



Med-Checklist Notulae, 17

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Source: Willdenowia, 28(1/2) : 163-174

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

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3372/wi.28.2816>

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WERNER GREUTER & THOMAS RAUS (ed.)

Med-Checklist Notulae, 17

Abstract

Greuter, W. & Raus, Th. (ed.): Med-Checklist Notulae, 17. – Willdenowia 28: 163-174. 1998. – ISSN 0511-9618.

Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Boraginaceae*, *Callitrichaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae*, *Convolvulaceae*, *Crassulaceae*, *Cruciferae*, *Dipsacaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Labiatae*, *Leguminosae*, *Orobanchaceae*, *Papaveraceae*, *Ranunculaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Umbelliferae*, *Valerianaceae*, *Violaceae*; *Gramineae*, *Liliaceae*, and *Typhaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. New names and combinations are validated in the genera *Ballota*, *Elytrigia*, *Poa*, *Rostraria*, *Stipa*, and *Trachynia*.

Notice

For explanation see the introduction and list of geographical symbols in Willdenowia 10: 13-15. 1980, and the definition of the status symbols in Willdenowia 11: 23. 1981. The previous instalment was published in Willdenowia 25: 171-176. 1995.

Boraginaceae

Amsinckia micrantha Suksd.

A Gr: Greece, Macedonia, Nomos of Kavala, Eparchia of Nestos: 1-2 km N of Keramoti, waste ground and sandy places, alt. 1-2 m, 20.5.1997, *Kit Tan in Strid & al. 42361* (ATH, C, G, herb. Kit Tan, LD, UPA; det. P. Lassen). – A casual from America, collected during a students' excursion from the University of Copenhagen led by P. Hartvig and A. Strid, and previously not recorded from Greece. Kit Tan & A. Strid

Cynoglottis barrelieri (All.) Vural & Kit Tan subsp. *barrelieri*

+ Gr: Greece, Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Drama: 22 km from Paranestion along road to Zagradenia, deciduous forest, alt. 350 m, 20.6.1988, *Strid & al. 27160* (C); Thrace, Nomos and Eparchia of Xanthi: gorge of Nestos river between Kromniko and Toxotes, rocky limestone slopes in mixed deciduous and evergreen scrub, alt. 50-100 m, 21.5.1997, *Strid & al. 42527* (C, G, herb. Kit Tan, UPA); id.: Dere Kolo near Xanthi, 13.6.1936, *Rechinger 9480* (G); all det. Kit Tan. – Two collections from NE Greece (*Rechinger 9480*, *Strid & al. 27160*), in Strid & Tan (Mount. Fl.

Greece 2: 47. 1991) considered “referable to subsp. *barrelieri*”, definitely represent this taxon. We have now studied both specimens carefully, which had not been done for the “Mountain Flora” as they were from low altitudes. Recent material (*Strid & al. 42527*), collected during a students’ excursion from the University of Copenhagen led by P. Hartvig and A. Strid, has confirmed the presence of this subspecies in Greece.
Kit Tan & A. Strid

Lappula barbata (M. Bieb.) Gürke

- + **Gr:** Greece, Thessaly, Nomos of Larisa, Eparchia of Elassona: 30 km from Larisa along road to Kozani, 10.5.1995, *Raabe* (B; det. Th. Raus). – Not previously recorded from Greece, and the southernmost occurrence of this species on the Balkan peninsula so far (nearest records from Albania and Bulgaria, according to Greuter & al., Med-Checklist 1: 91. 1984).
Th. Raus

Callitrichaceae

Callitriche truncata subsp. *occidentalis* (Rouy) Schotsman

- + **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Selinos: Omalos plain (35°19’30’’N/23°53’20’’E), pond in the SW part, alt. 1050 m, 4.6.1993, *Jahn 930604-32* (herb. R. Jahn, B; confirm. Th. Raus). – The presence of this taxon was indicated by Cook (in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 103: 551. 1983) for the island of Gavdos, possibly in error for *C. pulchra* Schotsman, and for western Crete possibly in error for *C. cophocarpa* Sendtner, the records from the Cretan area therefore doubted by Turland & al. (Fl. Cretan Area: 42. 1993). Recent material, however, has confirmed the presence of the taxon in Crete. The locality is well known among botanists for other rare wetland plants (see Bergmeier & Matthäs in Willdenowia 25: 81-98. 1995).
Ralf Jahn

Chenopodiaceae

Einadia nutans (R. Br.) A. J. Scott

- N IJ:** Israel, Northern Negev: Beer Sheva, climbing in planted hedges of ornamental exotic plants, 2.10.1997, *Danin* (HUI). – Dafni & Heller (in Di Castri & al., Biol. Invas. Eur. Medit.: 160. 1990) reported the invasion of Israel by this xenophyte of Australian origin a few years ago without specifying its status. In the meantime the species is considered established and expanding in Israel (see also next entry).
A. Danin & D. Heller

Enchylaena tomentosa R. Br.

