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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 (2016).


Amaranthaceae

Amaranthus emarginatus subsp. pseudogracilis (Thell.) Hügin

A Cr: Greece, Crete: Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Apokoronas, Georgioupoli, 35°21'55"N, 24°15'40"E, 1 m, sandy bank of a freshwater stream by the harbour, 2 Jun 2015. Svensson (B). – A xenophyte of tropical origin not previously reported from the Cretan area (Strid 2016b: 46, map 151). The subspecies, easily

\[\text{subsp. pseudogracilis}
\]

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recognizable by its ascending growth form and elongated terminal part of the inflorescence, is new for the whole of Greece. Hitherto known Greek occurrences refer to Amaranthus emarginatus subsp. emarginatus (for details, see Raus 1997: 145). The infraspecific taxonomy of A. emarginatus (Hügin 1987) was left unmentioned by Dimopoulos & al. (2013) and was even unknown to Iamonico (2015).

Th. Raus & J. Svensson

**Compositae (Asteraceae)**

**Bidens pilosa** L.

A Cr: Greece, Crete: Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Kionia, Agia, 35°28’20”N, 23°55’53”E, 40 m, wet ditch by roadside, 2 Jun 2015, Svensson (B). – First record for the Cretan area of this xenophyte from North American origin. In Greece otherwise known as an established weed of ruderal places in N Peloponnisos (Garnweidner 1989: 168; Chronopoulos & Christodoulakis 1996: 166) and on the island of Rodos (Galanos 2015: 270; Kleinsteuber & al. 2016: 154).

Th. Raus & J. Svensson

**Erigeron sumatrensis** Retz. (= Conyza albida Spreng.)

N Tn: Tunisia: Bizerta, 37°16’65.0”N, 09°52’13.9”E, 3 m, harbour construction site, 27 Oct 2010, El Mokni (herb. El Mokni); Monastir, 35°45’50.4”N, 10°49’53.4”E, 11 m, public gardens, 7 Dec 2016, El Mokni (HFLA, herb. El Mokni). – *Erigeron sumatrensis* is a species presumably native to South America and widely distributed as a weed in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide (Chen & Brouillet 2011). This species is currently recorded in N Africa in all countries except Libya and Egypt (see, e.g., Greuter 2006+; SANBI 2012). However, concerning Tunisia, no status of naturalization appears to have been defined (see also Le Floc’h & al. 2010) and the Euro+Med PlantBase (Greuter 2006+) reports “Alien (status unknown)”. As a consequence, a specification about the alien status of *E. sumatrensis* in Tunisia is needed. We found many populations identifiable as *E. sumatrensis* in the localities of Ain Drahem, Beja, Bizerta, Boussalem, Bulla regia, Fernana, Hammamet, Jendouba, Monastir, Nefza and Tabarka, where they grow in human-made habitats (roadsides, cultivated lands, public gardens, walls) and occupy areas of 5–100 ha. All these populations were observed since the year 2004, so the species can be considered as naturalized in Tunisia according to the definitions by Pyšek & al. (2002).

D. Iamonico & R. El Mokni

**Senecio noëanus** Rupr.

+ Rf(E): Russia: Orenburg region, Sol’-Iletsk district, Subural plateau, Verkhnechebendinsky cre­taceous mountains, 10 km W of Troitsk village, 50.683463”N, 54.470749”E, 6 Jun 2016, Golovanov (UFA; det. M. S. Knyazev); Akbulaksky district, Subural plateau, Korsak-Bas mountain, 6 km NE of abandoned village of Chagan, 50.702620”N, 55.764822”E, clay habitat at foot of mountain, 26 May 2016, Korolyuk & al. (NS, UFA; det. M. S. Knyazev). – In Russia, this species is widespread in the Lower Volga region, the Saratov region (Davidenko & al. 2016) and the Caucasus, where it grows on sandy and pebbly shores of rivers and lakes, in steppes and semi-deserts and also on saline soils. Outside Russia, it occurs in Asia Minor, Iran and C Asia (Konechnaya 1994). *Senecio noëanus* is new for the flora of the Orenburg region and the east of the European part of Russia. The nearest localities are reported in the Aktyubinsk region of Kazakhstan (Aypeisova 2012).


