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Notulae ad floram euro-mediterraneam pertinentes No. 32

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Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, 3

Abstract

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This is the third of a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to both the Med-Checklist and the Euro+Med (or Sisyphus) projects are presented. This instalment deals with the families *Isoetaceae*; *Amaranthaceae*, *Callitrichaceae*, *Campanulaceae*, *Caryophyllaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae*, *Crassulaceae*, *Cruciferae*, *Geraniaceae*, *Leguminosae*, *Onagraceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Resedaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Salicaceae*, *Scrophulariaceae* s.l. (incl. *Orobanchaceae* p.p., *Plantaginaceae* p.p. and *Veronicaceae*), *Tamaricaceae*; *Cyperaceae*, *Gramineae*, *Liliaceae* s.l. (incl. *Hyacinthaceae*) and *Orchidaceae.* It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations for taxa in *Alternanthera*, *Bellardia*, *Bromopsis*, *Callitriche*, *Cardamine*, *Carex*, *Cotula*, *Draba*, *Dysphania*, *Echinops*, *Epilobium*, *Epipactis*, *Genista*, *Geranium*, *Kickxia*, *Lathyrus*, *Legousia*, *Lupinus*, *Mcneillia*, *Noccaea*, *Oligomeris*, *Persicaria*, *Pilosella*, *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus*, *Salix*, *Scrophularia*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, *Suaeda* and *Tamarix*, and the validation of names in *Bellardia*, *Campanula*, *Draba*, *Isoetes*, *Mcneillia*, *Noccaea*, *Ornithogalum*, *Persicaria*, *Pilosella* and *Sempervivum.*

Additional key words: Europe, Mediterranean, 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+). As of 31 May 2014, Euro+Med PlantBase provides access to 187 families, corresponding to approximately 92 % of the Euro-Mediterranean flora of vascular plants, with Gymnosperms being the most recent addition. For the previous instalment of the Euro+Med-Checklist Notulae, see Raab-Straube & Raus (2013).

The following have contributed entries to the present instalment: N. M. G. Ardenghi, F. Bartolucci, E. Bergmeier, F. Conti, A. Danin, M. Dzhus, L. Gallo, G. Gottschlich, W. Greuter, D. Iamonico, R. Jahn, P. Jiménez-Mejías, H. Kalheber, P. Lassen, P. Medagli, A. Molnár, S. Mossini, T. Nagy, S. Orsenigo, Th. Raus, G. E. Rodríguez-Palacios, I. Sánchez-del Pino, A. P. Seregin, A. Strid, A. P. Sukhorukov, A. Takács, A. Troia and R. P. Wagensommer.

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Isoetaceae

Isoetes L. – As demonstrated by Troia & Greuter (2014), the name *Isoetes longissima* Bory is correct for the spe-

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cies known under its junior synonym *I. velata* A. Braun. The following new combinations are needed for the *Isoetes* treatment in Euro+Med Plantbase (Christenhusz & Raab-Straube 2013+).

Isoetes longissima subsp. ***adspersa*** (A. Braun) Troia & Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Isoetes adspersa* A. Braun in Bory & Durieu, Expl. Sci. Algérie, Atlas: t. 37, f. 3. 1849 ≡ *Isoetes velata* subsp. *adspersa* (A. Braun) Batt. & Trab., Fl. Algérie Tunisie: 407. 1905.

Isoetes longissima subsp. ***intermedia*** (Trab.) Troia & Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Isoetes velata* [unranked] *intermedia* Trab. in Battandier & Trabut, Fl. Algérie Tunisie: 407. 1905 ≡ *Isoetes velata* subsp. *intermedia* (Trab.) Maire & Weiller in Maire, Fl. Afrique N. 1: 89. 1952.

Isoetes longissima subsp. ***perralderiana*** (Milde) Troia & Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Isoetes perralderiana* Durieu & Letourn. ex Milde, Fil. Eur.: 282. 1867 ≡ *Isoetes velata* subsp. *perralderiana* (Milde) Batt. & Trab., Fl. Algérie Tunisie: 407. 1905 ≡ *Isoetes velata* var. *perralderiana* (Milde) N. Pfeiff. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 9: 121. 1922.

Isoetes longissima subsp. ***tenuissima*** (Boreau) Troia & Greuter, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Isoetes tenuissima* Boreau in Bull. Soc. Industr. Angers 21: 269. 1851 ≡ *Isoetes velata* subsp. *tenuissima* (Boreau) O. Bolós & Vigo in Butl. Inst. Catalana Hist. Nat., Secc. Bot. 38: 64. 1974. – For the year of publication of the basionym, see Stafleu & Mennega (1993: 334, No. 22.122) and Tela Botanica (2000+).

A. Troia & W. Greuter

Amaranthaceae

Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.
– **It:** see following entry.

Alternanthera tenella Colla
A **It:** Italy, Toscana: Firenze, Oct & Nov 1909, *Fiori* (FI, sub *Alternanthera nodiflora* R. Br.). – *A. tenella* is a species native to North America, Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America (Clemants 2003), having invaded some tropical regions of the Old World (Robertson 1981; Eliasson 1987). In Europe it is currently known as an adventive alien in Belgium (Verloove 2006). No previous Italian records are found in relevant standard sources (from Bertoloni 1854 to Celesti-Grapow & al. 2010). The cited specimen was recently revised by Iamonico (2011) and determined as *A. sessilis*, supposedly representing the first Italian record of that species. However, a reassessment of the exsiccatum revealed an incorrect identification. *Alternanthera tenella* differs from *A. sessilis* chiefly by having flowers with three stamens and utricles (fruits) expanding from the perianth, whereas *A. sessilis* has flowers with five stamens and utricles not protruding from the perianth (Mears 1977; Eliasson 1987). Since no recent gathering of the species from Italy is known, the specimen cited here represents an ephemeral introduction. *Alternanthera sessilis* is to be excluded from the flora of Italy.

D. Iamonico & I. Sánchez-del Pino

Callitrichaceae (*Plantaginaceae* s.l.)