- N IJ:** Israel, Northern Negev: Beer Sheva, climbing on fences, 29.7.1989, *Golan* (HUI); *ibid.*, climbing in planted hedges of ornamental exotic plants, 2.10.1997, *Danin* (HUI); Arava Valley: Yotvata, hedges, 5.10.1997, *Naor* (HUI). – This and the preceding species, both native to Australia, seem to have started expanding their distribution range through plant introduction practised in search of new ornamental and pasture plants in experimental stations in the Negev. This has obviously been the route by which a few Australian *Chenopodiaceae* became established aliens in Israel, such as *Atriplex holocarpa* F. Muell., *A. semibaccata* R. Br., *A. suberecta* Verdoorn [= *A. muelleri* Benth.], and *Maireana brevifolia* (R. Br.) P. G. Wilson (Dafni & Heller in Di Castri & al., Biol. Invas. Eur. Medit.: 138-144. 1990). Both species under discussion are known as halophytes in Australia (Wilson in George, Fl. Australia 4: 161, 213. 1984) and are bird dispersed. *Enchylaena tomentosa* has a berry-like diaspore, 6-8 mm in diam., with a crustaceous-membranous pericarp and succulent and coloured tepals with a woody inner layer. The diaspore has four equal tepals and a larger fifth tepal

in a median position (Wilson, l.c.: 214, fig. 36b. 1984). The colour of the ripe fruits varies in Australia (Wilson, l.c.: 213. 1984), but in the Northern Negev all fruits are shiny violet. *Einadia nutans* has minute (2 mm diam. in Israel) red diaspores with a succulent pericarp and five minute, undeveloped tepals. The population in Beer Sheva has strongly sagittate, alternate leaves. It seems that the success of both species in hedges in Beer Sheva and probably other urban areas in the Northern Negev is a result of their being dispersed to new sites by means of endozoochory, when small birds perch on exposed places, e.g., on a hedge. Both species may grow as vines and are protected from destruction in the intricate canopy of the hedge plants.

A. Danin & D. Heller

Suaeda palaestina Eig & Zoh.

- + **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Lasithi, Eparchia of Sitia: Island of Koufonisi, west coast, *Lygeum spartum* steppe, alt. 50 m, 13.5.1995, Jahn (Herb. R. Jahn, B; det. Kit Tan, confirm. H. Freitag). – Not previously known to occur in the Aegean, but presumably already recorded from the same locality and misidentified as “*S. fruticosa* Forssk.” by Cousturier (Cousturier & Gandoger in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 63: 7. 1916). The species is widely distributed from Palaestine along the shores of the S Mediterranean at least to Tunisia and to the Pelagic Islands south of Sicily from where it was described as *S. pelagica* by Bartolo & al. (in Willdenowia 16: 391. 1987). One might expect this species to occur also on Gaidhouronisi (= Hrisi), the neighbouring island off the southern coast of Crete. Other species associated with the slightly to moderately halophytic *Lygeum spartum* - *Suaeda palaestina* community along the N African (Egyptian) coast, e.g., *Salsola inermis* and *S. longifolia*, should be looked for on these islands.

Kit Tan, H. Freitag & Ralf Jahn

Compositae

Arctium minus Bernh.

- + **Cy:** Cyprus: Troodos Mts, Phini, waste ground in the village, alt. c. 900 m, 19.8.1997, Charalambous & Lange 7636 (herb. D. Lange). – Meikle (Fl. Cyprus 2: 948. 1985) gives only *Arctium lappa* L. for Cyprus, said to be confined to the central part of the Troodos mountains. Meusel & Jäger (Vergl. Chorol. Zentraleur. Fl. 3: 283. 1992) doubt the occurrence of *A. lappa* in Cyprus, presuming that relevant records refer to *A. minus*. Recently, this point of view was corroborated by Duistermaat’s distribution map (in Gorteria, Suppl. 3: 80. 1996), in which Cyprus is included in the area of *A. minus* but excluded from that of *A. lappa*, but the mapped distribution is not substantiated by specimen citations. The plant collected in Phini has small capitula of 20-25(-28) mm diam., and basal leaves with hollow petioles, both features characteristic of *A. minus*.

D. Lange

Bombycilaena erecta (L.) Smolj.

- + **Gr:** Greece, Thessaly, Nomos of Magnisia, Eparchia of Volos: Mt Sarakinos just N of Volos, in crevices of limestone rocks, alt. 800 m, 25.5.1974, Raus 1756 (herb. Th. Raus; det. G. Wagenitz); id.: Glafira, in rocky *Coridothymus* garigue on limestone, alt. 200 m, 25.5.1974, Raus 1784 (herb. Th. Raus; det. G. Wagenitz); Thrace, Nomos of Evros, Eparchia of Orestiada: 3 km from Petrota along road to Pentalofos, open woodland of *Quercus frainetto*, alt. 180 m, 12.6.1991, Strid & Kit Tan 31773 (ATH, C, G, herb. Kit Tan). – The presence of this species in Greece, queried by Holub (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 4: 125. 1976), was confirmed by Raus (in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 101: 68. 1979), but not then substantiated by specimen citations.

Th. Raus, Kit Tan & A. Strid

Cicerbita pancicii (Vis.) Beauverd

- + **Gr:** Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodona: Mt Tzoumerka (Athamannon), 3-4 km E of the village of Matsouki, banks of a rivulet on a rocky calcareous slope, alt. c. 1250 m, 26.6.1988, *Chitos B2A55b/26-4* (B, herb. Th. Chitos; confirm. Th. Raus). – New to Greece, extending considerably to the south the known distribution range of this Balkan endemic known from adjacent Albania, Makedonija and Bulgaria. Th. Chitos & R. Thanopoulos

Galinsoga parviflora Cav.

