

## Bidrag till kännedom om *Saxifraga hirculus* — myren Sjöängens växtsamfällen

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### Inledning

Fjorton år har förflutit sedan Lennart Fridén i denna tidskrift meddelade det för en västgötobotanist så sensationella återfyndet av *Saxifraga hirculus* i Sjöängen vid Lövberga gård i Slöta s:n på södra Falbygden (Fridén 1946 s. 389). Upptäckten gjordes den 6 augusti 1946. Fridén kunde då inräkna minst 500 blommmande exemplar. Tre veckor senare besökte han lokalen i sällskap med Nils Albertson, som omedelbart smittades av upptäckturens entusiasm och beslöt att i detalj utforska myren. I sitt första meddelande behandlar Albertson myrbräckans historia i Västergötland samt beskriver i anslutning till en tabell översiktligt myrens vegetation (Albertson 1946 s. 421). Under de följande åren ägnade Albertson åtskillig tid åt den innehållsrika gungflymyren vid Lövberga, bl.a. juni—juli 1947, juli 1951, juli 1952 samt (i samband med en studentexkursion) några dagar under 1954.

I och med Albertsons hastiga bortgång sommaren 1956 grusades alla förhopningar om en monografisk vegetationsbeskrivning av denna för sydsvenska förhållanden unika myrtyp, på vilken även *Hirculus*-myren Gorsan i Valstad s:n utgör ett strålande exempel (Fridén 1959 s. 244). Ur hans efterlämnade dagböcker, vilka välvilligt ställts till förfogande av fru Ellinor Albertson, har Larsson plockat fram ett stort antal rutanalyser, sammanlagt 50 st., vilka sedan sammanstälts i tabellform. Tabellerna har disponerats på samma sätt som hos Albertson 1946 s. 425. Nomenklaturen har i några fall ändrats till nu gällande.

<sup>1</sup> Albertson har ensam utfört de i tabell 1—5 redovisade vegetationsanalyserna och är ansvarig för artbestämningarna. I övrigt är Larsson ansvarig för i denna uppsats meddelade data.

Det albertsonska tabellmaterialet är av stort vetenskapligt värde, även om det i några fall tyvärr inte är fullständigt genomarbetat. Detta gäller framför allt bottenskiktet. Hela tabellmaterialet publiceras här i det skick det föreligger efter uppordning enligt Albertsons principer.

Såväl Fridén som Albertson framhöll 1946 betydelsen av att myren snarast skyddas mot olika kulturingrepp. Den 15 april 1954 erhöll Skaraborgs läns naturskyddsforening av markägarna som gava »fastigheten Lövberga 2<sup>3</sup>, kallad Sjöängen, om 13,035 hektar». Den 6 maj 1958 blev myren fridlyst efter ett berömvärt arbete av föreningens dåvarande ordförande distr.lantm. G. Linde (Linde 1959 s. 377).

### Allmänt om Sjöängen och dess utforskande

I Albertsons ovan nämnda översiktliga beskrivning av myren meddelas även de anmärkningsvärda fynden av *Meesia tristicha* och *Scapania Degenii*. Efter hand som arbetet fortskrider visar det sig att en hel rad intressanta arter grupperats kring *Saxifraga hirculus* och de båda mossrariteterna. *Stellaria alsine* (= *uliginosa*) i tabellen från 1946 visar sig vara *S. crassifolia* v. *paludosa*, den i södra Sverige ytterst sällsynta inlandsvariетeten av den på västkusten vanliga sumparven (Albertson 1949 s. 178). En parallell härtill blev Albertsons nästan chockartade konstaterande att all säv i Sjöängen är *S. Tabernaemontani* — även den en vanlig havsstrandväxt — vilket först omnämns hos Fridén 1951 s. 378. Blåsäven förekommer dock på liknande sätt i myrarna i Valle härad (Larsson 1959 a s. 101; 1960 s. 426, tab. I) samt i Kungslena nordöst om Varvsberget (Fridén 1959 s. 254). Ungefär samtidigt påvisar Fridén *Saussurea alpina* i en igenväxande *Molinia*-fuktäng nära den egentliga myren (Fridén 1954 s. 304), och 1957 fann Larsson *Leiocolea rutheana* i ett av *Schoenus*-områdena (Larsson 1959 b s. 261). Sannolikt kommer fortsatt letande att ytterligare berika Sjöängens redan nu mycket fornäma moss- och kärväxtaristokrati.

Under sina kemiska och fysikaliska myrvattenundersökningar har Witting påvisat en rad intressanta olikheter mellan de olika myrtypernas vatten. Från Sjöängen har analyser utförts på sex olika pröver tagna i juni och augusti 1947 (Witting 1948 tab. 16).

Helt nyligen har Larsson lämnat en relativt utförlig sammanfattning av myrens vegetation, grundad på Albertsons och ett ganska omfattande eget material (Larsson 1959 b). Som stöd vid studiet av tabell-

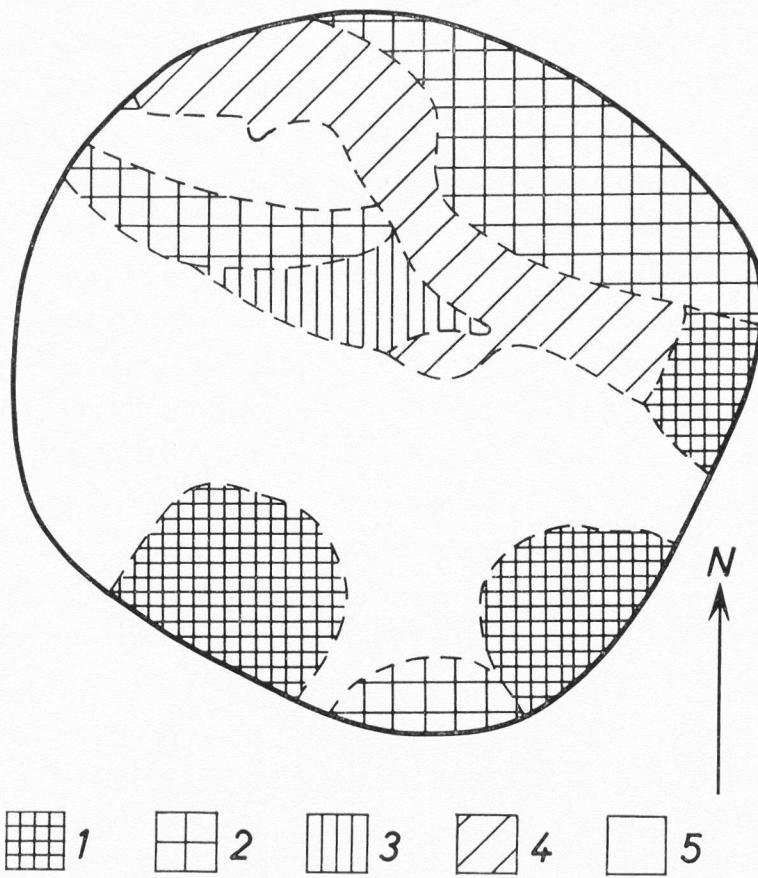


Fig. 1. Sjöängen vid Lövberga i Slöta s:n. Schematisk kartskiss över de stora fysionomiskt urskiljbara vegetationsenheterna, uppritad 21—22 aug. 1957 av Bengt M. P. Larsson. 1 = *Schoenus ferrugineus*-tuvkärr. 2 = *Carex paniculata*-pelarkärr. 3 = *Phragmites*—*Typha*-gungflykärr. 4 = *Phragmites*—*Scirpus Tabernaemontani*-gungflykärr. 5 = Gungflykärr med *Carex diandra*, *elata*, *lasiocarpa* och *rostrata* som vikarierande dominanter.

materialet meddelas här i anslutning till en schematisk kartskiss (fig. 1) några korta data om myrens vegetation; i övrigt hänvisas till ovan nämnda sammanfattning.

En mer eller mindre cirkelrund sjö har under tidernas lopp vuxit igen till ett delvis mycket blött gungfly, vars norra hälft nu upptages av *Phragmites*—*Scirpus Tabernaemontani*-vassar (fig. 2). Gungflyets större södra del består av en mosaik av samhällsenheter med växel-



Fig. 2. Gungflyets blötaste del upptages av en tät *Phragmites—Scirpus Tabernaemontani*-vass. I det tvåskiktade fältskiktets lägre avdelning är bl.a. *Epipactis palustris* fläckvis ymnig medan *Carex limosa* och *Triglochin palustre* är mera jämnt fördelade över vassen. De förrädiska lösbottensamhällena innehåller bl.a. *Scorpidium scorpioides* med inblandning av characéer. Foto: N. Albertson. 15.7.1951.

dominerande *Carex*-arter (*C. diandra*, *elata*, *lasiocarpa* och *rostrata*) (fig. 3). *Saxifraga hirculus* förekommer ymnigast inom detta parti av myren (fig. 4). Mot kanterna blir underlaget fastare och här finnes två



Fig. 3. Bilden visar en del av det av olika *Carex*-arter dominerade centrala gungflykärret, vilket bortom björkarna övergår i den blötare *Phragmites*—*Scirpus*-vassen, det ljusare partiet på bilden hitom skogskanten. Foto: N. Albertson. 13.7.1951.

tuvsamhällen av helt olika natur, dels stortuviga s.k. »pelarkärr» med *Carex paniculata* (fig. 5), dels tre fast småtvade *Schoenus ferrugineus*-partier. Myren övergår åt väster och sydväst i mer eller mindre igenväxande *Molinia*—*Carex hostiana*-fuktängar samt åt öster och sydöst i björksumpskog.

#### Kommentarer till tabellerna

Samtliga analyser omfattar  $0,25 \text{ m}^2$  och vid täckningsuppskattningen har den s.k. Hult—Sernander—Du Rietzska 5-gradiga skalan använts ( $5 = > 1/2$ ,  $4 = 1/2 - 1/4$ ,  $3 = 1/4 - 1/8$ ,  $2 = 1/8 - 1/16$  samt  $1 = < 1/16$ ). Jfr Du Rietz 1930 s. 396. För att erhålla en något finare gradering använder Albertson + och — tecken, vilka således betyder mera respektive mindre än vad siffran i sig själv anger. Enbart + markerar ungefär  $< 1/32$  av rutans areal.

De färdiga tabellerna har ordnats i serie från den torraste till den blötaste vegetationstypen. Placeringen av tabellerna 2 och 3 kunde dock lika gärna ha varit den omvänta.



Fig. 4. *Saxifraga hirculus*, som för några år sedan av Fridén upptäcktes på en helt ny sydsvensk lokal i Valstad s:n på östra Falbygden (11 km öster om Sjöängen), växer på den klassiska Sjöängen-lokalen rikligast i det centrala gungflykärrets *Carex elata*—*Triglochin palustre*-rika delar. På bilden syns bl.a. riklig *Galium uliginosum* och enstaka *Triglochin*-stjälkar i frukt. Foto: N. Albertson. 1.8.1952.

T a b e l l 1. Dessa tio analyser är utförda i fuktängspartiet väster om det egentliga gungflykärret. Vid sidan om den dominerande *Carex hostiana* är *Polygonum viviparum*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Carex panicea* och *C. pulicaris* mer eller mindre konstanta inslag liksom *Calliergonella* och *Campylium stellatum*. Som framgår av tabell 6 är ett tiotal arter inskränkta till dessa fuktängssamhällen. Jfr Waldheim 1943 s. 382.

T a b e l l 2. Myrens artrikaste vegetationstyp med den för sydsvenska *Schoenus*-kärr så karakteristiska artuppsättningen (jfr Albertson 1951; Du Rietz 1949, 1950; Larsson 1959 a, 1959 b samt Waldheim & Weinmarck 1943). Av tabellen framgår att Albertson vid analysarbetet ej tagit hänsyn till mikrozoneringen inom varje *Schoenus*-tuva. *Triglochin palustre* och *Schoenus* finns tillsammans i alla rutorna. Enligt min erfarenhet växer *Schoenus* som regel endast på tuvtopparna medan *Triglochin*, *Pinguicula vulgaris* och vanligtvis även *Carex lepidocarpa*



Fig. 5. I myrens kantzon bildar *Carex paniculata* praktfulla pelarkärrsamhällen i övergången mellan björksumpskog och öppen myr. Bilden är tagen i det mindre södra vippstarrområdet. Foto: S. Schiöler. 23.7.1950.

växer mellan tuvorna eller på tuvsidorna. Vad bottenskiktet anbelangar utgör som bekant tuvtopparna och de mellan dem liggande delarna från varandra helt skilda världar (se därom i ovan anförd litteratur).

T a b e l l 3. Analyserna 1—4 och 9—10 har *Carex rostrata* som fält-skiktsdominant, medan de övriga domineras av *C. lasiocarpa*. *Galium palustre*, *Epilobium palustre*, *Stellaria crassifolia* v. *paludosa* och *Trichophorum alpinum* ansluter sig till de förra medan *Carex lepidocarpa* m.fl. finnes i de senare, vilka av allt att döma (*Meesia* och *Riccardia pinguis* !) är utförda i en något blötare del av myren än de övriga. Bottenskiktet är mycket heterogent. »Den röda och gyllene unionens» arter (*Helodium*, *Paludella*, *Sphagnum teres*, *S. warnstorffianum* och *Tomentypnum nitens*) blandas här med element från blötare sam-

hällen (*Drepanocladus intermedius*, *Meesia tristicha* och *Riccardia pinguis*).

T a b e l l 4. Dessa *Carex elata*-dominerade samhällen har mycket gemensamt med de i föregående tabell redovisade. Vid uppritandet av kartskissen (fig. 1) visade det sig nästan omöjligt att skilja dessa enheter åt, varför de slogs samman till ett »Magnocaricion elatae» där *Carex diandra*, *elata*, *lasiocarpa* och *rostrata* omväxlar som fältskikts-dominanter. Bottenskiktet är relativt homogent inom de två samhälls-enheter som redovisas i tabellen. *Galium uliginosum* och *Potentilla palustris* finns i de blötare *Paludella*-dominerade mattorna, medan *Polygonum viviparum* och *Potentilla erecta*, för att nämna några exempel, finns i de högre *Sphagnum*-kuddarna.

T a b e l l 5. Dessa tio analyser är alla utförda i *Phragmites*—*Scirpus*-vassarna i gungflyets norra del. Jämförd med de artrika fuktängs- och *Schoenus*-samhällena är denna *Tabernaemontani*-vass relativt artfattig, speciellt i fältskiktet (jfr tabell 7). *Cardamine palustris* utgör ett konstant inslag liksom *Riccardia pinguis*. De båda sista analyserna är hämtade från gungflyets blötaste del med nästan ren *Scorpidium scorpioides* i bottenskiktet. Dessa ofta mycket förrädiska lösbottensamhällen innehåller även rikligt med characéer, bl.a. *Chara contraria* A. Br. (det. T. Willén). I de övriga analyserna växlar flera arter (*Calliergonella*, *Campylium stellatum*, *Mnium Seligeri* och *Philonotis calcarea*) till synes regellöst som dominanter.

### Sammanfattning

Några av extremrikkärret Sjöängens stora vegetationenheter illustreras med de i tabellerna 1—5 redovisade analyserna. Dessa stora enheter har urskiljs på en eller flera dominanta fältskiktsarter. Inom varje sådan större enhet är fältskiktet mer eller mindre homogent eller kan en eller flera lägre samhällsenheter avgränsas. Som framgår av tabellerna (speciellt 2, 3 och 5) är bottenskiktet inom dessa enheter ytterst varierande. Huruvida det är möjligt att finna klara paralleller mellan fält- och bottenskiktssamhällen återstår att avgöra. Det föreliggande analysmaterialet är alldeles för litet och analyserna är från början inte lagda för att visa någon sådan parallellitet. Albertson avsåg tydligent inte att i detalj visa dominantväxlingarna i bottenskiktet. För honom var det väsentliga att på kvalitativa grunder avgränsa och beskriva olika samhällen, medan de olika arternas mängduppträdande kom i andra

hand. Under sina mycket stimulerande föreläsningar underströk Albertson gång på gång vad han ansåg vara en kärnpunkt i sin syn på växtsamhället: »Det är artkombinationen och inte dominansen, som står i förgrunden. Detta innebär naturligtvis inte att man skall bortse från vilka arter som dominrar — det är ju de som ger samhället dess fysionomiska prägel» (citerat efter Albertsons föreläsningar 1954).

I tabell 6 sammanfattas frekvensvärdena (=konstansgraden) från tabellerna 1—5. Buskskiktet har ej medtagits i denna sammanfattning. Med (X) markeras arter, som Larsson konstaterat inom de av Albertson avgränsade enheterna. I tabellen har arterna ordnats i grupper efter förekomst.

Grupp A innehåller de arter, som förekommer i alla samhällsenheter, medan de båda följande (B och C) innehåller till 1—4 respektive 1—3 begränsade arter. Grupperna D—F innehåller till fuktängen och *Schoenus*-kärrdelarna inskränkta arter. Fuktängssamhällena (tabell 1) kan ej direkt räknas in bland de egentliga kärrsamhällena, även om de har ett stort antal arter (43 st.) gemensamt med dessa. Svårigheten att klart avgränsa fuktängssamhällena från de egentliga kärrsamhällena har påtalats av flera författare, bl.a. Waldheim 1943 och Albertson 1946. Grupperna F—K innehåller till dessa senare begränsade arter. Som framgår av tabellen är både *Saxifraga hirculus* och *Stellaria crassifolia* v. *paludosa* i sitt uppträdande begränsade till gungflytet (grupp J).

Vi har i det föregående berört hur artantalet varierar i de olika samhällsenheterna. För att ge en klarare bild av de olika artgruppernas fördelning hänvisas till tabell 7. Där redovisade siffror kan jämföras med de sammanställningar som publicerats från olika skånska rikkärrstyper (Waldheim & Weimarck 1943 s. 37, Tab. 6; Waldheim 1943 s. 382).

## Summary

### Some notes on the plant communities in the *Saxifraga hirculus*— mire Sjöängen, Västergötland, southern Sweden

In Fennoscandia the mire vegetation is differentiated into one bog formation and one fen formation (cf. Du Rietz 1949 and there cited literature). The fen formation may be divided into two lower units, the poor fen, poor in species, and the rich fen, rich in species. These two may be further divided into one median and one extreme type.

Within the Cambro-Silurian areas in Västergötland we have extraordinary possibilities to study the different types of extreme rich fens, one of our most interesting vegetation-types. The horizontally layered sedimentary rocks (sand-

stones, limestones and schists) are fissured, and the precipitation water is led away through these fissures. In the so called "klevarna" (rather steep hill-sides) the calcareous subsoil water appears and causes formation of spring fens. This sloping rich fen type is dominated by *Schoenus ferrugineus* in the field layer, and around the water courses grow mats and low cushions of *Cratoneurus commutatum*, *C. falcatum* and *Philonotis calcarea*. Orchids are also very common, e.g. *Dactylorhizis* spp., *Gymnadenia* spp. and *Ophrys*. Cf. Albertson 1942 a, 1942 b; Du Rietz 1950; Larsson 1959 b.

In the western, southern and eastern border zone of the Cambro-Silurian areas the moraine is often deposited in kames. This hilly kame landscape is rich in lakes and mires. In the course of ages many lakes have been filled up to quagmires. An example of this is the mire Sjöängen, situated in the southern part of Falbygden — the largest continuous Cambro-Silurian area in Västergötland. This more or less circular quagmire (Fig. 1) is well known for its occurrence of *Saxifraga hirculus*, refound here in 1946 by Fridén (Fridén 1946, Albertson 1946). In 1947—1954 Albertson investigated the mire in order to give a monograph of its flora and vegetation. When he died in 1956 his work was far from finished. In this paper his vegetation analyses are published. They are arranged in tables in accordance with his intentions, Tables 1—5. (Square size 0,25 m<sup>2</sup>; cover degrees according to Du Rietz 1930, with addition of + and — signs.)

In southern Fennoscandia the mire Sjöängen represents a very uncommon rich fen type. The northern species *Saxifraga hirculus* (Fig. 4) grows here together with *Stellaria crassifolia* v. *paludosa* in the wetter parts of the quagmire (Tables 3—5 and Fig. 1). In the wettest part *Scirpus Tabernaemontani* grows together with *Typha* and *Phragmites* (Table 5 and Fig. 2). In the bottom layer we find the rather uncommon *Drepanocladus vernicosus*, *Helodium Blandowii* and *Meesia tristicha* (cf. Albertson 1949), but also the common species constituting "the red and the golden union" *Tomentypnetum* (*Tomentypnum nitens*, *Paludella squarrosa*, *Sphagnum teres*, *S. warnstorffianum* and *Aulacomnium palustre*). *Scorpidium scorpioides* and *Chara* sp. (*C. contraria* and other species) grow in the wettest part of the mire.

