 m, herbaceous vegetation between road and fruit plantation, 6 Oct 2014, *Willing & Willing* 249558 (B, herb. Willing). – First record for Greece of this highly invasive xenophyte of S African origin, which is now fully established in NW and C Europe and reached Bulgaria in 2009 (Vladimirov & Petrova 2009). In Greece a future spread of the species along railway tracks, roads and highways and in urban habitats is expected and should be attentively monitored by local field botanists and nature conservationists.

E. Willing & Th. Raus

Cruciferae

Cardamine hamiltonii G. Don (≡ *Cardamine debilis* D. Don, nom. illeg. ≡ *C. flexuosa* subsp. *debilis* O. E. Schulz).

A **Cr**: Greece, Kriti (Crete): Nomos of Iraklion, Eparchia of Temenos, 1821 Street, near entrance of the

“El Greco Hotel”, 35°20'16.9"N, 25°7'57.5"E, 30 m, edge of flower bed with a cultivated tree, 17 Jun 2014, *Ardenghi & Cauzzi* (MSNM). – The plant was probably introduced as a weed from plant nurseries, as in the other European localities where this spreading SE Asian alien has been recently recorded (see *Ardenghi & Mossini* 2014). Following *Lihová & al.* (2006) and *Al-Shehbaz & al.* (2010: 474), we recognize this taxon at specific rank, adopting the available binomial *Cardamine hamiltonii*.

N. M. G. Ardenghi,
P. Cauzzi & G. Galasso



Fig. 2. *Euphorbia hypericifolia* – seeds. – Photograph by K. Sutorý.

Euphorbiaceae

Euphorbia hypericifolia L.

(= *Chamaesyce hypericifolia* (L.) Millsp.). – Fig. 2 & 3.

A Gr: Greece: Nomos of Achaia, Eparchia of Egialia, on the N coastline of the Peloponnese peninsula, village Eleonos (W of Diakopto), 28°11'50"N, 22°10'40"E, near sea-level, in the street, 7 Aug 2013, *Sutorý* (BRNM). – The annual, more or less erect plants of *Euphorbia* subg. *Chamaesyce* Raf., originating from the neotropics, are sometimes separated as *E. subsect. Hypericifoliae* Boiss. Though modern methods do not accept this subsection in its original sense (*Yang & Berry* 2011), they are morphologically quite well distinguished from the other members of the subgenus. From this subsection at least two species are recognized as naturalized in Europe. *Euphorbia nutans* Lag. (= *Chamaesyce nutans* (Lag.) Small) is by far the commoner of the two. It is an expansive and often quite abundant xenophyte in the W part of the Mediterranean area (e.g. *Greuter & al.* 1986; *Benedí* 2000; *Conti & al.* 2005; *Celestigrapow & al.* 2009). It is less common in the E Mediterranean although it has been repeatedly recorded in recent times (e.g. *Bergmeier* 2007; *Haber & Semaan* 2007; *Parolly & Eren* 2007; *Anastasiu & Negrean* 2008; *Biel & Tan* 2009; *Pahlevani & Riina* 2011). The second species, *E. hypericifolia* (= *C. hypericifolia*), is distinguished from *E. nutans* by “fruits 0.9–1.3 mm long; columella < 1 mm long; transverse ribs on seeds often poorly defined, giving a pitted or irregular surface [Fig. 2]; inflorescences usually with leafless distal nodes; stipules usually 1–1.5 mm long and conspicuous [Fig. 3]” against “fruits 1.4–2 mm long; columella more than 1 mm long; transverse ribs on the seeds usually prominent and well de-

fined; inflorescences with narrow reduced leaves at distal nodes; stipules usually c. 0.5 mm long and inconspicuous” (*Burger & Huft* 1995: 73). It was reported by *Greuter & al.* (1986) from Egypt, Israel and Italy, but the latter record (from Lombardia) is erroneous and referable to *E. nutans* (*Banfi & Galasso* 2010). *Verloove* (2002, 2005) cited two localities in Belgium (ephemeral) and Spain (degree of naturalization uncertain). Recently, it was also reported from Crete (*Gregor & Meierott* 2013). Plants of *E. hypericifolia* were found in 2013 on the N coastline of Peloponnisos in Greece, in the streets of Eleonos (W of Diakopto). A targeted search in the same locality as well as in neighbouring villages in 2014 was not successful. We can assume that its occurrence there is not common.

Considering the distribution in Europe and Macaronesia, *Euphorbia hypericifolia* is doubtless most widespread in the Canary Islands (El Hierro, La Palma, La Gomera, Tenerife, Gran Canaria and Fuerteventura; see *Acebes & al.* 2009; *Santos-Guerra & al.* 2013; *Otto & Verloove* 2014), from which area it is surprisingly omitted in the Euro+Med PlantBase (Euro+Med 2006+).

Euphorbia hypericifolia is a fairly variable species. Present-day taxonomists mostly tend to accept it in a broad sense (see, e.g., <http://www.tropicos.org/>). However, if a narrow species concept would apply, then all plants seen from Europe (with quite glabrous stems and leaves) should be assigned to *E. glomerifera* (Millsp.) L. C. Wheeler (= *Chamaesyce glomerifera* Millsp.). *Carter & al.* (1984) came to the same conclusion with respect to plants from the Cape Verde Islands. K. Sutorý & P. Verloove