- N **Gr:** Greece, Thrace, Nomos & Eparchia of Xanthi: NE of the village of Dimarion, by the military post (“filakion 42”) near the Bulgarian border (41°22'N/24°52'E), alt. 550 m, 28.7.1977, *Strid & al. 13396* (ATH, C); id.: around the village of Dimarion (41°21'N/24°50'E), alt. 750-900 m, 21.7.1997, *Strid & al. 44658* (C, FB, G, herb. Kit Tan, SOM, UPA). – A weedy species introduced from S America and now common in much of C Europe; occurring in gardens, potato fields, etc., in the Bulgarian part of the Rodhopi Mts, but not previously recorded from the Greek mainland; also on the Greek island of Samos, E Aegean area (Snogerup in *Fl. Medit.* 3: 212. 1993). A. Strid & Kit Tan

Hieracium camkorijense Zahn

- + **Ju:** Jugoslavia, SE Serbia: Mt Besna Kobila, pastures on schist, July 1996, *Zlatković* (BEO; det. M. Niketić). – This species was previously considered to be confined to Bulgaria (Zahn in Engler, *Pflanzenr.* 79 (4.280): 1048. 1922, followed by Stojanov & Stefanov, *Fl. Bălg.* 2: 1268. 1925, Hayek in *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. Beih.* 30/2: 945. 1931, and Stojanov & al., *Fl. Bălg. ed. 2*, 2: 1190. 1967). It is new to Jugoslavia. M. Niketić & B. Zlatković

Hieracium tomiasae (Nyár. & Zahn) Nyár.

- + **Ju:** Jugoslavia, SE Serbia: Mt Besna Kobila, pastures on schist, July 1996, *Zlatković* (BEO; det. M. Niketić). – A new record for Jugoslavia and the Balkan Peninsula. The species was previously known only from Mt Godeanu in Romania (see Nyárády in Săvulescu, *Fl. R. P. Rom.* 10: 506. 1965), c. 300 km north of the new locality. M. Niketić & B. Zlatković

*Convolvulaceae**Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq.

- N **Gr:** Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Preveza, Eparchia of Nikopolis-Parga: Louros delta, near the village of Stefani (39°11'N/20°47'E), occasional weed in maize and cotton fields, alt. 20 m, summer 1994, *Giannopolitis obs.* – First record for Greece of this invasive xenophyte from tropical America, assumed to have been introduced into the valley E of the Louros river with imported seed from the southern USA where it is a common weed in cultures of soy beans, maize and cotton. In the following years it spread over an area of 300-400 ha, where it now (in 1998) forms dense populations in most fields of irrigated summer crops monitored by the Benaki Phytopathological Institute, Kifissia, Athens, Greece. C. N. Giannopolitis

*Crassulaceae**Sedum tuberiferum* Stoj. & Stef.

- + **Ju:** F.Y.R. Makedonija: Foot of Mt Belasica near the city of Strumica, in *Chrysopogon gryllus* community, alt. c. 200 m, 29.6.1996, *Randjelović* (HMD). – Previously not recorded from former Jugoslavia. V. Randjelović

*Cruciferae****Barbarea vulgaris* subsp. *arcuata* (Opiz) Hayek**

- D Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Rethimnon, Eparchia of Agios Vasilios: Angouselianá, eastern edge of the village (35°14'20"N/24°26'10"E), roadside and damp meadow, alt. 300 m, 23.4.1996, *Jahn 960423-1* (herb. R. Jahn); *ibid.*, 3.5.1996, *Jahn 960503-1* (B, herb. R. Jahn; confirm. Th. Raus). – New to Crete. When the population was found it consisted of c. 100 plants and appeared to be well established. The locality, situated in an intensively botanised area, is at a distance of c. 440 km from the southernmost Greek mainland locality in N Peloponnisos (see Jalas & Suominen, *Atlas Fl. Eur.* 10: 124. 1994), and c. 800 km from the southernmost known Anatolian locality (according to Coode & Cullen in Davis, *Fl. Turkey* 1: 434. 1965). The question whether this species is native or introduced on Crete cannot yet be answered. Ralf Jahn

***Diplotaxis eruroides* (L.) DC.**

- P Gr:** Greece, Peloponnisos, Nomos of Argolis, Eparchia of Nafplion: Ajia Triada (37°38'N/22°48'E), weed in an orchard of orange trees, alt. c. 20 m, 24.3.1992, *Chitos* (B, herb. Th. Chitos; det. Th. Raus). – An alien species new to Greece, of uncertain naturalization status so far. Th. Chitos & Th. Raus

*Dipsacaceae****Lomelosia calocephala* (Boiss.) Greuter & Burdet**

- + Gr:** Greece, Macedonia, Nomos of Kozani, Eparchia of Eordea: Near the village of Pirgi, SE of Limni Vegoritis (40°40'N, 21°51'E), rocky limestone hills, alt. 600 m, 31.5.1989, *Strid & al.* 29905 (ATH, C, G, herb. Kit Tan, LD, UPA). – New to Europe, but wide spread from S Anatolia to Syria, Iraq and Iran. An annual species somewhat reminiscent of *Lomelosia brachiata* (Sm.) Greuter & Burdet [= *Tremastelma palaestinum* (L.) Janchen] but differing in the 5 simple calyx setae which are scarcely longer than the corona (10 plumose teeth 2-3 times as long as the corona in the latter). A. Strid

