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Typification of the names of some Iberian species described by Lamarck

Neus Ibáñez, Josep Montserrat & Ignasi Soriano

Abstract

IBÁÑEZ, N., J. MONTSERRAT & I. SORIANO (2009). Typification of the names of some Iberian species described by Lamarck. *Candollea* 64: 143-148. In English, English and French abstracts.

Lamarck described some Iberian species on the basis of collections of Jussieu herbarium. A significant part of this material was collected at the beginning of the 18th century by Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu around Spain and Portugal. Joan Salvador Riera, one of the most relevant Spanish naturalists of his time, also participated in this expedition and collected voucher specimens for his herbarium. The historical relationships between these collections must be taken into account when searching for types. On the basis of the specimens collected during this trip and deposited in P-LA, P-JU and BC-Salvador, the following names, *Cistus globularifolius* Lam., *Cistus lasianthus* Lam., *Cynoglossum lusitanicum* Lam., *Daphne lanuginosa* Lam., *Euphorbia isatidifolia* Lam. and *Mercurialis elliptica* Poir. are lectotypified.

Key-words

Jean Baptiste Monnet de Lamarck – Joan Salvador Riera – Iberian species – Herbarium – Typification

Résumé

IBÁÑEZ, N., J. MONTSERRAT & I. SORIANO (2009). Typification des noms de quelques espèces ibériques décrites par Lamarck. *Candollea* 64: 143-148. En anglais, résumés anglais et français.

Lamarck a décrit quelques espèces ibériques sur la base des collections de l'herbier de Jussieu. Une part importante de ce matériel fut récoltée par Antoine et Bernard de Jussieu lors d'un voyage en Espagne et au Portugal au début du 18^e siècle. Joan Salvador Riera, un des naturalistes espagnols les plus importants du moment, participa aussi à cette expédition en récoltant des échantillons pour son herbier. Les relations historiques existant entre ces collections doivent donc être prises en compte dans la recherche des types. Sur la base des spécimens collectés durant ces expéditions et déposés à P-LA, P-JU et BC-Salvador, les noms *Cistus globularifolius* Lam., *Cistus lasianthus* Lam., *Cynoglossum lusitanicum* Lam., *Daphne lanuginosa* Lam., *Euphorbia isatidifolia* Lam. et *Mercurialis elliptica* Poir. sont lectotypifiés.

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Introduction

In the last five years, the authors have studied one of the most ancient plant collections in Spain, the herbarium of the Salvador family deposited in Barcelona (BC), which was compiled between the 17th and 18th century. This research enabled to document the relationships between the members of the Salvador family, in particular Joan Salvador i Riera (1683-1725), and some contemporary naturalists such as James Petiver (1663-1718) (IBÁÑEZ & al., 2006) or Antoine de Jussieu, allowing the identification of herbarium specimens exchanged or collected in joint campaigns.

The relationship between Antoine de Jussieu (1686-1758) and Joan Salvador began in Paris at the beginning of the 18th century, where both took Botany lessons from Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708). Afterwards they consolidated their friendship through an epistolary exchange, which resulted in a subsequent expedition around Spain and Portugal during 1716 and 1717, in which the young Bernard de Jussieu (1699-1777), brother of Antoine, also took part. The botanical observations and the itinerary of the expedition were recorded in two manuscripts authored by A. Jussieu and J. Salvador, nowadays conserved in Paris and Barcelona and partially published many years later (LAISSUS & LAISSUS, 1969; SALVADOR, 1972). Moreover, in the course of the expedition, both the Jussieu brothers and J. Salvador collected numerous plants that were later incorporated in their herbaria.

The Salvador herbarium, enlarged by other members of the family, remained almost lost in a lumber room of a farmhouse for several decades, until being retrieved by Pius Font Quer (1888-1964) and definitively incorporated into the collections of the Botanic Institute of Barcelona in 1945 (BC-Salvador).

Regarding the Jussieu herbarium, it was enlarged by Antoine, Bernard and especially by their nephew, Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836). At the end of the 18th century, this collection was revised by Jean Baptiste Monet de Lamarck (1744-1829) before being integrated into the collections of the “Jardin du Roi”, nowadays the “Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle” in Paris, as the “Antoine Laurent de Jussieu herbarium”. This allowed Lamarck to describe new taxa in his “Encyclopédie méthodique. Botanique” (STAFLEU & COWAN, 1979: n° 4136). Nowadays we know that some of these specimens, in particular those from the expedition to Spain and Portugal, have duplicates in the Salvador’s herbarium in BC and with even more precise information on their labels than on those of the Jussieu herbarium sheets.