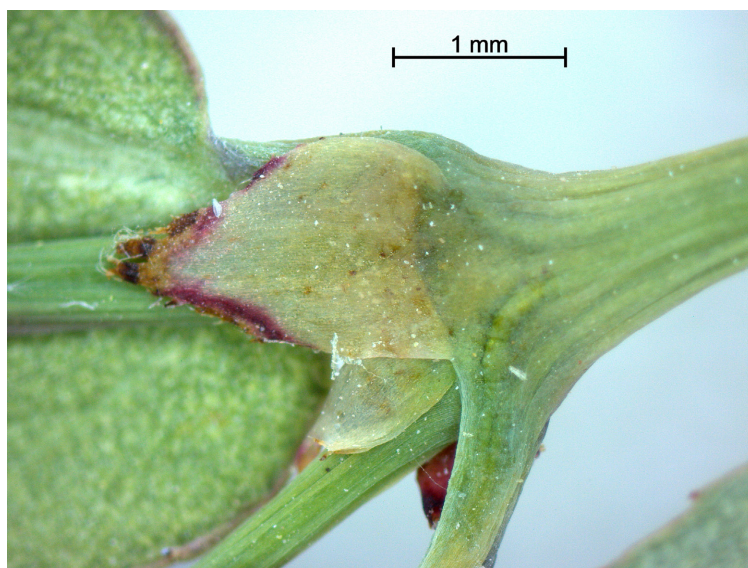


Fig. 3. *Euphorbia hypericifolia* – stipules. – Photograph by K. Sutorý.

Guttiferae

Hypericum dubium Leers [= *Hypericum maculatum* subsp. *obtusiusculum* (Tourlet) Hayek].

+ **Ct**: Croatia: Medimurska županija, 0.5 km W of Zasad-breg, 46°27'N, 16°23'24"E, 250 m, on the margin of a hay meadow, 1 Jul 2013, Király (ZA). – First record for Croatia. *Hypericum dubium*, a representative of the *H. maculatum* Crantz group, is considered a separate species (Marhold 2011+; for nomenclature and taxonomy see Mártonfi 2008). It grows SE-E of the main range of the Alps on hay meadows in the submontane belt where it replaces *H. maculatum* s.str. (with which it was often confused in the region).

G. Király

Malvaceae

Malva stenopetala subsp. *plazzae* (Atzei) Iamónico, Bartolucci & Peruzzi, **comb. nov.** = *Lavatera plazzae* Atzei in Boll. Soc. Sarda Sci. Nat. 30: 151. 1995 = *Malva plazzae* (Atzei) Soldano, Banfi & Galasso in Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Mus. Civico Storia Nat. Milano 146: 230. 2005 = *Lavatera stenopetala* subsp. *plazzae* (Atzei) Iamónico in Pl. Ecol. Evol. 147: 196. 2014. – Holotype: Italy, Sassari, fra la staz. ferrov. di Giave (c. 1 km) e la Cant. di Cadrea, ai bordi della vecchia SS Carlo Felice, 19 Jul 1991, Atzei B229bis (SASSA).

A recent taxonomic and nomenclatural investigation on *Lavatera stenopetala* Batt. and *L. plazzae* Atzei clearly showed that these two taxa are distinct from morphological and chorological points of view, supporting a separation of the latter at subspecific rank (Iamónico 2014). The first author preliminarily accepted the recognition of these taxa under *Lavatera* L., given that several scholars (e.g. Bayer & Kubitzki 2003; Molero & Montserrat 2007) still accepted the genus *Lavatera* as distinct from

Malva L., albeit limited to the taxa included in the so-called “lavateroid clade” as defined by Ray (1995).

However, on the basis of the molecular studies by Ray (1995) himself, Tate & al. (2005) and Escobar & al. (2009), the traditional separation of *Malva* and *Lavatera* is certainly artificial and cannot be maintained. As a consequence, several names in *Lavatera* were transferred to *Malva* (see e.g. Banfi & al. 2005; Molero & Montserrat 2006; Iamónico 2010b; Conti & Bartolucci 2012), and this is the classification currently adopted also in Euro+Med PlantBase (Valdés 2011). In the checklist of Italian endemics (Peruzzi & al. 2014) and in the ongoing new edition of the Checklist of the Italian vascular flora (F. Conti and collaborators, in prep.), *Malva* is applied in its broadest sense. Hence, we here propose a new combination, necessary

for accommodating *L. plazzae* at subspecific rank under *Malva stenopetala* (Batt.) Soldano & al.

D. Iamónico, F. Bartolucci & L. Peruzzi

Onagraceae

Oenothera speciosa Nutt.

A **Cr**: Greece, Kriti (Crete): Nomos & Eparchia of Chania, Episkopi, N and S sides of Eparchiaki Odos Chanion-Sougias, near the service station, 35°28'7.8"N, 23°55'32.2"E, 55 m, roadsides, 15 Jun 2014, Ardenghi & Cauzzi (MSNM; det. Ardenghi 2014). – Spontaneous individuals occurred on both sides of a road, originating from the dissemination of cultivated plants in the nearby service station.

N. M. G. Ardenghi & P. Cauzzi

Orobanchaceae

Orobanche rapum-genistae Thuill.

– **Bl**: This species was recorded from Menorca by Marès & Vigineix (1880). According to Fraga & al. (2004) its presence in the Balearic Islands is questionable. Indeed, the voucher specimen that had served as base for this record “[Menorca] Fort St. Philippe, 21 May 1855, G. Vigineix (MPU-Knoche, sub *Orobanche rapum*)” belongs to *O. crinita* Viv.

L. Sáez

Portulacaceae

Portulaca cypria Danin

+ **Lu**: Portugal: Soure [near Coimbra], Jul 1890, Moller (COI). – This is the first record of the microspecies from the Iberian peninsula.