*Euphorbiaceae****Euphorbia maculata* L.**

- N Gr:** Greece, Macedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Drama: 1 km N of Temenos (41°17'N/24°28'E), sandy banks of river Nestos, alt. 200 m, 21.9.1988, *Raus 13180* (B); Nomos of Kavala, Eparchia of Thasos: Island of Thasos, Skala Sotiros (40°42'30"N/24°33'E), sandy sea-shore, alt. 1 m, 3.10.1992, *Raus & Schiers 19669* (B). – A xenophyte of N American origin, previously recorded within Greece only for the Cretan area (Burton in *Fl. Medit.* 6: 69. 1996) but naturalized also in the northern part of the country, apparently preferring sandy habitats with sufficient soil moisture. Th. Raus

***Euphorbia prostrata* Aiton**

- N Gr:** Greece, Thessaly, Nomos of Larisa, Eparchia of Ajia: Pinios delta, 2 km N of Stomion (39°53'30"N/22°43'E), small dunes and sandy sea-shore, alt. 1-2 m, 9.10.1992, *Raus & Schiers 19913* (B); *id.*, Eparchia of Larisa: Pinios valley 1-2 km W of Omolion (39°53'40"N/22°37'E), *Zea mays* fields on the southern banks of the Pinios river, alt. 20 m, 17.9.1989, *Raus & Schiers 14398* (B); *ibid.*: subruderal loamy patches in grazed *Platanus orientalis* riverine forest, alt. 10 m, 7.8.1994, *Raus & al.* 22037 (B); Macedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Drama: Kalambakion (41°04'N/24°12'E), weed in loamy fields of *Zea mays* L. and *Solanum tuberosum* L., alt. 80 m, 6.10.1992, *Raus &*

Schiers 19783 (B); Nomos of Kavala, Eparchia of Nestos: Pontolivado (40°58'N/24°35'E), weed in loamy fields of *Zea mays* and *Capsicum annum* L., alt. 80 m, 19.9.1992, *Raus & Schiers 19783* (B). – A xenophyte of N American origin, not mentioned for Greece (Greuter & al., Med-Checklist 3: 219. 1986) where it is obviously well established in many places but easily overlooked because of its growth form, strongly appressed to the soil, and autumnal flowering time. Th. Raus

Labiatae

Ballota deserti (Noë) Jury, Rejdali & A. J. K. Griffiths, **comb. nova** ≡ *Sideritis deserti* Noë in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 2: 582. 1855 ≡ *Marrubium deserti* (Noë) Cosson in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 4: 490. 1857.

A recent herbarium collection of a species of *Labiatae* from the High Atlas of Morocco (above the Todra Gorge, between Imilchil and Tinghir, 9.7.1997, *Jury & al. 17738*, is clearly referable to the genus *Ballota* on account of its diagnostic 10-veined calyx becoming abruptly expanded into a plate-like limb in the manner of *Ballota acetabulosa* (L.) Benth. After further research, an excellent illustration of the plant was discovered in Barratte (Ill. Fl. Atl.: t. 160. 1897), under the name *Marrubium deserti*. The combination in *Ballota* does not appear to have been made previously. S. L. Jury, M. Rejdali & A. J. K. Griffiths

Leguminosae

Petteria ramentacea (Sieber) C. Presl

+ **Gr:** Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Preveza, Eparchia of Nikopolis: Near Souli, place called Skala Tzavelenas, vertical calcareous rocky slope above Acherontas river, alt. c. 200 m, 12.5.1996, *Chitos B2A25a/22-1* (B, herb. Th. Chitos; confirm. Th. Raus). – New to Greece; the collection extends the total known range of the species considerably to the south (nearest localities in N Albania, see Hayek in Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., Denkschr. 94: 173. 1917). Th. Chitos & R. Thanopoulos

Orobanchaceae

Phelypaea boissieri (Reut.) Stapf

+ **Gr:** Greece, Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Florina: Prespa National Park, hill slope above Lake Megali Prespa, alt. 1000-1400 m, *Crivelli obs.* (photo G. Katsadorakis, ATH; det. Kit Tan). – In 1993 Kit Tan, asked by Mrs Niki Goulandris (ATH) if she could assist in identifying a plant from a photograph which had been taken by an ornithologist visiting the Prespa National Park in NW Greece, showing a plant with a large, deep scarlet flower, recognised it without doubt as *Phelypaea boissieri*, new for Greece. This is a root parasite often growing on various species of *Centaurea*, but there were no *Centaurea* captured in the photograph, only an *Erodium*. A brief note on this discovery, scheduled at that time for the “Annales Musei Goulandris”, never materialised. According to information kindly provided by G. Sfikas, the plant was first discovered in the Prespa area by the ornithologist Crivelli and later photographed and documented by Georgios Katsadorakis, a biologist working in the same area. According to data provided by V. Stevanović, in central F.Y.R. Makedonija the species has its main distribution between Gradsko/Vardar and Prilep. It also occurs on Mt Galičica just E of Lake Ohrid, but Prespa in NW Greece seems to be the southernmost limit of its area on the Balkan Peninsula.