In order to locate the possible type specimens of Iberian names described by Lamarck, we studied the protologues with Spain or Portugal as mention of origin, and with reference to the Jussieu herbarium or to his donations. We also studied the transcription of the personal diary of Joan Salvador (SALVADOR, 1972). After having consulted the Salvador

herbarium in BC and the Antoine Laurent de Jussieu herbarium in P-JU during a stay in the “Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle” in Paris, we are able to lectotypify six names on specimens preserved in P. Of these, three are conserved in P-LA (with 1 isolectotype), and three in P-JU (with 4 isolectotypes). A fifth one was already chosen for *Delphinium pentagynum* by BLANCHÉ (1991). In the Salvador’s herbarium in BC are kept 7 isolectotypes. For each specimen, the details of the different labels are provided, with the name of the author of the handwriting in brackets.

1. *Cistus globularifolius* Lam., Encycl. 2: 22. 1786.

Lectotypus (designated here): [**PORTUGAL**: Inter Porto et Braga], [IV.1717] (P-LA [00286723]!).

First label: “HERB. MUS. PARIS. / Muséum Paris / Herbarium Lamarck / P00286723 / Herbarium de LAMARCK, / Acquis en Novembre 1886”.

Second label: “Cistus globularifolius. enc. / ex. D. juss.” [Lamarck].

Third label: “helianthemum lusitanicum, / globulariae folio. tournef. 250. / variat. foliis majoribus et glabris” [Lamarck].

Isolectotypus: [**PORTUGAL**: Inter Porto et Braga], [IV.1717] (P-JU [12669A]!).

First label: “MUSEUM D’HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS / HERBIER D’ANTOINE LAURENT DE JUSSIEU / DONNÉ AU MUSÉUM PAR LES ENFANTS D’ADRIEN DE JUSSIEU EN 1857 / CATAL. N° 12669”.

Second label: “Helianthemum lusitanicum, / Globulariae folio J. R. H. 250” [Vaillant].

Third label: “Cistus globularifolius Lam. dict.” [Lamarck].

Fourth label: “Tuberaria perennis Spach /β/ globulariae folio” [Spach].

Isolectotypus: **PORTUGAL**: Inter Porto et Braga, [IV.1717] (BC-Salvador [1294]!).

First label: “Helianthemum Lusita- / nicum, Globulariae folio Inst. / rei. herb. 250 / Abunde provenit in aridis locis / juxta vias inter Porto, / et Bragam in Lusitania” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Helianth. globulariaefolium Pour.” [Pourret].

Revision label: “Xolantha globularifolia (Lam.) Gallego, Muñoz Garm. & C. Navarro” [N. Ibáñez].

We point out that the label of the Salvador herbarium gives more detailed information about the location than the Jussieu one. Moreover, according to the transcription of Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 85), the expedition was in Porto on April 12th, 1717 and in Braga on April 14th. Unfortunately, the specimen in the Salvador herbarium is in too bad conditions to confirm the season, as only some leaves have been preserved.

2. *Cistus lasianthus* Lam., Encycl. 2: 19. 1786.

Lectotypus (designated here): **PORTUGAL:** Monchique, II.1717 (P-JU [12650B]!) (Fig. 1).

First label: “MUSEUM D’HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS / HERBIER D’ANTOINE LAURENT DE JUSSIEU / DONNÉ AU MUSÉUM PAR LES ENFANTS D’ADRIEN DE JUSSIEU EN 1857 / CATAL. N° 12650 B”.

Second label: “Cistus lasianthus lam. dict.” [Lamarck].

Third label: “Helianthemum Algarviense halimi / folio flore luteo punicante macula / insignito Inst. / Prope Monchique / Febr. 1717” [A. Jussieu].

Fourth label: “Halimium lasianthum / γ cheiranthoides Spach” [Spach].

Isolectotypus: **PORTUGAL:** Monchique], [II.1717] (P-LA [00286681]!).

First label: “HERB. MUS. PARIS / Muséum Paris / Herbarium Lamarck / P00286681 / Herbarium de LAMARCK, / Acquis en Novembre 1886”.

Second label: “cistus lasianthus. enc.” [Lamarck].