In the border zone of the mire we have some small areas with *Schoenus ferrugineus* growing in low tussocks and especially on the northern side *Carex paniculata* grows in great tussocks (Fig. 5). In the former areas (Table 2), which are rather dry, we can study the very typical zonation with *Drepanocladus intermedius* and *Riccardia pinguis* at the base, *Campylidium stellatum*, *C. elodes*, *Preissia quadrata* on the sides and *Bryum pseudotriquetrum*, *Ctenidium molluscum* and *Fissidens adianthoides* on the tops of the tussocks (cf. Clapham 1940; Du Rietz 1949, 1950; Larsson 1959 a, 1959 b). Here two interesting hepaticas, the northern *Leiocolea rutheana* and *Scapania Degenii*, are found (Larsson 1960). Table 1 illustrates the driest type of fen vegetation, a wet meadow-like vegetation rich in species (cf. Waldheim 1943), see Table 7. In order to give a more distinct picture of the various fen communities and the differences between them Tables 1—5 are summed up and the species are grouped together (A—K) in Table 6.

## Litteratur

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Tabell 1. *Carex hostiana*-dominerade samhällen

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	K	%
Betula pubescens .....	1	1	1+	1	+	1+	1	1	—	—	80	
Salix pentandra .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	
Angelica silvestris .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	
Cirsium palustre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+	1+	30	
Dactylorhiza incarnata .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Equisetum fluviatile .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Filipendula ulmaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	
Galium palustre .....	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	30	
— uliginosum .....	1	—	+	—	—	1	+	—	—	1	50	
Geum rivale .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	20	
Linum catharticum .....	1	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Menyanthes trifoliata .....	2	2	1+	—	3	—	1+	2+	2+	2	80	
Oxycoccus quadripetalus .....	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	
Parnassia palustris .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	+	50	
Pinguicula vulgaris .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Polygala amarella .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	
Polygonum viviparum .....	+	+	+	1	+	1	1	1	—	+	90	
Potentilla erecta .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	
Pyrola rotundifolia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	
Succisa pratensis .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	
Trifolium repens .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Triglochin palustre .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	+	—	—	—	30	
Viola epipsila .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	10	
Briza media .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Carex capillaris .....	—	—	+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	
— dioeca .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
— flacca .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	20	
— hostiana .....	4	4	3+	4	3+	3+	3	3+	4	4	100	
— lasiocarpa (ster.) .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	30	
— lepidocarpa .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	30	
— nigra .....	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	70	
— panicaria .....	1	1+	1	1	1+	2	—	1	1	1	90	
— pulicaris .....	—	1	1	1+	1	1	1	1	1+	1	90	
Eriophorum angustifolium .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	30	
— latifolium .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1+	—	20	
Juncus alpinus* arthropillus .....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	40	
— articulatus .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Luzula multiflora .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	
Molinia coerulea .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	50	
Poa pratensis* irrigata .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Schoenus ferrugineus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	10	
Aulacomnium palustre .....	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	10	
Brachythecium sp. .....	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	—	30	
Bryum spp. ( <i>pseudotriquetrum</i> + sp. indet.) .....	+	1	—	—	—	+	1	+	+	—	60	
Calliergonella cuspidata .....	1	2	1+	1	1	1+	2	1	1	1	100	
Campylium elodes .....	+	—	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	50	
— stellatum .....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	
Cinclidium stygium .....	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Climaciumpendulae .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	+	20	
Ctenidium molluscum .....	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Drepanocladus intermedius .....	2	1+	3+	3	1+	3	+	2	1+	—	90	
Fissidens adianthoides .....	1	+	1	1+	—	—	1+	1	—	1	70	

Tabell 1. *Carex hostiana*-dominerade samhällen, forts.

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	K %
Mnium Seligeri .....	1	—	+	2	4	2+	3	4	3+	2	90
Tomentypnum nitens .....	—	1	+	—	+	—	1	1	1	4+	70
Lophocolea bidentata .....	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Plagiochila asplenoides .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
Riccardia pinguis .....	—	+	1	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	30
Scapania Degenii .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	10

1—4. Fuktängspartiet mellan det egentliga gungflykärret och björkskogen i V. 26.7.1952.

5—6. D:o. 28.7.1952.

7—10. D:o. 30.7.1952.

Tabell 2. *Schoenus ferrugineus*-dominerade samhällen

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K %
Betula pubescens .....	1+	1	1	1	1	1+	1	2	1+	2	1	2	100
Salix pentandra .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
— repens .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	33
— starkeana .....	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	50
Angelica silvestris .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Cardamine pratensis <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	+	42
Cirsium palustre .....	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	+	+	66
Dactylorhiza incarnata .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Drosera anglica .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16
— rotundifolia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	+	83
Epilobium palustre .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	+	1	50
Epipactis palustris .....	—	2+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Galium palustre .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	16
Geum rivale .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Linum catharticum .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	25
Menyanthes trifoliata .....	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Oxycoccus quadripetalus ..	1	1	1	1	1+	1	1	1+	1	—	1	1	92
Parnassia palustris .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Pedicularis palustris .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16
Pinguicula vulgaris .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Polygala amarella .....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Polygonum viviparum ..	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	50
Potentilla erecta .....	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	58
— palustris .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Primula farinosa .....	1+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Succisa pratensis .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Triglochin palustre .....	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92
Utricularia minor <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16
Carex dioeca .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
— elata .....	—	2+	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	33
— lasiocarpa .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	33
— lepidocarpa .....	1+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1+	1	1	1	100
— limosa .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
— panicea .....	1	1	—	1	1	1+	1	1	1+	1	—	—	75
— pulicaris .....	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	33
— rostrata .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25

Tabell 2. *Schoenus ferrugineus*-dominerade samhällen, forts.

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	K %
Eleocharis pauciflora . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16
Eriophorum latifolium . . . . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Phragmites communis . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
Schoenus ferrugineus . . . . .	4	4—	4—	5	4	5	4	5	4	4+	5	5	100
Trichophorum alpinum . . . . .	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	58
Aulacomnium palustre . . . . .	1	2+	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	33
Brachythecium cf. turgidum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+	1	25
Bryum pseudotriquetrum .	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	75
Calliergon giganteum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Calliergonella cuspidata . . . . .	—	1+	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Campylium elodes . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
— stellatum . . . . .	—	1+	1+	3+	2	1	5—	4	5	3	2+	5	5
Cinclidium stygium . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	16
Cratoneurum falcatum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	16
Dicranum Bonjeani <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Drepanocladus intermedius	3	1+	3—	4	1+	2+	2+	1+	4	4	1	1	100
Fissidens adianthoides . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1+	—	—	75
Meesia tristicha . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	25
Mnium spp. (Seligeri+ M. sp.) . . . . .	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	92
Paludella squarrosa . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Philonotis calcarea . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Scorpidium scorpioides . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Tomentypnum nitens . . . . .	4—	4+	—	1+	3	1	2+	—	2	—	—	—	58
Cephalozia bicuspidata . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16
Preissia quadrata . . . . .	—	—	1+	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	33
Riccardia pinguis . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	+	100
— sp. (flikig, incurvata?)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

- 1—2. SÖ-hörnet. 25.8.1946.  
 3. S-partiet, mot centrum, 20.6.1947.  
 4—5. SÖ-hörnet. 14.7.1947.  
 6—7. S-partiet, mot centrum. 24.6.1947.  
 8. Centrum, typiskt gungfly. 24.6.1947.  
 9—10. NÖ-hörnet, kanten av ett vass-bestånd. 3.9.1947.  
 11—12. Centrum, något mot N. 2.8.1952.

Tabell 3. Samhällen med dominerande *Carex lasiocarpa* och *C. rostrata*

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	K %
Betula pubescens . . . . .	2	1	1	+	1	1	1+	1	—	—	80
Salix aurita . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
— aurita×starkeana . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
— pentandra . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	20
— repens . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
— starkeana . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Caltha palustris . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	40
Cardamine pratensis <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	+	+	1	1	—	+	1	1	1	+	90
Cirsium palustre . . . . .	1	—	—	+	—	1	—	1	1	—	50

Tabell 3. Samhällen med dominerande *Carex lasiocarpa* och *C. rostrata*, forts.

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	K %
Dactylorhiza incarnata .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Drosera anglica .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
— rotundifolia .....	—	1	1	1	1	+	+	+	—	—	70
Epilobium palustre .....	1	1	1	+	—	—	—	—	1	—	50
Equisetum fluviatile .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Galium palustre .....	+	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	+	+	60
— uliginosum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	10
Linum catharticum .....	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	10
Lysimachia thyrsiflora .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Menyanthes trifoliata .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1+	1+	1	40
Oxycoccus quadripetalus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	80
Polygonum viviparum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Potentilla palustris .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	30
Saxifraga hirculus .....	1	+	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	60
Stellaria crassifolia <sup>4</sup> .....	1	1	+	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	60
Triglochin palustre .....	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	60
Calamagrostis neglecta .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Carex diandra .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	40
— dioeca .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	20
— elata .....	—	1	1+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
— lasiocarpa .....	1	—	1	—	4	4	4+	4	1	1	80
— lepidocarpa .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	30
— limosa .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	10
— panicea .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	50
— rostrata .....	4+	4+	4	4+	1	1	—	2	4+	5	90
Eleocharis pauciflora .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Eriophorum angustifolium .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20
Poa pratensis* irrigata .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10
Trichophorum alpinum .....	1	—	1+	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Aulacomnium palustre .....	1+	1	3+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	50
Brachythecium sp. ....	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	20
Bryum spp. ....	1	1	1	1+	—	1	1	+	1+	3	90
B. cf. neodamense .....	—	—	—	1+	—	—	—	—	1+	3	30
B. pseudotriquetrum .....	1	1	1	+	—	1	1	+	+	—	80
Calliergon giganteum .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Calliergonella cuspidata .....	+	1	—	—	—	—	+	+	3	2+	60
Campylium elodes+stellatum..	1	1	1	1	4	4	4+	1	+	—	90
Cinclidium stygium .....	1	1	—	1+	+	1	1	—	—	—	60
Drepanocladus intermedius ...	1	+	1	4	3	1+	1+	—	—	—	80
— vernicosus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1+	1+	20
Fissidens adianthoides .....	—	—	—	—	—	1+	1	—	—	—	20
Helodium Blandowii (c.fr.) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Meesia tristicha .....	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	—	20
Mnium spp. (M. Seligeri+M. sp.)	5	1	1	—	+	—	—	+	4	2	70
Paludella squarrosa .....	—	—	—	1+	—	—	+	+	—	—	30
Sphagnum teres .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	20
— warnstorffianum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10
Tomentypnum nitens .....	+	5	4	1	—	—	+	1	—	—	60
Marchantia aquatica (c.fr.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1+	—	10
Riccardia pinguis .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	+	—	—	—	30

1—4. Hirculus-myren 10—15 m fr. Ö kanten. 3.8.1952.

5—8. V-partiet; mellan fuktängszonen och gungflytet. 3.8.1952.

9—10. N-partiet; V om vassen och stora vippstarr-ruggar. 9.8.1952.

Tabell 4. *Carex elata*-dominerade samhällen

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	K %
Betula pubescens .....	1	+	+	—	1	—	1	—	63
Pinus silvestris .....	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Salix pentandra .....	+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
— repens .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
— starkeana .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Caltha palustris .....	—	—	—	—	—	1+	—	—	13
Cardamine pratensis <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	+	+	1	—	—	—	63
Cirsium palustre (ungpl.) .....	+	—	1	—	—	+	+	+	63
Drosera rotundifolia .....	+	+	+	—	1	—	+	1	75
Epilobium palustre .....	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	13
Filipendula ulmaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	38
Galium palustre .....	+	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	38
— uliginosum .....	1	1	+	1	—	—	—	—	50
Geum rivale .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+	25
Linum catharticum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	25
Lysimachia thyrsiflora .....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	25
Oxycoecus quadripetalus .....	1+	1	1+	1	1	1	1	1	100
Parnassia palustris .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1+	1	25
Polygala amarella .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	+	1	50
Polygonum viviparum .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	50
Potentilla erecta .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1+	1+	25
— palustris .....	1	1	1	+	—	—	—	+	63
Saxifraga hirculus .....	+	+	1	1	—	1	—	—	63
Triglochin palustre .....	2+	1+	2	2	2	2+	1	1	100
<i>Carex</i> diandra .....	1	1+	1	1	—	1	—	—	63
— dioeca .....	—	—	—	—	+	—	1	+	38
— elata .....	3	3+	3+	3	3	2+	3+	3+	100
— lasiocarpa .....	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	88
— lepidocarpa .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	38
— limosa .....	+	1	—	+	1	1	—	—	63
— panicea .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	25
Poa pratensis* irrigata .....	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	13
Schoenus ferrugineus .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
Aulacomnium palustre ....	—	—	1	1	1	+	1	1	75
Brachythecium sp. ....	—	+	+	+	+	—	—	—	50
Bryum spp. (pseudotriquetrum+sp. indet.) .....	+	+	+	—	1	+	—	—	63
Calliergonella cuspidata ....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	50
Calliergon giganteum ....	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
— stramineum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	1	25
Campylium stellatum ....	+	+	—	+	1	+	—	1	75
Climaciun dendroides ....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	25
Drepanocladus intermedius ....	+	+	—	—	1	—	—	—	38
Mnium Seligeri .....	+	1	+	—	1	+	—	—	63
Paludella squarrosa .....	5	5	5	5	1	1	+	1	100
Sphagnum teres .....	—	—	—	—	1+	3	5	4	50
— warnstorffianum .....	—	—	—	—	2+	4	1+	3	50
Tomentypnum nitens .....	1	1+	1	1	4	+	1	1+	100
Riccardia pinguis .....	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	25

1—4. Källkärret i Ö-kanten. 31.7.1952.

5—6. Do. 1.8.1952.

7—8. SÖ-hörnet. 1.8.1952.

Tabell 5. *Scirpus Tabernaemontani*-dominerade samhällen

Analys nr:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	K %
Betula pubescens . . . . .	+	—	—	+	+	—	1+	1	—	—	50
Pinus silvestris . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	10
Salix pentandra . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
— starkeana . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
Cardamine pratensis <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	+	1	1	100
Cirsium palustre . . . . .	1	1	1+	1	1	—	1	1+	—	—	70
Epilobium palustre . . . . .	+	—	—	+	1	1	1	—	+	—	60
Epipactis palustris . . . . .	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Galium palustre . . . . .	+	+	+	+	1	1	+	+	—	—	80
— uliginosum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Linum catharticum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	20
Lysimachia thyrsiflora . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Pedicularis palustris . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Potentilla palustris . . . . .	—	—	—	—	+	1	—	—	—	—	20
Saxifraga hirculus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Stellaria crassifolia <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	+	—	+	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	60
Triglochin palustre . . . . .	+	1	+	1+	+	—	1	1	1	1	90
Carex diandra . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	60
— elata . . . . .	1+	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	50
— lepidocarpa . . . . .	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1+	—	—	50
— limosa . . . . .	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	80
— paniculata . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1+	—	—	—	—	10
— rostrata . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	1+	—	—	—	—	20
Eleocharis pauciflora . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	30
Phragmites communis . . . . .	2	1+	2	1+	1+	1	1	1+	1	2	100
Scirpus Tabernaemontani . . .	3+	4	3+	3	4	4	4	3+	4	4	100
Aulacomnium palustre . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
Brachythecium sp. . . . .	1	—	+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	30
Bryum pseudotriquetrum . . .	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	+	1	1	90
Calliergon giganteum . . . . .	—	—	—	—	+	1+	+	+	1+	1	60
Calliergonella cuspidata . . .	4	1	1+	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	50
Campylium stellatum . . . . .	+	4	1+	2	—	—	5	3+	—	—	60
Cratoneurus falcatus . . . . .	—	+	—	—	—	—	1	+	—	—	30
— filicinum . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20
Drepanocladus intermedius . .	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	1	3	—	40
Mnium Seligeri . . . . .	1	1	4	+	—	1	+	2	—	—	70
Philonotis calcarea . . . . .	1+	1+	+	4	—	+	—	1+	2	1+	80
Scorpidium scorpioides . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	20
Tomentypnum nitens . . . . .	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	20
Riccardia pinquis . . . . .	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	+	+	+	100

1—4. NÖ-hörnets vassar. 15.7.1951.

5—8. D:o. 21.—24.7.1952.

9—10. D:o, längre ut i vassens blötaste del. 24.7.1952.

<sup>1</sup> Allt det som tidigare kallats *Cardamine pratensis* i västgötska rikkärr har visat sig vara *C. palustris* Peterm. Jfr Lökvist 1956.

<sup>2</sup> Enl. Albertsons anteckningar växande mellan *Schoenus*-tuvor.

<sup>3</sup> Enl. Albertson troligen *D. scoparium* f. *paludosum*.

<sup>4</sup> Avser, som även framgår av texten i övrigt, *S. crassifolia* v. *paludosa*.

Tabell 6. Sammanställning av frekvensvärdena från tabell 1—5

	Tabell nr	1	2	3	4	5
A	<i>Cirsium palustre</i> . . . . .	30	66	50	63	70
	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> . . . . .	10	(×)	—	38	(×)
	<i>Galium palustre</i> . . . . .	30	16	60	38	80
	— <i>uliginosum</i> . . . . .	50	—	10	50	10
	<i>Linum catharticum</i> . . . . .	20	25	10	25	20
	<i>Parnassia palustris</i> . . . . .	50	16	—	25	(×)
	<i>Triglochin palustre</i> . . . . .	30	92	60	100	90
	<i>Carex dioeca</i> . . . . .	10	25	20	38	(×)
	— <i>lepidocarpa</i> . . . . .	30	100	30	38	50
	<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i> . . . . .	10	33	50	75	10
	<i>Brachythecium</i> sp. . . . .	30	25	20	50	30
	<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i> m.fl. . . . .	60	75	80	63	90
	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i> . . . . .	100	25	60	50	50
	<i>Campylium stellatum</i> . . . . .	100	100	90	75	60
	<i>Cinclidium stygium</i> . . . . .	10	16	60	—	50
	<i>Drepanocladus intermedius</i> . . . . .	90	100	80	38	40
	<i>Mnium Seligeri</i> m.fl. . . . .	90	92	70	63	70
	<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i> . . . . .	70	58	60	100	20
	<i>Riccardia pinguis</i> . . . . .	30	100	30	25	100
B	<i>Geum rivale</i> . . . . .	20	8	—	25	—
	<i>Oxycoccus quadripetalus</i> . . . . .	100	92	80	100	—
	<i>Polygala amarella</i> . . . . .	10	25	—	50	—
	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i> . . . . .	90	50	10	50	—
	<i>Potentilla erecta</i> . . . . .	100	58	—	25	—
	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> . . . . .	30	33	80	88	—
	— <i>panicea</i> . . . . .	90	75	50	25	—
	<i>Poa pratensis*</i> irrigata . . . . .	10	—	10	13	—
	<i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i> . . . . .	10	100	—	25	—
	<i>Climaciun dendroides</i> . . . . .	20	—	—	25	—
C	<i>Angelica silvestris</i> . . . . .	20	8	(×)	—	—
	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> . . . . .	20	16	10	—	(×)
	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> . . . . .	20	(×)	10	—	—
	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> . . . . .	80	25	40	—	—
	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i> . . . . .	30	—	10	—	—
	<i>Campylium elodes</i> . . . . .	50	50	?	—	—
	<i>Fissidens adianthoides</i> . . . . .	70	75	20	—	—
D	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i> . . . . .	10	25	—	—	—
	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i> . . . . .	10	(×)	—	—	—
	<i>Succisa pratensis</i> . . . . .	20	8	—	—	—
	<i>Carex flacca</i> . . . . .	20	(×)	—	—	—
	— <i>hostiana</i> . . . . .	100	(×)	—	—	—
	— <i>pulicaris</i> . . . . .	90	33	—	—	—
	<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i> . . . . .	20	25	—	—	—
	<i>Juncus alpinus*</i> arthropylus . . . . .	40	(×)	—	—	—
	<i>Scapania Degenii</i> . . . . .	10	(×)	—	—	—
E	<i>Trifolium repens</i> . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—
	<i>Viola epipsila</i> . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—
	<i>Briza media</i> . . . . .	10	—	—	—	—
	<i>Carex capillaris</i> . . . . .	20	—	—	—	—
	— <i>nigra</i> . . . . .	70	—	—	—	—

Tabell 6. Sammanställning av frekvensvärdena från tabell 1—5, forts.