**Cruciferae (Brassicaceae)**

**Tauscheria lasiocarpa** DC.

+ Rf(E): Russia: Orenburg region, Akbulaksky district, Subural plateau, Korsak-Bas mountain, 6 km NE of abandoned village of Chagan, 50.702685”N, 55.764307”E, clay and broken stone mountain slopes, 26 May 2016, Korolyuk & al. (UFA; det. M. S. Knyazev). – *Tauscheria lasiocarpa* occurs in Russia along the Lower Volga (Volgograd region), and also in the south of W Siberia, in steppes and on slopes with saline and clay habitats. Outside Russia, it occurs in Afghanistan, China, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (Kotov 1979; Dorefeyev 2002). Although given for the Orenburg region (Ryabinina & Knyazev 2009), the species was not substantiated by herbarium material, and the collection cited above is the first secure record in S Ural and the east of the European part of Russia. The nearest localities are reported in the Aktyubinsk region of Kazakhstan (Aypeisova 2012).


**Cucurbitaceae**

**Echinocystis lobata** (Michx.) Torr. & A. Gray

N Gr: Greece: C Macedonia, Nomos of Thessaloniki, Axios delta, 40°36’11.9”N, 22°42’46.7”E, 3 m,
climbing on Rubus spp. and on other woody species, 30 Jul 2016, Giannakis (TAUF); Axios delta, 40°37’19.2”N, 22°42’41.5”E, 5 m, on bank, climbing on Rubus spp. and on other woody species, 5 Aug 2016, Giannakis (TAUF); ibid., 40°37’14.4”N, 22°42’41.8”E, 7 m, on bank, 27 Aug 2016, Giannakis (TAUF); Axios river, 40°37’14.9”N, 22°42’26.6”E, 10 m, climbing on Rubus spp. and on other woody species, 17 Sep 2016, Giannakis (TAUF); Axios river, 40°37’25.6”N, 22°42’39.3”E, 10 m, climbing on Rubus spp. and on other woody species, 11 Nov 2016, Eleftheriadou & al. (TAUF). – Echinocystis lobata is a xenophyte originating from the E part of North America (SE Canada to NE USA, see map in Slavík & Lhotská 1967: 259). It was introduced in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as an ornamental and medical plant to many countries in Europe and planted in several botanical gardens (DAISIE 2008). There has been increasing invasion during the last 20 years along the main rivers and floodplains from W to E Europe up to the Urals and beyond throughout Siberia (Czerepanov 1995: 196; DAISIE 2008). Nowadays it is considered as fully naturalized in C and SE Europe (Slavík & Lhotská 1967; Tutin 1968; Vasic 2005; Lambdon & al. 2008+). In Bulgaria, it occurs only along the Danube River in the N part of the country (Petrova & al. 2013) and has not yet been recorded from Albania (Barina & al. 2010; Dimopoulos & al. 2013). There are no previous published records from Greece either (Arianoutsou & al. 2010; Dimopoulos & al. 2013). The cited populations in the Axios delta contain at least 1000 individuals. Echinocystis lobata is a fast-growing annual vine that can climb up to 12 m. It often completely covers woody plants of the area, such as Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.,Rubus spp.,Salix spp. and Ulmus spp.