Callitriche deflexa A. Braun
N **Az(P):** Portugal, Açores: Pico, São Roque do Pico, 38°31'50"N, 28°19'10"W, 10 m, playing ground near pool, fine pebbles, 12 Apr 2013, *Seregin & Seregina Af-372* (MW). – Introduced (naturalized), not previously given for Pico. A rapidly spreading minute alien of flagstone cracks and volcanic hedgerows apparently common throughout the shores of Pico. Whereas this plant is known as naturalized from Faial, São Jorge, Terceira, São Miguel and Santa Maria, there are still no records from a few other islands of the Açores such as Corvo, Flores, and Graciosa (Borges & al. 2010). A. P. Seregin

Campanulaceae

Campanula sect. ***Symphyandra*** (A. DC.) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Symphyandra* A. DC., Monogr. Campan.: 365. 1830 ≡ *Symphyandra* [unranked] *Melanocalyx* Endl., Gen. Pl.: 518. 1838 ≡ *Symphyandra* sect. *Anotocalix* A. DC. in Candolle, Prodr. 7: 494. 1839. – Type (Fedorov 1957: 332): *Campanula cretica* (A. DC.) D. Dietr. (*Symphyandra cretica* A. DC.).

Campanula sect. ***Otocalyx*** (A. DC.) Raus, **comb. in stat. nov.** ≡ *Symphyandra* sect. *Otocalyx* A. DC. in Candolle, Prodr. 7: 494. 1839 ≡ *Symphyandra* [unranked] *Sericodon* Endl., Gen. Pl.: 518. 1838. – Type (Fedorov 1957: 336): *Campanula pendula* M. Bieb. (*Symphyandra pendula* (M. Bieb.) A. DC.).

Campanula subsect. ***Otocalyx*** (A. DC.) Victorov in Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 34: 21. 2002.

Campanula subsect. ***Osseticae*** Kharadze & Serdyuk. in Zametki Sist. Geogr. Rast. 30: 36. 1973. – Type: *Campanula ossetica* M. Bieb. (*Symphyandra ossetica* (M. Bieb.) A. DC.).

Campanula subsect. ***Parageranion*** (Fed.) Raus, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Symphyandra* sect. *Parageranion* Fed., Fl. URSS 24: 468. 1957. – Type: *Campanula zangezura* (Lipsky) Kolak. & Serdyuk. (*Symphyandra zangezura* Lipsky).

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Campanula subsect. ***Petrocodonia*** (Fed.) Victorov in Novosti Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 34: 212. 2002 ≡ *Symphyandra* sect. *Petrocodonia* Fed., Fl. URSS 24: 468. 1957 ≡ *Campanula* sect. *Petrocodonia* (Fed.) Oganesian in Candollea 50: 293. 1995. – Type: *Campanula lezgina* (Lipsky) Kolak. & Serdyuk. (*Symphyandra lezgina* F. N. Alex. ex Lipsky).

Campanula subsect. ***Symphyandriformes*** (Fomin) Fed., Fl. URSS 24: 238. 1957 ≡ *Campanula* ser. *Symphyandriformes* Fomin, Fl. Cauc. Crit. 4(6): 73. 1905 ≡ *Campanula* sect. *Symphyandriformes* (Fomin) Kharadze in Zametki Sist. Geogr. Rast. 15: 17. 1949. – Type (Fedorov 1957: 239): *Campanula kolenatiana* C. A. Mey.

Differences between *Symphyandra* A. DC. and *Campanula* L. (i.e., in short, the anthers basally connate or not) break down if Caucasian material is included in the taxonomic analysis (see Fedorov 1957; Oganesian 1995; Victorov 2002). The preservation of *Symphyandra* as a genus seems artificial (Eddie & al. 2003), resulting from conservative tradition, and inclusion in *Campanula* is considered to be appropriate (Boissier 1975: 888; Damboldt 1976: 49; Greuter 1981: 40). A subgeneric concept for *Symphyandra* in *Campanula* as suggested by Damboldt (l.c.) seems overrated; sectional rank is more appropriate. An infrageneric allocation in *Campanula* for the Aegean representatives of *Symphyandra*, including its type, is hitherto wanting and requires the combination proposed above. The non-Mediterranean, chiefly Caucasian taxa previously subsumed under *Symphyandra* were pooled by Victorov (2002) in *C.* sect. *Symphyandriformes* (with *C.* subsect. *Osseticae*, *C.* subsect. *Otocalyx*, *C.* subsect. *Petrocodonia* and *C.* subsect. *Symphyandriformes*). However, a section so defined must, for reasons of priority, bear the name *C.* sect. *Otocalyx*. In the taxonomic concept of Victorov (2002), which awaits future corroboration by molecular data, *C.* subsect. *Otocalyx* consists of *C. pendula* (type of the section), *C. armena* Steven and *C. zangezura* (Lipsky) Kolak. & Serdyuk. The latter differs sharply from the other species in its palmatipartite, pentagonal leaves and nearly rotate corolla (see Fedorov 1957: 340) and deserves to be placed in a subsection of its own. Nomenclatural advice by Werner Greuter, Berlin & Palermo, is gratefully acknowledged. Th. Raus

Campanula boreosporadum Raus, **nom. nov.** ≡ *Symphyandra sporadum* Halácsy in Oesterr. Bot. Z. 45: 461. 1895 [non *Campanula sporadum* Feer in J. Bot. 28: 268. 1890] ≡ *Campanula samothracica* subsp. *sporadum* (Halácsy) Greuter & Burdet in Willdenowia 11: 40. 1981. – For this one out of three schizoendemic Aegean species of *Symphyandra* A. DC. (see Phitos 1966) a validly published name at specific rank in *Campanula* is wanting. The taxon is confined to the Northern Sporades (Alonnisos, Gioura, Kira Panagia, Piperi, Skopelos), hence the epithet. The other two species, *C. cretica* (A. DC.) D. Dietr. (≡ *Symphyandra cretica* A. DC.) and *C. samothracica* (Degen) Greuter & Burdet (≡ *S. samothracica* (Degen) Halácsy), are endemic to Kriti and Samothraki, respectively. *Campanula sporadum* Feer, described from Rodos and conspecific with *C. hagielia* Boiss., prevents *S. sporadum* from serving as the basionym for the combination in *Campanula* requested here. Th. Raus

Legousia scabra (Lowe) Gamisans

\+ **AE(G):** Greece, East Aegean Islands, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia of Kos: island of Kos, E coast N of Hotel Imperial Kos, 36°53'01"N, 27°20'41"E, 5 m, 1 May 2013, *Kalheber* (B, herb. Kalheber); ibid., 36°52'56"N, 27°20'46"E, 3 m, 1 May 2013, *Kalheber* (B, herb. Kalheber). – Not previously recorded from the East Aegean Islands: in Greece hitherto known only from the island of Thasos (Meikle 1985: 1055; Dimopoulos & al. 2013). Specific rank for this taxon is corroborated by Sales & Hedge (2001: 137). H. Kalheber

Caryophyllaceae

Mcneillia graminifolia subsp. ***hungarica*** (Jáv.) F. Conti & Bartolucci, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Minuartia graminifolia* subsp. *hungarica* Jáv., Sched. Fl. Hung. Exsicc. 2: 22. 1914.