Tabell nr	1	2	3	4	5
Juncus articulatus .....	10	—	—	—	—
Luzula multiflora .....	10	—	—	—	—
Molinia coerulea .....	50	—	—	—	—
Ctenidium molluscum .....	20	—	—	—	—
Lophocolea bidentata .....	10	—	—	—	—
F Primula farinosa .....	—	16	—	—	—
Sagina nodosa .....	—	(×)	—	—	—
Utricularia minor .....	—	16	—	—	—
Dicranum Bonjeanii .....	—	8	—	—	—
Cephalozia bicuspidata .....	—	16	—	—	—
Leiocolea rutheana .....	—	(×)	—	—	—
Preissia quadrata .....	—	33	—	—	—
Riccardia (incurvata ?) .....	—	8	—	—	—
G Drosera anglica .....	—	16	10	—	—
— rotundifolia .....	—	83	70	75	—
Trichophorum alpinum .....	—	58	30	—	—
Meesia tristicha .....	—	25	20	—	—
Paludella squarrosa .....	—	8	30	100	—
Sphagnum teres .....	—	—	20	50	—
— warnstorffianum .....	—	(×)	10	50	—
H Epipactis palustris .....	—	8	—	—	30
Pedicularis palustris .....	—	16	—	—	10
Phragmites communis .....	—	8	—	—	100
Cratoneurus falcatum .....	—	16	—	—	30
Philonotis calcarea .....	—	8	—	—	80
Scorpidium scorpioides .....	—	8	—	—	20
I Cardamine palustris .....	—	42	90	63	100
Epilobium palustre .....	—	50	50	13	60
Potentilla palustris .....	—	8	30	63	20
Carex elata .....	—	33	30	100	50
— limosa .....	—	8	10	63	80
— rostrata .....	—	25	90	—	20
Eleocharis pauciflora .....	—	16	10	—	30
Calliergon giganteum .....	—	8	20	13	60
J Caltha palustris .....	—	—	40	13	(×)
Lysimachia thyrsiflora .....	—	—	10	25	10
Saxifraga hirculus .....	—	—	60	63	10
Stellaria crassifolia v. ....	—	—	60	—	60
Calamagrostis neglecta .....	—	—	10	—	—
Carex diandra .....	—	—	40	63	60
Calliergon stramineum .....	—	—	—	25	—
Drepanocladus vernicosus .....	—	—	20	—	—
Helodium Blandowii .....	—	—	10	—	—
Marchantia aquatica .....	—	—	10	—	(×)
K Carex paniculata .....	—	—	—	—	10
Scirpus Tabernaemontani .....	—	—	—	—	100
Cratoneurus filicinum .....	—	—	—	—	20

**Tabell 7. Sammanställning av de olika artgruppernas fördelning inom de i tabell  
1—5 beskrivna samhälisenheterna**

Tabell nr	1	2	3	4	5	1—5 <sup>1</sup>
Buskskikt .....	2	4	6	5	4	7
Fältskikt:						
A. Herbider .....	21	24	19	19	13	35
B. Graminider .....	18	13	13	9	9	28
Bottenskikt:						
C. Bladmossor (inkl. Sphagnum) ..	13	18	17	14	14	26
D. Levermossor .....	3	4	2	1	1	8
Summa antal arter .....	57	63	57	48	41	104

<sup>1</sup> I dessa summagärden är även de med (×) markerade arterna inräknade.

## Notes on Some Names and Combinations within the Amentiferae

By H. HJELMQVIST

(Meddelande från Lunds Botaniska Museum, nr 144)

On the publication of my paper on the floral morphology and phylogeny of the *Amentiferae* in 1948, the late Dr. Elmer D. Merrill made the suggestion that I should bring together the names and combinations there proposed in a separate paper, with distribution records; thus they would be more easily accessible for the taxonomist. I did not follow his suggestion at that time, but at present it might be appropriate to make a collocation of the kind indicated, as it gives an opportunity to discuss some questions later debated in the literature and further also to make some combinations that are necessary consequences of those already proposed.

*Carya integrifoliolata* (Kuang) Hjelmqv. l.c. p. 32 (*Rhamphocarya integrifoliata* Kuang in Ic. Fl. Sin. 1: 1, 1941, p. 1). — Yunnan, Kweichow.

The species *Rhamphocarya integrifoliolata* described by Kuang in 1941 from Yunnan, which is identical with *Annamocarya indochinensis* (alternatively *Juglans indochinensis*) described by Chevalier in the same year (1941) from Kweichow and the undescribed *Carya Tsiangii* Chun (in sched.), in 1948 I referred to *Carya* maintaining the specific name of Kuang. Later on, however, W. E. Manning and the present writer (1951) pointed out that this species must be identical with the very incompletely described species *Carya sinensis* Dode from Kweichow, which has been a problematic taxon and even supposed to belong to the genus *Aleurites* (*Euphorbiaceae*). The name thus should be *Carya sinensis* Dode. Owing to certain deviating characteristics of the species, however, we referred it to a new section, *Rhamphocarya*. According to our

opinion it was clearly distinct from the two fossil genera *Caryojuglans* and *Juglandicarya*.

The debate concerning this species and its systematical position has been rather extensive, however, also in later years. In the same year that the mentioned article by Manning and the present writer was published F. Kirchheimer (1951) discussed its relation to the fossil genera *Caryojuglans*, to which it had been referred by several authors, and *Juglandicarya*; he is of the opinion that *Rhamphocarya*, which is the genus name used by him, has no agreement with the fossils described (by himself) as *Caryojuglans* and is not either identical with *Juglandicarya*.

In the year 1952, however, H.-H. Hu advocates another view in the article: "On a living species of *Juglandicarya* found in South Yunnan". Here he refers the species *Rhamphocarya integrifoliolata* of Kuang to the fossil genus *Juglandicarya*, which had been described by Reid and Chandler from the London clay flora, and calls the species *Juglandicarya integrifoliolata*; *Carya Tsiangiana* is quoted as a synonym, but *Annamocarya* is not mentioned.

Against this opinion is that of the American palaeobotanist R. A. Scott in his article "Status of an Asiatic member of the Juglandaceae regarded as a 'living fossil'" (1953), where he criticizes the view of Hu and points out that there are significant differences between the Asiatic species and the fossil genus *Juglandicarya*. As regards the position of the recent species he agrees with the opinions expressed by Manning and the present writer, yet with some reservation with regard to the limited material; especially statements as to pollen morphology and wood anatomy would be desirable.

As a matter of fact, these two last-mentioned characteristics were soon investigated. Leroy (1953) described in the same year the structure of the wood, which is similar to *Carya*, and Erdtman (quoted in Leroy, 1955, p. 70) stated that the pollen is of *Carya* type.

A thorough morphological-systematical investigation of the *Juglandaceae* has been made by Leroy in a longer paper of 1955, preceded by several minor contributions. He shares the view that *Rhamphocarya* and *Annamocarya* are identical with *Carya sinensis* Dode, an opinion that he moreover has expressed in a brief paper already in 1950, thus prior to our above-mentioned article (1951), but he regards the species as belonging to a genus of its own and calls it *Annamocarya sinensis* (Dode) Leroy, this owing to the differences found from the true *Carya* species; he emphasizes especially that the vascular strains of the fruit

are localized in the fruit wall and not in the partitions as in *Carya* and *Juglans*. As Leroy himself points out, he is principally of the same opinion as that expressed by us (I.c., 1951) with respect to the position of the species; whether it should be regarded as belonging to a separate genus or to a section only, does not imply any great divergence of opinion.

The species in question, disregarding *Aleurites*, has thus been referred to six different genera: *Carya*, *Juglans*, *Annamocarya*, *Rhamphocarya*, *Caryojuglans*, and *Juglandicarya*. Among these, however, only two can be taken into consideration: *Annamocarya*, which has a priority of one or two months before *Rhamphocarya*, if the species in accordance with Leroy is considered to form a genus of its own, and *Carya*, if it owing to the great general agreements is referred to this genus, as is done by Manning and the present writer.

*Oreomunnea pterocarpa* Oerst. — Costa Rica.

The name *Oreomunnea pterocarpa* is not a new one, only readopted. It was used already in 1856 by Ørsted, when he proposed the genus and described the species, but Ørsted himself changed the name to *Oreamunoa* in 1870 and later authors have generally united the genus with *Engelhardtia*, calling the species *Engelhardtia Oreomunea* or *Oreamunoa*, as DeCandolle (1914), or *Engelhardtia pterocarpa* (Oerst.) Standley, with *Oreamunoa* as section designation, as more recent authors, among them Manning (e.g. 1949). When the name form was changed into *Oreamunoa*, it was due to the fact that the genus was named after F. M. Oreamuno, a prominent statesman of Costa Rica, who supported Ørsted's work, and it has been regarded as an "orthographic error" that Ørsted writes his name Oreomunna and calls the new genus *Oreomunnea*. However, it appears improbable that Ørsted through a mistake should have made such great changes of a name well-known to him; he has probably had some reasons for adopting the name form Oreomunna. Perhaps the name has occurred in different forms, perhaps he has made an attempt to latinize the spelling. With respect to the prescription of the Code of Nomenclature: "The liberty of correcting a name must be used with reserve" I think we have better retain the original spelling, as is done by Leroy (1955), Hutchinson (1959), and others.

Standley has described two species that are closely related to *Oreomunnea pterocarpa*, one of which he calls *Engelhardtia mexicana*

(Standley 1927), the other *E. guatemalensis* (Standley 1940). The former occurs in Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, the latter in Guatemala; more detailed information about them is found in Manning (1959). Their systematical value appears not quite certain; the latter species is present in sterile material only, and of the former only one collection with fruits has been made. As pointed out by Manning (l.c.), the variation may be great in the same species and according to the opinion of the present writer on this account more material must be available before it is possible to decide with certainty whether these two forms are species of their own or belong to the variation range of *Oreomunnea pterocarpa*; the form named *Engelhardtia guatemalensis*, which only is present in sterile material, may moreover, as Manning points out, also be thought to belong to *Alfaroa*.

That *Oreomunnea* should be a separate genus and not united with *Engelhardtia*, is strongly stressed by Leroy (1955); he is of the opinion that the differences between *Oreomunnea* and *Engelhardtia* are greater than those separating *Oreomunnea* from *Alfaroa*.

*Balanops vitiensis* (A. C. Smith) Hjelmqv. l.c. p. 64 (*Trilocularia vitiensis* A.C. Smith in Sargentia 1: 11, 1942). — Fiji Islands.

In a later paper A. C. Smith (1950, p. 149—150) states that the material from Fiji referred to this species shows such a great variation that the species apparently should be divided into at least two; however, it is not possible to make such a subdivision before supplementary collections have been made. The author mentioned, however, agrees completely with the opinion that *Balanops* and *Trilocularia* should be joined into one genus.

As a consequence of the uniting of *Balanops* and *Trilocularia* the two other species that have been referred to *Trilocularia* are given the following names:

*Balanops sparsifolia* (Schlecht.) n.c. (*Trilocularia sparsifolia* Schlechter, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 39: 1, 1906, p. 95). — New Caledonia.

This species was already in 1948 transferred by the present writer to *Balanops*, but here, in accordance with an orthography occurring in the literature, it was erroneously called *B. sparsiflora* (l.c., p. 66), whereas *sparsifolia* is the name that was used by Schlechter and thus must be the valid one.

*Balanops pedicellata* (Guillaumin) n.c. (*Trilocularia pedicellata* Guillaumin, Journ. of the Arnold Arboret. 13, 1932, p. 95). — New Hebrides.

*Chrysolepis* Hjelmqv. 1948, p. 117 (*Castanopsis* Spach, quoad species americanas). — Western North America.

*Chrysolepis chrysophylla* (Hook.) Hjelmqv. l.c., p. 117 (*Castanea chrysophylla* Dougl.; Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 2, 1839, p. 159; *Castanopsis chrysophylla* A. DC.; Seem. Journ. Bot. 1, 1863, p. 182). — Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

The in the writer's own opinion well-founded genus *Chrysolepis* has generally been quite overlooked in the literature and is not mentioned at all in several recent American handbooks, not even as a synonym. A consequence of the establishment of the genus is that *Castanopsis sempervirens* (Kell.) Dudley ex Merriam, which is a closely related species and occurs in the same district, if it is regarded as a species of its own obtains the name *Chrysolepis sempervirens* (Kell.) n.c. (*Castanea sempervirens* Kell., Proc. Calif. Acad. 1, 1855, p. 71; *Castanopsis sempervirens* Dudley; Merriam, N. Am. Fauna 16, 1899, p. 142).

*Lithocarpus concentricus* (Lour.) Hjelmqv. 1948, p. 78 (*Quercus concentrica* Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790, p. 572; A. DC. Prodr. 16: 2, 1864, p. 94). — Indochina.

According to Merrill (1935, p. 130) *Pasania sabulicola* Hickel & A. Camus is probably identical with *Lithocarpus concentricus*.

*Lithocarpus lithocarpaeus* (Oerst.) Hjelmqv. 1948, p. 118 (*Pasania lithocarpaea* Oersted, Naturhist. For. Vidensk. Medd., Kjøbenhavn, 1—6, 1867, p. 84, t. I—II: 19, 26, Fig. 22 F). — Assam.

In Hegi's III. Flora von Mitteleuropa, III: 1, 2nd ed. (1957—58) Rechinger says that according to the present writer the genera *Pasania* and *Lithocarpus* should be united and *Lithocarpus* for the sake of priority be the generic name. To this, however, it should be remarked that even though I adopted this arrangement, a uniting of the genera has taken place much earlier; thus already Rehder (1919) made such a fusion, creating many new combinations, and several other authors have followed him in this respect.

The fact that in uniting *Lithocarpus* and *Pasania* the name *Lithocarpus* will be the valid generic name may be regrettable, but is a necessary consequence of the International Code of Nomenclature, because it is the oldest genus name used for a species belonging to the genus, after a separation from *Quercus* has been made. When Blume (1828, p. 34) proposed the genus, he certainly had no clear conception of the generic limits in the family, whereas Ørsted, when proposing

the genus *Pasania* (1867), had a sharp eye for the essential generic characteristics and made a good delimitation between different genera, only with a somewhat narrow genus concept. It would consequently of course have been desirable that the name *Pasania* of Ørsted could have been preserved, also with respect to the linguistic meaning of *Lithocarpus*, which does not fit for all species in the wider genus. This is however not possible, unless special measures are taken for conserving the name.

In connection with the discussion of the genera Rechinger (l.c., p. 198), with support of O. Schwarz (communication in letter), in polemics against the present writer, expresses the opinion that *Lithocarpus* is not the most primitive genus but the most derived one, and that *Fagus* and *Nothofagus* are the most original genera. The argumentation is not quite complete, but obviously it is founded on the assumption that a sole, cupule-provided flower of *Lithocarpus* corresponds to a whole dichasium in the *Fagus* group; thus a female dichasium of *Lithocarpus* would not be homologous to the dichasia of *Fagus* and *Nothofagus*, and not either to the male dichasia of the same species. A development is then assumed to have taken place from the more-flowered cupule of the *Fagus* type to the one-flowered *Lithocarpus* cupule. There is, however, a natural series of development in the contrary direction, from the female dichasium of *Lithocarpus*, where each flower is surrounded by a cupule, to the common cupules in the *Fagus* group that may include whole dichasia. A connection between the two types is the genus *Chrysolepis*, which has a common cupule around the dichasium, but where the flowers within the cupule are separated by walls. Such a cupule type may easily be derived from *Lithocarpus*, but a derivation in the opposite direction, from the cupule type of the *Fagus* group, seems to me to be quite impossible.

Order *Betulales* Hjelmqv. 1948, p. 122 (*Betulaceae* A. Braun in Asch. Fl. Prov. Brand. I, 1864, p. 62, 618, et auctt. plur., pro familia).

In accordance with the viewpoints developed in the paper of 1948 (p. 146) *Betulales* was taken out of *Fagales* and made into an order of its own. In a later paper (1957) I pointed out that also with respect to the endosperm formation and embryo organization there is a contrast between *Fagales* and *Betulales* that confirms the opinion that they are separate orders; i.a. a persisting endosperm is lacking in *Fagales*, but at least in the two genera *Betula* and *Alnus*, belonging to *Betulaceae*, a well-developed endosperm occurs, serving as storage tissue; how-

ever, I mentioned that further investigations of the family *Corylaceae* were desirable as regards this characteristic. As I later discovered, such investigations have partly already been made: in the works of Moeller-Griebel (1928, p. 299), as well as that of Gassner (1951, p. 146) there are statements and illustrations which make clear that *Corylus* has a persisting endosperm of one or more cell layers which contains aleurone grains and thus is a storage tissue corresponding to that occurring in *Alnus* and *Betula*.

A microscopical investigation of the seeds of *Carpinus betulus* L. and *Ostrya carpinifolia* Scop. (September, 1960) showed that also in these genera there is a persisting endosperm around the embryo; it is here made up of about 2—4 cell layers; the cells are in *Carpinus* rather thin, in *Ostrya* thicker. The occurrence of a persisting endosperm apparently is a general feature in *Corylaceae* and thus the contrast is corroborated between the order *Betulales*, with the families *Betulaceae* and *Corylaceae*, on the one hand, and the order *Fagales* on the other. Takhtajan (1959, p. 193), who decidedly agrees with the view that *Betulales* is a separate order, also points out the differences in pollen morphology between the two orders as a reason for the separation.

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## Über flache Pyrenoide bei Chlamydomonaden

Von H. ETTL

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Pyrenoide gelten bei den Volvocalen, und besonders bei den Chlamydomonaden, für ein wichtiges Unterscheidungsmerkmal der einzelnen Arten (s. Pascher 1927, Gerloff 1940). Es wird dabei nicht nur das Vorhandensein oder die Abwesenheit der Pyrenoide in Betracht genommen, sondern auch ihre Lage und Anzahl. Nur in wenigen Fällen wurde in der Artensystematik auch die Beschaffenheit der Pyrenoide mitberücksichtigt, aber auch dann nur, wenn die Morphologie ausgeprägt war wie z.B. bei zweischaligen Pyrenoiden (*Ch. biconvexa* Pascher). Im übrigen aber wurde nur das Vorhandensein festgestellt, seltener etwas näheres über die Morphologie berichtet. Doch die Morphologie ist in mancher Hinsicht konstant und kann daher bei der Unterscheidung verschiedener Taxa behilflich sein.

Bei Untersuchungen von Freilandmaterial habe ich zwei *Chlamydomonas*-Arten beobachtet, deren Pyrenoide eine ganz spezifische Gestalt aufwiesen. Diese Pyrenoide sind auffallenderweise sehr stark abgeplattet, ihre Gestalt ist tafel- oder diskusförmig. Von der Breitseite sind sie elliptisch oder breit elliptisch, von der Schmalseite dagegen sehr gestreckt und schmal elliptisch bis fast stabförmig. Die Pyrenoide beider Arten werden von mehreren Stärkekalotten umgeben, wobei diese nicht nur der Breitseite, sondern auch der Schmalseite anliegen. Die starke Abplattung der Pyrenoide verursacht, dass der Chromatophor dort, wo das Pyrenoid gelagert ist, nur wenig, manchmal kaum merkbar verdickt ist. Dieser eigentümliche Pyrenoidtypus ist so auffallend und merkwürdig, dass er mit keinem anderen verwechselt werden kann. Was den taxonomischen Wert anbelangt, sind die plattgedrückten Pyrenoide gewiss ein spezifisches Merkmal. Beide Chlamydomonaden mit diesem Pyrenoidtypus habe ich als selbständige Arten bezeichnet. Sie sind in dieser Hinsicht mit keiner bislang bekannten Art identisch.



Abb. 1. *Chlamydomonas pyrenobractea* nov. spec.

*Chlamydomonas pyrenobractea* nov. spec.

Cellulae ovoideae vel ovoideo-ellipsoideae, saepe paulo irregulariter asymmetrices, polo anteriore acutae, parte posteriore late rotundatae; membrana delicta, a protoplasto non distante, sine papilla, flagellis binis 1,5plo cellula longioribus; chromatophoro olliformi, applanato pyrenoide laterali; in parte anteriore stigmate magno ellipsoideo; vacuolis pulsantibus binis; nucleo  $\pm$  in medio. Propagatio asexualis zoosporis quaterni formantibus. Cellulae 12—18  $\mu$  longae, 5—10  $\mu$  latae. Typus figura nostra 1.

Zellen in der Regel eiförmig, manchmal eiförmig-ellipsoidisch, oft etwas unregelmässig und asymmetrisch. Nicht selten sind Zellen mit leicht dorsiventralem Bau vorhanden, wo die Rückenseite deutlicher ge-

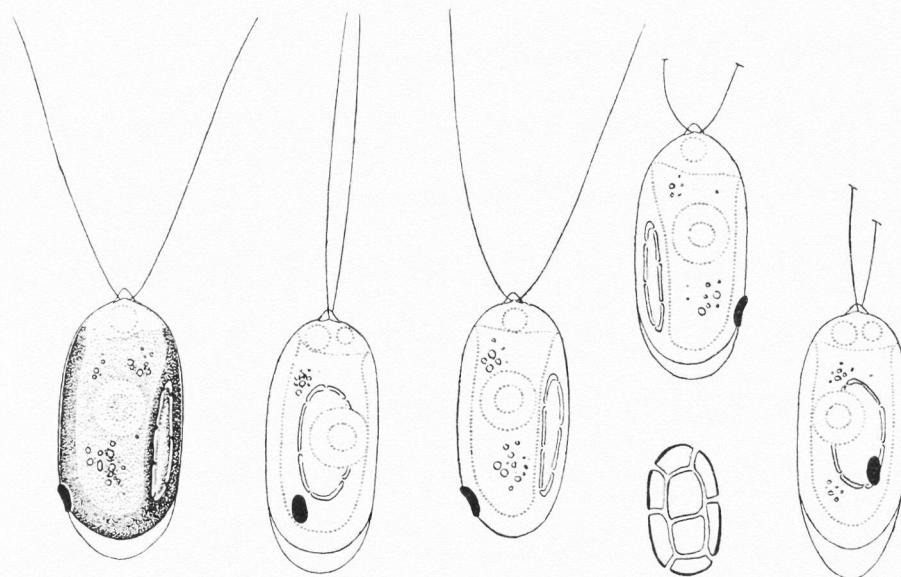


Abb. 2. *Chlamydomonas pyrenodiscus* nov. spec.

wölbt ist. Das Vorderende stets rasch verschmälert und zugespitzt, das Hinterende dagegen breit abgerundet. Membran sehr zart und anliegend, sie kommt erst bei der Teilung des Protoplasten deutlich zum Vorschein; eine Papille fehlt. Geisseln annähernd 1,5 mal körperlang. Chromatophor ausgesprochen topfförmig, einheitlich, das Vorderende der Zelle freilassend. Seitlich, wo das Pyrenoid eingebettet liegt, ist der Chromatophor verdickt. Pyrenoid gross, lateral, stark abgeplattet, mit mehreren Stärkekalotten. Die Lage sowie die Gestalt des Pyrenoides scheint ziemlich konstant zu sein. Augenfleck gross, breit elliptisch, knopfartig am Vorderrand des Chromatophoren sitzend. Zwei regelmässig angeordnete pulsierende Vakuolen. Kern annähernd in der Mitte, doch ist er manchmal auch leicht nach vorn oder hinten verschoben.