Kit Tan, G. Sfikas & V. Stevanović

*Papaveraceae**Pseudofumaria alba* (Mill.) Lidén

- + **Gr:** Greece, Macedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Florina: 2 km SW of the village of Psarades (40°49'N, 21°01'E), in damp, shady crevices of limestone rocks near the shore of Lake Megali Prespa, alt. 860-900 m, *Strid 38974* (C, G); Nomos & Eparchia of Grevena: Gorge of Venetikos river, place called Tsourgiakas SSE of the village of Aetia along the road Grevena-Samarina (40°04'N, 21°12'E), in shady crevices of limestone rocks, alt. 1000 m, *Strid & al. 29145* (C). – The occurrence of this species in Greece was queried by Lidén (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 1, ed. 2: 305. 1993). It is not clear to which subspecies these two collections belong, ripe seeds being necessary for identification. A. Strid

*Ranunculaceae**Ranunculus garganicus* Ten.

- + **Gr:** Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: between Megalo Papingo and Mikro Papingo, rocky limestone slopes, alt. c. 850 m, 25.5.1993, *Strid & al. 36051* (C, G); id.: below Monodendri, limestone rock ledges in mixed deciduous scrub, alt. 850-950 m, 27.5.1993, *Strid & al. 35878* (ATH, C, G, UPA); id.: between Monodendri and the Vikos gorge, along path, rocky limestone slopes and deciduous scrub, alt. 900-1000 m, 27.5.1993, *Kit Tan & Vold obs.*; id.: sous la platanaie du pont d'Aristi, alt. 650 m, 22.4.1987, *Authier 5737* (P); id.: vers le pont de Kipi, alt. 700 m, 11.5.1996, *Authier obs.*; id.: autour de la chapelle sous Papingo, alt. 900 m, 16.5.1996, *Authier obs.*; id., Eparchia of Konitsa: vallée de l'Aoos vers Konitsa, alt. 550 m, 13.5.1985, *Authier 3443* (P); id.: vers Kalpaki, alt. 500 m, 17.5.1994, *Authier 12639b* (P); id.: vers les falaises au-dessus de Kallithea, alt. 800 m, 25.4.1995, *Authier obs.*; Macedonia, Nomos of Pella, Eparchia of Almopia: along forest road c. 2 km west of Orma, *Carpinus orientalis* woodland on schist, alt. 680-700 m, 13.5.1993, *Kit Tan & Vold obs.* – New for Greece, flowering late April to May. Several specimens from NC, N and S Pindos and the Ionian island of Kerkira have previously been misidentified as *R. millefoliatus* Vahl, which is superficially similar. P. Authier had, in 1993 at the VII OPTIMA meeting in Borovec, Bulgaria, communicated the taxon as “*R. spreitzenhoferi* Heldr.”, then (in Bocconeia 5: 480. 1997) as “*Ranunculus* sp. (cf. *R. garganicus* Ten.).” Kit Tan, P. Authier & G. Vold

*Rosaceae**Agrimonia procera* Wallr.

- + **Gr:** Greece, Macedonia, Nomos & Eparchia of Drama: 2 km from the village of Katafiton along the road to Ano Vrontou, c. 30 km NNE of Serres (41°20'N, 23°42'E), meadows and moist, shady places by a stream, schist, alt. 840 m, 23.7.1977, *Strid & al. 13093* (C, G); Thrace, Nomos & Eparchia of Xanthi: 1 km WNW of the village of Dimarion, c. 24 km NNW of Xanthi (41°21'N, 24°50'E), alt. 800-900 m, 29.7.1977, *Strid & al. 13500* (C, G); *ibid.*, 21.7.1997, *Strid & al. 44683* (C, FB, G, herb. Kit Tan, SOM, UPA). – Not given for Greece by Skalický (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 2: 33. 1968). A literature report from Mt Chortiatiss (Turrill in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1920: 184. 1920, under *A. odorata* Mill.) is probably incorrect, referring to the similar *A. eupatoria* L., which is known to occur in the area (see Karagiannakidou & Raus in Willdenowia 25: 530. 1996). A. Strid & Kit Tan

Aphanes minutiflora (Azn.) Holub

- + **Cr:** Greece, Crete, Nomos of Chania, Eparchia of Sfakia: near the abandoned hamlet of Mouri (35°14'N/24°08'E), grazed limestone ground with dense annual vegetation

rich in *Trifolium subterraneum* L. and *Aphanes arvensis* L., alt. 1160 m, 19.5.1995, *Bergmeier 95-193* (C, M; confirm. W. Lippert). – No previous records are known from the Cretan area. E. Bergmeier

Solanaceae

Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.

P Tn: Tunisia: Sousse (35°49'N/10°38'E), c. 500 m, N of the wall surrounding the medina, open ruderal site next to a road, alt. 10 m, 17.4.1990, *Jahn 900417-10* (herb. R. Jahn). – The species is not included in Pottier-Alapetite (Fl. Tunisie: 820-823. 1981). Only the collected plant was seen at the locality, thus the naturalized status of the species in Tunisia cannot yet be clearly asserted. Ralf Jahn

Umbelliferae

Peucedanum arenarium subsp. *neumayeri* (Vis.) Stoj. & Stef.

