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Quisquiliae floristicae graecae, 1-3

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Résumé

Greuter, W. (1975). Vétilles de floristique grecque, 1-3. *Candollea* 30: 323-330. En anglais, titre en latin.

Les *Trigonella strangulata* et *T. velutina,* espèces orientales, ont été découverts, nouveaux pour l'Europe, dans la région du Parnasse. L'*Erica herbacea,* trouvé dans le nord du Pinde, est nouveau pour la Grèce. De nouvelles localités, ou des remarques d'ordre systématique, sont données pour trois taxons de *Crepis* sect. *Crepis (*= sect. *Berinia): C. heldreichiana* (combinaison nouvelle pour *C. divaricata* Boiss. & Heldr., non (Lowe) F. W. Schultz), *C. guioliana* et *C. baldaccii* subsp. *carpini* (nouvellement décrit).

Abstract

Greuter, W. (1975). Trivialities of Greek floristics, 1-3. *Candollea* 30: 323-330. Original title in Latin.

First European records are given for two Oriental species, *Trigonella strangulata* and *T. velutina,* discovered in the Parnassos region. *Erica herbacea,* found in the N. Pindus range, is a new record for Greece. New localities, or taxonomic notes, are given for three taxa of *Crepis* sect. *Crepis (*= sect. *Berinia): C. heldreichiana* (a new combination for *C. divaricata* Boiss. & Heldr., non (Lowe) F. W. Schultz), *C. guioliana,* and *C. baldaccii* subsp. *carpini,* newly described.

The present series of short notes is intended as a sort of dustbin for stray observations on Greek plants which, being new and original, may present some interest, but certainly not enough to justify publication as a separate paper. I hope that my botanical friends will accept my apologies for this rather heterogeneous mixture, and that some will even take pleasure in going through it – which would encourage me to produce some further, similar instalments.

The present one is devoted to a few remarks based on the revision of my own Greek plant collections. The specimens are kept both in my personal herbarium and in the general herbarium of the Conservatoire botanique (G), unless otherwise specified. In most cases, duplicates are available and will be distributed later on.

I am grateful to Miss Line Guibentif who effected the drawings of *Crepis* leaves, and to my companions of the 1974 excursions for their never-failing good humour and zeal.

1. First European records of two eastern Trigonella species

When working up my 1973 Greek collection, I was rather puzzled to find that two *Trigonella* species, both collected in the same region, proved to be new to the European flora. This was particularly surprising when considering that the area in question, the southern slopes of Mt. Parnassos above Arahova, belong to the classical sites of Greek floristics, having been explored in the middle of last century by Heldreich, Guicciardi and Orphanides, and again, in more recent times, by several other botanists.

The area consists of steep, rocky, dry limestone slopes facing south. It houses a rich flora of both chasmophytes and grassland species, with many interesting, seldom collected Greek endemics such as *Stachys swainsonii* Bentham, *Campanula topaliana* subsp. *delphica* Phitos, *Johrenia distans* (Griseb.) Halácsy, *Erodium chrysanthum* DC., *Daphne jasminea* Sm. and *Bupleurum capillare* Boiss. & Heldr. – the latter a rare and extremely local species only known from a few gatherings, all from the Aradhena area. We may add *Alyssum doerfleri* var. *parnassicum* Greuter, discovered in the same locality as the second of our *Trigonellae,* and described in an earlier paper (Greuter, 1974): its discovery has already led to the conclusion that the area was not quite as thoroughly known as the floristic tradition and the many records in the literature suggest.

Both species belong to *Trigonella* sect. *Cylindricae* Boiss., a section centered in Anatolia and the Near East, hitherto represented by a single species in the European flora: *T. sprunerana* Boiss. The distinctions between the three taxa involved are given below in key form, the key being supplementary to that of "Flora Europaea" (Ivimey-Cook, 1968), where it replaces the second term of dichotomy 23.[1]

23 Stems hairy; legume with longitudinal, reticulate or indistinct veins

23a Plant appressed-pubescent; legume constricted between the seeds, with longitudinal veins . . . . . **T. strangulata**

23a Plant with spreading indumentum; legume not constricted between the seeds, with reticulate, often indistinct veins

23b Calyx ± equalling corolla; calyx teeth narrowly triangular-subulate, equal, c. 2 x as long as tube; leaflets linear to narrowly oblong . . . . . **T. velutina**

23b Calyx much shorter than corolla; calyx teeth triangular, unequal, equalling the tube or shorter; leaflets obovate to obcordate . . . . . **T. sprunerana**

Trigonella strangulata Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. 9: 17. 1849.