Ungeschlechtliche Fortpflanzung durch vier Tochterzellen, die nach einer schief verlaufenden Teilung entstehen. Junge Tochterzellen sind regelmässig eiförmig. Geschlechtliche Fortpflanzung und andere Stadien wurden nicht beobachtet.

Ausmasse: Zellen 12—18  $\mu$  lang, 5—10  $\mu$  breit.

Vorkommen: Einmal massenhaft in einem alten Torfstich des Pavlover Moores bei Boskowitz (Mähren) auftretend. Wahrscheinlich eine wärmeliebende Art.

*Chlamydomonas pyrenodiscus* nov. spec.

Cellulae regulares, longe ellipsoideae vel ellipsoideo-cylindricae, polis utrisque rotundatis; membrana delicata, in basi cellulæ a protoplasto distante, cum papilla coniformi; flagellis binis 1,5plo cellula longioribus; chromatophoro olliformi, applanato pyrenoide lateralí; magno stigmate ellipsoideo in parte posteriore cellulæ; vacuolis pulsantibus binis; nucleo supra medium. Propagatio asexualis zoosporis 2—4 formantibus. Cellulae 17—22  $\mu$  longae, 7—10  $\mu$  latae. Typus figura nostra 2.

Zellen schön regelmässig gebaut, gestreckt ellipsoidisch bis zylindrisch, beiderseits breit abgerundet. Membran zart, manchmal basal abgehoben, vorn eine deutliche, abgesetzte, stumpf kegelförmige Papille bildend. Geisseln 1,5 mal körperlang. Chromatophor ausgesprochen topfförmig, massiv und einheitlich, das Vorderende freilassend, dort oft schief abgegrenzt. Mit einer kaum merkbaren seitlichen Verdickung, wo das Pyrenoid eingebettet liegt. Pyrenoid gross, stark plattgedrückt, so dass es von der Seite gesehen stabförmig erscheint; mit mehreren Stärkekalotten. Augenfleck gross, elliptisch, in der hinteren Zellhälfte liegend, dort knopfartig hervorspringend, rot leuchtend gefärbt. Zwei apikale pulsierende Vakuolen. Kern knapp über der Zellmitte liegend.

Es wurde nur die ungeschlechtliche Fortpflanzung, bei der 2 oder 4 Tochterzellen entstehen, beobachtet. Die erste Teilung verläuft nach einer Querlagerung des Protoplasten.

Ausmasse: Zellen 17—22  $\mu$  lang, 7—10  $\mu$  breit.

Vorkommen: Vereinzelt im Plankton eines stark eutrophen Dorfteiches bei Krönau (Mähren). Die Biozönose war durch ein massenhaftes Vorkommen von *Anabaena circinalis* charakterisiert.

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## Additions to the Monograph on *Osteospermum*

By TYCHO NORLINDH

(Meddelande från Lunds Botaniska Museum, Nr 145)

Since publishing in 1943 my monograph on the genus *Osteospermum*, which is founded on a very extensive herbarium material, I have from time to time received new collections on loan or as a gift. Seven years ago I brought out a small addition to this monograph entitled "Further contributions to the genus *Osteospermum*" (*Svensk Bot. Tidskr.* Bd 48, 1954, pp. 148—154). Since then I have received still more interesting material for determination and now I consider the time is ripe to publish another addition to the monograph. The collections which have been sent to me during later years have namely proved to contain some new taxa. Thanks to these collections I have obtained a more complete picture of the variation and distribution of several species which earlier have been very poorly represented in the herbaria. In my investigations on the genus nothing has yet appeared that may cause any alterations in the determination keys which I elaborated for the monograph of 1943, except in some cases when new species have to be included in a key.

In this addition to the monograph on *Osteospermum* I have considered it appropriate to repeat the most important taxonomical units of the genus and in connection with that refer to those pages in the monograph where the keys of subgenera, sections and some groups of species are printed.

Under the course of time I have received germinable seeds of many of the species of the genus. Thus, I have been able to cultivate them in the Botanical Garden in Lund for cytological and embryological investigations. Sect. *Blaxium* has proved to be particularly interesting from an embryological point of view. Unfortunately I have not yet succeeded in getting living material of the very type, *Osteospermum fruti-*

*cosum* (L.) Norl. [syn.: *Calendula fruticosa* L., *Dimorphotheca fruticosa* (L.) Less., *Blaxium decumbens* Cass., *Osteospermum riparium* O. Hoffm.] of *Blaxium*, which taxon was established as a genus of its own by Cassini in 1824. It is my intention to publish a separate paper on *Blaxium*, but I should rather postpone that until I have been able to make also an embryological investigation of the type species. If more or less reduced embryo sacs develop in the disc florets of the type of *Blaxium* just as in three species already investigated, I intend to raise *Blaxium* to the rank of a subgenus. In the other sections of *Osteospermum* subgen. *Osteospermum* and subgen. *Tripteris* no embryo sacs develop in the disc florets of the species hitherto examined, their ovaries being empty.

In the numerous references to the monograph of *Osteospermum* which is included in my treatise entitled "Studies in the Calenduleae I." I have only used the short designation "Monogr."

I beg to tender my sincerest thanks to Miss E. Esterhuysen of Bolus Herbarium, Cape Town, and Professor Dr. H. Merxmüller of Munich who have sent me a very interesting and valuable material of *Osteospermum* from the Cape Province and S. W. Africa, respectively. Further, I should like to express my gratitude to the Directors and Curators of the herbaria and museums from which I have received specimens on loan. Herbarium abbreviations are given according to Lanjouw and Stafleu, Index Herbariorum I, ed. 4 (1959), pp. 188—209.

## Survey of the taxonomical arrangement

With references to T. Norlindh: Studies in the Calenduleae I. Monograph of the genera *Dimorphotheca*, *Castalis*, *Osteospermum*, *Gibbaria* and *Chrysanthemoides* (1943).

Tribus *Calenduleae* Cass. — Clavis generum, op. cit. pp. 32—33  
Genus *Osteospermum* L. — Clavis subgenerum, op. cit. pp. 99—100  
Subgenus *Osteospermum* (*Euosteospermum* T. Norl.) — Clavis sectionum, op. cit. pp. 116—118  
Subgenus *Tripteris* (Less.) T. Norl. — Clavis sectionum, op. cit. pp. 269

## Subgenus Osteospermum

### Sect. *Homocarpa* T. Norl. — Monogr. pp. 109, 124

When establishing sect. *Homocarpa* with *O. ciliatum* Berg. as the type of this section I characterized it by having homomorphous, terete, smooth or slightly striate achenes, which are more or less markedly cylindrical.

One of the species *O. grandidentatum* DC. holds a fairly isolated position in the section, and therefore I consider it justifiable to divide this section into two subsections, characterized as follows:

- I Involueri squamae 2—3-seriatae imbricatae, exteriores interioribus breviores.  
subsect. 1. *Homocarpa*
- II Involueri squamae 1-seriatae fere aequilongae.  
subsect. 2. *Grandidentata* T. Norl.

### Subsectio I. Homocarpa

When the new species *Osteospermum Elsieae* T. Norl. which is described below is added this subsection comprises 8 species. Seven of them form together a very natural group, while the remaining species *O. asperulum* (DC.) T. Norl. often differs a little from the others in respect to the shape of the achenes. They are more rarely strictly terete, but may usually be described as something between trigonous and cylindrical.

As regards its distribution this subsection is entirely confined to the Cape proper. It should be pointed out that several of the species, as far as known, have an extremely small area of distribution: *O. Elsieae* in Potteberg in Bredasdorp District, *O. pyrifolium* T. Norl. in Garcias Pass in Riversdale District, *O. asperulum* in Zwarteburg in Prince Albert District, and *O. hirsutum* Thunb. in a locality not exactly specified ("Cap. b. spei, montosis lapidosis"). The latter was collected by Thunberg in 1775 but has not since been rediscovered and may perhaps be extinct. Thus, one has reason to expect that in this subsection there will eventually be discovered in due course still more species of relict character.

In the key in my monograph, group I (pp. 124, 125) corresponds to subsect. *Homocarpa*.

*Osteospermum Elsieae* T. Norl. — Spec. nova

Icon: Fig. nostrae 1, 2 a, 3 (map).

Type species: Elsie Esterhuysen n. 23244 in herb. Bolus.

Frutex vel suffrutex in pleiochasiū diffuse ramosus; rami primo leviter floccoso-arachnoidei mox glabrescentes 1—2 mm crassi nervo medio foliorum decurrenti angulati angulis laeves vel remote aculeolati; internodia plerumque 0.8—1.5 cm longa vel in ramis floriferis longiora. Folia alterna ± distincte petiolata, petiolis 2—5 mm longis basi semiamplexicaulibus; lamina coriacea late elliptica vel suborbicularis (vel in ramis floriferis obovata—oblanceolata) c. 1.5—0.7 cm longa et 1.2—0.5 cm lata supra glabra (vel primo parum arachnoidea) subtus indumento arachnoideo-lanato cano vestita basi sat abrupte cuneata apice obtusa vel rotundata callosa-mucronata margine integerrima aculeolata leviter revoluta; nervus medius subtus elevatus. Capitula in apicibus ramulorum solitaria; pedunculi ± arachnoideo-lanati 0.3—1 cm longi bracteis paucis lanceolatis vel linearis-subulatis instructi. Involuci squamace imbricatae 2-seriatae virides apicem versus saepe rubro-violaceae dorso arachnoideo-lanatae canae acuminatae marginibus albido-scariosis, exteriore linearis-lanceolatae c. 3 mm longae c. 1 mm latae, interiores oblongo-oblanceolatae c. 5 mm longae c. 2 mm latae. Flores radii 7—8; ligulae flavae vel interdum rufescentes involucrum fere 5—6 mm superantes; flores disci flavi c. 4 mm longi. Achaenia glabra cylindracea c. 4 mm longa c. 1.5 mm diam.

Bredasdorp: Potteberg. Rocky S. slopes of gully on S. side, Esterhuysen, flor. et fruct. 19 Sept. 1954, n. 23244 (BOL, LD).

This new species has smooth, cylindrical achenes and fits very well into the section *Homocarpa*. It is a sprawling shrub or undershrub with a biseriate involucre and with rays about twice as long as the involucre. *O. Elsieae* is most closely allied to *O. ciliatum* and *O. hispidum*. It differs from *O. ciliatum* by the leaves being more or less distinctly petiolate and completely entire, and by the inferior surface of the leaves and the involucre being greyish cobweb-cottony. From *O. hispidum* it differs, among other things, by the leaves not being hispid and membranaceous.

Before this species was discovered, no representative of sect. *Homocarpa* was known from the Bredasdorp District. *O. Elsieae* is very likely to be endemic in the mountains of Bredasdorp where it grows on the Potteberg Mountain.

I have named the species in honour of Miss Elsie Esterhuysen who has discovered it and who has formed very large, fine and valuable collections of plants in South Africa.

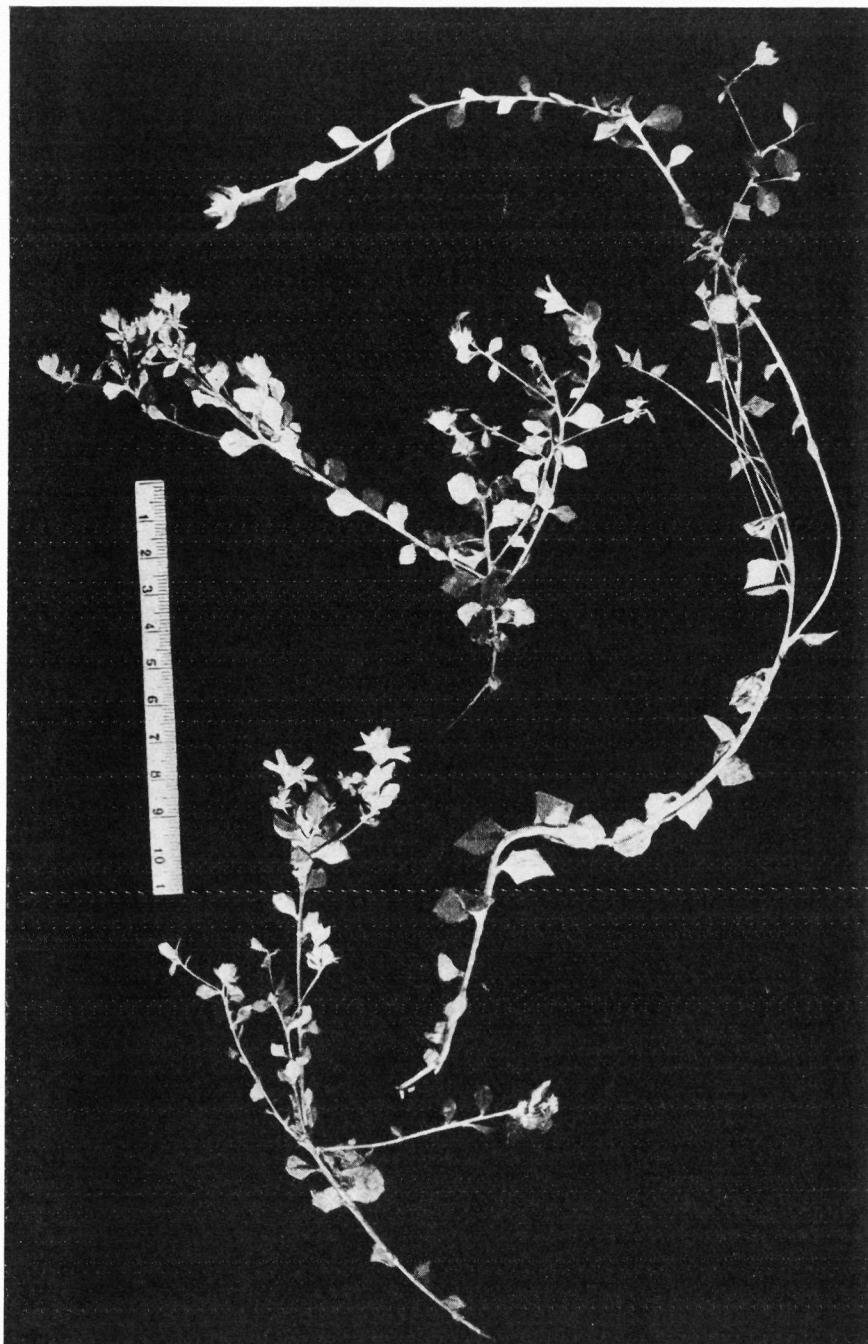


Fig. 1. *Osteospermum Elsieae* T. Norl. — Esterhuysen n. 23244 in herb. Lund.  
(type collection).

**Subsectio II. Grandidentata T. Norl.** — Subsect. nova. (Vide clavem p. 387)

Species unica *O. grandidentatum* DC.

It differs from the species in subsect. *Homocarpa* not only regarding the involucre but also by its herbaceous (or only basally lignified) stem, by usually having fusiform-cylindrical achenes, and by an entirely different phylogeographical distribution, occurring in south-eastern Cape, Natal and Swaziland (Monogr., map p. 408).

In the key in my monograph it is included in group II (p. 125) of sect. *Homocarpa*.

**Sect. Polygalina DC.** — Monogr. pp. 110, 144

*Osterospermum imbricatum* var. *microcephalum* T. Norl. — Var. nova

Differentia typae: capitulis minoribus involucri squamis (2—)2.5—3 mm longis, ramis floriferis tenuibus sursum subfiliformibus c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm modo diam.

Icon.: Fig. nostra 2 c.

Typus varietatis: Esterhuysen n. 27755 in herb. Bolus.

Swellendam: South slopes at base of Langeberg near Leeuw Rivier Berg, between Swellendam and Ashton, Esterhuysen, 1958, flor. et fruct. 17/5, n. 27755 (BOL, LD).

This plant I consider to be a race of the polymorphous and widely distributed species *O. imbricatum*. It is characterized above all by its small flowering heads and by its narrow flowering branches which are almost filiform in their upper part, being only c.  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm in diameter. In *O. imbricatum* s. str. the involucral scales usually are 5—7 mm long, while they are only about 2.5—3 mm long in this variety.

The stem in var. *microcephalum* is glabrous just as in certain other biotypes in the *O. imbricatum* complex, for instance in that form which O. Hoffmann described as *O. glaberrimum*; only the branches of the inflorescence being provided with short hairs and papillae bearing glands.

The achenes are furnished with three narrow-winged primary ridges. The interspaces between these ridges are irregularly furrowed and pitted, and the secondary ridges are only slightly prominent or inconspicuous.

The middlemost and upper leaves of the stem are glaucous, semi-amplexicaul, cordate at base and suborbicular which is characteristic

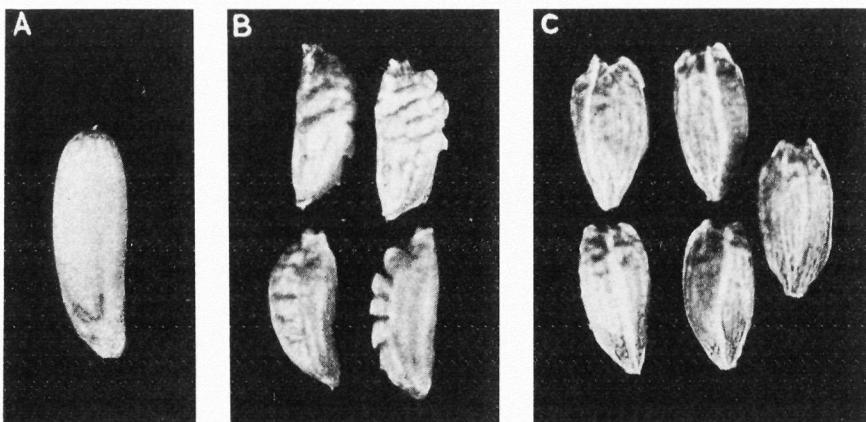


Fig. 2. Ray achenes. — a *Osteospermum Elsieae* T. Norl. (Esterhuysen n. 23244). — b *O. muricatum* ssp. *longiradiatum* T. Norl. (Merxmüller n. 962). — c *O. imbricatum* var. *microcephalum* T. Norl. (Esterhuysen n. 27755). — All in herb. Lund. — a  $\times 7/1$ ; b, c  $\times 5/1$ .

of a large part of the species population of *O. imbricatum*. In the material of var. *microcephalum* the subterranean caudex is lacking and also the lower part of the stem with its leaves. However, it is supposed that the basal leaves and the lowermost leaves of the stem are elongated and  $\pm$  linear-ligulate in this variety just as in other taxa of sect. *Polygalina*.

As this taxon occurs in a locality within the distribution area of *O. imbricatum* and as it differs from *O. imbricatum* s. str. only in respect to quantitative characteristics and because it is not quite clearly delimited from the latter I have given it the rank of a variety.

#### Sect. Xenismia (DC.) T. Norl. — Monogr. pp. 111, 180

This section is characterized by more or less distinctly 3- or 6-angled achenes being furnished with processes or tubercles (l.c. p. 182, fig. 17). Characteristic for this section are also the short ray florets, which are about as long as or slightly (c. 1 mm) longer than the involucral scales. Until 1958 I considered the latter character as pervading all taxa in the section. However, then I received from Professor Merxmüller of Munich two collections from Gamsberg (Gansberg according to Andree's Atlas) in S. W. Africa of a plant very much resembling *O. muricatum*

but having longer ray florets, which exceed the involucral scales by about 3.5—4 mm. In regard to the shape of the achenes, the appearance of the leaves etc., it fits, however, well into the form series of *O. muricatum*. It grows in the outskirts of the wide distribution area of *O. muricatum* and I consider it to be a geographical race of this species complex. Therefore I am establishing it as a subspecies.

*Osteospermum muricatum* ssp. *longiradiatum* T. Norl. — Subspec. nova

Differentia typi: floribus radii involucri squamas subdupo (3.5—4 mm) superantibus.

Icon.: Fig. nostrae 2 b, 3 (map).

Typus subspeciei: Merxmüller n. 962 in herb. Monach. (M).

S. W. Africa: Plateau vom Gamsberg bei Naos, Walter, 1953, flor. et fruct. 18/7, n. 4323 (M). — Reheboth: Hänge und Plateau des grossen Gamsberges (1900—2332 m), Merxmüller, 1958, flor. et fruct. 28/2, n. 962 (LD, M).