+ Gr: Greece, Thrace, Nomos and Eparchia of Xanthi: 2 km SW of Dafnonas (41°12'N/42°21'E), clearing in riverine forest along river Nestos, alt. 80 m, Aug. 1996, *Leibfritz & Schuler* (B; det. Th. Raus). – The discovery of this taxon in N Greece is not surprising since it is known to occur just across the border in Bulgaria (Stojanov & al., Fl. Bălg., ed. 2, 2: 804. 1967). Th. Raus

Valerianaceae

Valerianella lasiocarpa (Steven) Betsche

+ Gr: Greece, Macedonia, Nomos and Eparchia of Florina: 1 km SE of the village of Maniakon, in fallow fields between rocky limestone hills, alt. 600 m, 7.5.1995, *Strid 38903* (C, G); Nomos of Kozani, Eparchia of Eordea: near the village of Pirgi, SE of Limni Vegoritis, rocky limestone hills, alt. 600 m, 31.5.1989, *Strid & al. 29933* (ATH, C, G, LD, UPA). – A new record for Greece, the species not being given for “Gr” by Ernet & Richardson (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 4: 49. 1976) but known to occur in adjacent Bulgaria (Andreev & al., Opred. Visš. Rast. Bălg.: 766. 1992). Kit Tan & A. Strid

Violaceae

Viola kosaninii (Degen) Hayek

+ Gr: Greece, Macedonia, Nomos of Pella, Eparchia of Almopia: c. 2 km west of Orma, foothills of the Voras range, shady limestone cliffs, alt. c. 680 m, 13.5.1993, *Kit Tan & Vold 12910* (herb. Kit Tan, herb. G. Sfikas). – New for Greece and extending the southernmost limit of the known species range, the new find being some 100 km away from the closest locality on Mt Jakupica in central F.Y.R. Makedonija. Kit Tan, V. Stevanović & G. Vold

Gramineae

Ampelodesmos mauritanica (Poir.) T. Durand & Schinz

– Cr: Absent from Crete. The relevant entry in Jahn & Schönfelder (Exkursionsfl. Kreta: 402. 1995), followed by Chilton & Turland (Fl. Crete Suppl.: 95. 1997), is based on the misidentification of a collection of *Saccharum ravennae* (L.) Murray (herb. R. Jahn; rev. Th. Raus & H. Scholz). Ralf Jahn

Ehrharta calycina Sm.

- P Tn:** Tunisia, Gouvernement of Bizerte: Cap Serrat, in sand of coastal dunes, Apr. 1984, *Meurer* (B; det. H. Scholz). – A native of S Africa, this species was sown in the 1970s as a fodder plant on pastures of Ferme Perrin, has subsequently escaped from the farmland, and seems now to spread in the area (M. Meurer, in litt.). H. Scholz

Eleusine tristachya (Lam.) Lam.

- N Ju:** Jugoslavia, Montenegro: The Morača canyon near Bioče, in ruderal vegetation along the road to Podgorica, limestone, *D. Lakušić & B. Lakušić 1526/94* (BEOU). – No previous records of this xenophyte of S American origin are known from the whole of former Jugoslavia. D. Lakušić

Elytrigia obtusiflora subsp. *graeca* (Melderis) H. Scholz, **comb. nova** ≡ *Elymus hispidus* subsp. *graecus* Melderis in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 76: 381. 1978.

This Greek endemic, described from Attica (“inter frutices ad ripas Cephissi prope Myli”, 3.7.1886, *Heldreich 989*, “*Agropyron littorale*” (isotype: B), is in many essential characters identical with *Elytrigia obtusiflora* (DC.) Tzvelev ex Wisskirchen (*Triticum obtusiflorum* DC.) and therefore best placed within that species, often named *E. pontica* (Podp.) Holub or alternatively *Elymus elongatus* subsp. *ponticus* (Podp.) Melderis. It differs from *E. obtusiflora* subsp. *obtusiflora* (always growing in dense tufts) only by being a strongly rhizomatous plant (“... rhizomate repente”), like the more slender *Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski. Morphological features common to both include the stout culms, the large spikelets (15-22 mm long) which are shorter than the internodes in the lower part of the rachis, and, most importantly, the rather thick and prominently ribbed leaf blades, not found in *E. intermedia* [= *Elymus hispidus* (Opiz) Melderis]. In *Elytrigia*, presence or absence of rhizomes is of low taxonomic value. H. Scholz

Eragrostis cilianensis subsp. *starosselskyi* (Grossh.) Tzvelev

- A Ju:** Croatia, Istria: near Rabac below Labin, 21.7.1971, *Scholz* (B); id., Kvarner Islands: Island of Lošinj, above Veli Lošinj, on dry fallow land, 30.8.1977, *Düll* (herb. R. Düll; det. H. Scholz). – Subspecies (of somewhat doubtful taxonomic status), not previously recorded from former Jugoslavia. H. Scholz

Gastridium phleoides (Nees & Meyen) C. E. Hubb.