A recent molecular phylogeny (Dillenberger & Kadereit 2014) indicates that *Minuartia* L. is highly polyphyletic; a revised circumscription of the genus was proposed and the new genera *Mcneillia* Dillenb. & Kadereit, *Minuartiella* Dillenb. & Kadereit and *Pseudocherleria* Dillenb. & Kadereit were described. In agreement with the taxonomic treatment of *Minuartia graminifolia* (Ard.) Jáv. suggested by Conti (2003) and considering the new combination *Mcneillia graminifolia* subsp. *rosanoi* (Ten.) F. Conti & al. recently proposed by Bartolucci & al. (2014), one more combination is necessary in *Mcneillia graminifolia* (Ard.) Dillenb. & Kadereit.

F. Bartolucci & F. Conti

Chenopodiaceae

Dysphania multifida (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants

A **Cr:** Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Temenos: Iraklio, the new port, pebbly-loamy earth deposit, 31 Mar 2010, *Bergmeier obs.* – The entry for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 84), which implies that this taxon is permanently established there, is the first record from Kriti and is solely based on the cited observation. However, the regional status of this rapidly spreading ruderal xenophyte, whether casual as actually observed or established in the area, is yet to be allocated.

E. Bergmeier

Suaeda pannonica (Beck) Graebn.

N **By, Rf(C):** Belarus, Minsk province: Soligorsk district,

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2 km SE of Bryantchytzy village, 52°52'07"N, 27°33'49"E, slags near salt mine called Kaliy-3, Sep 2009, *Dzhus 1575* (LE, MW, MSKU); Russia, Ryazan province: Ryazan city, Stroitel village towards Petkino village, 54°52'06", 39°79'25"E, on sand, Sep 2011, *Palkina* (MW, as *Suaeda prostrata* Pall.). – New to Belarus and Russia, and the first records of this species as an alien in E Europe. The cited collections are from raw alkaline or disturbed sand habitats and produce seeds with well-developed embryos. The natural range of *Suaeda pannonica* is confined to C and SE Europe. Out of all characters used by Freitag & al. (1996) to separate the closely related taxa *S. pannonica* and *S. prostrata* in *Suaeda* subg. *Brezia* (Moq.) Freitag & Schütze, only two are important, namely the unequal dorsal perianth appendages in the fruiting stage, and the larger diameter (1.1–1.4 mm) of the dark seeds. A new difference relates to the seed margin, which tends to be clearly keeled in *S. prostrata* rather than rounded as in *S. pannonica*.

A. P. Sukhorukov & M. Dzhus

Compositae

Cotula australis (Spreng.) Hook. f.

N **Az(P):** Portugal, Açores: Pico, Madalena, town centre, 38°32'00"N, 28°31'45"W, 20 m, in lawn of playing ground, 13 Apr 2013, *Seregin & Seregina Af-391* (MW). – Introduced (naturalized), not previously given for Pico. In the Açores it was so far only known from São Miguel (Borges & al. 2010) and is probably more widespread throughout the archipelago.

A. P. Seregin

Echinops spinosissimus subsp. ***neumayeri*** (Vis.) Kožuharov – Fig. 1.

+ **It:** Italy, Puglia: Salento, between the municipalities of Otranto and Santa Cesarea Terme, Porto Badisco, locality called La Fraula, 40°04'18"N, 18°28'53"E, 60 m, on rubble (calcareous sandstone) near the coast, 31 Jul 2012, *Wagensommer & Medagli* (FI). – *Echinops spinosissimus* Turra is distributed with several subspecies in the E Mediterranean area, in N Africa and in the Irano-Turanian and Saharo-Sindian regions of SW Asia (Heller & Heyn 1993). In Europe it occurs in Greece, Albania, Croatia and Italy (Kožuharov 1976; Greuter 2006+). In Italy the species is known only in two regions, viz. Puglia and Sicily (Conti & al. 2005), with subsp. *spinosissimus* occurring in NE Sicily and subsp. *spinosus* Greuter (*Echinops spinosus* auct. non L.) occurring on the island of Lampedusa off Sicily (Kožuharov 1976; Pignatti 1982). In Puglia the species was first recorded at Salento by Bianco (1976) and new sites in the same area were indicated by Bianco & Medagli (1985), but the subspecies was not identified. We recollected the species in Porto Badisco, where it occurs as several dozen individuals, and can attribute the Apulian population to subsp. *neumayeri*, which is a European endemic new to the Italian flora and already known from Albania and Croatia (Kožuharov 1976; Greuter 2006+) and recently reported from NW Greece not far from the Albanian border (Sánchez-Jiménez & al. 2012). It is interesting to note that this subspecies occurs in SE Italy exactly where the distance between Italy and Albania is least. This fact lets us suppose that the Italian population is autochthonous even if it is surprising that such a noticeable, tall taxon was not recorded from Puglia before 1976.



Fig. 1. *Echinops spinosissimus* subsp. *neumayeri* – part of flowering plant. – Italy, Puglia, Porto Badisco, place called La Fraula, 31 Jul 2012. – Photograph by R. P. Wagensommer.

R. P. Wagensommer & P. Medagli

Pilosella acutifolia subsp. ***deggenavica*** (Gerstl. & Zahn) Gottschl., **comb. nov.** ≡ *Hieracium brachiatum* subsp. *deggenavicum* Gerstl. & Zahn in Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 12(1): 384. 1929 ≡ *Pilosella brachiata* subsp. *deggenavica* (Gerstl. & Zahn) Schuhw. in Ber. Bayer. Bot. Ges. 83: 198. 2013.