The only essential difference between ssp. *longiradiatum* and *O. muricatum* s. str. seems to be the length of the ray florets in relation to the length of the involucre. Professor Merxmüller has informed me that the specimens on Gamsberg have a suffruticose-cushion-shaped habit of growth and the ligulae are bright yellow above but these two characters I consider to be of less taxonomic value in this case. As regards the habit of growth ssp. *longiradiatum* shows a close agreement with a specimen of *O. muricatum* s. str. from Matopus in Southern Rhodesia, which I have cultivated for many years. Now it has developed into a suffrutex with a short, strongly lignified caudex, more than 2 cm thick. The numerous branches which are lignified in their lower part are densely congregated forming an almost cushion-shaped plant. However, during the first 2—3 years this plant appeared as a perennial herb. The colour of the ligulae in my greenhouse specimen is as a rule nearly pure yellow on both sides. But it varies somewhat in connection with the changes in light intensity during the different seasons and in strong sunlight the ligulae often turn somewhat violet or blue on the lower surface.

No doubt these long-rayed biotypes on Gamsberg are so closely allied to the short-rayed biotypes of *O. muricatum* that they may easily exchange genes where they meet.

**Subgenus Tripteris (Less.) T. Norl.****Sect. Trifenestrata T. Norl.** — Monogr. pp. 267, 270—272

This section is the largest one in the genus *Osteospermum*, now comprising 18 species, two of which, viz. *O. angolense* T. Norl. and *O. afro-montanum* T. Norl., I published after my monograph of 1943. *Trifenestrata* is well delimited from the other sections by the 3-winged achenes having in the upper part three small fenestrae, for the tangential and the two radial walls round the apical cavity are very thin, membranous and pellucid.

In this section I have included both species with opposite and alternate leaves. However, these characters are not useful for dividing sect. *Trifenestrata* into subsections, because the species, as regards the arrangement of the leaves, constitute a continuous series from forms with exclusively opposite leaves to those with exclusively alternate leaves.

***Osteospermum oppositifolium* (Ait.) T. Norl. — Comb. nova**

Syn.: *Calendula oppositifolia* Ait.: W. Aiton, Hort. Kew. III (1789), p. 272. — *Calendula glabrata* Thunb.: C. P. Thunberg, Prodr. pl. Cap. (1800), p. 163. — *Osteospermum glabratum* (Thunb.) Less.: C. F. Lessing, Synops. gen. Comp. (1832), p. 89. — T. Norlindh, Monogr. p. 272.

Type species: in herb. Brit. Mus. (BM).

This species is placed in group I of my determination key of the section (p. 270), which group is characterized by all the leaves being opposite, or possibly the very uppermost ones, which form a transition to the bracts on the peduncles, are not quite opposite.

At the time when I published the monograph on the genus *Osteospermum* (1943) I had, as a consequence of the blockade during the war, no occasion to study the type of *Calendula oppositifolia* Ait. First some years later, when visiting the British Museum of Natural History, I looked up the type of this species and then stated that it was identical to the type of *Calendula glabrata* Thunb., which I had presumed already when I wrote my monograph (pp. 272, 275). As the former was published first I had to make this new combination.

***Osteospermum angolense* T. Norl.**

T. Norlindh in Svensk Bot. Tidskr. Bd 48 (1954), pp. 148, 149, fig. 1 a—e, 2.  
Icon.: Fig. nostra 3 (map).

Angola: l.c. p. 149, map p. 152 and fig. nostra 3.

S. W. Africa: Brandberg, Zisabschlucht, Distrikt Omaruru, Merxmüller et Giess, 1958, flor. 17/2, n. 1665 (M). — Brandberg, Distr. Omaruru, Merxmüller et Giess, 1958, flor. et fruct. 18/2, n. 1677 (LD, M). — Eod. loco, Wiss, flor. et fruct., n. 1414 (M).

When describing this species I considered it to be endemic of the isolated mountains in southern Angola, where it was collected two times in Quilemba in the Huila District. One of the collections, viz., that of the type, was made by Gossweiler on Serra da Chela at an altitude of about 1900 m.

I was surprised to receive in 1958 from Professor Merxmüller three collections from Brandberg in the Omaruru District in S. W. Africa, which no doubt belong to the form series of *O. angolense*. Thus, this species now has proved to be bicentric and it shows a disjunction of about 700 km. In the near future this species will very likely be found also in the mountains between its two distribution areas, for instance in Kaokoveld, which has been very little investigated hitherto.

In all essential characters the biotypes on Brandberg seem to agree fairly well with those in the Huila District. In fact they differ slightly from each other only concerning the hairiness and the winged achenes.

The difference in hairiness is mainly quantitative in its character. In the biotypes from Angola the leaves are very densely and shortly glandular-pilose. The branches and at least the upper, herbaceous part of the stem is glandular-pilose as well. The biotypes from Brandberg show a varying hairiness. In one of the collections cited above, n. 1677, the leaves are glabrous or apparently glabrous. When strongly magnified it is possible to discover some glandular hairs or glands, above all on the lower surface of the younger leaves and on the bracts; it is the same case with the branches. In the collection n. 1665 the leaves are sparsely glandular-pilose, and somewhat more so on the lower surface, the branches being somewhat glandular-pilose as well. In the collection n. 1414 some leaves are still more glandular-pilose but not nearly so dense as in the biotypes from Angola. Thus, from this we conclude that the hairiness is too variable in this case to justify a division into infraspecific taxa.

The winged achenes may be characterized in the following way. In the Huila-biotypes (op. cit. p. 150, fig. 1 a) all three sides of the achenes are ± transversely wrinkled, slightly muricate and provided with a longitudinal furrow up to the superior part and besides somewhat glandular-pilose. In the Brandberg-biotypes the sides of the achenes are smooth or almost smooth. However, it is sometimes possible to discover

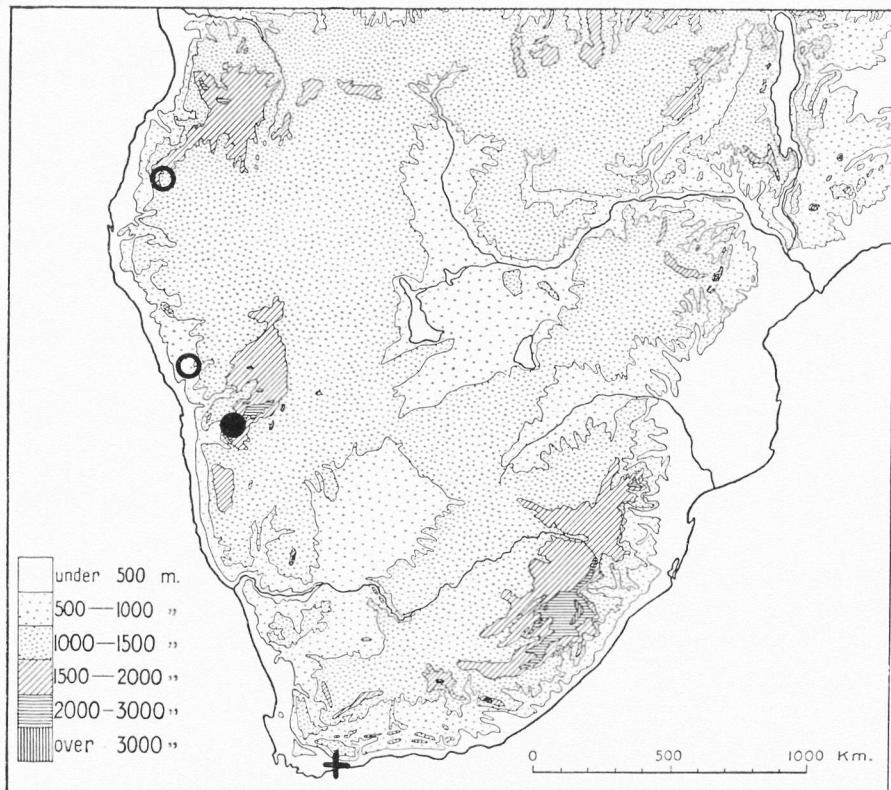


Fig. 3. Distribution of three taxa of *Osteospermum*. — *O. angolense* T. Norl. (open circle) a bicentric species, now known from mountains, c. 1900 m s.m., in the Huila District in Angola and from Brandberg, c. 2000 m s.m., in the Omaruru District in S. W. Africa. — *O. muricatum* ssp. *longiradiatum* T. Norl. (filled circle) only known from Gamsberg, c. 2000 m s.m., in the Rehoboth District in S. W. Africa. — *O. Elsieae* T. Norl. (plus sign) an endemic species on Potteberg in Bredasdorp District, Cape Province.

slight suggestions of a longitudinal furrow and some transverse wrinkles on the middle of the side and a longitudinal furrow at the base thereof. The sides are glabrous or nearly so. In younger achenes there often occur on the tangential side small glandular hairs or glands. Thus, on closer study it has been shown that the two groups of biotypes of *O. angolense* do not differ so much in the shape of the achenes, as the first impression would seem to indicate.

The biotypes of *O. angolense* in Angola and those in S. W. Africa, have no doubt been isolated from each other for a very long period.

Still from a morphological point of view they are not quite clearly delimited from each other. From a genetical point of view they are probably so closely allied to each other that a free exchange of genes would take place when they were brought together.

When describing *O. angolense* I have pointed out that the achenes are dimorphous (l.c. p. 150, fig. 1a, b), winged and wingless. In the Brandberg-specimens from S. W. Africa only a few achenes are developed, all being 3-winged. In most ray florets the fruit development has failed for some reason. Professor Merxmüller has informed me that he recalls having certainly seen in 1956 one wingless achene in Wiss' collection n. 1414, but since then it has disappeared from the herbarium sheet. Thus, there is hardly any doubt about the Brandberg-population having dimorphous achenes just as that of Huila.

*O. angolense* joins the following group of species: *O. dentatum* Burm. f., *O. connatum* DC. och *O. auriculatum* (S. Moore) T. Norl. in which all develop dimorphous achenes. Besides the winged achenes which are quite predominant in number, there are also 1 or 2(3) wingless, terete, ± rostrate achenes in each head just as in many taxa in the genus *Calendula*.

Morphologically *O. angolense* is most closely allied to *O. connatum* on Zeederbergen in Clanwilliam and *O. auriculatum* on Zoutpansberg in the northern Transvaal. However, this species also shows similarities to the widely distributed tropical species *O. monocephalum*. The characteristics distinguishing it from the allied species were given in connection with the original description (Norlindh 1954, p. 149). — When examining according to my keys *O. angolense* falls into the group II of sect. *Trifrenestrata* (Monogr. p. 270).

***Osteospermum polycephalum* (DC.) T. Norl. — Monogr. p. 294, map p. 418**

A form showing traces of hybridization.

In my examination key for sect. *Trifrenestrata* I have given for *O. polycephalum* the character "folia omnia integerrima". I have considered that this species differs from *O. microcarpum* in the same way as *O. oppositifolium* (syn. *O. glabratum*) differs from *O. sinuatum*, viz. by its completely entire leaves.

However, this year I received an interesting specimen from Professor Merxmüller, which had been collected by him and Giess (n. 2283) in Oranjemund in S. W. Africa. It is very similar to *O. polycephalum* in

its habit but differs from it by having single leaves dentate, *inter alia* it has in one of the lower branches one rhomboid-obovate leaf, c.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cm long, which is similar to those in *O. microcarpum*. The lamina of this leaf is provided with two blunt teeth (c. 1 mm long) on each side. Judging from its morphology this plant should most probably be a hybrid between *O. polycephalum* and the glabrous race of *O. microcarpum* (syn. *Tripteris microcarpa* var. *glabrescens* Harv.) or rather a result of a series of back-crossings between this hybrid and the true *O. polycephalum*, but *O. microcarpum* has not been found in the vicinity of Orangemund. Professor Merxmüller has informed me that he did not see any specimens of *O. microcarpum* when he followed the right side of the river about 20 km inland from the mouth of the Orange River.

The small, winged achenes of *O. microcarpum* may easily be dispersed by wind over vast areas and it is not incredible that this species temporarily has been spread to the distribution area of *O. polycephalum*. Therefore I have thought it possible that an exchange of genes between these species once has taken place in the area of the mouth of the Orange River, where pure *O. microcarpum* might be extremely rare or perhaps entirely absent nowadays. After a postulated crossing there between the above-mentioned species the population of *O. polycephalum* should have taken up genes from *O. microcarpum*. No doubt these species stand very close to each other not only morphologically but also genetically. At present I have the view that the above-mentioned plant (Merxmüller et Giess n. 2283) does not represent the pure *O. polycephalum*, but that it has traces of hybridization from *O. microcarpum*. However, this problem can not be solved definitely before an experimental investigation of these species has been made.

*O. polycephalum* belongs to those species which have been rather fragmentarily collected, and the herbarium material is still so scarce to give a really good idea about its variation amplitude. The observation made by Professor Merxmüller that in rare cases plants belonging to the form series of *O. polycephalum* prove to have dimorphous achenes is of great interest.

*Osteospermum microcarpum* (Harv.) T. Norl. — Monogr. p. 295, map p. 418

This species is very polymorphous, which of course is due to a large hereditary variation but perhaps it is still more dependent on a high capability of modification. It appears under a wide range of different

ecological conditions and not rarely on extremely dry localities, where it is narrow-leaved and densely glandular-pilose. Without cultivation experiments it is very difficult to decide whether the one or the other form is hereditarily determined or whether it is only a modification, and therefore I have been restrictive in dividing it into infraspecific taxa.

Through Professor Merxmüller I have received for determination extensive material belonging to the *O. microcarpum* complex. Particularly interesting is, inter alia, the occurrence of cushion-shaped specimens, for instance Merxmüller et Giess' collection n. 2232 from Aus. Their leaves are extremely narrow and dentate, and in certain respects they resemble a northern taxon, *septentrionale*, but they have not as numerous involucral scales as this. It is very probable that the cushion-shaped form mentioned above is hereditarily determined and that it is an ecotype. At present I desist from establishing it as a taxonomical unit.

The form series of *O. microcarpum*, which I earlier described as var. *septentrionale*, differs quite considerably from *O. microcarpum* s. str. as regards its distribution (map p. 418) and therefore I now prefer to treat it as a subspecies.

*Osteospermum microcarpum* ssp. *septentrionale* T. Norl. — Comb. nova

Syn.: *O. microcarpum* var. *septentrionale* T. Norl. — Monogr. p. 300, map p. 418.

In this subspecies the entire plant is densely glandular-pilose. It usually is narrow-leaved with small teeth, except in young specimens which have been growing in a less dry habitat, for instance one specimen of Welwitsch's collection n. 3542 preserved in the herbarium of Munich. However, the most essential character is that the involucral scales in the heads of this subspecies are much more numerous than in ssp. *microcarpum*. In some areas there occur many transitional forms between these taxa.

*Osteospermum pinnatilobatum* T. Norl. — Monogr. p. 302, map p. 418

When describing this very characteristic suffruticose species with the leaves being bipinnatipartite or the upper ones pinnatipartite (l.c. p. 297, fig. *j—n*) I had at my disposal only one collection made by Schlechter (n. 11331) at Concordia in Little Namaqualand.

Since then I have received on loan the following four collections of this very rare species.

Little Namaqua land: Ratel Poort Mountain, Pearson, 1909, n. 2968 (BOL, K). — Bushmanland. Lower slopes East of Aus, c. 900 m, Pearson, 1909, n. 4718 (K). — Lower sandy slopes, TeAlee Mts, Pearson, 1911, n. 6141 (K). — Kootjiesvlei, Leighton, 1946, n. 2412 (Bo).

According to the statements on the labels this plant is designated sometimes as a straggling herb and sometimes as a shrub, which reaches a height or length of up to 1.2 m (4 ft).

In certain respects, the habit of growth and the shape of leaves, *Osteospermum pinnatilobatum* resembles *Dimorphotheca polyptera* DC. more than any *Osteospermum* species. However, regarding such essential characteristics as the shape of the disc styles and the ray achenes they are quite different. In fruiting stage it is very easy to distinguish between these species, because *Osteospermum pinnatilobatum*, which has ♀-sterile disc florets, lacks disc achenes and has 3-winged ray achenes with entire wings and an apical cavity with three small fenestrae. It has been confused with *Dimorphotheca polyptera* in Dr Hutchinson's list of plants collected in the Percy Sladen Memorial Expeditions, 1908—1911 (Ann. S. Afr. Mus. IX: 6, 1917, p. 414). Thus, the above-mentioned three collections made by Pearson (nn. 2968, 4718 and 6141) are cited there under *D. polyptera*.

*Osteospermum pinnatilobatum* appears to be remarkably limited in its distribution and hitherto it has only been collected in a small area of the northern part of the Namaqua region. The locality Aus mentioned above is situated c. 40 km NNE of Concordia, the type locality of the species. Thus, this place name does not refer to the well-known Aus in S. W. Africa.

#### Literature

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## Cytotaxonomic Studies in the Genus *Sonchus*

### 2. The Genus *Sonchus*, a General Systematic Treatment

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#### Introduction

The present paper reports on a preliminary study of the general systematic characteristics of the genus *Sonchus* L.

*Sonchus* is closely related to *Launaea* Cass., *Crepis* L. and *Lactuca* L., all are members of the *Cichorieae*-tribe of *Compositae*.

Babcock (1947) showed by combined cytological, taxonomical and geographical consideration, that the origin of *Crepis* is Central Asiatic. He also suggested a West Mediterranean origin for both *Launaea* and *Sonchus*.

Amin (1957) demonstrated an Asiatic origin for the genus *Launaea* and not a West Mediterranean one as was suggested earlier.

#### 1. Historical

The Greek name "sonchos", Latin "sonchus", was used for a thistle-like plant by Theophrastus (370—285 B.C.) in "Enquiry into plants" (VI: 4, 3, 8), by Pliny the Elder (77 A.D.) in "Historia Naturalis" (XXII,88), and by Dioscorides (d.c. 78 A.D.) in "Materia Medica Libri Quinque" (II,131).

The name was also retained during the Middle Ages, e.g. in Fuchs' herbal (1542).

Tournefort (1700), gives a description of *Sonchus*. Vaillant (1718—21) distinguishes between *Sonchus* and *Crepis*: "Sonchi: Semina glabra. — Crepis: Semina aculeolata."

Linnaeus (1735) adopted the name *Sonchus* in "Systema Naturae" and classified it as follows: "Syngenesia, Monogamia,  $\beta$  Semiflosculosii, T. *Sonchus*." In "Genera Plantarum" (1737), he gives an extended description of the genus. In "Hortus Cliffortianus" (1737), he divides the genus *Sonchus* into groups, however with no mention of the general characteristics of the genus. In "Species Plantarum" (1753), he describes a number of *Sonchus*-species and gives names to several of our most common weeds. Linnaeus (1753) also describes under *Sonchus* other species, e.g. *S. canadensis*, *S. alpinus*, *S. floridanus*, *S. sibiricus* which do not belong to *Sonchus*, but may be referred to *Lactuca*.

The same ambiguity in delimitating the genus properly, was frequently repeated after Linnaeus' time, and its result was the accumulation of a great number of invalid specific epithets.

## 2. Characteristics of *Sonchus* and their phylogenetical significance

### Habit of the plant:

The species of *Sonchus* vary from annual to biennial and perennial. Only a few annuals are known and most of the species are biennials or perennials with woody roots or creeping rhizomes.

It is evident that the annual taprooted species of *Sonchus* represent an advanced stage, whereas most of the perennial rhizomatous species are more primitive. This agrees with the early observations of Babcock (1947) concerning the genus *Crepis*. He pointed out that the annual type has indubitably been derived from the perennial, and that the rhizome stage preceeded that of the taproot. Mattfeld (1947) revised this suggestion. Subsequently, Babcock (1950) modified his ideas, having observed within one of the *Crepis*-sections certain instances where the taproot should be considered as a more primitive structure than the rhizome. Consequently, he concluded that although certain sections of taprooted *Crepis* were derived from rhizomatous ancestors, it was just as probable that all of the rhizomatous species of *Crepis* had evolved from taprooted ancestors. In other words, the evolution went from taproot to rhizome and in certain cases back to taproot.

It is interesting that in the allied genus *Launaea* (Amin 1957), annuals and biennials (section *Zollikoferia*) represent a primitive stage, whereas the spiny shrubby representatives (section *Acanthosonchus*) are more advanced. Again, this is at variance with what is found in *Sonchus*.

**C a u d e x :**

The caudex in *Sonchus* is either branched or non-branched, a characteristic of no apparent taxonomic value, since it is not constant within individuals of the same species.

**S t e m :**

The stem may be terete or angled, solid or hollow. A solid stem however, is rare and only met with in a few shrubby species. *Sonchus melanolepis*, *S. gummifer* and *S. leptocephalus* are examples where the stem is solid and frutescent in its lower portion; whilst the solid nature of younger branches is not, as yet, well established.

The above mentioned shrubby species belong to the less advanced groups of the genus. Advanced species are usually herbaceous.