A. Danin & F. Sales

Portulaca granulatostellulata (Poelln.) Ricceri & Arrigoni

+ **Ab(A):** Azerbaijan: Gədəbəy rayon, Qizilturpaq, near Zajamçay bridge on road to Qovlar, 40°36'16"N, 45°38'41"E, 1140 m, 29 Aug 2011, *Raab-Straube 4660, Farzaliev & Kərimov* (B, BAK); Gəncə Şəhəri, Gəncə, near city centre, 40°40'N, 46°21'E, 450 m, garden, ruderal place, 30 Aug 2011, *Raab-Straube 4688, Farzaliev & Kərimov* (B, BAK). – These are the first records of any microspecies of the *Portulaca oleracea* L. aggregate from Azerbaijan. From the Caucasus region, only *P. granulatostellulata* (Danin 2011a) and *P. nitida* (Danin & H. G. Baker) Ricceri & Arrigoni (Danin 2011b), both from Tbilisi (Georgia), have been reported so far.

A. Danin & E. von Raab-Straube

Rosaceae

Pyrus austriaca A. Kern,

C Ct: Croatia: Varaždinska županija, S of Bedenec, 46°14'14"N, 16°04'00"E, 230 m, a single tree in an orchard, 7 Sep 2013, *Király & Schmidt* (ZA); *ibid.*: near Gornja Voća, *Király & Schmidt obs.*; *ibid.*: Medimurska županija, Štrigova, *Király & Schmidt obs.* – First records for Croatia. *Pyrus austriaca* is often considered conspecific with *P. nivalis*. However, as a stable hybrid of *P. nivalis* Jacq. and *P. pyrastrer* (L.) Baumg. (see Terpó 1960) it is presumably a separate entity (Kurtto & al. 2013). Supposedly it is a primeval cultivated fruit tree, since it grows mostly in orchards and vineyards. Its range is limited to the E foot of the Alps. Certain former records of *P. nivalis* from SE Austria and N Slovenia also refer to *P. austriaca* (Király 2000; Király & al. 2007; for the status of the taxon in Austria see also Fischer & al. 2008: 539). *Pyrus austriaca* is a tree up to 15 m high (*P. nivalis* is usually not taller than 5 m), it never develops root suckers (*P. nivalis* forms large polycormons), and its leaves are generally at least 4–5 cm long with yellowish felt on the lower surface (leaves of *P. nivalis* are rarely longer than 4 cm, with white felt). *Pyrus austriaca* differs from *P. nivalis* also by its glabrous style.

G. Király

Rubus armeniacus Focke

N BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina: Canton of Una-Sana, Donji Vojići, 1.5 km SW of the village along the road nr M-5, 44°32'55"N, 16°41'48"E, 475 m, shrubbery, 29 Sep 2013, *Király & al.* (BP). – First verified record of this Caucasian apomictic bramble species of *Rubus* [sect. *Rubus*] ser. *Discolores* (P. J. Müll.) Focke for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkan peninsula as a whole (for

the European distribution see Kurtto & al. 2010). The species is highly invasive in some parts of C Europe and North America (Weber 1995), hence a further expansion in SE Europe is also to be expected.

G. Király, Z. Barina & D. Pifkó

Rubus bifrons Vest

+ **BH:** Bosnia and Herzegovina: Canton of Una-Sana, 1.3 km E of Zgon along the road to Sanski Most, 44°33'11"N, 16°48'37"E, 360 m, shrubbery, 29 Sep 2013, *Király & al.* (BP); *ibid.*: 8.5 km N of Zgon along the road to Sanski Most, 44°37'59"N, 16°47'56"E, 215 m, shrubbery, 29 Sep 2013, *Király & al. obs.*; *ibid.*: 3.5 km E of Donji Vojići, parking place along the road nr M-5, 44°33'05"N, 16°40'01"E, 635 m, 29 Sep 2013, *Király & al. obs.* – A bramble species of a wide sub-Mediterranean to C European distribution, reported in the N Balkan Peninsula from Croatia and Slovenia; however, its presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina was questioned by Kurtto & al. (2010). Based on our observations, it can be considered a widespread species of mesic forest fringes in the NW part of the country.

G. Király, Z. Barina & D. Pifkó

Commelinaceae

Commelina erecta L.

A Ir: Israel: Jerusalem, Bet Hakerem, 14 Sep 2014, *Danin* (B, HUJ, PAL); *ibid.*: Lower Galilee, Yifaat, 15 Sep 2014, *Danin* (HUJ). – A weed native to North America and Africa that has not yet been recorded from the E Mediterranean area. It seems to have been recently introduced in Israel.

A. Danin

Gramineae

Melinis repens (Willd.) Zizka subsp. *repens*

A It: Italy, Campania: Province of Salerno, Salerno, via Ligea, 40°40'27.3"N, 14°44'14.3"E, near sea-level, roadsides, 29 Sep 2002, *Del Guacchio & Petolicchio* (NAP, herb. Del Guacchio). – *Melinis repens* is native to Africa and SW Asia, but nowadays it is reported as an alien species also in the Americas, Europe and Oceania (Verloove & Sánchez Gullón 2008). The single individual found fits well within the most widespread subspecies *M. repens* subsp. *repens* (Clayton 1989: 117). Valdés & Scholz (2009) reported it in the Euro-Mediterranean area only for the Canary Islands. However, the record of the species for Spain (cf. Valdés & Scholz 2009) is also to be referred to the same taxon (Verloove & Sánchez Gullón 2008). No previous records are

given in Italian standard floras (see, e.g., Conti & al. 2005, 2007; Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010 and literature therein). At present, the species is obviously to be regarded as a casual alien in Italy where the genus itself is new. Even if *M. repens* is also used as an ornamental plant (Knees & Zantout 2011), it is not cultivated in the area of our find, where several other species have probably been introduced casually by maritime trade. Among them we may mention the very rare *Acalypha ostryifolia* J. M. Coult. (*Euphorbiaceae*) (Del Guacchio 2005), not recorded by Euro+Med PlantBase (Euro+Med 2006+).