Revision label: “Type de Cistus lasianthus Lamarck / (Helianthemum) / Halimium lasianthum (Lam.) Spach / G. G. Aymonin 2003” [G. Aymonin].

Isolectotypus: **PORTUGAL:** Monchique, [II.1717] (BC-Salvador [1327]!) (Fig. 1).

First label: “Helianthemum Algar- / viens, Halimifolio, flore / luteo, punicante macula in / signito Inst. rei herbar. 250 / In Algarviis invenimus / february florentem eundo / ex Monchique ad Sa Clara” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Helianthemum algarvense Pourr.” [Pourret].

Revision label: “Halimium lasianthum (Lam.) Spach” [N. Ibáñez].

SPACH (1836: 366) mentions *Cistus lasianthus* under *Halimium lasianthum* var. *cheiranthoides* Spach, which is an invalid name for the autonym *Halimium lasianthum* var. *lasianthum*. The transcription of Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 75) reports that the visit to Monchique took place on February 14th, 1717.

3. *Cynoglossum lusitanicum* Lam., Encycl. 2: 239. 1786.

Lectotypus (designated here): **PORTUGAL:** Busaco], [IV.1717] (P-LA [P00357363]!).

First label: “HERB. MUS. PARIS. / Muséum Paris / Herbarium Lamarck / P00357363 / Herbarium de LAMARCK, / Acquis en Novembre 1886”.

Second label: “Omphalodes lusitanica, cynoglossi folio. tournef. 140. / cynoglossum lusitanicum. lin. / donné par Mr. de juss.” [Lamarck].

Isolectotypus: **PORTUGAL:** Busaco, [IV.1717] (P-JU [6722 sheet 1]!).

First label: “MUSEUM D’HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS / HERBIER D’ANTOINE LAURENT DE JUSSIEU / DONNÉ AU MUSÉUM PAR LES ENFANTS D’ADRIEN DE JUSSIEU EN 1857 / CATAL. N° 6722”.

Second label: “Busaco” [Lamarck].

Isolectotypus: **PORTUGAL:** Busaco, [IV.1717] (BC-Salvador [405]!).

First label: “Omphalodes Lusitanica / elatior, Cynoglossi folio / Inst. rei herb. 140 / In Lusitania circa Busa- / co in humidis, et in Galicia frequens est Aprili / mense cum floribus” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Cynoglossum lusitanicum L” [Pourret].

Revision label: “Omphalodes nitida Hoffmanns. & Link” [N. Ibáñez].

According to Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 83), Joan Salvador and Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu visited Busaco on April 8th, 1717. In our opinion the voucher specimen conserved in BC should also come from Busaco and not from Galicia, because it is in the same state of flowering as those conserved in the Jussieu and Lamarck herbaria.

4. *Daphne lanuginosa* Lam., Encycl. 3: 436. 1792.

Lectotypus (designated here): **GREAT BRITAIN:** Gibraltar], [XII.1716] (P-LA [00381670]!).

First label: “3-15-1”.

Second label: “HERB. MUS. PARIS. / Muséum Paris / Herbarium Lamarck / P00381870 / Herbarium de LAMARCK, / Acquis en Novembre 1886”.

Third label: “Thymelaea foliis kali lanuginosis salsis. bauh. 463. / tournef. 594. / ex herb. juss. / daphne lanuginosa lam. / dict.” [Lamarck].

Fourth label: “Hb. Lam.”.

Fifth label: “dom fourmault / pluk. t. 229. f. 2?” [Lamarck]

Sixth label: “Hb. Lam.”.

Seventh label: “Naec emina eidae / polilgo [...] incultes”

First revision label: “TYPE / Thymelaea lanuginosa (Lam.) / Determinavit G. A. 1966” [G. Aymonin].

Second revision label: “3. (15-1). Thymelaea canescens (Schousboe) Endl. / Determinavit G. A. 1965” [G. Aymonin].

Isolectotypus: **GREAT BRITAIN:** Gibraltar, [XII.1716] (P-JU [3976+A (second sheet)]!).

First label: “MUSEUM D’HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS / HERBIER D’ANTOINE LAURENT DE JUSSIEU / DONNÉ AU MUSÉUM PAR LES ENFANTS D’ADRIEN DE JUSSIEU EN 1857 / CATAL. N° 3976+A”.