**C a u d i c a l l e a v e s :**

The caudical leaves are smaller and less dissected than the cauline ones. They either possess small auricles or are exauriculate. Sometimes the foliage is restricted to the caudical leaves only. In such instances, the leaves form a characteristic basal rosette with an almost naked stem, i.e. without proper cauline leaves. *Sonchus radicatus* and *S. ustulatus* are examples in which the leaf rosette may show a slight variation but nevertheless could still be of taxonomic value to differentiate them from allied species.

**C a u l i n e l e a v e s :**

As mentioned before, cauline leaves may be present or absent. In the latter case, we find a rosette of caudical leaves only, whereas the cauline leaves are very small or scale-like.

The cauline leaves show a great variety of types: they may be clasping or not, simple or cut, with the margin entire, serrate or spiny-ciliate. Often the same plant has more than one type of leaf. Only some *Dendrosonchus*-species (see Subdivisions of the genus *Sonchus*) and a few species of the subgenus *Sonchus*, which are closely related to *Dendrosonchus*, exhibit cauline leaves of a rather characteristic shape, hence of taxonomic significance. As examples, may be mentioned *Sonchus leptocephalus* and *S. platylepis* within *Dendrosonchus*; *S. fragilis* and *S. pustulatus* within the subgenus *Sonchus*.

The most variable in this respect are the wide-spread weed species of the subgenus *Sonchus*. The variations are so noticeable that they cause much confusion, and have led to the description of many forms,

varieties, subspecies and species, which more properly should be regarded as ecological variations.

The writer studied *Sonchus oleraceus* in Egypt and observed a multitude of forms; the leaves varied from broad and almost simple to deeply dissected with very narrow linear segments and in addition all possible intermediates occurred. This has led to many inaccurate determinations and records of other species (e.g. *Sonchus tenerrimus* is difficult to separate from *S. oleraceus*, when possessing narrow linear leaf segments, if only the leaves are taken into consideration.).

#### Inflorescence:

The inflorescence in the genus *Sonchus* is of the cymose type, usually representing a dichasium. In the *Origosonchus*-group, which represents the more primitive type, the heads are comparatively few in a terminal cluster on a more or less scape-like stem, but never solitary as may be inferred from Hoffmann's (1897) description "seldom solitary". In the subgenus *Dendrosonchus* representing a step forward, the cymes tend to be corymbose or sometimes umbel-like, e.g. *Sonchus congestus*. In the most advanced, subgenus *Sonchus*, the stem is leafy and the inflorescence is more compound. One of the most striking examples is *Sonchus crassifolius*, where the heads are in small axillary cymes forming a long and narrow leafy compound cyme.

#### Peduncle:

The heads are peduncled. The peduncles are provided by one or more bracts. The former vary in length in different species as well as in different capituli of the same plant. In *S. crassifolius* they are much reduced, resulting in more or less sessile heads.

The indumentum of the peduncle is a character which is not usually specifically constant. Thus the peduncle may be glabrous, glandular-hairy or woolly with a white tomentum. Woolly peduncles are usually associated with tomentose heads. In one particular case, viz. *S. lachncephalus*, the upper part of the peduncle together with the lower part of the head are densely tomentose, a constant feature which could be utilized in separating it from the allied species: *S. brachyotus* and *S. arvensis*.

#### Heads:

As a rule, the flower heads are about as long as broad. After anthesis, they become widened, especially at the base, which gives to the heads

of some species an almost conical aspect. Narrow-headed species are exceptional and found only in *Origosonchus*, e.g. *S. stenophyllus*, *S. afro-montanus*, etc. Taxonomically, this type approaches certain *Launaea*-species, a genus which is supposed to have provided the ancestors of *Sonchus*.

It is interesting to point out that the shape of a flower-head may help in delimiting the genus *Sonchus*. Thus *Sonchus pycnocephalus*, *S. nannellus*, *S. violaceus*, *S. rarifolius*, *S. Fischeri*, *S. exauriculatus*, *S. Elliottianus*, *S. cornutus*, *S. macer* and *S. nanus* may be excluded from the genus *Sonchus*, as possessing heads approximately four times longer than broad, a ratio never observed in a true *Sonchus*. Even the narrow-headed *Origosonchus*-species possess heads of not more than twice as long as broad.

The heads range in breadth from about 5 mm. (e.g. *S. leptcephalus*) to about 45 mm. (e.g. *S. platylepis*). Sizes intermediate between these two limits occur within the genus, but mostly in the range of 10—20 mm. in breadth.

The size of the heads seem to be of no phylogenetic significance since the above mentioned two species, representing the narrowest and the broadest heads and consequently the smallest and largest ones of the whole genus, are both members of *Dendrosonchus*, whereas the advanced weed species possess an intermediate range of size of a much lesser amplitude.

#### Involucre:

Many authors describe the genus *Sonchus* as possessing numerous imbricated involucral scales in rows, the outer ones shorter and becoming swollen at the base on the ripening of the fruit. The inner scales have sometimes a more or less narrow scarious margin.

The writer observed that the number of involucral scales is more or less constant within each species. In the primitive groups of *Launaea* (Amin 1957), the involucral scales are of different sizes, whereas in the more advanced sections, the involucral scales tend to become differentiated into long scales in an inner whorl, and short scales in an outer whorl. In contrast, the primitive species of *Origosonchus* possess involucral scales approaching those of the advanced *Launaea*-species. This is evidence supporting the possibility that the genus *Sonchus* has sprung from *Launaea*.

In the advanced *Sonchus*-species, the arrangement and length of the involucral scales vary from one species to another. Typical imbricated

scales of unequal length occur, as well as differentiated scales; inner ones long, not imbricate, of about equal length, and outer ones imbricated of different lengths.

#### Receptacle:

The receptacle in *Sonchus* exhibits different shapes: concave, convex or nearly flat. It is mamillate, the shape and arrangement of the protuberances being variable. Walls surrounding these protuberances may be present or lacking. The number of these mamillae corresponds to the number of achenes in every head.

#### Florets:

Hoffmann (1897) described the heads of *Sonchus* as being "five to many-flowered". According to the writer's observations, a *Sonchus*-head never possesses so few as five flowers. This concept of Hoffmann's, as well as his previous: "the infrequent occurrence of solitary heads," depends upon the fact that he included within the genus *Sonchus* certain species which more correctly should be transferred to other genera.

There is no other flower colour within the genus but yellow. In certain species, the lower surface of the outer rows of ligules may possess a pinkish tint, but this is not a reason to consider the flower colour as non-yellow. The yellow may vary from lemon-yellow in certain species to bright or orange-yellow in others. The yellow flower colour of one and the same plant still shows a certain change before, during and after anthesis, usually towards a darker colour.

The flowers possess linear-lanceolate ligules with 5 apical equal or unequal, usually acute, teeth. The junction between ligule and tube is hairy and gradually becomes glabrous towards either end. The ligule and corolla tube may be of equal length or either one may be twice as long as the other, with a whole range of intermediates. The ratio between the ligule and the corolla tube is a constant character for each species.

The anther tube is yellow to brownish, 3—4 mm. long. The style branches are yellow to brown, 1—2.5 mm. long.

#### Achenes:

Amin (1957) and other authors have pointed out that *Sonchus* possesses homocarpous fruits. The present investigation, however, shows that there are *Sonchus*-species with heterocarpous fruits. Nevertheless, the heterocarpy in *Sonchus* is less pronounced than in *Launaea*. In some

species, the outer row of achenes in a head is of a lighter colour and of a coarser texture than the inner achenes. But there is a marked difference between the two genera: in *Sonchus*, all the achenes, irrespective of their colour and texture, are fertile; whilst in *Launaea*, only one of the two to four types present in a head is fertile.

Amin (1957) considered the heterocarpy in *Launaea*, and the homocarpy in *Sonchus* as one of the main differences between the genera when other distinctive features are lacking.

The writer proposes that the definition concerning the fruits should be altered, and stress laid, not upon the heterocarpy, but upon the complete or partial fertility of the achenes which are present in one and the same head.

The fruit in *Sonchus*, as in all *Compositae*, is one of the most important characteristics of the genus. Its shape, and its detailed morphological features, are of great taxonomic value, not only for recognising the genus itself, but also for separating critical *Sonchus*-species which otherwise resemble each other in vegetative aspect.

As already mentioned, the achenes in one and the same head of *Sonchus* may be heterocarpous, viz. the outer row is of a lighter colour and is of a coarser texture than the inner ones; but otherwise, all are of the same size, shape, number of ribs, etc.

The achenes in *Sonchus* are compressed, beakless and narrowed towards both ends except in some primitive *Origosonchus*-species: They are more cylindrical, thus approaching the presumably ancestral genus *Launaea*. Such a relationship, was suggested by Babcock (1947) and Amin (1957) in their discussions about the evolution of *Crepis* and *Launaea*, and the writer agrees with them on this point of view.

The ratio between breadth and length of the achene in *Sonchus* is usually a constant for each species. It ranges from 1:6 in primitive species to 1:2—3 in the more advanced ones. Between these two extremes, intermediate values occur.

An exceptional ratio (1:5) is known in the advanced subgenus *Sonchus* e.g. *S. pustulatus* and *S. fragilis*, which may be due to their primitive stati within their subgenus. It is quite possible that advanced groups may retain some features of their ancestors. However, the above mentioned two species possess achenes much narrowed at either end, differing from the primitive *Origosonchus*-species, which are more or less parallel-sided.

Bentham and Hooker (1873) and other authors have described the achenes of *Sonchus* as 10—20-ribbed. This may be true, if the acces-

sory ribs between the main ones, are taken into account. However, it would be more convenient to count the main ribs only and not the faint ones in between, as these usually vary in number, not only in the same species or in an individual, but also in the same capitulum. Generally, the achenes are 3(1—4)-ribbed on each face, with or without faint longitudinal striations in between. The ribs may be rough or smooth due to the presence or absence of wrinkles and tubercles, a character of taxonomic importance for separating closely allied species.

#### Pappus:

Hoffmann (1897) observed that the pappus hairs of *Sonchus* are in numerous unequal rows, most of them fine, pilose, but conspicuously coarser. Stebbins (1940) describes the pappus of Sino-Himalayan *Sonchus*-species: "pappus setae of two dissimilar types, some relatively coarse and straight, others very fine and flexuous, 2—4-celled in cross section, causing the pappus to adhere to clothing, etc."

The presence of these two types of pappus in *Sonchus* has proved to be of a great systematic value.

According to the writer's observations, the pappus is composed of two different elements: hairs and bristles. The hairs are thin, soft, flexible, attached together in groups, persistent, and shorter than the bristles. In advanced species they are softer and thinner. The bristles, on the other hand, are stiff, straight, scabrous, more or less fragile, solitary, never in groups like the hairs, and are deciduous. If one blows on a *Sonchus*-pappus, bristles fly away whereas the hairs remain. However, bristles may be rather persistent in some of the primitive species. The bristle tapers towards a bifid apex, which is composed of two long triangular acute cells (Fig. 1 a), from a thick multicellular rough base (Fig. 2). In contrast, the hairs terminate in a multicellular hook-like process (Fig. 1 b), which clings to clothes, animal fur etc., obviously assisting in seed dispersal. The bases of the hairs are multicellular, but thinner, less scabrous than the bristles, and attached together in groups.

The number of bristles is variable in different species. Where the hairs are dominating, and the bristles are few, the pappus is persistent; where the bristles are the majority, the pappus may be considered to be deciduous.

Thus, it is suggested that the pappus in a true *Sonchus* should contain both thin tufted hairs and coarse dispersed bristles, in other words, a plant exhibiting only one type of hair, or two types differing from the above described ones, should be excluded from the genus *Sonchus*.

and placed in another genus. This character could be utilized as a valuable help when it enables one to include or to reject a doubtful species. On these criteria, *Sonchus violaceus* (Fig. 3), *S. nanellus*, *S. pycnocephalus*, *S. dentatus*, *S. suberosus*, etc., are not true *Sonchi*. Their pappus differs from the above described *Sonchus*-type.

Pappus hairs in the primitive species are not as flexible as in the advanced ones. They are more straight and scabrous, approaching the form of bristles, although always quite distinct from these. Hairs of some primitive species have the trend of being more deciduous than those of the advanced species, but still more persistent than the bristles. The pappus which includes these primitive hairs may be described as deciduous. It is assumed that such a type of hair is derived from a pappus consisting only of bristles: some of which became thinner, then becoming still thinner and softer, resulted at later stages in the persistent pappus rich in fine hairs, which characterize the more advanced species.

However, a few exceptions with deciduous pappus are known among advanced species, e.g. *S. gigas*, a tetraploid species endemic in Egypt. Furthermore, the pappus of *S. asper* shows an affinity towards the deciduous habit. It is interesting to mention that *S. gigas* is supposed to be derived from *S. asper*, since the former species possesses  $2n=36$ , i.e. double the chromosome number of *S. asper* ( $2n=18$ ), and its morphological details are the nearest to *S. asper* but with larger dimensions (Boulos 1959).

### 3. Cytological data

The following chromosome numbers have been recorded from the genus *Sonchus*.

*S. platylepis* n=9 Larsen 1958

2n

<i>S. tenerrimus</i>	14	ex Stebbins et al. 1953
<i>S. Bourgeauii</i>	16	Henin (private communication)
<i>S. maritimus</i>	18	Henin (priv. commun.) and the writer
<i>S. asper</i>	18	Barber 1941, Rutland 1941 and Henin (priv. commun.)
<i>S. pustulatus</i>	18	ex Stebbins et al 1953
<i>S. palustris</i>	18	Wulff 1937 and Henin (priv. commun.)
<i>S. squarrosum</i>	18	ex Stebbins et al. 1953
<i>S. pinnatus</i>	18	ex Stebbins et al. 1953
<i>S. pinnatus</i> v. <i>palmensis</i>	18	Henin (priv. commun.)
<i>S. Bipontini</i>	18	ex Stebbins et al. 1953
<i>S. gigas</i>	36	Henin in Boulos 1959

<i>S. grandifolius</i>	36	ex Stebbins et al. 1953
<i>S. oleraceus</i>	32	Ishikawa 1916, Cooper and Mahoney 1935, Barber 1941 and Henin (priv. commun.)
<i>S. arvensis</i>	64	Wulff 1937; Erlandsson 1950 and Sakisaka 1950 ex Shumovich and Montgomery 1955
	54	Shumovich and Montgomery 1955
<i>S. uliginosus</i> (= <i>S. arvensis</i> )	36	Shumovich and Montgomery 1955
<i>S. arvensis</i> × <i>S. uliginosus</i>	2n=45 (27+18)	Shumovich and Montgomery 1955
<i>S. oleraceus</i> × <i>S. asper</i>	2n=25 (16+9)	Barber 1941

Most species of *Sonchus* have a basic chromosome number of  $x=9$  ( $2n=18$ ). Cytologically investigated species of *Dendrosonchus* possess  $2n=18$ . Only *S. Bipontini* is examined from *Origosonchus*, and like those of *Dendrosonchus* possesses  $2n=18$ , i.e.  $x=9$ .

The same  $x=9$  is found in *Launaea*, especially in that section from which the genus *Sonchus* is supposed to have originated.

In the subgenus *Sonchus*, however, great variations are encountered. *S. Bourgeau*, of the latter subgenus, is the only representative with  $2n=16$  ( $x=8$ ), and since it occurs in both Canary Islands and the West African coast (unpublished work by the writer, 1960), it may represent the origin of the subgenus *Sonchus*. It is evident that a reduction of chromosome number took place in some members of *Dendrosonchus*, resulting in the formation of *S. Bourgeau*. Such a reduction is not exceptional, and is suggested in both *Crepis* and *Launaea*. In these two genera, the lowest chromosome number is not represented in the most primitive species. Phylogenetically, the chromosome number has apparently developed in two directions: increase as well as decrease. Advanced species may possess extreme numbers. Primitive types may have chromosome numbers within the range between extremes.

#### 4. The Genus *Sonchus*, a definition

As was previously mentioned, the most reliable characteristics, on which the definition of the genus *Sonchus* should be based, are evidently the features of the achenes, the pappus, the shape of the head, and the involucral scales; and also other detailed structures of the head. To summarize:

In *Sonchus*, achenes are about 60—280 per head, compressed, beakless (in *Lactuca* beaked) and narrowed towards both ends (in *Launaea*

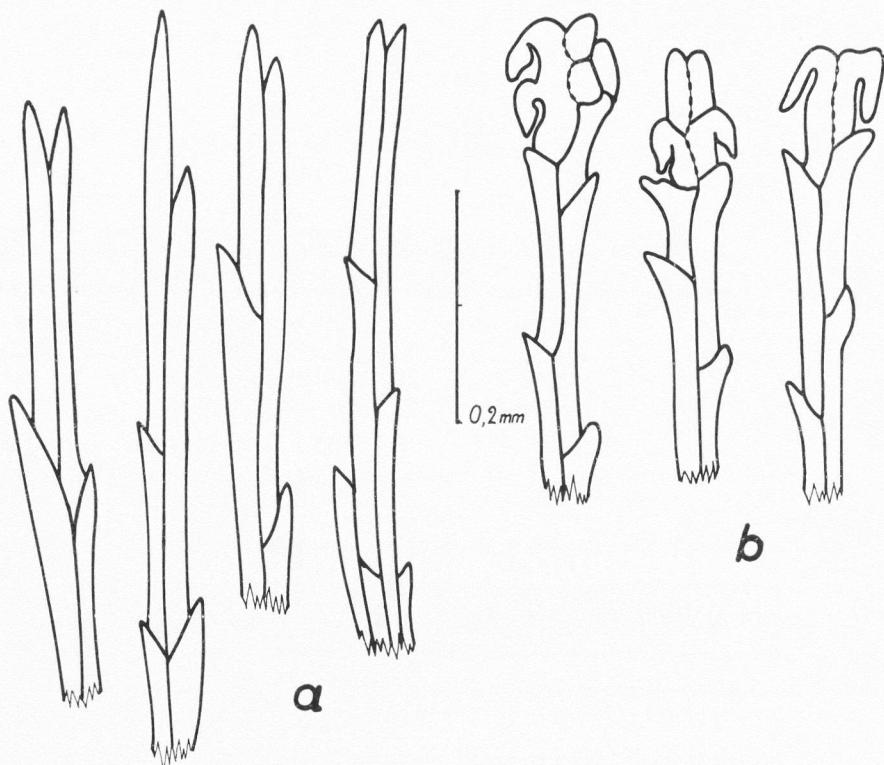


Fig. 1 a: *Sonchus oleraceus* L., apex of the pappus bristles  
 b: *Sonchus gigas* Boulos, apex of pappus hairs.

almost parallel-sided). The ratio between breadth and length is 1:2—6 (usually 1:2—3). The number of the main ribs is 1—4 (usually 3). They may be heterocarpous, but all are fertile. The pappus is sessile; consists of thin, rather soft, flexible, persistent hairs in groups; and thick, coarse, straight, stiff, solitary, deciduous bristleless. A hair is provided with a multicellular hook-like apex whilst a bristle tapers into a bifid apex. Bases of both hairs and bristles are multicellular, but those of the latter are thicker and coarser (Figs. 1 and 2).

The ratio between breadth and length of a capitulum is 1:1—2.

Involucral scales are about 18—50 per head, and imbricated. The inner scales have narrow scarious margins, the outer ones occasionally with thick bases.

Florets are yellow.

Hitchcock and Green (1935) proposed *Sonchus oleraceus* to be the

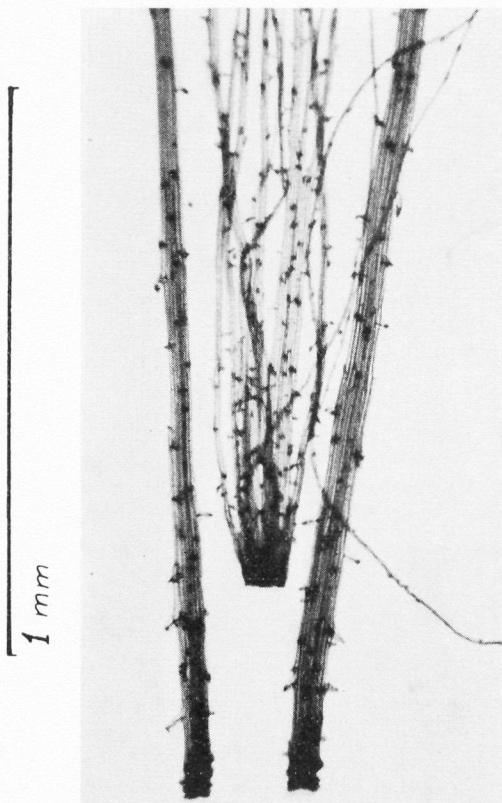


Fig. 2: *Sonchus asper* (L.) Gar-sault, base of hairs (center) and base of bristles (right and left).

type of the genus. The writer agrees with their point of view, since it possesses almost all the above characteristics which could be applied to a typical *Sonchus*-species.

##### 5. Subdivisions of the genus *Sonchus*

Earlier trials to subdivide the genus were mainly based upon the habit of the plant, whether annual, perennial or frutescent.

The terms *Sonchus* and *Dendrosonchus* will be applied to designate the earliest known *Sonchus*-species and the Canary Island species respectively.