E. Del Guacchio

***Sporobolus cryptandrus* (Torr.) A. Gray**

N It: Italy, Toscana: Tenuta di San Rossore (Pisa), Viale delle Cascine, Regional Park of Migliarino San Rossore Massaciuccoli, 43°43'04"N, 10°20'16"E, near sea-level, xeric grassland rich in therophytes, 28 Aug 2014, Sani & D'Antraccoli (PI). – *Sporobolus* R. Br. is a cosmopolitan genus, belonging to subfamily *Chloridoideae*, tribe *Zoysieae*, subtribe *Sporobolinae* (Peterson & al. 2007). It is one of the largest genera within the subfamily, including about 200 species (Simon & al. 2011), predominantly distributed in the tropical and subtropical areas of the world, especially in Africa (73 spp.), North America (45 spp.), and Asia (34 spp.) (Ortiz-Diaz & Culham 2000). At present, four species of *Sporobolus* are recorded in Italy (Conti & al. 2005): *S. indicus* (L.) R. Br., *S. neglectus* Nash and *S. vaginiflorus* (Torr.) Wood are alien species (Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010), whereas *S. virginicus* Kunth is native. *Sporobolus cryptandrus* is native to North America, where it is widespread throughout S Canada, across most of the United States, and N Mexico (Hitchcock 1950). In Europe, it is recorded as alien for France (Tison & de Foucault 2014), Germany and Slovakia (Valdés & Scholz 2009) and Austria and Hungary (DAISIE 2008). This is the first record for the Italian flora. For the identification, the keys published by Hitchcock (1950) and Tison & de Foucault (2014) were used.

A. Sani, M. D'Antraccoli & L. Peruzzi

Liliaceae

***Lilium jankae* A. Kern.**

+ Gr: Greece, N Thessalia/W Makedonia: Nomos of Larisa/Pieria, Eparchia of Elasson/Pieria: Mt Titaros, between Livadion and Skotina, 40°11'N, 22°09'E, opening in *Fagus* forest on N-facing slope, 27 Jul 1976, Andersen 11248 (G). – This previously overlooked collection clearly repre-

sents *Lilium jankae* rather than the closely related *L. albanicum* Griseb. Rešetnik & al. (2007) recognized four geographically vicariant members of the *L. carniolicum* group: *L. carniolicum* W. D. J. Koch in the SE Alps; *L. bosniacum* (Beck) Fritsch from Istria to Montenegro; *L. albanicum* from Montenegro to NW Greece; and *L. jankae* from Bulgaria, E Serbia and SW Romania. In fact, *L. albanicum* and *L. jankae* meet in the mountains of NC and NE Greece. Whereas Andersen 11248 clearly represents *L. jankae*, other collections are more or less intermediate, notably some from Mt Belles (Kerkini) on the Greek/Bulgarian border, viz. Strid & al. 16181 (G, herb. A. Strid) and Strid & al. 18555 (B, C) = Stamatiadou 22509 (ATH). Collections from Mt Pieria and Mt Vermio are also more or less intermediate, whereas plants from Mt Siniatsiko, Mt Vitsi and further W are rather typical *L. albanicum*. In view of the somewhat vague morphological differences and vicariant distribution areas, the four members of the *L. carniolicum* group may be better regarded as geographical races (subspecies).

A. Strid

***Tulipa rhodopea* (Velen.) Velen.**

+ Gr: Greece, E Makedonia: Nomos & Eparchia of Xanthi: Near Xanthi, Meken Tepe, 41°11'N, 24°48'E, c. 700 m, rock ledges on very steep slope of limestone hills, 1 May 1936, Tedd 1665 (K 3 sheets; images available online at <http://apps.kew.org/herbcat/navigator.do>). [The locality has not been precisely identified, but probably refers to hills a few km NNW of Xanthi]. – This large, red-flowered tulip was first described as *Tulipa orientalis* var. *rhodopea* Velen. (Velenovský 1900: 8, “in lapidosis m. Rhodope ad Sv. Petka” [Bulgaria]). It was subsequently recombined as *T. rhodopea* by Velenovský in *Reliquiae Mrkvičkanae* (Velenovský 1922: 28), a little-known publication listing plants collected by Jan Mrkvička, who was a soldier with the Bulgarian army in Macedonia in 1915–1916 and who collected plants during that campaign. Mrkvička had collected this tulip on Pirin Planina in SW Bulgaria near the Greek border. After he was killed in action on 17 Aug 1916, his specimens were sent to his parents, who handed them over to Velenovský. H. Griffith Tedd was a British amateur botanist who lived in Xanthi for several years in the 1930s, associated with the tobacco industry that flourished in NE Greece at that time. He gathered some 2000 generally well-prepared and well-labelled specimens, which were sent to William B. Turrill at Kew for identification. Tedd used the old Turkish geographical names, which are not always easy to identify with their modern

Greek equivalents. *Tulipa rhodopea* was previously believed to be endemic to a small area in SW Bulgaria. Its taxonomic status is somewhat uncertain. In the recent monograph of *Tulipa* L. (Everett 2013: 236–237), it was listed as a synonym of *T. hungarica* Borbás, and was said to be “naturalizing well in a border at Kew”.