Sterea, prov. Viotia (Boeotia), distr. Levadhia: supra pagum Arahova secus viam ad Kalivia ducentem, alt. 1000 m, in glareosis et scansilibus rupium calcarearum praeruptarum meridiem spectantium, 13.6.1963, *Greuter 5913.*

[1] In order to make the key work, the words "seeds smooth" must be deleted in the first term of dichotomy 22.

The specimens are in fruit; they coincide in every detail with plants from Anatolia. The species is an unmistakable one, its only close relative being *T. smyrnaea* Boiss. from W. Anatolia, readily distinguished by its much shorter fruit and its hardly awned peduncle. It is interesting to note that *T. strangulata* is absent from most of W. Anatolia, where it is replaced by *T. smyrnaea* which even reaches the Greek territory in some of the eastern islands (Rechinger, 1943; Huber-Morath, 1970). Nevertheless, *T. smyrnaea* is one of those species with restricted, homogeneous, well-defined areas, while *T. strangulata* is much more widespread, with scattered outposts far off its main S. and E. Anatolian distribution area. It is not too surprising, therefore, on second thoughts, to find this species rather than *T. smyrnaea* in an isolated locality on the Greek mainland.

Trigonella velutina Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. 2: 18. 1843.

Sterea, prov. Viotia (Boeotia), distr. Levadhia: in latere austro-occidentali montis Parnassos supra Arahova, alt. 1400-1500 m, in pratis *Dasypyri villosi* clivos glareosos calcareos asperos meridiem spectantes tegentibus, 15.6.1963, *Greuter 5978.*

My specimens are in flower, some with immature fruits. The identification is unquestionable, since the species is a very characteristic one: especially the shape of the leaflets, the narrow and long calyx teeth and the corolla hardly exceeding the calyx are unique features within the section; the dense, spreading indumentum is paralleled only by some variants of *T. sprunerana.*

The simultaneous presence of two eastern *Trigonella* species in this far-off western outpost raises a phytogeographical problem which I shall not try to solve here. I shall restrict myself to mentioning two interesting points.

Firstly, an introduction by man, whether intentional or unintentional, old or recent, is highly improbable. One might of course argue that the ancient, now thoroughly revived centre of Dhelfi is relatively close to our localities, and that some Anatolian pilgrim or competitor may have introduced the species with his horse fodder supply, or that a modern tourist may have brought it along with his car. But then, both species are absent from the temple and village areas at Dhelfi. True, the first one was found plentiful along a road – but in a locality with a rich, natural relict flora. Incidentally, the road in question has now been enlarged and improved: it was hardly transitable for cars in 1963, according to western tourist standards. The locality of *T. velutina,* on the other hand, lies away from any track or path, past or present.

Secondly, there is a parallel to the isolated Greek occurrence at the other end of the area of both species, at their south-easternmost outpost: there again, they are growing together near Rasheya on Mt. Hermon (Boissier, 1872). It is true that the Hermon locality is much less isolated from the remainder of the area than the Greek one: both species are found also in the Anti-Lebanon, and *T. strangulata* occurs in the Lebanon range (Mouterde, 1970). Nevertheless, the parallel is striking enough to suggest that, rather than to sheer coincidence, it is due to an obvious biogeographic affinity of the two species.