Pilosella acutifolia subsp. *deggenavica* is a stabilized hybrid taxon that inhabits an area in E Bavaria (see map in Schuhwerk & al. 2013). Unfortunately, the latter authors did not consider the reasons given by Gottschlich (2010) for changing the species name from *P. brachiata* F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip. to *P. acutifolia* (Vill.) Arv.-Touv., which applies also to the following entry.

G. Gottschlich

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Pilosella acutifolia subsp. ***villarsii*** (F. W. Schultz) Gottschl., **comb. nov**. ≡ *Hieracium villarsii* F. W. Schultz in Flora 44: 35. 1861 ≡ *Pilosella villarsii* (F. W. Schultz) F. W. Schultz & Sch. Bip. in Flora 45: 424. 1862 ≡ *Hieracium brachiatum* subsp. *villarsii* (F. W. Schultz) Nägeli & Peter, Hierac. Mitt.-Eur. 1: 616. 1885.

The designations "*Pilosella brachiata* subsp. *villarsii"* attempted as a new combination by Soják (1972) and later by Schuhwerk (2013) were not validly published, respectively. Both authors did not cite the basionym *Hieracium villarsii* (Schultz 1861); instead Schuhwerk (2013: 199) cited the later *P. villarsii* (Schultz & Schultz-Bipontinus 1862) and Soják (1972: 54) cited the even later homotypic combination *H. brachiatum* subsp. *villarsii* (Nägeli & Peter 1885). Since the latter authors explicitely referred to the actual basionym, *H. villarsii*, Art. 41.8(a) of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (McNeill & al. 2012) does not allow Soják's name to be validly published. G. Gottschlich

Pilosella euchaetiiformis (Zahn) Gottschl., **comb. nov.** ≡ *Hieracium euchaetiiforme* Zahn in Allg. Bot. Z. Syst. 5: 118. 1899 ≡ *Hieracium adriaticum* subsp. *euchaetiiforme* (Zahn) Zahn in Engler, Pflanzenreich 82: 1515. 1923 = *Hieracium glaucisetigerum* (Zahn) Zahn in Hegi, Ill. Fl. Mitt.-Eur. 6: 1238. 1929.

In the Med-Checklist account of *Pilosella* Vaill. (Bräutigam & Greuter 2008: 609), *Hieracium euchaetiiforme* Zahn is sunk into synonymy of *P. heterodoxa* (Tausch) Soják. However, the latter species shows some introgression from *P. officinarum* Vaill., which is not at all the case in *P. euchaetiiformis*. That is why the two taxa should be separated at species level. G. Gottschlich

Pilosella hybrida subsp. ***calophyton*** (Peter) Gottschl., **comb. nov.** ≡ *Hieracium calophyton* Peter in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 5: 480. 1884 ≡ *Hieracium hybridum* subsp. *calophyton* (Peter) Nägeli & Peter, Hierac. Mitt.-Eur. 1: 423. 1885.
+ **Ge:** A local taxon from Bayern. It will be accepted in the forthcoming floristic checklist of Bayern. G. Gottschlich

Pilosella leptophyton subsp. ***polyanthemoides*** (Zahn) Gottschl., **comb. nov.** ≡ *Hieracium leptophyton* subsp. *polyanthemoides* Zahn in Allg. Bot. Z. Syst. 5: 91. 1899.
+ **Ge:** A stabilized hybrid taxon with a wide distribution in S Germany, in particular in Rheinland-Pfalz. G. Gottschlich

Crassulaceae

Sedum rupestre L.
? **He:** see following entry.

Sedum thartii L. P. Hébert (≡ *S. montanum* subsp. *orientale* 't Hart ≡ *S. pseudorupestre* Gallo = *S. rupestre* subsp. *erectum* 't Hart = *S. pseudomontanum* Holub)
+ **Ga, He**: France, Bas-Rhin: Sables secs a Haguenau, 25 Jul 1844, *Billot* (TO, as *Sedum reflexum*); ibid., Jura: Brenad, 2 Aug 1931, *Briquet* (G, as *Sedum* indet.); ibid., Ain: Ruffieu, Aug 1884, [no collector] (G, as *S. rupestre*). Switzerland, Basel: pres de Bâle, [no date], *Munch* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid., Neuenburg/Neuchâtel: Gerölkuppe des Chaumont, 5 Aug 1965, *Lauber* (G, as *S. rupestre*); ibid.: pelouses rocailleuses au dessus de Neuchâtel, Jul [no year], *Godet* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid.: Neuchâtel, lieux pierreux, bords de bois, Jul–Aug [no year or collector] (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid., Bern: specimina spontanea ex rupibus Wyssenburg [Weissenburg], Jul 1792, *Haller f.* (G, as *S. rupestre*); ibid., Vaud: rocailles au Pesset pres Gimel, 19 Aug 1877, [no collector] (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid.: Aubonne, terre gravelleuse, 26 Jun 1822, *Schoendoerffer* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid., Genève: coteau pierreux a Peney [Satigny], Jul [no year], *Magavand* (G, as *S. anopetalum*); ibid.: Peney, coteaux secs graveleux pres du Rhone, [no date], *Paiche* (G, as *S. rupestre*); ibid.: lieux secs et pierreux à Aire, 19 Jul 1888, *Ayasse* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid.: Choulex, 15 Jul 1848, *Mercier* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid.: Genève, mur de vigne, *Malval*, 30 Aug 1916, [no collector] (G, as *S. rupestre*); ibid.: Bonele du Rhone, 16 Jul 1944, [no collector] (G, as *S. rupestre*); ibid., Valais: alpes Valais, Salgesch, 7 Sep 1853, *Daenen* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid.: Branson [Fully], [no date], *Cavin* (G, as *S. reflexum*); ibid.: rochers au dessus de Sembrancher, 7 Sep 1896, *Chenevard* (G, as *S. rupestre*); ibid.: Sion, [no date], *Cavin* (G, as *S. reflexum*). – While *Sedum thartii* was previously doubted to occur in France (Gallo 2009), three French specimens from close to the German and Swiss borders are listed here. *Sedum thartii* was also found by the author in 2013 in the Massif Central between Ales and Florac (*GL 7422*), but is probably only naturalized there. The distribution data of *S. rupestre* subsp. *erectum* (= *S. thartii*) from the French Alps (Hart & Bleij 2003) refer to *S. montanum* Songeon & E. P. Perrier (Gallo & Bracchi 2005; Gallo 2012). *Sedum thartii* was supposed to occur also in Switzerland but was not substantiated by herbarium vouchers (Gallo 2009). A selected list of specimens from seven Swiss cantons, detected at G, is therefore presented here. *Sedum thartii* is frequent in rocky and gravelly places of the plain in the southwestern part of Switzerland, in particular in Genéve, Vaud and Valais. In contrast, the presence of *S. rupestre* in Switzerland as given by Aeschimann & Burdet (1994: 179), Lippert (1995: 120) and Tutin & al. (1993: 432) requires confirmation. L. Gallo