A. Strid

Palmae

Washingtonia filifera (André) de Bary

A Cr: Greece, Kriti (Crete): Nomos & Eparchia of Chania, Episkopi, N side of the Eparchiaki Odos Chanion-Sougias, 35°28'5.3"N, 23°55'27.8"E, 55 m, dry ditch along the road, 15 Jun 2014, *Ardenghi & Cauzzi* (MSNM; det. *Ardenghi* 2014). – The observed juvenile individuals (at least one year old) originated from the dissemination of plants possibly cultivated in nearby private gardens.

N. M. G. Ardenghi & P. Cauzzi

Corrigendum to Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, 3

Pilosella acutifolia subsp. *villarsii* (F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip.) Gottschl. in *Willdenowia* 44: 291. 2014 = *Pilosella villarsii* F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip. in *Flora* 45: 242. 1862 = *Hieracium villarsii* F. W. Schultz in *Flora* 44: 35. 1861 [non J. Serres in *Bull. Soc. Bot. France* 2: 225. 1855] = *Hieracium brachiatum* subsp. *villarsii* (F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip.) Nägeli & Peter, *Hierac. Mitt.-Eur.* 1: 616. 1885 = *Pilosella brachiata* subsp. *villarsii* (F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip.) Schuhw. in *Ber. Bayer. Bot. Ges.* 83: 199. 2013.

Gottschlich, when providing the new combination in *Pilosella acutifolia*, overlooked that *Hieracium villarsii* F. W. Schultz is illegitimate, being a later homonym, and *P. villarsii* therefore is to be treated as a replacement name with the same type (McNeill & al. 2012: Art. 58.1). Later combinations have to be based on this replacement name. The new combination was validly published because Gottschlich also cited the actual basionym with a full and direct reference to its author and place of valid publication (Art. 41.5); also, contrary to what was stated, the combination *P. brachiata* subsp. *villarsii* was validly published by Schuhwerk in 2013.

References

Acebes J. R., León M. C., Rodríguez M. L., del Arco M., García A., Pérez P. L., Rodríguez O., Martín V. E. & Wildpret de la Torre W. 2009: *Pteridophyta*, *Spermatophyta*. – Pp. 119–172 in: Arechavaleta M.,

Rodríguez S., Zurita N. & García A. (ed.), *Lista de especies silvestres de Canarias (hongos, plantas y animales terrestres)*, ed. 2. – La Laguna: Gobierno de Canarias.

Al-Shehbaz I. A., Marhold K. & Lihová J. 2010: *Cardamine*. – Pp. 464–484 in: *Flora of North America Editorial Committee* (ed.), *Flora of North America North of Mexico* 7. – New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Anastasiu P. & Negrean G. 2008: Plante străine noi în România. New alien plants to Romania. – *Analele Univ. Craiova, Agric. Montan. Cadastu* 38/B: 1–10.

Ardenghi N. M. G. & Mossini S. 2014: *Cardamine flexuosa* subsp. *debilis* O. E. Schulz. – P. 292 in: Raab-Straube E. von & Raus Th. (ed.): *Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae*, 3 [Notulae ad floram euro-mediterraneam pertinentes 32]. – *Willdenowia* 44: 287–299.

Banfi E. & Galasso G. (ed.) 2010: *La flora esotica lombarda*. – Milano: Museo di Storia Naturale di Milano.

Banfi E., Galasso G. & Soldano A. 2005: Notes on systematics and taxonomy for the Italian vascular flora 1. – *Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat. Mus. Civico Storia Nat. Milano* 146: 219–244.

Bayer C. & Kubitzki K. 2003: *Malvaceae*. – Pp. 225–311 in: Kubitzki K. & Bayer C. (ed.), *Families and genera of vascular plants* 5. – Berlin & New York: Springer.

Benedí C. 2000: *Chamaesyce* Gray. – Pp. 286–297 in: Castroviejo S., Aedo C., Benedí C., Laínz M., Muñoz Garmendia F., Nieto Feliner G. & Paiva J. (ed.), *Flora iberica. Plantas vasculares de la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares* 8. *Haloragaceae–Euphorbiaceae*. – Madrid: Real Jardín Botánico, CSIC.

Bergmeier E. 2007: *Chamaesyce nutans*. – P. 439 in: Greuter W. & Raus Th. (ed.), *Med-Checklist Notulae*, 26. – *Willdenowia* 37: 435–444.

Biel B. & Tan K. 2009: Contribution 22 *Chamaesyce nutans*. – P. 435 in: Vladimirov V., Dane F., Stevanović V. & Tan K.: New floristic records in the Balkans: 12. – *Phytol. Balcan.* 15: 431–452.

Bolòs O. & Vigo J. 1996: *Flora dels Països Catalans* 3. – Barcelona: Barcino.

Burger W. & Huft M. 1995: *Flora costaricensis*. Family 113 *Euphorbiaceae*. – *Fieldiana*, ser. 2, 36.

Cambessèdes J. 1827: *Enumeratio plantarum quas in insulis Balearibus collegit J. Cambessèdes*. – *Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris* 14: 173–335.

Carter S., Lobin W. & Radcliffe-Smith A. 1984: A collection of and notes on *Euphorbiaceae* from the Cape Verde Islands (*Dicotyledonae*). – *Senckenberg. Biol.* 64: 429–451.

Celesti-Grapow L., Pretto L., Brundu G., Carli E. & Blasi C. 2009: A thematic contribution to the National Biodiversity strategy. Plant invasion in Italy, an overview. – Roma: Palombi.

Celesti-Grapow L., Pretto F., Carli E. & Blasi C. (ed.) 2010: *Flora vascolare alloctona e invasiva delle regioni d'Italia*. – Roma: Università La Sapienza.