- + **IJ:** Israel: Negev Highlands, Rahama Mts, in a wadi, 15.5.1990, *Danin* (B; det. H. Scholz). – Although dot-mapped for Israel, alas without specimen citation, by Wickens (in *Kew Bull.*, Add. Ser. 5: 328. 1976), the species was omitted in *Feinbrun-Dothan & Danin* (*Anal. Fl. Eretz-Israel*: 854. 1991). H. Scholz
- + **Ju:** Jugoslavia, Montenegro: Budua (Budva), in saxosis S. Stefano, 7.7.1886, *Bornmüller* (B; det. H. Scholz); F.Y.R. Makedonija: Nikolić, at Lake Doiran, June 1917, *Burgeff* (B; det. H. Scholz). – Not previously recorded from former Jugoslavia. H. Scholz
- + **Sa:** Italy, Sardinia: Capo Ferro, Tre Monti Gallura, June 1893, *Vaccari* (B; det. H. Scholz). – This species, which in many Mediterranean basic floras (e.g. *Pignatti, Fl. Ital.* 3: 569. 1982), is not distinguished from *G. ventricosum* (Gouan) Schinz & Thell. is known to occur on mainland Italy and in Sicily (Wickens in *Kew Bull.*, Add. Ser. 5: 328. 1976), but had not been confirmed for Sardinia yet. H. Scholz

Leptochloa filiformis (Lam.) P. Beauv.

- A IJ:** Israel: Bet-Shean Valley, 35 km S of Tiberias, near Maoz Hayim, irrigated date palm plantation, 31.7.1998, *Danin* (HUJ, B; det. H. Scholz). – This alien grass was not recorded

yet for Israel or neighbouring countries. According to Hitchcock (Man. Grasses U.S.: 493. 1935), it is a common weed on open or shady ground in gardens and fields in a few states of the USA and throughout tropical America. The locality in Israel is watered by a trickle-pipe irrigation system, the local weedy flora being rich in alien species which develop in summer near the apertures of the irrigation pipes and include *Chloris gayana* Kunth, *Leptochloa fusca* (L.) Kunth, *Dinebra retroflexa* (Vahl) Panzer, *Eleusine indica* (L.) Gaertn., and *Euphorbia serpens* Kunth. A. Danin & H. Scholz

***Panicum capillare* L.**

D Gr: Greece, Epirus, Nomos of Ioannina, Eparchia of Dodoni: 2 km below the village of Drosochori, weed in a field of *Medicago sativa* L., alt. c. 500 m, 8.9.1996, *Chitos B2B9a/132-2* (B, herb. Th. Chitos; confirm. H. Scholz). – Not previously recorded from Greece. The species was found to be completely dominant in the fields, nearly displacing lucerne. Th. Chitos & R. Thanopoulos

***Panicum coloratum* L.**

A IJ: Israel, Coast of Carmel: 1 km E of kibbutz Nachsholim, along a ditch draining fields on deep clayey soil (grumusol), 17.8.1998, *Danin* (HUJ, B; det H. Scholz); id., 4 km NE of Atlit, c. 11 km NE of the Nachsholim site, 17.8.1998, *Danin obs.* – A weed of tropical African origin, also recorded from SW Arabia (Chaudhary, Grasses Saudi Arabia: 331. 1989) but not so far from Israel or Jordan. The most prominent macroscopical feature of this alien grass is its bluish colour, resulting from its leaves and stems being covered by a layer of wax. As in Egypt (Taeckholm, Stud. Fl. Egypt, ed. 2: 746. 1974; Cope & Hosni, Key Egypt. Grasses: 47. 1991), it is confined to banks of channels where it can enjoy additional water supply during its main growth season in summer. A. Danin & H. Scholz

***Pennisetum clandestinum* Chiov.**

A Cy: Cyprus, the northern part: N of Magosa (Famagusta), lawn of the Salamis Bay Hotel, 23.8.1988, *Bornkamm* (B; det. H. Scholz). – Not previously recorded from Cyprus. H. Scholz

***Poa maroccana* Nannf.**

+ An: Turkey, Muğla (C1): Bafa-Gözü/Besparmak Dağı (Latmos-Gebirge), Kaprikiri, Ruinenstätte Herakleia am Latmos, alt. c. 150 m, 17.3.1998, *Kürschner & Parolly 98-26* (B, herb. Parolly; det. H. Scholz). – First record for Turkey. In the past overlooked or confused with *P. annua* L. H. Scholz

***Poa* ×*perinconspicua* H. Scholz, **nom. nov.** = *Poa* ×*inconspicua* H. Scholz (*P. maroccana* Nannf. × *P. infirma* Kunth) in Bot. Hron. 12: 16. 1995. – Non *P. inconspicua* Veldkamp (in Royen, Alp. Fl. New Guinea 2: 1062, t. 3444. 1979). H. Scholz**

***Polygonum fugax* Steud.**

D Eg: S Egypt: Experimental station of the 'General Petroleum Company E Oweinat' (22°27'N/28°41'E), among wind shelter plantation of *Casuarina equisetifolia* J. R. Forst. & G. Forst., 27.3.1984, *Bornkamm* (herb. R. Bornkamm; det. H. Scholz). – Not previously mentioned for Egypt except in a phytosociological relevé from the area by Bornkamm (in Tuexenia 5: 85. 1985). H. Scholz

***Rostraria salzmannii* subsp. *maroccana* (Domin) H. Scholz, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Koeleria salzmannii* var. *maroccana* Domin, Monogr. Koeleria: 284. 1907.**