The subdivisions proposed below are tentative, as they only refer to the species which the writer has seen. There are more species, listed in

the literature which remain to be studied. When subject to comprehensive study, some of these may be added to the following list, others will be added as synonyms to some of the present species, still others may prove to be non-*Sonchus*.

The genus *Sonchus* may be divided into three natural groups:

### I. Subgenus *Sonchus*:

Annual, biennial and perennial species.

Except in a few species, vegetative parts are of most variable shape and size. The inflorescence is usually a compound leafy cyme. Heads are of a moderate size. Achenes are compressed, distinctly attenuated towards both ends. Pappus is composed of soft hairs and usually few bristles. Some members are cosmopolitan weeds, others mainly Mediterranean and many are endemics or of a rather limited area of distribution.

*Sonchus oleraceus* L. emend. Gouan

*S. asper* (L.) Garsault

*S. gigas* Boulos

*S. tenerrimus* L.

*S. maritimus* L.

*S. palustris* L.

*S. arvensis* L.

*S. brachyotus* DC.

*S. lachnocephalus* Rech.f.

*S. crassifolius* Pourr.

*S. Bourgeau* Sch.Bip.

*S. mauritanicus* Boiss. et Reut.

*S. pustulatus* Willk.

*S. fragilis* Ball

*S. Briquetianus* Gdgr.

### Key to the species:

- A Achene thin, papery ..... *S. asper*
- AA Achene rather thick, not papery
  - B Achene distinctly wrinkled, in addition tuberculate
    - C Inflorescences short and axillary ..... *S. crassifolius*
    - CC Inflorescence terminal
      - D Achene broadest in the middle, ellipsoid ..... *S. arvensis*
      - DD Achene broadest above middle, tapering below
        - E Achene about twice as long as broad ..... *S. Bourgeau*
        - EE Achene more than 2.5 times as long as broad
          - F Ligule and corolla-tube of equal length ..... *S. oleraceus*
          - FF Ligule longer than corolla-tube ..... *S. tenerrimus*
    - BB Achene smooth or inconspicuously wrinkled, never tuberculate
      - C Achene broad- and thin-margined ..... *S. gigas*

- CC Achene without or with a narrow thick margin
  - D Heads with a dense white tomentum at base ..... *S. lachnocephalus*
  - DD Heads not so
    - E Ligule twice as long as corolla-tube ..... *S. maritimus*
    - EE Ligule either shorter than, as long as, or slightly longer than the corolla-tube
      - F Leaves fleshy, leaf lobes imbricate ..... *S. Briquetianus*
      - FF Leaves not so
        - G Achene curved
          - H Plant dwarf (c. 10 cm. long), unbranched or with a few basal branches ..... *S. fragilis*
          - HH Plant medium (c. 30 cm. long), branched above
            - S. pustulatus*
        - GG Achene straight
          - H Floret c. 20 mm. long ..... *S. brachyotus*
          - HH Floret c. 12 mm. long
            - I Achene broader above and tapering towards the base
              - S. mauritanicus*
            - II Achene broadest in the middle and slightly tapering towards both ends ..... *S. palustris*

## II. Subgenus *Dendrosonchus* Webb ex Sch.Bip.

Frutescent species, vegetative parts are almost unvariable. The inflorescence is an umbel-like cyme. Heads varying in size from the smallest to the largest in the whole genus. Achenes are smaller than in other groups. Pappus is usually deciduous. Most species are endemic in Canary Islands, a few are in Madeira, Cape Verde Islands and Morocco.  
*Sonchus congestus* Willd.

- S. Jacquinii* DC. (=*S. abbreviatus* Link)
- S. radicatus* Ait.
- S. gummifer* Link
- S. pinnatus* Ait.
- S. squarrosus* DC., non Jacq. (=*S. fruticosus* L.f.)
- S. ustulatus* Lowe
- S. Daltoni* Webb
- S. platylepis* Webb
- S. leptocephalus* Cass.
- S. acidus* Schousb. ex Willd. (=*S. pinnatifidus* Cav.)
- S. ortunoi* Svent.
- S. Bornmülleri* Pitard
- S. canariae* Pitard
- S. neglectus* Pitard

## III. Subgenus *Origosonchus* Boulos subgenus nov.

The name *Origosonchus* is applied here because the original ancestors of the genus *Sonchus* are representatives of this subgenus.

It may be described as follows:

Perennis; folia plerumque ad basin conferta. Inflorescentiae paucicapitatae, capitula longiora quam lata. Achaenia longa strictaque, compressiora ad cylindrica, plerumque ad apicem et basin parum attenuata. Pappus plerumque persistens, setaceus et aristatus.

Species in Africa tropica et subtropica.

Perennial species, leaves are mostly confined to the base. The inflorescence is usually few-headed. Heads are longer than broad. Achenes are long and narrow, with smooth ribs, rather compressed, tending to be cylindrical, but slightly attenuated towards either end. Pappus is usually of stiff bristles and hairs, generally persistent. Species are confined to Tropical and Subtropical Africa.

*Sonchus stenophyllus* R. E. Fries

*S. Ecklonianus* DC.

*S. afromontanus* R. E. Fries

*S. integrifolius* Harv.

*S. Dregeanus* DC.

*S. Wilmsii* R. E. Fries

*S. Schweinfurthii* Oliv. et Hiern

*S. Bipontini* Aschers.

*S. melanolepis* Fresen.

*S. angustissimus* Hook.f.

## 6. Excluded species

A number of *Sonchus*-species, which the writer examined, were found to represent other genera as they did not possess the characteristics of the genus *Sonchus*. The following list represents the non-*Sonchus* species examined by the writer, and which will be a subject of further investigation.

*Sonchus nanellus* R. E. Fries, is a *Launaea*

*S. pynocephalus* R. E. Fries, is a *Launaea*

*S. rarifolius* Oliv. et Hiern, is a *Launaea*

*S. violaceus* O. Hoffm., is a *Launaea* (Fig. 3)

*S. exauriculatus* O. Hoffm., is a *Launaea*

*S. Elliotianus* Hiern, is a *Launaea*

*S. Fischeri* O. Hoffm., is a *Launaea*

*S. cornutus* Hochst., is a *Launaea*

*S. macer* S. Moore, is a *Launaea*

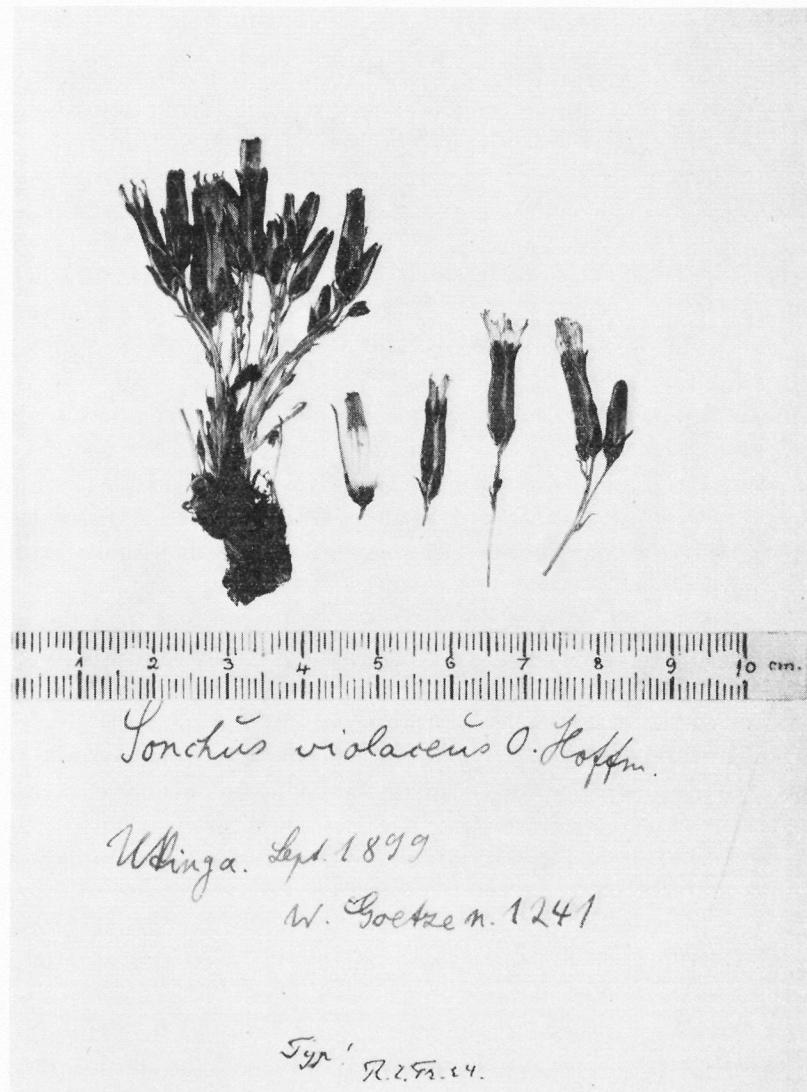


Fig. 3: *Sonchus violaceus* O. Hoffm., type specimen, kept in the Herbarium of the Botanical Museum, Uppsala; The plant represents a *Launaea*-species.

*S. nanus* Sond., is a *Launaea*

*S. suberosus* Zohary et Davis, genus indeterminate, but not *Sonchus*

*S. dentatus* Ledeb., genus indeterminate, but not *Sonchus*

*S. Mas-Guindalii* Pau et Font-Quer, genus indeterminate, but not *Sonchus*

*S. javanicus* Spreng., genus indeterminate, but not *Sonchus*

## 7. Geographical distribution

It is interesting to state that the subdivision of the genus *Sonchus*, as proposed above, is intimately associated with its geographical distribution; every subgenus is more or less confined to its special area.

In the subgenus *Origosonchus*, the species are restricted to Tropical Africa, with a few species outside the tropics; their distribution being limited northwards by Southern Sudan, eastwards by Ethiopia where only *S. melanolepis* occurs, Westwards by west Tropical Africa where *S. angustissimus* is the only representative of the genus, and southwards they go further to South Africa, where *S. Wilmsii*, *S. integrifolius* and *S. Dregeanus* are represented.

The subgenus *Dendrosonchus* shows still a higher tendency towards the formation of endemic species within a limited area. Most of the species occur in Canary Islands, with a few species outside: *S. acidus* is endemic in Morocco, *S. Daltoni* in Cape Verde Islands, *S. ustulatus* in Madeira, whereas *S. pinnatus* and *S. squarrosum* occur in both Madeira and Canary Islands.

The subgenus *Sonchus* has a much wider distribution than the other subgenera. Some species, e.g. *S. oleraceus* and *S. asper* are among the most common cosmopolitan weeds. Others, as *S. arvensis* and *S. tenerimus* are widely distributed, the former within Europe and N.W. Asia, and the latter is a Mediterranean species with a few records from Iraq and Iran. *S. maritimus* is Mediterranean, but also occurs in the Egyptian Oases, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan. *S. palustris* occurs in North and Central Europe, Asia Minor and estwards to Turkestan. *S. brachyotus* occurs in Eastern and Central Asia.

Of a more limited distribution are: *S. mauritanicus* in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; *S. pustulatus* in Spain, Morocco and Algeria; and *S. Bourgeoui* in Canary Islands and Morocco.

The remaining species are endemics: *S. crassifolius* in Spain, *S. fragilis* and *S. Briquetianus* in Morocco; *S. gigas* in Egypt, and *S. lachncephalus* in Afghanistan.

## 8. Origin and evolution of *Sonchus*

The genus *Sonchus*, according to the writer's opinion, may have sprung from the genus *Launaea* and most likely originated in Central Africa. The species of *Origosonchus*, which are the most primitive members of the genus are also the nearest to the genus *Launaea*; some of them

are even difficult to separate, e.g. *S. stenophyllus*, *S. Ecklonianus*, *S. afromontanus* and *S. integrifolius*. It is evident that *Origosonchus* is the link between *Launaea* on one hand, and the *Dendrosonchus-Sonchus* on the other. The difficulties of drawing a limit between *Launaea* and *Sonchus* were also experienced by Amin (1957) who included under *Launaea* (subgenus *Pseudosonchus*) four named species and writes: "plus 15 tropical African species earlier treated as *Sonchus*".

However, not all the members of *Origosonchus* are primitive. Certain species of them are more advanced and approach the other subgenera. For instance, the achenes of *S. melanolepis* and *S. angustissimus* are narrowed towards the ends, which is an advanced character, and the inflorescence of *S. angustissimus* is many-headed, thus approaching *Dendrosonchus*.

*Sonchus angustissimus* is a species of West Tropical Africa, and its distinct approach to *Dendrosonchus* suggests that it may form a connecting link between *Origosonchus* of Central Africa and *Dendrosonchus* of the Atlantic Islands (Cape Verde, Madeira and Canary Islands) and Morocco.

In Canary Islands, the largest number of endemics occur. It may be due to this peculiar phenomenon, that is, a whole group of closely related endemic species in a limited area, that has led Babcock (1947) to suggest that N.W. Africa and Canary Islands may be the original home of *Sonchus*.

The subgenus *Sonchus*, according to the writers' view, may have sprung from *Dendrosonchus*. It is interesting that the most primitive elements of the subgenus *Sonchus* occur in N.W. Africa, being represented by *S. pustulatus*, *S. fragilis* and *S. Briquetianus*. The presence of these species in N.W. Africa supports the hypothesis of the migration of their ancestral species of *Dendrosonchus* from the Canary Islands.

An interesting member of the subgenus *Sonchus*, viz. *S. Bourgeau*, which occurs in Canary Islands and West Morocco, has the chromosome number  $2n=16$  ( $x=8$ ), whereas *Dendrosonchus* (or at least what is known from the species investigated) has  $2n=18$  ( $x=9$ ). In this case, it is evident that a reduction has taken place in some members of *Dendrosonchus* resulting in the formation of *S. Bourgeau*, which unlike the members of *Dendrosonchus* found a way to the West African coast.

*Sonchus pustulatus*, *S. fragilis* and *S. Briquetianus* which had apparently succeeded to migrate to N.W. Africa, also succeeded in forming more advanced species with light seeds of easy germination and per-

sistent pappus which allow long-distance transport. The features of the widely dispersed cosmopolitan species, e.g. *S. oleraceus*, developed in this way.

Some other species, which may have sprung from the same origin, have retained their perennial habit and are less widely spread, e.g. *S. tenerrimus*, *S. maritimus*, *S. arvensis* and *S. palustris*. There are still certain species, which inspite of their advanced characteristics, are endemic in limited areas (see geographical distribution).

The polyploid species of limited distribution, which are cytologically examined, are more likely to have sprung from members of the subgenus *Sonchus* present within their area of distribution rather than originating directly from the *Dendrosonchus*-group.

### Summary

The genus *Sonchus* L. comprises about 45 annual, biennial and perennial species. Annual taprooted-species are apparently more advanced than perennials. The vegetative parts are very variable in widely distributed advanced weeds and less variable among primitive and endemic species. The inflorescence is cymose, usually a dichasium. The heads are peduncled, with a ratio, breadth/length of 1: 1—2. The involucral scales are imbricated, about 18—50 per head. Florets are yellow. Achenes are about 60—280 to a head. They are compressed, beakless and narrowed towards either end. The pappus is sessile and consists of thin persistent hairs in groups, and thick solitary deciduous bristles. Basic chromosome numbers:  $x=7$ , 8 and 9. Some species are polyploids. The type species of the genus is *Sonchus oleraceus* L. The genus is subdivided into 3 subgenera: *Sonchus*, *Dendrosonchus* Webb ex Sch.Bip. and *Origosonchus* Boulos subgenus nov. The latter comprises the primitive species which are mainly in Tropical and Subtropical Africa. The first mentioned comprises the advanced species of different areas of distribution (endemics to cosmopolitan), while most *Dendrosonchus*-species occur in the Canary Islands. The genus *Sonchus* may have sprung from *Launaea* in Central Africa, and then migrated to West Tropical Africa and to the Canary Islands, then to N.W. Africa. A key to the species of the subgenus *Sonchus* is included.

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## Studies in the Aegean Flora

### I. Floristic Notes

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### Introduction

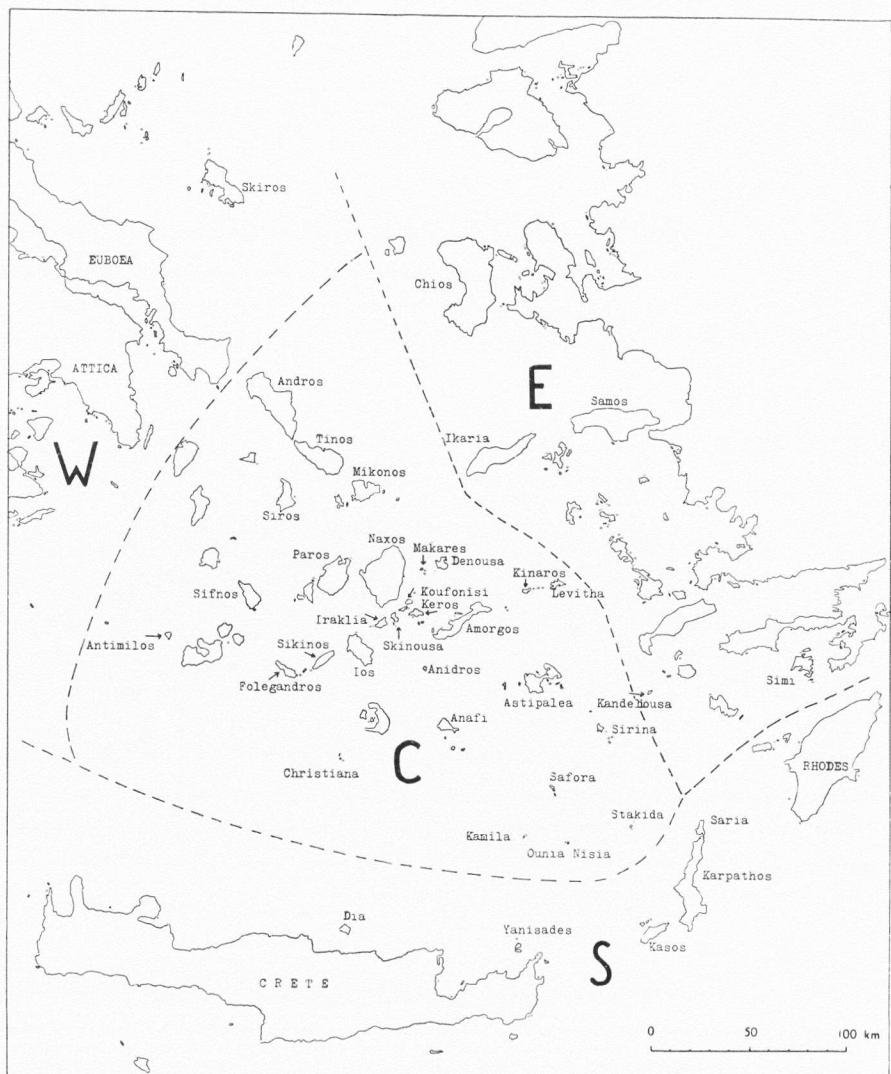
From March to July in 1957, from April to August in 1958, and from May to August in 1960 Runemark visited the Cyclades and adjacent islands in the Aegean Sea. In 1958 he was accompanied by Snogerup and in 1960 by Nordenstam. Most part of the time was used for an investigation of the flora of the central and south-eastern Cyclades, and of Ikaria.

This field work is part of a study which is meant to give a view of the rôle of the geographic isolation for the differentiation of higher plants within the area. In connection with this investigation, problems concerning dispersal of diaspores will be dealt with. Lastly a detailed flora of the central Aegean islands will be prepared (the first part already exists in manuscript).