- Clayton W. D. 1989: *Melinis* Beauv. – Pp. 115–128 in: Launert E. & Pope G. (ed.), *Flora zambesiaca* **10**(3). – London: Flora Zambesiaca Managing Committee. – Published at: <http://apps.kew.org/efloras/search.do> [accessed 7 Jun 2013].
- Conti F., Abbate G., Alessandrini A. & Blasi C. (ed.) 2005: An annotated checklist of the Italian vascular flora. – Roma: Palombi.
- Conti F., Alessandrini A., Bacchetta G., Banfi E., Barberis G., Bartolucci F., Bernardo L., Bonacquisti S., Bouvet D., Bovio M., Brusa G., Del Guacchio E., Foggi B., Frattini S., Galasso G., Gallo L., Gangale C., Gottschlich G., Grünanger P., Gubellini L., Iiriti G., Lucarini D., Marchetti D., Moraldo B., Peruzzi L., Poldini L., Prosser F., Raffaelli M., Santangelo A., Scassellati E., Scortegagna S., Selvi F., Soldano A., Tinti D., Ubaldi D., Uzunov D. & Vidali M. 2007: Integrazioni alla Checklist della flora vascolare italiana. – *Nat. Vicentina* **10**: 5–74.
- Conti F. & Bartolucci F. 2012: Two new combinations in *Malva* (Malvaceae). – *Ann. Bot. Fenn.* **49**: 123–124.
- DAISIE 2008: European Invasive Alien Species Gateway. – Published at <http://www.europe-aliens.org/> [accessed 26 Nov 2014].
- Danin A. 2011a: *Portulacaceae*. – Pp. 131–134 in: Greuter W. & Raab-Straube E. von (ed.), *Euro+Med Notulae*, 5. – *Willdenowia* **41**: 129–138.
- Danin A. 2011b: Collections of microspecies of the *Portulaca oleracea* aggregate from Europe and the Mediterranean areas. – *Fl. Medit.* **21**: 305–307.
- Del Guacchio E. 2005: New data for the exotic flora of Campania. – *Quad. Bot. Amb. Appl.* **16**: 175–180.
- Escobar P., Schönswetter P., Fuertes Aguilar J., Nieto Feliner G. & Schneeweiss G. M. 2009: Five molecular markers reveal extensive morphological homoplasy and reticulate evolution in the *Malva* alliance (Malvaceae). – *Molec. Phylogen. Evol.* **50**: 226–239.
- Euro+Med 2006+ [continuously updated]: Euro+Med PlantBase – the information resource for Euro-Mediterranean plant diversity. – Published at <http://ww2.bgbm.org/EuroPlusMed> [accessed 19 Dec 2014].
- Everett D. 2013: The genus *Tulipa*. Tulips of the world. – Kew: Royal Botanic Gardens.
- Fischer M., Oswald K. & Adler W. 2008: Exkursionsflora für Österreich, Liechtenstein und Südtirol, ed. 3. – Linz: Biologiezentrum der Oberösterreichischen Landesmuseen.
- Fraga P., Mascaró C., Carreras D., García O., Pellicer X., Pons M., Seoane M. & Truyol M. 2004: Catàleg de la flora vascular de Menorca. – Maó: Institut Menorquí d'Estudis IME.
- Fraga P. & Rosselló J. A. 2011: *Polycarpon dunense* (Caryophyllaceae), a new psammophilous species from Minorca (Balearic islands). – *Flora Montiber.* **47**: 29–35.
- Gregor T. & Meierott L. 2013: Report 72 *Euphorbia hypericifolia* L. – P. 277 in: Vladimirov V., Dane F., Stevanović V. & Tan K., New floristic records in the Balkans: 22. – *Phytol. Balcan.* **19**: 267–303.
- Greuter W. 2008: *Dicotyledones (Compositae)*. – In: Greuter W. & Raab-Straube E. von (ed.), *Med-Checklist* **2**. – Palermo, Genève & Berlin: OPTIMA.
- Greuter W., Burdet H. M. & Long D. (ed.) 1986: *Med-Checklist* **3**. – Genève: Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève; Berlin: Sekretariat Med-Checklist, Botanischer Garten & Botanisches Museum Berlin-Dahlem.
- Greuter W. & Raab-Straube E. von (ed.) 2005: *Euro+Med Notulae*, 1. – *Willdenowia* **35**: 223–239.
- Haber R. M. & Semaan M. T. 2007: Two records from Lebanon: *Camaesyce nutans* (Lag.) Small (*Euphorbiaceae*) and *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertner (*Poaceae*). – *Turk. J. Bot.* **31**: 341–343.
- Hitchcock A. S. 1950: Manual of the grasses of the United States. Miscellaneous publication no. 200, revised by Agnes Chase. – Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office.
- Iamonico D. 2010a: *Amaranthus tamariscinus* Nutt. (*Amaranthaceae*): taxonomical notes on the species and its presence in Italy. – *Nat. Sloveniae* **12**: 25–33.
- Iamonico D. 2010b: *Malva subovata* subsp. *bicolor*, comb. & stat. nov. (*Malvaceae*). – *Ann. Bot. Fenn.* **47**: 312–314.
- Iamonico D. 2013: Notula 1997. *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* L. subsp. *polycarpoides* (Biv.) Iamonico stat. nov. (*Caryophyllaceae*). *Notulae nomenclaturali alla Checklist della flora italiana*: 15. – *Inform. Bot. Ital.* **45**: 105.
- Iamonico D. 2014: *Lavatera stenopetala* subsp. *plazzae* comb. et stat. nov. – *Pl. Ecol. Evol.* **147**: 293–298.
- Iamonico D. 2015: A new nomenclatural change in *Polycarpon* (Caryophyllaceae): *P. tetraphyllum* subsp. *sauvagei* comb. & stat. nov., an endemic taxon from Morocco. – *Phytotaxa* **197**: 225–226.
- Iamonico D. & Domina G. 2015: Nomenclatural notes on the *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* aggregate (Caryophyllaceae). – *Pl. Biosystems* (in press).
- Király G. 2000: Neue Ergebnisse der floristischen Forschung im westlichen Grenzgebiet Ungarns. – *Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Österreich* **137**: 235–254.
- Király G., Mesterházy A. & Bakan B. 2007: *Elodea nuttallii* (Planch.) H. St. John, *Myosotis laxa* Lehm. and *Pyrus austriaca* Kern., new for Slovenia, as well as other floristic records. – *Hladnikia* **20**: 11–15.
- Knees S. G. & Zantout N. 2011: *Melinis*. – P. 357 in: Cullen J., Knees S. G. & Cubey H. S. (ed.), *The European garden flora* **1**. – Cambridge: University Press.
- Kool A., Bengtson A. & Thulin M. 2007: Polyphyly of *Polycarpon* (Caryophyllaceae) inferred from DNA sequence data. – *Taxon* **56**: 775–782.
- Kurtto A., Sennikov A. N. & Lampinen R. (ed.) 2013: *Atlas florae europaeae* **16. Rosaceae** (*Cydonia* to *Prunus*, excl. *Sorbus*). – Helsinki: Committee for Map-