Th. Giannakis, E. Eleftheriadou, K. Theodoropoulos, S. Tsiftsis & R. Tsandekidis

Orchidaceae

Platanthera fornicata (Bab.) Buttler + Gr: Greece: Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Konitsa, S of Aetomilista, 40°14’32”N, 20°52’24”E, 800 m, open deciduous Quercus forest on sandstone and flysch with abundant Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich., Epipactis atrorubens (Hoffm.) Besser, Ophrys scolopax subsp. cornuta (Steven) E. G. Camus, Orchis simia Lam., Orchis purpurea Huds. and Platanthera chlorantha (Cüster) Rchb., 21 May 1983, Willing 1237 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., N of Drosopijii, 40°13’31”N, 20°54’57”E, 740 m, extensive meadows on sandstone and flysch, 21 May 1983, Willing 1243 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., S of Vourbiani, 40°14’18”N, 20°47’32”E, 880 m, marly sandstone slope at entrance of village, 19 May 1983, Willing 1214 (B as P. bifolia); Thessaly, Nomos & Eparchia of Trikkala, 1.9 km SE of Elati, 39°29’02”N, 21°32’50”E, 780 m, grassy orchard, 29 May 1987, Willing 2583 (B as P. bifolia); W Makedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Florina, 3.5 km SW of Drosopigi, 40°40’07”N, 21°26’20”E, 1080–1150 m, slope with meadows and Fagus forest on schist, 31 May 1984, Willing 1498a (B as P. bifolia); ibid., Nomos & Eparchia of Kozani, Mt Titaros, SW of Grammeni Oxia, 40°10’30”N, 22°05’30”E, 1400–1600 m, mountain meadow with rivulets, 18 Jun 1989, Willing 6689 & 6690 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., Nomos of Imathia, Eparchia of Naoua, 4.3 km NW of Naoua, 40°39’18”N, 22°01’40”E, 750 m, meadow in deciduous forest, 1 Jun 1985, Willing 1773 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., W of Rodochori, 41°40’51”N, 21°39’52”E, 720 m, swamp meadow, 4 Jun 1984, Willing 1534 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., C Makedonia, Nomos of Pella, Eparchia of Edessa, 4.7 km E of Ano Grammatiko, 40°42’23”N, 21°57’01”E, 1090 m, swamp meadows and pastures, 4 Jun 1984, Willing 1534 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., 2 km SE of Ano Grammatiko, 40°41’08”N, 21°57’24”E, 1260 m, Pteridium heathland in Fagus forest, 5 Jun 1984, Willing 1543 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., Eparchia of Almopia, 2.8 km NW of Pefkoto, 41°04’56”N, 22°04’13”E, 1110 m, Fagus forest, 26 May 1986, Willing 2054 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., NNW of Livadhi, 41°01’39”N, 22°16’20”E, 1170 m, overgrown valley floodplain, 28 May 1986, Willing 2108 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., Tzena Mts, S slopes of chain between peaks Tzena and Pinovo, above Notia, 41°07’50”N, 22°16’30”E, 950–1000 m, in narrow valley with beech wood on schist, 21 Jun 1992, Greuter & al. 23710 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., Nomos of Kilkis, Eparchia of Peonia, Mt Paikon 3.3 km S of Livadhi, 40°58’30”N, 22°17’30”E, 1280 m, slope with meadows and deciduous forest, 13 Jun 1990, Willing 10166 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., 0.9 km S of Skaloti, 41°24’30”N, 24°16’30”E, 970 m, rocky slope with open low deciduous forest, 13 Jun 1990, Willing 10166 (B as P. bifolia); ibid., 0.9 km S of Skaloti, 41°24’30”N, 24°16’30”E, 970 m, slope in Pinus for-
1. Flowers small: spur 12–20(–23) mm long, labellum 6–10.5(–12) mm long, anthers <1 mm apart, parallel or downwards slightly connivent; pollinia on very short, <1 mm-long stalks. Plants relatively low-growing, 10–25(–35) cm tall, inflorescence usually dense, in lateral view without gaps between flowers. Flowering time 2–3 weeks earlier than in P. fornica-ta in areas of sympatric occurrence .

Platanthera bifolia

Within Platanthera fornicata, a putative geographical differentiation of a (sub-)meridional subspecies (P. fornicata subsp. atropatanica (B. Baumann & al.) Buttl based on P. bifolia subsp. atropatanica B. Baumann & al. described from Azerbaijan; Baumann & al. 2003) and a temperate-boreal subspecies (P. fornicata subsp. fornica-ta) needs further, corroborating taxonomic investigation of additional, more comprehensive material from Europe and SW Asia (Buttler 2012a: 96, 103).