Domin writes in the protologue: "Varietas mira habitu cum *K[oeleria] salzmannii* var. *typica* optime congrua sed spicularum compositione tantopere aberrans, ut pro

subspecie distincta (*K. maroccana* m.) haberi possit.” He cites only one specimen from Morocco near Tanger (*Salzmann*). Several *Rostraria* plants collected by participants of the OPTIMA Iter Mediterraneum V, 1992, in N Morocco (B) may also belong to *Rostraria salzmannii* subsp. *maroccana*. Maire & Weiller (Fl. Afrique N. 2: 341. 1953) mention intermediates between “*K. pubescens* var. *Salzmanni*” (leaf sheath indumentum of long hairs only, lemma awn long) and “var. *maroccana*” (leaf sheath with indumentum of long and short hairs, awns shorter). H. Scholz

***Sporobolus indicus* (L.) R. Br.**

P Ju: Jugoslavia, SE Montenegro: Ulcinj, beach of Ulcinjska plaža, sandy places, 13.6.1988, Niketić (BEO). – This is a new xenophyte for the whole of former Jugoslavia.

M. Niketić

***Stipa letourneuxii* subsp. *pellita* (Trin. & Rupr.) H. Scholz, **comb. nova** ≡ *Stipa lagascae* var. *pellita* Trin. & Rupr., Sp. Gram. Stipac.: 71. 1842 ≡ *Stipa pellita* (Trin. & Rupr.) Tzvelev in Novosti Sist. Vysš. Rast. 1966: 19. 1966.**

The Tunisian endemic *Stipa letourneuxii* Trab. (in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 36: 405. 1889) has closer affinities to *S. pellita* than to *S. lagascae* Roem. & Schult. (Syst. Veg. 2: 333. 1817). The name *S. letourneuxii* was often used for a subordinate taxon of *S. lagascae*: *S. lagascae* subsp. *letourneuxii* (Trab.) Batt. & Trab. (Fl. Algérie, Monocot.: 165. 1895). In comparison to *S. lagascae* (a W Mediterranean species), *S. pellita* (described from Sicily and distributed more to the east) is distinctly larger in all floral and reproductive parts. The main difference is said to be the presence or absence of hairs on the ovary apex, but rich *Stipa* material from Tunisia (B, Visser) and Libya shows that this character (ovary hairiness), and also the style number (3 or 4) vary. H. Scholz

***Stipa zувantica* Tzvelev**

+ An: Turkey, Konya (B4): Obruk Yaylasi between Konya and Sultanhani, alt. 1000 m, Central Anatolia, 8.6.1986, *Kreisch* 86-88 (B, herb. Parolly; det. H. Scholz, confirm. H. Freitag 1998). – Hitherto only known from Azerbaijan and N Iran, but not recorded from Turkey. H. Scholz

***Trachynia platystachya* (Balansa ex Coss.) H. Scholz, **comb. & stat. nov.** ≡ *Brachypodium distachyon* var. *platystachyon* Balansa ex Coss. in Cosson & Durieu, Expl. Sci. Algérie 2: 192. 1855 ≡ *Brachypodium distachyon* subvar. *platystachyon* (Balansa ex Coss.) St.-Yves in Candollea 5: 481. 1934. – Lectotypus (designated here): Morocco: “Saida dans les terrains incultes”, 215.1852, *Balansa, Pl. Algérie 1852, No. 560* (B).**

+ Ag, Hs, Ma: This rare annual is the second member of *Trachynia* Link (1827), a genus distinct from *Brachypodium* P. Beauv. (see Shi & al. in Pl. Syst. Evol. 188: 125-138. 1993). *T. platystachya* considerably differs from *T. distachya* (L.) Link in having much larger and more ovate spikelets (4-10 mm broad, not 5-6 mm), longer lemmas and paleas (12-13 mm and c. 12 mm, respectively, instead 7.5-10 mm and 7.5-9 mm), and awns 15-30 mm in length (in *T. distachya* 6-17 mm; Schippmann in Boissiera 45: 182. 1991 as *B. distachyon*). – Also known from near Oran in Algeria, S Spain, and Saudi Arabia.

H. Scholz

Liliaceae

***Ornithogalum nutans* L.**

N Ju: Given as doubtfully native for “Ju” by Zahariadi (in Tutin & al., Fl. Eur. 5: 40. 1980), this species is naturalized in former Jugoslavia from cultivation as an ornamental of

gardens, parks surrounding castles, etc. (e.g., Mayer, Sezn. Prapr. Cvet. Slovensk. Ozemlja: 327. 1952; Pospichal, Fl. Oesterr. Küstenlandes 1: 237. 1897; Schlosser & Vukotinović, Fl. Croat.: 1123. 1869). Old records from Serbia suggesting its being native (Pančić, Fl. Princ. Serb.: 682. 1874; Petrović, Fl. Agri Nyss.: 798. 1882, followed by Josifović, Fl. SR Srbije 7: 558. 1975) actually refer to *Ornithogalum boucheanum* Asch. M. Niketić

Typhaceae

Typha minima Funck

- + **Gr:** Greece, Peloponnisos, Nomos & Eparchia of Ilia: by the archaeological site of Olympia, NE of the village of Kladeos, banks of the river Kladeos, alt. c. 100 m, 12.5.1996, *Vassiliades* (herb. A. Yannitsaros). – New to Greece. A rare species strictly protected by the Berne Convention. There are many clumps of it growing along the Kladeos river over a stretch of c. 2 km. A. Yannitsaros & D. Vassiliades

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