Second label: “Thymelaea foliis kali lanuginosis salsis / C. B. Sana-munda 2. Clus. / folia nequaquam [sic] sunt salsa, cevita [sic] / tantum aëria / Pr. Gibraltar a / Seville / Decemb. 1716 / Janu. 1717” [Antoine Jussieu].

Third label: “Thymelaea canescens Endl. / Daphne lanuginosa Lam. / Passerina canescens Schousb. / Chlamydanthus -- C. A. Mey” [Spach].

Fourth label: “JU-3976+A \equiv Thymelaea canescens (Lam.) / Ceballos et Vicioso / DET. G. AYMONIN 1968” [Aymonin].



Fig. 1. – *Cistus lasianthus* Lam. **A.** Lectotypus (P-JU [12650B]). Note the handwriting of Lamarck (on the top label, bottom left) and A. Jussieu (on the bottom on the left); **B.** Isolectotypus (BC-Salvador [1327]). Note the handwriting of Joan Salvador (occupying most of the label on the right) and of Pierre André Pourret, who added the Linnaean name.

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Isolectotypus: GREAT BRITAIN: Gibraltar, [XII.1716] (BC-Salvador [3699]!).

First label: “Thymelaea foliis Kali lanuginosis salsis / C.B. Pin. 463 / Sanamunda / ii. Clus. Hist. 88. J.B. 1.594 / In Hispania frequentissima eundo ex Malaga ad Gibraltar” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Passerina kalifolia Pourr.” [Pourret].

Revision label: “Thymelaea lanuginosa (Lam.) Ceballos & C. Vicioso” [N. Ibáñez].

TAN (1980: 211) does not provide an exact reference of the type - she only indicates “holo P“-, so a lectotype needs to be designated. Among the three voucher sheets of this species, two of them conserved in P, we chose here P-LA [00381670], the only one in the herbarium of this author. We think that the type sheets should come from Gibraltar, because both of the voucher specimens conserved in BC-Salvador and P-JU

herbaria are in the same phenological state - and therefore seem to come from the same recollection. As for the collection date, according to Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 55), Joan Salvador and the Jussieu brothers visited Gibraltar on December 10th, 1716.

5. Delphinium pentagynum Lam., Encycl. 2: 264. 1786.

Lectotypus (designed by BLANCHÉ, 1991: 195): [PORTUGAL: Belem], [II.1717] (P-JU [10688]!).

First label: “MUSEUM D’HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS / HERBIER D’ANTOINE LAURENT DE JUSSIEU / DONNÉ AU MUSÉUM PAR LES ENFANTS D’ADRIEN DE JUSSIEU EN 1857 / CATAL. N° 10.688”.

Second label: “Delphinium Lusita / nicum latifolium / aconiti folio / D. Jussieu” [A.-L. Jussieu].

Third label: “delphinium pentagynum lam. / dict.” [Lamarck].

Fourth label: “Delphinium pentagynum Lam. / LECTOTYPUS / DET Cèsar Blanché 1984” [C. Blanché].

Isolectotypus: PORTUGAL: Belem, [II.1717] (BC-Salvador [2463]!).

First label: “Delphinium Lusitanicum / glabrum, Aconiti Folio Inst. / rei. herbar. 426 / In rupibus, de la cerca de Be- / lem, juxta Ulyssiponem abs- / que floribus semper collegimus” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Delphinium Lusitanicum” [Pourret].

According to BLANCHÉ (1991: 195), the third label in the Jussieu herbarium indicates Lamarck’s intention to describe a new taxon in his Dictionary (“dict”), but no specimen of this taxon is conserved in P-LA. In accordance with the transcription of Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 77), Joan Salvador and Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu were in Belem on February 21st 1717.

6. *Euphorbia isatidifolia* Lam., Encycl. 2: 430. 1788.

Lectotypus (designated here): **SPAIN: Aragon, V.1717 (P-JU [16445]!).**

First label: “MUSEUM D’HISTOIRE NATURELLE DE PARIS / HERBIER D’ANTOINE LAURENT DE JUSSIEU / DONNÉ AU MUSÉUM PAR LES ENFANTS D’ADRIEN DE JUSSIEU EN 1857 / CATAL. N° 16445”.

Second label: “Tithymalus latifolium, hispanicum / C.B. / Ex Aragoniae / Regno / Maio 1717” [A. Jussieu].

Third label: “Euphorbia isatidifolia Lam.” [Lamarck].

Isolectotypus: SPAIN: Aragon, [V.1717] (BC-Salvador [112]!).