2. Erica herbacea L., new to Greece

During an excursion to the mountains of N.W. Greece in August 1974, together with some friends and fellow botanists from Geneva (André Charpin, Manfred Dittrich, Pierre von Auw), I had an opportunity to revisit the Gipsy's Spring W. of the village Kranea (Grevenon) where, a few years earlier, I had collected that remarkable *Cistus albanicus* Heywood, together with the non less noticeable *Teucrium siculum* (Raf.) Guss. in its first and hitherto only Balkan locality (Greuter, 1975a). Having gathered seeds from both species (cf. Auw & al., 1974) and strolling around on that lovely spot, covered by one of the best developed black pine forests of Greece, we noticed what seemed to be curious pink flowers on a small ericoid shrub sprawling among the brackens. It was, in fact, *Cuscuta epithymum* (L.) L., parasiting sterile *Erica herbacea* – the latter new to Greece, as we realised later on when checking our harvest against the literature.

It is not too surprising to find this species growing there, on serpentine soil, together with the endemic *Cistus albanicus* specialised for the same type of habitat. In Albania, where it has long been known to occur (Markgraf, 1927, 1931, as *E. carnea* L.), it is also limited to serpentine areas. Indeed, in one of Markgraf's localities (Teke Balim Sultan i epër, Çermenika distr.) it coexists with *Cistus albanicus*. The species is probably more widespread in similar habitats, in N. Greece, but has hitherto been overlooked. These lines are intended as a stimulus to Greek botanists and foresters to look out for it in other places, also.

Erica herbacea L., Sp. Pl.: 352. 1753.
= *E. carnea* L., Sp. Pl.: 355. 1753.

Macedonia occ., prov. et distr. Grevena: ad occidentem pagi Kranea, in latere boreo-orientali montis Simandro circâ fontem "Jiftovrisi" vocatam, alt. 1200 m, in silvâ altâ *Pini nigrae pallasianae,* solo ophiolithico, 13.8.1974, *Charpin 10983, Dittrich, Greuter 12139 & von Auw.*

3. Notes on three rare endemic taxa of Crepis sect. Crepis (= sect. Berinia) collected in 1974

Crepis heldreichiana (O. Kuntze) Greuter, **comb. nova** ≡ *C. divaricata* Boiss. & Heldr. in Boiss., Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov. 7: 13. 1846 (non (Lowe) F. W. Schultz 1840) ≡ *Hieraciodes heldreichianum* O. Kuntze, Revis. Gen. 1: 345. 1891 ≡ *C. taygetica* Babcock in Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 19: 404. 1941, nom. illeg.

Peloponnesus, prov. Lakonia, distr. Lakedhemona: montes Taijetos, in montosis carsicis Pende Alonia, alt. 1500-1600 m, in pascuis lapidosis vel rupestribus, solo calcareo, 7.8.1974, *Charpin 10888, Dittrich, Greuter 12020 & von Auw.*

Apart from an undocumented, obviously erroneous record from "Macedonia", this species was hitherto known only from a single, very restricted locality on the E. side of Mt. Prifitis Ilias in the Taijetos range (Babcock, 1947). Our plants were

Fig. 1. – Basal leaves of: **A-B,** *Crepis baldaccii* subsp. *baldaccii* (*Baldacci 144,* 1894, Mt. Čika in Albania); **C,** *C. baldaccii* subsp. *carpini* (from the type gathering); **D,** *C. turcica* (*Baldacci 182,* 1896, from Leskovik distr. in S.E. Albania). Line Guibentif del.

collected c. 10 km to the N.N.W., in the same mountain range, on the hills situated on the Lakonian-Messenian border between Mt. Lipovouni and Mt. Neraidhovouna. They grow in clefts and hollows of karstified rock flats. Locally, the species is quite abundant, forming intricate clumps or cushions resembling *Lactuca graeca* Boiss. or some *Launaea* species in their squarrose habit, which is accentuated by the grazing (sheeps and goats) against which the plants seem to be rather poorly protected.

Crepis guioliana Babcock in Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 22: 485. 1947.

Macedonia occ., prov. et distr. Grevena: in latere boreo-orientali montis Livadhi (Milea, Salatoura), alt. 1700-1800 m, in clivis asperis rupestribus ophiolithicis septemtriones spectantibus, ad rupes praeruptas, 14.8.1974, *Charpin 11074, Dittrich, Greuter 12235 & von Auw;* in declivibus montis Aftia [recte: Flenga?], in valle Arkoudholakka (Valea Kaldha) ditionis pagi Perivoli, alt. 1700-2100 m, substr. serpent., 30.-31.7.1956, *Rechinger 18454* (G!).