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Sempervivum globiferum subsp. ***pseudohirtum*** (Leute) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Diopogon arenarius* subsp. *pseudohirtus* Leute in Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 105–106: 186. 1966 ≡ *Jovibarba arenaria* subsp. *pseudohirta* (Leute) Holub in Folia Geobot. Phytotax. 2: 422. 1967 ≡ *Jovibarba globifera* subsp. *pseudohirta* (Leute) Letz in Thaiszia 8: 15. 1998.

The inclusion of *Jovibarba* (DC.) Opiz in *Sempervivum* L. on morphological, karyological, molecular and biogeographical evidence is advocated by Hart & Bleij (1999) and Hart & al. (2003: 333), following Candolle (1828: 413), and is accepted in various basic floras and checklists (Strid & Tan 2002, Buttler & Hand 2008, Dimopoulos & al. 2013). A validly published name in *Sempervivum* sect. *Jovibarba* DC. is wanting for the subspecies of *S. globiferum* L. with long-ciliate stem and rosette leaves, which is confined to the SC Alps of S and E Tyrol (see Fischer & al. 2008: 405, under *J. globifera* s.l.). Th. Raus

Sempervivum montanum subsp. ***burnatii*** Hayek

\+ **He:** Switzerland, Ticino: Val Bedretto, 28 Jul 1875, *Schneider* (G, as *Sempervivum montanum*); ibid.: Naderanertal [Val Bedretto], 28 Jun 1955, *Keller* (G, as *S. montanum*). – No previous records of this subspecies from Switzerland had been traced by Marhold (2011+) in relevant basic sources. L. Gallo

Cruciferae

Cardamine flexuosa subsp. ***debilis*** O. E. Schulz

N **It:** Italy, Toscana, Province of Firenze: Firenze, W side of Piazza di Santa Maria Novella, 43°46'25"N, 11°14'57"E, 54 m, public flowerbed of cultivated roses, with *Ochlopoa annua* (L.) H. Scholz, *Senecio vulgaris* L. and *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill, 9 Dec 2013, *Ardenghi & Mossini* (MSNM); ibid., Lombardia, Province of Pavia: Pavia, Piazzale della Stazione, 45°11'18"N, 09°08'41"E, 75 m, public flowerbed of cultivated roses, with *Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides* Lam., *O. annua* and *Stellaria* sp., 11 Dec 2013, *Ardenghi* (MSNM); ibid., Province of Milano: Milano, Piazza San Babila, 45°27'59"N, 09°11'50"E, 132 m, public flowerbed, with *Euphorbia peplus* L., *Stellaria* sp. and *Veronica persica* Poir., 14 Dec 2013, *Ardenghi & Mossini* (MSNM); ibid.: Milano, Via Guglielmo Marconi, intersection with Via Dogana, 45°27'47"N, 09°11'24"E, 131 m, sidewalk, 14 Dec 2013, *Ardenghi & Mossini* (MSNM). – Native to SE Asia, *Cardamine flexuosa* subsp. *debilis* has been recently recorded as an alien in North America (Lihová & al. 2006; Al-Shehbaz & al. 2010: 474), Tenerife (Verloove & Reyes-Betancort 2010: 66), mainland Spain (Verloove & Gullón 2012: 9; Crespo & al. 2013: 120–121) and Sardinia (Lazzeri & al. 2013: 46). This taxon, which according to Lihová & al. (2006) and Al-Shehbaz & al. (2010: 474) should be recognized at specific rank, is morphologically separated from *C. flexuosa* subsp. *flexuosa* by the distinctly trilobed leaflets and the subglabrous stems (Verloove & Gullón 2012: 9). Additional useful traits, examined on our specimens and originally reported by Schulz (1903: 478), are weaker general habit, shorter stems sometimes decumbent and rooting at the nodes, and shorter fruiting pedicels and siliquas (their length never exceeding 5 mm and 18 mm, respectively). As in the other European localities, *C. flexuosa* subsp. *debilis* has undoubtedly been introduced as a weed from plant nurseries; a wider diffusion of the plant in Italy is expected, at least in urban habitats. N. M. G. Ardenghi & S. Mossini

Draba boerhaavii (H. C. Hall) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *D. verna* var. *boerhaavii* H. C. Hall, Spec. Bot.: 149. 1821 ≡ *Erophila boerhaavii* (H. C. Hall) Dumort., Fl. Belg.: 120. 1827 = *Erophila spathulata* Láng, Syll. Pl. Nov. 1: 180. 1824 ≡ *Draba spathulata* (Láng) Sadler, Fl. Comit. Pest. 2: 132. 1826 [non Bergeret, Phytonomat. Univers. 3: 107. 1786 nec Spreng., Syst. Veg. 2: 876. 1825] ≡ *D. verna* subsp. *spathulata* (Láng) Rouy & Foucaud, Fl. France 2: 225. 1895 ≡ *E. verna* subsp. *spathulata* (Láng) Vollm., Fl. Bayern: 315. 1914.

