

## **Euro Med-Checklist Notulae, 4**

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## Notulae ad floram euro-mediterraneam pertinentes No. 33

ECKHARD VON RAAB-STRAUBE<sup>1\*</sup> & THOMAS RAUS<sup>1</sup> (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.

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This is the fourth of a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to both the Med-Checklist and the Euro+Med (or Sisyphus) projects are presented.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. Sutorý, 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

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surveys in N Italy (Emilia-Romagna region) allowed us to find a population of dioecious amarantids 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. *Saueranthus* Mosyakin & K. R. Robertson (see Mosyakin & Robertson 1996). Among the four species currently included in *A.* sect. *Saueranthus* (*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* Klokov & Des.-Shost., *T. pseudopannonicus* Klokov, *T. punctulosus* Klokov, *T. talijevii* Klokov & Des.-Shost., *Trinia muricata* Godet and *Tulipa scythica* Klokov & 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., Iamónico 2013, 2015; Iamónico & 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. Iamónico

#### *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

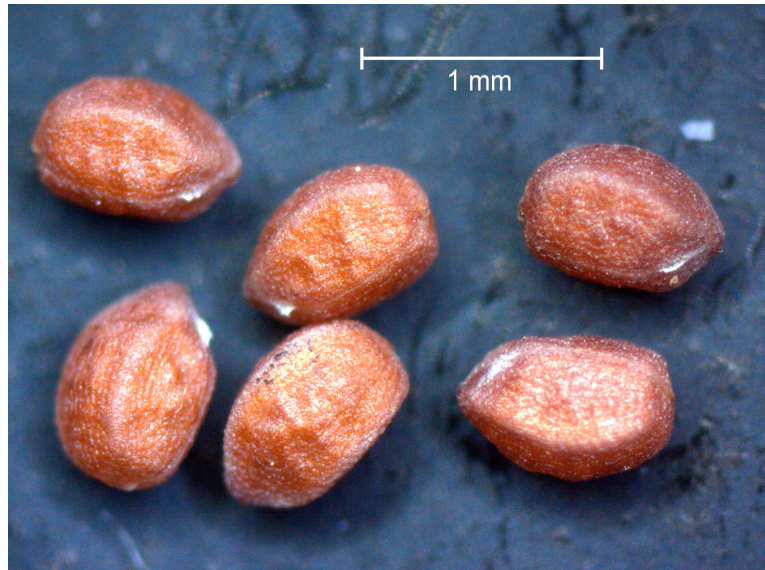


Fig. 2. *Euphorbia hypericifolia* – seeds. – Photograph by K. Sutorý.

### *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

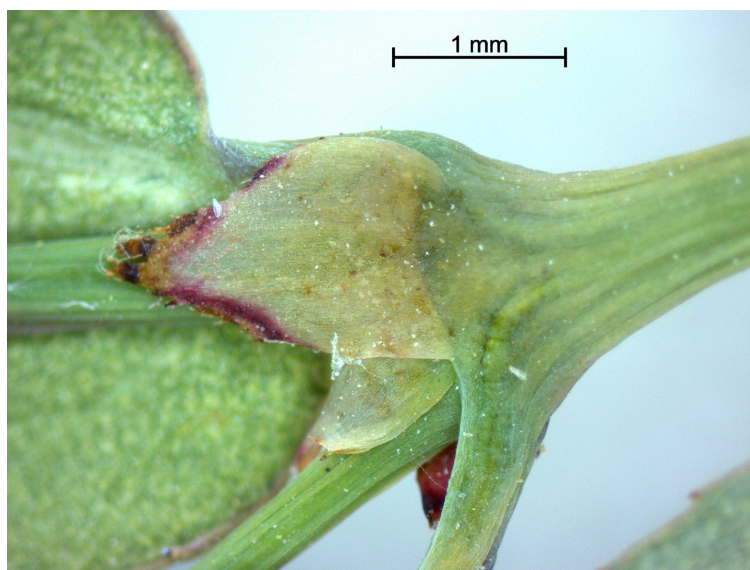


Fig. 3. *Euphorbia hypericifolia* – stipules. – Photograph by K. Sutory.

#### Guttiferae

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

+ **Ct**: Croatia: Medimurska županija, 0.5 km W of Zasadbreg, 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. pyraeaster* (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, HUI, PAL); *ibid.*: Lower Galilee, Yifaat, 15 Sep 2014, *Danin* (HUI). – 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.

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