- ping the Flora of Europe & Societas Biologica Fennica Vanamo.
- Kurtto A., Weber H. E., Lampinen R. & Sennikov A. N. (ed.) 2010: Atlas florae europaeae **15**. *Rosaceae* (*Rubus*). – Helsinki: Committee for Mapping the Flora of Europe & Societas Biologica Fennica Vanamo.
- Lihová J., Marhold K., Kudoh H. & Koch M. A. 2006: Worldwide phylogeny and biogeography of *Cardamine flexuosa* (*Brassicaceae*) and its relatives. – *Amer. J. Bot.* **93**: 1206–1221.
- Marès P. & Vigineix G. 1880: Catalogue raisonné des plantes vasculaires des îles Baléares. – Paris: G. Masson.
- Marhold K. 2011+ [continuously updated]: *Caryophyllaceae*, *Clusiaceae*. – In: Euro+Med PlantBase – the information resource for Euro-Mediterranean plant diversity. – Published at <http://ww2.bgbm.org/EuroPlusMed> [accessed 7 Dec 2014].
- Mártonfi P. 2008: *Hypericum dubium* Leers – new data on taxonomy and biology. – *Folia Geobot.* **43**: 69–82.
- McNeill J., Barrie F. R., Buck W. R., Demoulin V., Greuter W., Hawksworth D. L., Herendeen P. S., Knapp S., Marhold K., Prado J., Prud'homme van Reine W. F., Smith G. F., Wiersema J. H. & Turland N. J. (ed.) 2012: International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Melbourne Code) adopted by the Eighteenth International Botanical Congress Melbourne, Australia, July 2011. – *Regnum Veg.* **154**.
- Molero J. & Montserrat J. M. 2006: Adiciones y enmiendas nomenclaturales en el género *Malva* L. (*Malvaceae*). – *Lagascalia* **26**: 153–155.
- Molero J. & Montserrat J. M. 2007: A new species of *Lavatera* sect. *Olbia* (Medik.) DC. (*Malvaceae*) from north-east Morocco. – *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* **153**: 445–454.
- Mosyakin S. L. & Robertson K. R. 1996: New infrageneric taxa and combinations in *Amaranthus* (*Amaranthaceae*). – *Ann. Bot. Fenn.* **33**: 275–281.
- Mosyakin S. L. & Robertson K. R. 2003: *Amaranthus* L. – Pp. 410–435 in: Flora of North America Editorial Committee (ed.), Flora of North America North of Mexico **4**. – New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- NOBANIS 2013: European Network on Invasive Alien Species. – Published at <http://www.nobanis.org/> [accessed 15 Jan 2015].
- Ortiz-Díaz J. J. & Culham A. 2000: Phylogenetic relationships of the genus *Sporobolus* (*Poaceae*: *Eragrostideae*) based on nuclear ribosomal DNA ITS sequences. – Pp. 184–188 in: Jacobs S. W. L. & Everett J. (ed.), Grasses: systematics and evolution. – Collingwood: CSIRO Publishing.
- Otto R. & Verloove F. 2015: New xenophytes from La Palma (Canary Islands, Spain), with emphasis on naturalized and (potentially) invasive species. – *Collect. Bot.* (Barcelona) (in press).
- Pahlevani A. H. & Riina R. 2011: A synopsis of *Euphorbia* subgen. *Chamaesyce* (*Euphorbiaceae*) in Iran. – *Ann. Bot. Fenn.* **48**: 304–316.
- Parolly G. & Eren Ö. 2007: Contributions to the flora of Turkey. – *Willdenowia* **37**: 243–271.
- Peruzzi L., Conti F. & Bartolucci F. 2014: An inventory of vascular plants endemic to Italy. – *Phytotaxa* **168**: 1–75.
- Peterson P. M., Columbus J. T. & Pennington S. J. 2007: Classification and biogeography of New World grasses: *Chloridoideae*. – *Aliso* **23**: 580–594.
- Pobedimova E. G. 1952: *Asclepiadaceae* Lindl. – Pp. 663–718 in: Shishkin B. K. & Bobrov E. G. (ed.), Flora URSS **18**. – Moskva & Leningrad: Akademii Nauk SSSR.
- Raab-Straube E. von & Raus Th. (ed.) 2014: Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, 3 [Notulae ad floram euro-mediterraneam pertinentes 31]. – *Willdenowia* **44**: 287–299.
- Ray M. F. 1995: Systematics of *Lavatera* and *Malva* (*Malvaceae*, *Malveae*): a new perspective. – *Pl. Syst. Evol.* **198**: 29–53.
- Rešetnik I., Liber Z., Satovic Z., Cigić P. & Nikolić T. 2007: Molecular phylogeny and systematics of the *Lilium carniolicum* group (*Liliaceae*) based on nuclear ITS sequences. – *Pl. Syst. Evol.* **265**: 45–58.
- Rjabinina Z. N. & Knjazev M. S. 2009: Opredelitel' sosudistyh rastenij Orenburgskoj oblasti. – Moskva: Tovariščestvo naučnyh izdanij KMK.
- Santos-Guerra A., Reyes-Betancort J. A., Padrón-Mederos M. A. & Mesa-Coello R. 2013: Plantas poco o nada conocidas de la flora vascular silvestre de las Islas Canarias. – *Bot. Complut.* **37**: 99–108.
- Simon B. K., Clayton W. D., Harman K. T., Healy D. & Alfonso Y. 2011: GrassWorld. – Published at <http://grassworld.myspecies.info/> [accessed 10 Nov 2014].
- Talavera S. 1990: *Silene* L. – Pp. 313–406 in: Castroviejo S., Laínz M., López González G., Montserrat P., Muñoz Garmendia F., Paiva J. & Villar L. (ed.), Flora iberica. Plantas vasculares de la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares **2**. *Platanaceae–Plumbaginaceae* (partim). – Madrid: Real Jardín Botánico, CSIC.
- Tate J. A., Fuertes Aguilar J., Wagstaff S. J., La Duke J. C., Slotta T. A. B. & Simpson B. B. 2005: Phylogenetic relationships within the tribe *Malveae* (*Malvaceae*, subfamily *Malvoideae*) as inferred from ITS sequence data. – *Amer. J. Bot.* **92**: 584–602.
- Terpó A. 1960: Magyarország vadkörtéi (*Pyri* Hungariae). – *Kert. Szőlész. Főisk. Évk.* **11**: 1–258.
- Tison J.-M. & de Foucault B. 2014: Flora gallica. Flore de France. – Mèze: Biotope.
- Valdés B. 2011: *Malvaceae*. – Pp. 318–319 in: Greuter W. & Raus Th. (ed.), Med-Checklist Notulae, 30. – *Willdenowia* **41**: 311–328.
- Valdés B. 2012: *Myosotis* L. – Pp. 490–527 in: Castroviejo S. (ed.), Flora iberica. Plantas vasculares de