As already accepted, though not nomenclaturally validly so, by selected recent floras and checklists (Fischer & al. 2008: 647; Dimopoulos & al. 2013: 72), this is the correct name at specific rank for the taxon in the *Draba verna* L. complex with nearly circular siliculas and an indumentum of mixed forked and stellate hairs. It replaces *D. spathulata* (Láng) Sadler, which is illegitimate because of two earlier homonyms, *D. spathulata* Bergeret, which is conspecific with *Alyssum alpestre* L., and *D. spathulata* Spreng., which refers to a species of the Aleutian Islands. According to Art. 36.1(c) of the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (McNeill & al. 2012), Jackson (1893: 793) did not validly publish the name *D. boerhaavii* by merely citing it in synonymy. Likewise according to the Code, Rec. 60C.3, the orthography of the epithet, *boerhaavii*, is to be maintained as it is derived from a well-established latinized form of Boerhaave, i.e. “Boerhaavius”, which is nomenclaturally corroborated by, e.g., the genus *Boerhavia* L. (*Boerhaavia* Mill., orth. var.) in the *Nyctaginaceae*. Taxonomic and nomenclatural advice in this matter by K. P. Buttler, Frankfurt am Main, E. von Raab-Straube, Berlin, and N. Turland, Berlin, is gratefully acknowledged. Th. Raus

Noccaea leblebicii (Gemici & Görk) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Thlaspi leblebicii* Gemici & Görk in Candollea 50: 43. 1995.

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The taxonomic exclusion of perennial taxa from *Thlaspi* L. s.str. (Meyer 2001) and the generic circumscription of *Noccaea* Moench, as adopted by Al-Shehbaz (2012: 939), necessitates the proposed combination for this SW Anatolian serpentinophyte (Gemici & Leblebici 1995: 43–44; Yıldırımlı 2000). Th. Raus

Noccaea versicolor (Stoj. & Kitanov) F. K. Mey.

+ **AE(G):** Previous records of *Thlaspi ochroleucum* Boiss. & Heldr. (s.l.) from the East Aegean Islands (Lesvos, summit of Mt Olimbos; Bazos & Yannitsaros 2004: 73; Strid & Tan 2002: 259, map 1176) refer to *Noccaea versicolor* known from NW Anatolia and the N Aegean island of Thasos (see Meyer 2006: 117, with the Lesvos population misleadingly omitted). *Noccaea ochroleuca* s.str. is endemic to SW Anatolia (Davraz Dağı near Isparta) and is absent from the Aegean islands (Meyer 2006: 96).

Th. Raus

Geraniaceae

Geranium dissectum L.

N **Az(P):** Portugal, Açores: Pico, vicinity of Campo Raso, 38°26'55"N, 28°29'05"W, 150 m, road margin in montane agricultural landscape, 8 Apr 2013, *Seregin & Seregina Af-335* (MW). – Introduced (naturalized) and not previously given for Pico. In the Açores it is a widespread although not common species, now known from all islands except Corvo (Borges & al. 2010).

A. P. Seregin

Leguminosae

Genista acanthoclada subsp. ***echinus*** (Spach) Vierh.

+ **Cr:** Greece, S Aegean, Nomos of Dodekanisos, Eparchia and island of Karpathos: 2 km südl. Arkassa, 35°28'N, 27°08'E, 120 m, Kleinstrauchgarrigue über Neogenmergel, 12 Apr 1984, Raus 9167 (B). – This is the westernmost record, and so far the only record from the Cretan area, of this eastern subspecies of *Genista acanthoclada* DC. The taxon was previously known to occur from Syria through S and SW Anatolia, extending to southeasternmost Greece on the island of Rodos (Gibbs 1966: 92). No published records from the island of Kriti are known so far (see Turland & al. 1993: 105). Th. Raus

Lathyrus gorgoni Parl.

D **Cr:** Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Sitia, Toplou monastery, Apr 1979, *Pedersen* (C, confirm. Lassen 1997). – As in other parts of Greece, it seems uncertain whether these plants refer to native populations or to casual, perhaps established escapes from cultivation.

P. Lassen & A. Strid

Lupinus luteus L.

N **Az(M):** Portugal, Açores: São Miguel, Feteiras to Candellaria, fallow land along main road, 6 Apr 2013, *Seregin obs*. – Introduced (naturalized). A remarkable alien species, in the Açores previously reported from Pico, Faial, São Jorge and Santa Maria (Borges & al. 2010). In São Miguel I have recorded only one locality with a dozen flowering plants.

A. P. Seregin

Onagraceae

Epilobium tournefortii Michalet

− **Cr:** We treat the entry of this species for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 114) as an error, being based on the following two collections of *Epilobium tetragonum* L.: Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kidonia: W Platanakias, 35°29'N, 23°43'E, 10 m, Flussbett 0.5 km S Straße, 2 Jul 1992, *Jahn* (B, herb. Jahn); ibid., Nomos of Rethimno, Eparchia of Milopotamos: Platanakas-Tal 1 km N Anogia, 35°17'N, 24°52'E, 500 m, wechselnasser Boden an Wegrand, 9 Jun 1994, *Jahn* (B, herb. Jahn), of which the duplicates at B were registered for the Flora Hellenica Database by B. Snogerup, 9 Sep 2004 as *E. tournefortii* (A. Strid, pers. comm.). This is based on determination slips attached by S. Snogerup to the sheets at B in 2004. However, the specimens in herb. Jahn represent *E. tetragonum* s.str., with small flowers. The collected material distributed as duplicates was not heterogenous, and the specimens at B also show petals not more than 4–5 mm long, thus falling within the variation of *E. tetragonum* s.str.

R. Jahn & Th. Raus

Polygonaceae

Persicaria leblebicii (Yıld.) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Polygonum leblebicii* Yıld. in Ot Sist. Bot. Dergisi 18: 6. 2011.

A combination in *Persicaria* (L.) Mill. is needed for this recently described E Anatolian species, which is closely related to *P. hydropiper* (L.) Delarbre and *P. minor* (Huds.) Opiz (see Yıldırımlı 2011: 6–8). Th. Raus

Persicaria maculosa Gray

D **Cr:** Greece, Kriti, Nomos and Eparchia of Rethimno: 6–8 km östlich Georgioupoli, *Bergmeier obs*. – The entry for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 130), solely based on the cited obser-

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vation, is the first record from Kriti. However, the regional status of this ruderal wetland species, whether autochthonous or introduced in the area, is unsettled so far. E. Bergmeier

Resedaceae

Oligomeris linifolia (Vahl) J. F. Macbr.