First label: “Tithymalus latifolius, Hispa- / nicus C.B. Pin. 86 / Tithymalus platyphyllos III / Clus. Hisp. 438 / In aridis regni Aragonensis, et / in Catalonia juxta Ilerdam” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Euphorbia hyberna L. / E. isatidifolia” [Pourret].

Revision label: “Euphorbia isatidifolia Lam.” [N. Ibáñez].

Provided that no specimen of this plant is conserved in the Lamarck herbarium, we have chosen a type from the Jussieu herbarium. According to the transcription of Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 99), the expedition made its way along the Ebro River and entered Aragon from the South, staying in Peñalba and Fraga on May 15th 1717.

7. *Mercurialis elliptica* Poir. in Lam., Encycl. 4: 119. 1797.

Lectotypus (designated here): **PORTUGAL: Port Mahon, II.1717 (P-JU [16557 sheet 2]!).**

First label: “Mercurialis Lusit. fruticosa / Amygdali folio [...] Inst. / Juxta Villam novam / de Porti Maon / Febr. 1717” [A. Jussieu].

Second label: “Mercurialis Lusit. fruti., amygdali folio / Inst.” [A. Jussieu].

Third label: “Mercurialis Lusit fruticosa / Amygdali folio, spicato Inst. / Circa Villam novam / de Porti Maon / Febr. 1717” [A. Jussieu].

Isolectotypus: PORTUGAL: Port Mahon, II.1717 (P-JU [16557 sheet 1]!).

First label: “Mercurialis Lusitani- / ca fruticosa, Amygdali / folio, testiculata J.R.H.” [Vaillant].

Second label: “Mercurialis elliptica Vent. / hort. cels. tab. 12. / Desf.” [Desfontaines].

Third label: “Mercurialis fruticosa, Lusit, Amygdali folio, / spicata Inst. / Prope Vill. Nov. / de Port. Maon / Febr. 1717” [A. Jussieu].

Isolectotypus: PORTUGAL: Port Mahon, [II.1717] (BC-Salvador [3373]!).

First label: “Mercurialis Lusitanica, / fruticosa, Amygdalifolio, tes- / ticulata Inst. rei. herb. 534 / Mercurialis tenuifolia, fruti- / cosa, perennis V. Lusit. / In Algarviis inter Lagos, et / villam novam de Portimaon / juxta viam in marginibus, vineaeis” [Joan Salvador].

Second label: “Mercurialis amygdalifolia Pourr. foem.” [Pourret].

Revision label: “Mercurialis elliptica Poir. in Lam.” [N. Ibáñez].

As for the previous species, no specimen of this taxon is conserved in the Lamarck herbarium. GÜEMES (2000: 204) cited these two sheets with the number 16557 in order to clarify that the location of the protologue is Port Mahon, Portugal. According to the transcription of Folch (SALVADOR, 1972: 75), the visit to Vilanova de Portimaon took place on February 12th 1717.

Discussion

In this work we have typified 6 taxa described by Lamarck on the basis of the materials collected by Antoine and Bernard de Jussieu during their journey around Spain and Portugal with Joan Salvador, between 1716 and 1717. All these taxa have voucher specimens both in P-LA and/or P-JU herbaria and in the Salvador herbarium at BC. Moreover, as we have emphasized, the Salvador herbarium labels include in several cases far more detailed information about localities and habitats than those of the French botanists. Thus, locating the possible types in the latter herbarium and checking the dates and localities with the transcription of Folch (SALVADOR, 1972), has given us a fairly detailed idea about the localities of those types and also regarding the development of the Jussieu-Salvador expedition.

We believe that this study, together with a former one (IBÁÑEZ & al., 2006), points out the importance of the Salvador family in the history of European botany in the 18th century, and in particular that of their most relevant member, Joan Salvador i Riera. As previously stated, the Salvador family influenced Lamarck at least indirectly. Although he did not have access to their herbarium, the French botanist benefited from the material collected during the joint campaign of the Jussieu brothers and Joan Salvador. Furthermore, since the sheets of the Jussieu herbarium studied by Lamarck must have been used by other botanists who revised the herbarium before or after him, such an influence would have spread to an even greater extent.

We are conscious about the fact that our study is not exhaustive, but nevertheless it demonstrates the remarkable botanic importance of sheets conserved in historic collections such as Jussieu, Lamarck and Salvador.

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