- la Península Ibérica e Islas Baleares **11**. *Gentianaceae–Boraginaceae*. – Madrid: Real Jardín Botánico, CSIC.
- Valdés B. & Scholz H. 2009: *Poaceae* (pro parte majore). – In: Euro+Med PlantBase – the information resource for Euro-Mediterranean plant diversity. – Published at <http://ww2.bgbm.org/euroPlusmed/> [accessed 8 Nov 2014, 19 Dec 2014].
- Vasjukov V. M., Ivanova A. V. & Senator S. A. 2014: On the flora of Great Basin Kinel (Samara region) – Pp. 43–47 in: Senator S. A., Saksonov S. V. & Rozenberg G. S. (ed.), Ecology and geography of plants and communities of the middle Volga. – Togliatti: Casandra.
- Velenovský J. 1900: Siebenter Nachtrag zur Flora von Bulgarien. – Sitzungsber. Königl. Böhm. Ges. Wiss. Prag, Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. **1899(40)**: 1–8.
- Velenovský J. 1922: Reliquiae Mrkvičkanae. – Pragae: Fr. Řivnáč.
- Verloove F. 2002: Ingeburgerde plantensoorten in Vlaanderen. – Brussel: Instituut voor Natuurbehoud [Mededeling van het Instituut voor Natuurbehoud **20**].
- Verloove F. 2005: New records of interesting xenophytes in Spain. – Lazaroa **26**: 141–148.
- Verloove F. & Sánchez Gullón E. 2008: New records of interesting xenophytes in the Iberian Peninsula. – Acta Bot. Malac. **33**: 147–167.
- Vladimirov V. & Petrova A. 2009: *Senecio inaequidens* (Asteraceae): a new alien species for the Bulgarian flora. – Phytol. Balcan. **15**: 373–375.
- Weber H. E. 1995: *Rubus* L. – Pp. 284–595 in: Hegi G. (ed.), Illustrierte Flora von Mitteleuropa, ed. 3, **4/2A**. *Spermatophyta: Angiospermae: Dicotyledones 2(2)*. – Berlin etc.: Blackwell.
- Yang Y. & Berry P. E. 2011: Phylogenetics of the *Chamaesyce* clade (*Euphorbia*, *Euphorbiaceae*): Reticulate evolution and long-distance dispersal in a prominent C4 lineage. – Amer. J. Bot. **98**: 1486–1503.
- Zahn K. H. 1906: Hieracien der Schweiz. – Neue Denkschr. Allg. Schweiz. Ges. Gesamten Naturwiss. **40**: 163–728.
- Zahn K. H. 1921: *Hieracium*. Sect. VII *Vulgata* (Fortsetzung und Schluss) bis Sect. X. *Pannosa* (Anfang). – In: Engler A. (ed.), Das Pflanzenreich **76**. – Leipzig: Engelmann.
- Zahn K. H. 1930–1935: *Hieracium* 2. – In: Ascherson P. F. A. & Graebner K. O. P. P. (ed.), Synopsis der mitteleuropäischen Flora **12(2)**. – Leipzig: Borntraeger.