+ **Cr:** Greece, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Sitia: island of Koufonisi, 34°56'22"N, 26°09'23"E, 50 m, 28 Mar 2013; *Bergmeier 13-84* (herb. Bergmeier); small loamy flat with annual halophytes such as *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* L., *Bupleurum semicompositum* L., *Chlamydophora tridentata* (Delile) Less. and *Spergularia diandra* (Guss.) Boiss., in contact with open shrubland of *Atriplex halimus* L. and *Suaeda palaestina* Eig & Zohary. – Only a few tiny plants with few-flowered racemes, mostly in bud or flower but with immature papillose fruits already visible, were observed in a single site of about five square metres. *Oligomeris linifolia* is a widespread sub-desert plant ranging from the Islas Canarias to SW Asia through N Africa, with the most disjunct populations occurring in SW North America (Martín-Bravo & Escudero 2012). The occurrence of *O. linifolia* on the small island of Koufonisi is yet another example of the N African-SW Asian phytogeographical element (Saharo-Sindian) on this dry and pronouncedly thermophytic outpost off the SE coast of Kriti. Other examples are *Chlamydophora tridentata*, *Cistanche phelypaea* (L.) Cout., *Helianthemum stipulatum* (Forssk.) C. Chr., *Ononis vaginalis* Vahl, *Plantago phaeostoma* Boiss. & Heldr. and *Suaeda palaestina* (Bergmeier & al. 2001; Bergmeier 2011). The small population of *O. linifolia* on Koufonisi is perhaps the result of a rather recent single long-distance dispersal event. Although the plants lack apparent traits for epizoochory, migratory birds are most likely as the vector. Martín-Bravo & al. (2009) suggested that the populations in North America originate from a Quaternary dispersal event from the Old World. *Oligomeris linifolia* is not only new to the Cretan area but to Greece and Europe as well.
E. Bergmeier

Rosaceae

Pyracantha coccinea M. Roem.

C **Cr:** Mapped by Kurtto & al. (2013: 80, map 4818) as native in W Kriti, but in fact only introduced and planted along highways and on private properties and not naturalized in the Cretan area. R. Jahn & Th. Raus

Pyrus elaeagrifolia Pall. subsp. ***elaeagrifolia***

– **Gr:** Conjectured to occur in Greece (Kurtto & al. 2013: 30) but absent, confined to the Crimea (the terra typica) and to Anatolia (see Davis 1972: 166–167, under *Pyrus "elaeagnifolia"*). Greek records of this species refer to *P. elaeagrifolia* subsp. *bulgarica* (Kuth. & Sachok.) Valev (see Dimopoulos & al. 2013: 136, 358).
Th. Raus

Pyrus pyraster (L.) Burgsd.

C **Cr:** Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Pirgiotissa: Pitsidia, 35°00'N, 24°46'E, archaeological site, along trail, 50 m from chapel, 9 Apr 1982, *Shay 82-768*; ibid., vicinity of Pitsidia, 13 May 1982, *Shay 82-1203* (all B, as *Pyrus achras* Gaertn.). – The entry of this species for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 136) is based on the cited collections which obviously refer to cultivated trees. A. Strid

Salicaceae

Salix cinerea subsp. ***oleifolia*** Macreight (= *Salix atrocinerea* Brot.)

N **Az(M):** Portugal, Açores: São Miguel, vicinity of Sete Cidades, western shore of Lagoa Verde, 37°51'10"N, 25°47'25"W, 270 m, in water, 6 Apr 2013, *Seregin & Seregina Af-282* (MW). – This taxon was excluded from the Azorean flora by Borges & al. (2005) pending "further taxonomic revision or confirmation of its inclusion in the Azorean flora". Later on, it was not even mentioned by Borges & al. (2010). At Sete Cidades it is a recent introduction or a relic of former cultivation. Nowadays plants along the shore of Lagoa Verde are forming apparently spontaneous populations. A. P. Seregin

Scrophulariaceae s.l. (incl. *Orobanchaceae* p.p., *Plantaginaceae* p.p., *Veronicaceae)*

Bellardia latifolia subsp. ***flaviflora*** (Boiss.) Raus, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Euphrasia latifolia* var. *flaviflora* Boiss., Fl. Orient. 4: 473. 1879 ≡ *Parentucellia latifolia* subsp. *flaviflora* (Boiss.) Hand.-Mazz. in Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus. 27: 16. 1913 ≡ *Parentucellia flaviflora* (Boiss.) Nevski in Trudy Bot. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. 1, Fl. Sist. Vyssh. Rast. 4: 321. 1937.

The inclusion of *Parentucellia* Viv. in *Bellardia* All. on morphological, molecular and biogeographical evidence is advocated by Scheunert & al. (2012: 1280–1281). The western, purple- or white-flowered *B. latifolia* (L.) Cuatrec. subsp. *latifolia* and the eastern, yellow-flowered *B. latifolia* subsp. *flaviflora* meet in a transition zone from Cyprus to Iran (see Davis 1978: 767; Meikle 1985: 1227), hence subspecific rank is feasible. Th. Raus

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Kickxia lanigera (Desf.) Hand.-Mazz.

– **Cr:** The basis of this entry for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 145), viz. Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Sfakia: Frangokastello, 35°10'N, 24°13'E, in rupe ad mare, 17 Jun 1969, *Wängsjö & Wängsjö 3146* (LD), was revised by Torbjörn Tyler as *Kickxia elatine* subsp. *crinita* (Mabille) Greuter in 2014 (Ericson 2014+: LD database). R. Jahn

Scrophularia canina L.

– **Cr:** The entry of this species for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 141) is likely incorrect, being based on the following misidentified or uncertain collections (see Ericson 2014+): Greece, Kriti, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Sitia: Sitia, Achladi, 35°02'N, 26°08'E, 200–325 m, 15 May 1962, *Runemark & al.* 17861 (LD 1393903, under *Scrophularia lucida* L., annotated by Runemark in 2007 as "cf. *canina*. Corolla leaves whith whitish border. Pedicels with sessile glands"); ibid., Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kissamos: at the bay S of Falasarna, 35°31'N, 23°34'E, maritime sand, at a well, 24 Apr 1985, *Lassen 85071* (LD 1333276, under *S. canina*, but queried and annotated by Tyler in 2013 as "*Scrophularia* sp."); ibid.: 1 km E of Kalidonia, 35°31'N, 23°45'E, 27 Apr 1985, *Ericson 1789* (LD 1384543, under *S. canina* subsp. *canina*, redetermined by Tyler in 2013 as *S. lucida*). This holds true also for another unsubstantiated observation of *S. canina* from Kriti in "grey" literature (Kull 1982: 5, viz. Nomos of Iraklio, Eparchia of Temenos: Archanes, Weg zum Jouchtas, 35°14'N, 25°09' E, 29 Mar 1983 *Kull obs.*), which was later cancelled by the same author (Kull 1998: 318), citing *Kull 8814* as a collection of *S. lucida* subsp. *filicifolia* (Mill.) Rech. f. from the same locality.
R. Jahn & Th. Raus

Tamaricaceae

Tamarix tetrandra M. Bieb.