The two new localities extend considerably toward the S.E. the range of this distinctive serpentine endemic, originally described from a single gathering from Mt. Smolikas in Ipiros. Both the pattern of distribution and the sequence of discovery recall in a striking manner the one recently reported for *Bornmuellera baldaccii* (Degen) Heywood, another rare serpentine endemic originally described from Mt. Smolikas and collected since in the Arkoudholakka region by Rechinger and around Mt. Livadhi by myself (Greuter, 1975a). But whilst *Bornmuellera baldaccii,* a species of open scree and stony slopes, has been collected also in Central and S. Albania, *Crepis guioliana,* an inhabitant of steep cliffs and rock crevices, is only known from Greece. Furthermore, the former species shows an obvious geographic variation pattern with two different subspecies in the Arkoudholakka-Livadhi sector and on Mt. Smolikas (and probably a third one in Albania); in *Crepis guioliana* no evidence of such a differentiation has been found so far: the cited specimens fit in every detail the description and drawing of the Smolikas type given by Babcock (1947). Pending the comparison with specimens from the ditio classica, not now available to me, the species can be considered as monomorphic.

Crepis baldaccii Halácsy subsp. **carpini**[1] Greuter, **subsp. nova**

Typus: *Charpin 11336 & al.* (G).

A typo differt foliis subcoriaceis (nec tenuiter membranaceis), obovato-lanceolatis, in parte distali indivisis acute serrato-dentatis, basi saepe runcinato-pinnatilobatis vel -pinnatifidis (nec lanceolatis, totâ longitudine irregulariter sinuato-lobatis, lobis integris vel angulatis). Foliorum formâ *C. turcicam* in eadem ditione

[1] Amico et comiti dilecto Andreae Carpino, vulgo Charpin, qui quantumvis titubans et male montium afflictus nobiscum per aspera ad Astrakam strenuus scandit, ex animo dicata.

obviam, indumento eglanduloso, achaeniorum formâ et pappo deciduo distinctissimam referens. Vide fig. 1.

Epirus, prov. Ioannina, distr. Dhodhoni: montes Timfi (Gamila), in latere boreo-orientali montis Astraka, alt. 1900-2000 m, ad rupes calcareas praeruptas, 21.8.1974, *Charpin 11336, Dittrich, Greuter 12508 & von Auw;* montes Timfi, "m. Konitza sub Papingon (Vradeton)", in praeruptis, 14.7.1896, *Baldacci 183* (G!, G-BU!).

The plants from the Timfi mountains, attributed by Baldacci (1899), and by all subsequent writers, to *Crepis baldaccii,* are quite distinct in habit from the Albanian material of that species checked by me, which comprises one isotype from Mt. Tomorr in S. Central Albania (*Baldacci 209,* 1892) and two sheets from Mt. Čika in S.W. Albania (*Baldacci 144,* 1894). The form and texture of the leaf – except for the non-winged petiole – are rather similar to that of *Crepis turcica* Degen & Bald., found at lower altitudes in the same region. The latter species, however, differs from both *C. baldaccii* and our Timfi material in several features of primary diagnostic importance, such as the non-glandular indumentum, the deciduous pappus and the shorter, stouter achenes with fewer, more prominent and more regular ribs. Since the Timfi plant agrees well with *C. baldaccii* in all these respects, I found it appropriate to describe it as a subspecies under the latter rather than as an independent species.

In its broad sense, *C. baldaccii* appears to be a geographically diversified Albanian-Epirotic endemic, mostly limited to calcareous mountain cliffs, although two records, unchecked by me, suggest that it may also occur on an ophiolithic substratum (prevailing in the region of Mt. Smolikas where, according to Babcock, 1947, it was collected by Guiol), and even in mesophile mountain meadows ("Hochstaudenwiesen") in Jablanica Mts., E. Central Albania, according to Markgraf (1927). On the other hand, the N. Albanian specimen *Dörfler 262* (G!), though cited by Babcock (1947) under *C. baldaccii,* obviously belongs to the closely related *C. albanica* (Ják.) Babcock.

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