K. P. Buttler & Th. Raus

Orobanchaceae

Orobanche grenieri F. W. Schultz – Fig. 1

Ar: Armenia: Ararat Marz, near road from Garni to Nubarashen, little pass c. 1 km N of Azat Reservoir, 40°05′24″N, 48°37′10″E, c. 1200 m, semi-desert, moving clay, open soil with very sparse vegetation cover, parasitic on Lactuca takhtadozhianii Sosn. (root attachment verified, matrix nova), 10 Jul 2013, Gabrielian & al. 2013-24 (B 10 0576237, ERE). – After the recent findings of Orobanche grenieri in Azerbaijan (Rätzel & al. 2015) and Georgia (Piwowarczyk & al. 2015), this is the first confirmed record of this species for the flora of Armenia. Former records of the closely related O. cerua Loefl., well-known from several regions of Armenia (Tsaturyan & Grigoryan 1987), may also belong here.

S. Rätzel, P. Hein & E. von Raab-Straube

In the last few years, plant scientists, in following Schneeweiss & al. (2004a, 2004b), have transferred the species of Orobanchce L, previously referred to O. sect. Triomyechon Wallr. to the genus Phelipanche Pomel. Also, during the 10th World Congress on Parasitic Plants...
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held in Kuşadası, Turkey, in June 2009, it was agreed to adopt this taxonomic separation into two distinct genera (Joel 2009). The main diagnostic differences between Orobanche and Phelipanche (Teryokhin 1997) are: flowers with 2 adnate bracteoles at base of calyx in Phelipanche, versus bracteoles missing in Orobanche; ripe capsule opening apically with style usually shedding in Phelipanche, versus opening laterally with persistent style in Orobanche; flowering stem usually branched in Phelipanche, versus usually unbranched in Orobanche; basic chromosome number $x = 12$ and chromosomes medium-sized, submetacentric to acrocentric in Phelipanche, versus $x = 19$ and chromosomes small, mostly metacentric to submetacentric in Orobanche (Schneeweiss & al. 2004b).

Several studies suggest deviating relationships between the taxa belonging to Orobanche sect. Orobanche and O. sect. Trionychon (Román & al. 2003; Manen & al. 2004; Park & al. 2007). Up to now, the genus Orobanche has been considered in a wide sense (Domina 2009; Domina & Raimondo 2009; Domina & al. 2013; Domina & Danin 2014), including the two traditional sections of Orobanche as circumscribed by Beck von Mannagetta (1930). However, providing the taxonomic practice accepted in the Euro+Med PlantBase (Euro+Med 2006+) and the up-to-date and critically evaluated consensus on the taxonomy of the species concerned, it is preferable to follow the taxonomic delimitation that has become current in this group. This treatment has the practical convenience of distinguishing morphologically well-characterized taxa at the generic level. The four new combinations proposed below result from this choice.

G. Domina


Phelipanche tricholoba (Reut.) Domina, comb. nov. = Phelypaea tricholoba Reut. in Candolle, Prodr. 11: 10. 1847 = Orobanche tricholoba (Reut.) Domina in Willdenowia 39: 331. 2010.

Solanaceae

Datura wrightii Regel

A Tu: Tunisia: Gov. Bizerte, Cap Serrat, E slope and around houses on beach, 37°13'07″–19°N, 09°13'22″–26°E, 0–50 m, ruderal, perennial, old fruits, 30 Mar 2014, OPTIMA Iter Mediterraneum XII, Tunisia, 2014 0930 (PAL-GR 061982 as D. metel L.). – The plant was originally misidentified as Datura metel L. (Greuter & Domina 2015), which is easily recognizable by the capsules covered with blunt and short tubercles. Datura wrightii, provided with spiny capsules and stems covered with short eglandular indumentum, has recently been discovered for the first time in N Africa in Morocco (Verloove in Sukhorukov & al. 2016). This type of indumentum, along with size of stigmas and corollas, enables its distinction from the similar D. inoxia Mill. (the discussed specimen is available at: http://147.163.105.223/zoomify/view_img.ajax?ic=61982_GR). N. M. G. Ardenghi

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