? **Cr:** The entry of this species for the Cretan area in Dimopoulos & al. (2013: 143) seems problematic, as Zieliński, who revised the only specimen from Kriti seen by him, *Dörfler 5264*, as *Tamarix tetrandra*, included the widespread *T. parviflora* DC. in his concept of *T. tetrandra* for vol. 3 of Flora hellenica (Zieliński unpubl.). Greuter & al. (1985: 293), in contrast, considered that *T. tetrandra* is absent from the Cretan area. A collection from Timbaki, Kriti, published by Vierhapper (1915: 50), also needs revision.
R. Jahn, Th. Raus & A. Strid

Cyperaceae

Carex elata subsp. ***omskiana*** (Meinsh.) Jalas

– **Tu(A):** The presence of *Carex buekii* Wimm. in Anatolia was recently confirmed on the basis of two of the three collections cited in Flora of Turkey (Nilsson 1986) under *C. elata* subsp. *omskiana*, while the occurrence of the latter taxon in Turkey was considered doubtful until the identity of the third collection cited by Nilsson (l.c.) could be revised (Jiménez-Mejías & Luceño 2011). We have now studied a voucher of this very collection (Kahramanmaraş: Andırın, 8 miles S at Çatak, 800 m, streamside in deciduous forest, 17 May 1965, *Coode & Jones 1137*, E, rev. Ö. Nilsson). It also does not represent *C. elata* subsp. *omskiana* but *C. buekii*. The basal sheaths are not well preserved in the collection and appear light brownish, thus somewhat deviating from the typical reddish, scale-like, reticulate splitting sheaths of *C. buekii*. This can happen when the plant grows partly submerged (pers. obs.). However, both the utricles (faintly nerved, suborbicular, c. 2 mm long) and the lowest bract (as long as the inflorescence) of the specimen fall within the variation of *C. buekii* and are clearly unlike morphological traits of *C. elata* subsp. *omskiana* (see Chater in Tutin & al. 1980; Egorova 1999). Thus, *C. elata* subsp. *omskiana* must be removed from the list of Turkish plant species, and its citation in Flora of Turkey (Nilsson 1986) is merely based on misidentified material of *C. buekii*.
P. Jiménez-Mejías & G. E. Rodríguez-Palacios

Gramineae

Bromopsis riparia (Rehmann) Holub subsp. ***riparia***

N **It:** Italy, Lombardia, Province of Milano: Milano, railway between the stations of Milano Romolo and Milano Porta Romana, Via Fedro underpass (45°26'38"N, 09°11'08"E), 116 m, S-exposed unsown railway embankment with *Galium aparine* L. and *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (Schreb.) Dumort., 15 May 2013, *Ardenghi & Orsenigo*; ibid., 12 Sep 2013, *Ardenghi & Orsenigo* (all MSNM, det. Ardenghi 2013). – *Bromopsis riparia* is a native of SE Europe and SW Asia (Fedorov 1999: 241; Liu & al. 2006: 377). Increasingly employed for pasture, hay and revegetation uses in temperate regions (Knowles & al. 1993; Williams & al. 2011), it has been recently recorded as an alien in different countries of C Europe (Pyšek & al. 2002: 140; Schmid-Hollinger 2007; Hohla 2011: 59). Although the species exhibits a high degree of morphological and karyological variability

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(Tzvelev 2006: 102–103; Williams & al. 2011: 20), which might be complicated by the development of artifical hybrids with *B. inermis* (Leyss.) Holub (Knowles & Baron 1990; Williams & al. 2011: 20–21), the Milan population is to be referred to the typical subspecies on the basis of the available keys and descriptions (e.g. Fedorov 1999: 241; Tzvelev 2006: 102–103; Saarela 2008), due to the presence of short creeping rhizomes, leaf blade surfaces and margins covered with long hairs, at least some spikelets longer than 20 mm, and pubescent lemmas.

N. M. G. Ardenghi & S. Orsenigo

Liliaceae s.l. (incl. *Hyacinthaceae*)

Ornithogalum rausii (Speta) Danin, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Loncomelos rausii* Speta in Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Österreich 147: 144. 2011. – On the Second "Iter Mediterraneum" of OPTIMA in Israel, March-April 1989 (see Danin 1992) there was an unidentified liliaceous plant (Mt Hermon, near the tomb and oak reserve of Sheikh Othman, 1 km E of Qalaat Namrud, 33°15'00"N, 35°43'50"E, 800 m, 4 Apr 1989, *Raus 14688*), which finally after more than two decades was described as new to science and named *Loncomelos rausii* by F. Speta (see Speta 2011: 144–146). The new combination is required when this large-flowered diploid of the *O. narbonense* group from the Levant is treated as a member of *Ornithogalum* sect. *Beryllis* (Salisb.) Benth. *Ornithogalum rausii* had intermittently been interpreted as *O. sorgerae* Wittmann (Raus 1992: 227), but this designation has been dismissed by Speta (2011). A. Danin

Orchidaceae

Epipactis muelleri Godfery

+ BH: Bosnia and Herzegovina: Sutjeska valley, near Brod close to the public road M-20, between 43.48366°N, 18.74437°E and 43.48114°N, 18.74463°E, c. 710 m, edge of beech forest, 7 Jul 2013, *Takács & al.* (DE). – First record for Bosnia, in former Yugoslavia hitherto known only from Slovenia and Croatia (Gügel & al. 2013). The species was recognized particularly on the absence of viscidium, wide and plain mesochilium and very short clinandrium.

A. Takács, T. Nagy & A. Molnár

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