### Phyto-geographical remarks

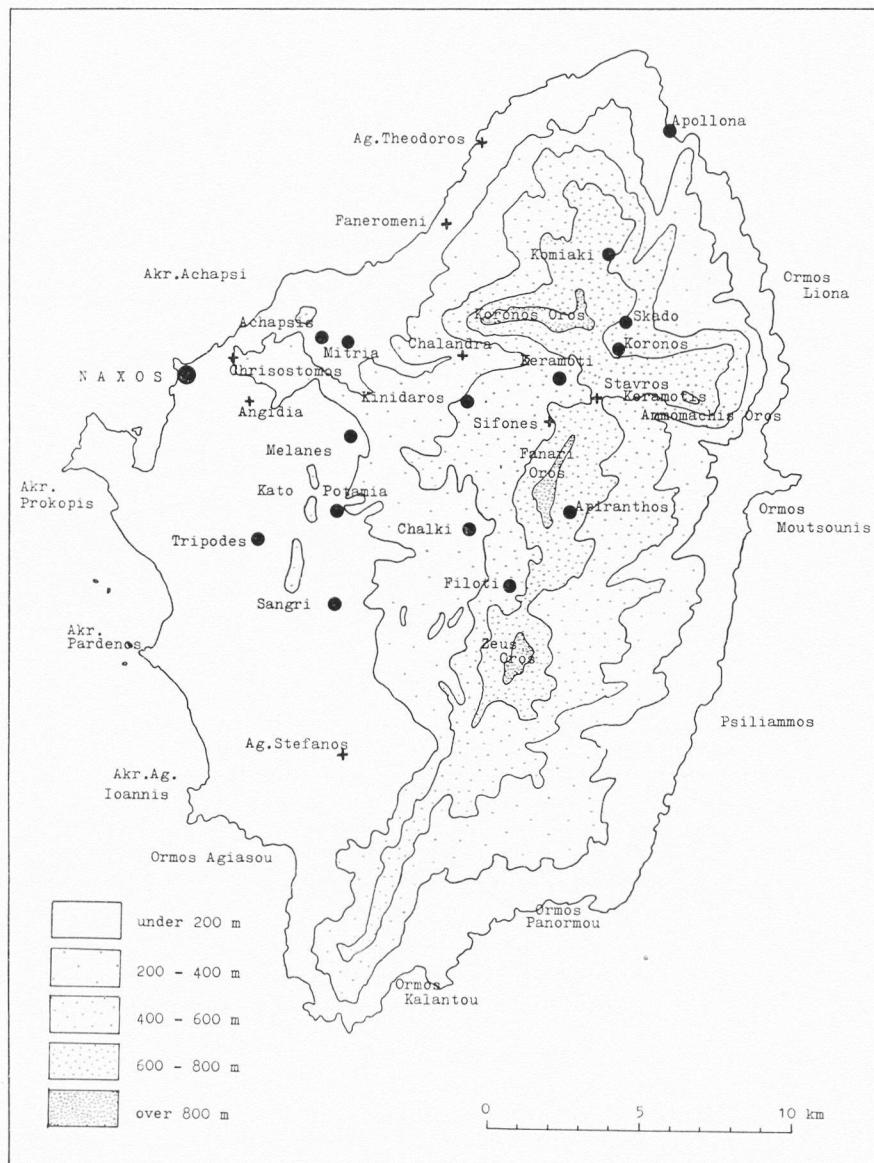
Rechinger (1950) points out that a considerable number of species, which are common in other parts of the Aegean, do not occur in the Cyclades. Especially he mentions the absence of *Erica arborea*, *Arbutus unedo*, *Micromeria myrtifolia*, and species of the *Inula candida* group as a proof of the existence of a "Cycladian gap".

In this paper 80 species new for the Cyclades are enumerated. This number will be considerably increased when our whole collection has been definitely determined. Of the species especially mentioned by Rechinger *Erica arborea*, *Arbutus unedo*, and *Micromeria myrtifolia* have been discovered in the Cyclades.



Map 1. The central and southern parts of the Aegean. The subdivisions are made in accordance with Rechinger (1943 a). W means the western islands, C the Cyclades, E the eastern islands, and S the southern islands.

When also the western and northern Cyclades have been satisfactorily investigated, there are reasons to believe that the "Cycladian gap" will wholly vanish.



Map 2. The island of Naxos. A black dot means a town or a village. A cross means a church, a monastery, or a few houses. Three localities mentioned in the list have not been indicated on the map, viz. Moni (village 2 km north-east of Chalki), Prof. Elias (mountain 2 km east of Sangri) and Mavrianos (valley south of Ammomachis Oros).

### The maps

Some distribution maps have been prepared. They are mainly based on our own gatherings. Localities from the literature have been taken from Rechinger (1943 a, 1943 b, 1949, 1955) and from Davis (1953).

It is most probable that the maps give the outlines of the real distribution within the Cyclades of the species treated.

### The list of species

In the following list some interesting new findings during our journeys are enumerated. The list is, however, very incomplete as species belonging to critical or not sufficiently known groups are excluded. The list can be regarded as a supplement to Rechinger's Flora Aegaea.

New species are not published in this paper but will be discussed in connection with revisions of the whole central Aegean material of the group to which they belong. At present Runemark is occupied with revisions mainly in the grasses, Snogerup in *Juncus*, *Cheiranthus*, and *Bupleurum*, and Nordenstam in *Orobanche*.

In nomenclature Flora Aegaea is followed. In the few cases where the nomenclature has been changed the synonyms of Flora Aegaea are given in brackets.

The subdivision of the Aegean proposed by Rechinger has been followed. For the circumscription of the districts see map 1.

The localities mentioned are taken from the sea charts of the British Admiralty, as other detailed maps have not been available. An exception constitutes the island of Naxos for which a special map has been prepared (map 2).

Our collecting numbers have been added to the localities. The gatherings made in 1957 are R. 1—4468, those of 1958 R. & S. 4500—12900, and those of 1960 R. & N. 13000—17001. If a species only has been annotated from a locality this is marked by (!).

### Pteridophyta

#### ***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth**

**C** Naxos: Koronos Oros: 2 km S of Komiaki 700 m (R. 681, 703), 1 km W of Skado 750 m (R. & S. 4621), ENE of Skado 500 m (R. 3831)

**E** Ikaría, the pass W of mt. Melissa 800 m (R. & N. 16288)

New for the Cyclades and the eastern islands.

**Cheilanthes vellea** (Ait.) Mett. [*Notholaena vellea* (Ait.) R. Br.]

- C Naxos: between Chrisostomos and Angidia (R. & N. 13078), 1 km N of Ormos Panormou 100 m (R. & S. 10775), 3 km NW of Ormos Kalantou 200 m (R. & S. 10254)  
 Iraklia, the big S-precipices (R. & S. 5513)  
 Amorgos: SW of Akr. Chodotos 50 m (R. & S. 12241), NNE of Kata-pola (R. 1459)  
 Astipalea: NE of Baia di Caminacia 200 m (R. & N. 15287), Chondro Nisos (R. & N. 15472)

New for the Cyclades.

**Equisetum telmateia** Ehrh.

- C Naxos: NE of Mitria 100 m (R. & S. 9004), S of Apollona (R. 3987), NE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1697)

New for the Cyclades.

**Isoetes hystrix** Bory

- C Naxos, between Chalki and Sangri 250 m (R. & S. 5870, R. & N. 13204)

New for the Cyclades; in the Aegean recorded only from Crete.

**Ophioglossum vulgatum** L.

- C Naxos: N-slope of Koronos Oros 200 m and 300 m (R. & S. 10015, 10065), 3 km SE of Ag. Theodoros 300 m (R. & S. 8996)  
 E Ikaria, W-part, 2 km E of Kopiathi 600—700 m in a Pteridium assoc. (R. & N. 16369)

New for the Cyclades and the eastern islands; in Greece only recorded from Athos in Macedonia.

**Polystichum setiferum** (Forsk.) Woyn.

- C Naxos, 2 km S of Komiaki 700 m (R. 702)

New for the Cyclades.

**Monocotyledoneae****Aceras anthropophorum** (L.) Ait.

- C Naxos, mt. Prof. Elias 500 m (R. 1615)  
 Iraklia, S-precipices of the highest mountain 300 m (R. & S. 5500)

New for the Cyclades.

**Aegilops comosa** S. & S.

- C Sifnos: S of Ormos Kondos (R. & S. 8409, 8449), 1 km W of mt. Ag. Elias 400 m (R. & S. 8648)

- Naxos: ENE of Skado 400 m (R. 3734), NW of Ormos Liona (R. & S. 9098, 9106), N of Ormos Agiasou (R. & S. 10123), N of Ormos Panormou (R. & S. 10779)  
 Iraklia, between the harbour and "Spilea Cove" (R. & N. 13209, 13286, 13300)  
 Skinousa: near the village (R. 4419), S-part (!), NW of Psiliammos (!)  
 Kato Koufonisi, E-part (R. & N. 15853)  
 Keros: the peak 400 m (R. & S. 10875), the pass S of the "village" 200 m (!), SW-part (!), S-part (!), the island of Drima (R. & N. 15760)  
 Recorded by Sibthorp for the Cyclades without precise locality.

### **Aegilops variabilis** Eig

- C Iraklia, between the harbour and "Spilea Cove" (R. & N. 13232)  
 New for the Cyclades.

### **Aira minuta** Loefl.

- C Naxos, between Sangri and Chalki 200 m (R. 299, R. & S. 5895)  
 New for the Aegean. Known from Peloponessos.

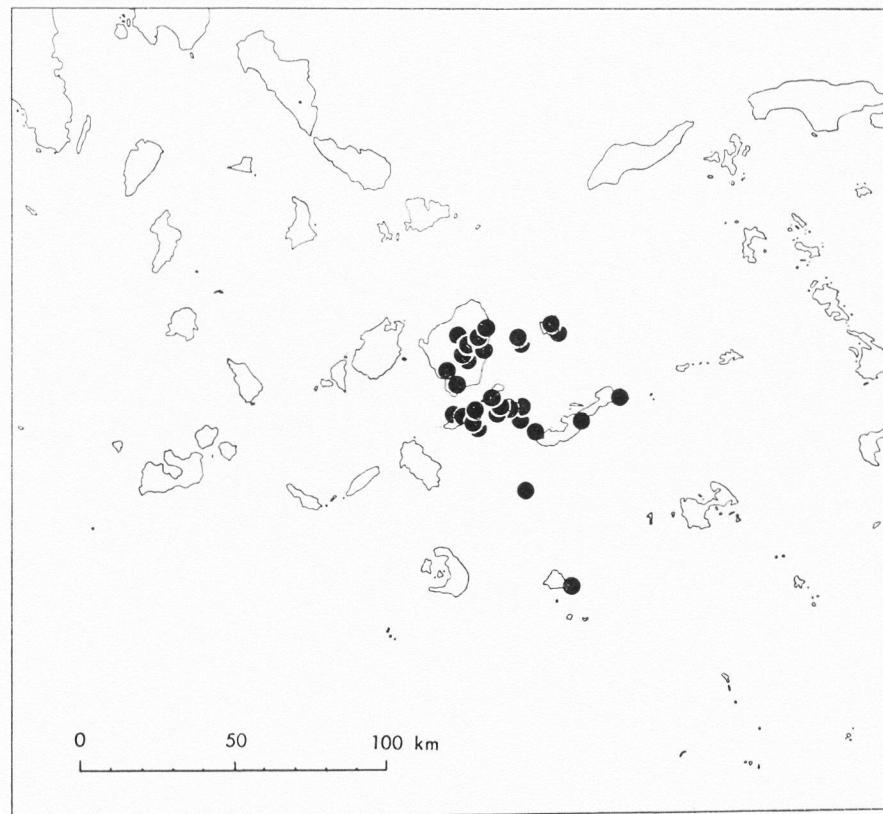
### **Allium luteolum** Hal.

- C Naxos: Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (R. & S. 9741), NW of Ormos Liona 100 m (R. & S. 9108), Ammomachis Oros 700 m (!), S of Stavros Keramotis 700 m (R. 4439), Fanari Oros, W-slope 700 m (!), Metri N of Moni 500 m (R. 3168), NW of Ormos Moutsounis 100 m (R. & S. 10579), Ormos Agiasou (!), 2 km N of Ormos Agiasou 160 m (!), 2 km N of Ormos Kalantou 100 m (R. & S. 10245)  
 Denousa: Ormos Rousa (R. & S. 9370, 9587), S of Akr. Moskonar 150 m (!)  
 Makares: Ag. Nikolao (R. & S. 10430), Prassini (R. & S. 9681)  
 Iraklia: between the harbour and "Spilea Cove" (R. 4319, R. & N. 13265), the island of Venetiko (R. & N. 15532)  
 Skinousa: N of Psiliammos (!), the islands of: Agrilosa (R. & N. 15562), Ofidousa (R. & N. 15594)  
 Kato Koufonisi (R. & N. 15848)  
 Keros: the bay NNE of Andreas (R. & S. 10814), SW-part (!), the islands of: Antikeros (R. & S. 12373), Andreas (R. & S. 10913), Gourgari (!), islands between Andreas and Plaki (R. & S. 10980, 11005)  
 Amorgos: Krikelas 650 m (R. & S. 12294 b), Panagia Chotsoviotissa 300 m (R. & S. 12319)  
 Anidros (R. & S. 8242, R. & N. 14848)  
 Anafi, NW of the monastery of Kalamos (R. & N. 14973)

Endemic in the Cyclades. Map 3.

### **Asphodeline liburnica** (Scop.) Rchb.

- C Naxos: 2 km NNW of Ormos Liona 50 m (R. & S. 9032), S of Ormos Liona (!), the valley of Mavrianos 50 m (R. & S. 10557)



Map 3. The distribution of *Allium luteolum*. The species grows in phrygana and on rocky ground (not in cliffs) on calcareous and siliceous rock.

**E** Ikaria: 3 km WNW of Praia Point 400 m (R. & S. 11418), Peranora Vouno, S-precipice 600 m (R. & N. 16415)

New for the Cyclades and the eastern islands.

**Briza humilis** M. B. (*Briza spicata* S. & S.)

**C** Naxos: Ammomachis Oros, 800 m (R. & S. 9925), 1 km SSE of the village of Koronos 700 m (R. 3039), W-slope of Fanari Oros above Moni 750 m (R. & S. 11934), Fanari Oros, S-part 750 m (R. 1962), Zevs Oros, N-part 850 m (R. 2654), NW of the peak of Zevs Oros 650 m (R. & S. 5824) Amorgos, Krikelas Oros, SE-part 650 m (R. & S. 12281)

New for the Cyclades.

**Bromus macrostachys** Desf.

**C** Naxos, the shore 2 km N of Mitria (R. 3051)

New for the Cyclades.

**Carex divulsa** Good.

C Mikonos, NE of S:t Anna Bay (!)

Naxos: 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1688), 2 km ENE of Skado 400 m (R. 3795), W-part of Koronos Oros, N-slope 200 m (R. & S. 9993), Chalki 300 m (R. & N. 13141)

Ios: the pass NNW of the highest peak 400 m (R. 2522), W-slope of mt. Prof. Elias 350 m (R. 2431)

New for the Cyclades. The material collected deviates considerably from central- and north-european forms. In habit it is similar to *C. contigua* Hoppe.

**Carex distachya** Desf.

C Naxos: 2 km SW of Ag. Theodoros 200 m (R. & S. 8973), 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1693), E of Stavros Keramotis 650 m (R. & S. 4529), 1 km NNE of Apiranthes 500 m (R. & S. 5035), Zevs Oros, NW-part 500 m (R. 769), the pass between Filoti and Apiranthes 700 m (R. 1958)

Ios, the pass NNW of the highest peak 450 m (R. 2508, 2536)

New for the Cyclades.

**Carex distans** L.

C Naxos: 2 km SW of Ag. Theodoros 200 m (R. & S. 8978), 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1685), E of Faneromeni 50 m (R. 3375), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 400 m (!), Keramoti 400 m (R. 1018), Chalandra 250 m (R. 576), N of Chalki 350 m (!), 2 km E of Mitria (R. 2584, 2593), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. 3675), 3 km S of Akr. Achapsi 50 m (R. 1907, R. & S. 9862), 2 km NNW of Kato Potamia 30 m (R. & S. 4787), between Chrisostomos and Angidia 100 m (!)

Sikinos, W of Kara (!)

New for the Cyclades.

**Carex extensa** Good.

C Naxos: 2 km N of Mitria (R. 3074), S of the town (R. & S. 5565), Akr. Pardenos (R. 1545), Akr. Ag. Ioannis (R. 1799), Ormos Agiasou (R. & S. 10081), Ormos Kalantou (R. & S. 10181)

New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean recorded only from two localities (Karpethos, Crete).

**Carex illegitima** Ces.

C Naxos, mt. Prof. Elias 300 m (R. 273)

Denousa: the highest peak 400 m (R. & S. 9481), 1 km WSW of Ormos Rousa (R. & S. 9586)

New for the Cyclades.

**Juncus effusus** L.

E Ikaria: N of Ag. Nikolaos 150 m (R. & S. 11305), the pass W of mt. Melissa 800 m (R. & N. 16302)

New for the eastern islands.

***Juncus subulatus* Forsk.**

C Naxos, S of the town (R. &amp; S. without number)

New for the Cyclades.

***Lemma gibba* L.**

C Mikonos, NE of S:t Anna Bay (R. &amp; N. 16247)

New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean recorded only for Mitilini.

***Luzula campestris* (L.) Lam. & DC.**

E Ikaria, 2 km E of Kopiaihi 600 m (R. &amp; N. 16359 b, 16381)

New for the eastern islands. In the Aegean recorded only from Crete (Chania leg. Gandoher).

***Luzula nodulosa* (Bory) E. Mey.**

C Naxos: Koronos Oros, E-part 770 m (!), 1 km SSE of the village of Koronos 750 m (R. 2992), 1 km NE of Moni 650 m (R. &amp; S. 11962), the pass between Filoti and Apiranthes (R. 1959), W-slope of Zevs Oros 400 m (R. &amp; S. 5706).

E Ikaria: the pass W of mt. Melissa 800 m (R. &amp; N. 13354), SE-slope of mt. Melissa 450 m (R. &amp; S. 12634), 1 km W of Praia Point 400 m (R. &amp; S. 12570), 3 km W of Praia Point 300 m (!)

New for the Cyclades.

***Melica ciliata* L.**

C Paros, mt. Prof. Elias 700 m (R. &amp; S. 12732)

E Ikaria: Ag. Nikolaos 150 m (R. &amp; S. 11240), Peranora Vouno 600 m (R. &amp; N. 16422), 2 km W of Faros (!).

New for the Cyclades.

***Nardurus tenellus* (L.) Duv.-Jouve**

E Ikaria, 2 km E of Kopiaihi 500 m (R. &amp; N. 16357)

In Greece recorded only for Mitilini.

***Neotinea intacta* (Link) Rchb. f.**C Naxos: Keramoti 450 m (R. 1023), NNE of Apiranthes 450 m (R. & S. 5000), Chalandra 250 m (R. 572), Chalki 400 m (R. & N. 13081), mt. Prof. Elias 500 m (R. 1627), 2 km WNW of Sangri 300 m (R. 262)  
I r a k l i a, W of the harbour (!)

New for the Cyclades.

***Orchis saccata* Ten.**

C Kato Koufonisi, E-part (R. &amp; N. 15817), Ano Koufonisi near the village (R. 1113)

By Orphanides recorded for the Cyclades without precise locality.

**Ornithogalum fimbriatum** Willd.

- C Naxos, the pass between Filoti and Apiranthes 600 m (R. 2013)  
 Anafi, mt. Vigla 550 m (R. & N. 15014)  
 New for the Cyclades.

**Phleum cyprioides** (Urv.) Hack.

- C Tinos, S of the town (R. & N. 16792)  
 Mikonos: Limani Oros (R. & N. 16105), the bay NW of Agrelos Point  
 (R. & N. 16178), Terchana Point (R. & N. 16261)  
 Naxos, Akr. Ag. Ioannis (R. 1844)  
 Astipalea, Fokeo Nisos (R. & N. 15123)
- In the Aegean recorded only from a few scattered localities.

**Romulea columnae** Seb. & Maur.

- C Naxos, Zevs Oros, NE-part 700 m (R. 351)  
 New for the Cyclades.

**Ruppia maritima** L. (*R. rostellata* Koch)

- C Naxos, innermost part of Ormos Kalantou (R. & S. 10271)  
 New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean recorded only from Mitilini and Crete.

**Ruscus aculeatus** L.

- C Naxos: 1 km ENE of Skado 450 m (R. 3752), Koronos Oros, the W-peak  
 900 m (R. & S. 12405), Ammomachis Oros 700 m (R. & S. 9933), 1 km SSE  
 of the village of Koronos 700 m (R. 3000), Stavros Keramolis 650 m  
 (R. 716), the valley of Mavrianos 150 m (R. & S. 10612), 2 km E of Apiranthes 400 m (R. 2072). NNE of Apiranthes 450 m (R. & S. 5020), 2 km  
 E of Mitria 100 m (R. 508)  
 Amorgos: mt. Prof. Elias 600 m (R. 1358), Krikelas Oros, SE-part 600 m  
 (R. & S. 12286)

New for the Cyclades.

**Scirpus litoralis** Schrad. [*Schoenoplectus litoralis* (Schrad.) Palla]

- C Naxos: 2 km N of Mitria (R. & S. 9871, R. 3067), 2 km S of the town  
 (R. & S. 9719)

New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean only recorded from Crete.

**Scleropoa stenostachya** Boiss.

- E Ikaria: mt. "2290" SE of Amala 800 m (R. & S. 11234), the pass W of  
 Peranora Vouno 450 m (R. & S. 11459)
- New for the eastern islands. In the Aegean known from Samothraki, Rhodes,  
 and Crete.

**Sesleria argentea** Savi

- E Samos, Kerki 1000 m (R. & N. 16956)  
 New for Greece. Collected in several localities in western Anatolia.

**Sternbergia lutea** (L.) Ker.

**C** Iraklia, SW-part (R. & S., only bulbs collected)

Collected by Davis in Amorgos and Folegandros but only provisionally determined by Rechinger. The material from Iraklia, cultivated in the Botanical Garden in Lund, is typical *S. lutea*.

**Stipa bromoides** (L.) Brand

**C** Sifnos, Ormos Kondos (R. & S. 8349)

Naxos: NW of Komiaki 400 m (R. 4020), Ag. Theodoros (!), S of Faneromeni (!), Koronos Oros, W-peak 900 m (!), 2 km NNW of Ormos Liona (R. & S. 9029), S of Ormos Liona (!), Ammomachis Oros, W-part 650 m (!), Fanari Oros, W-slope 700 m (!), NW of Moutsounis (!), Metri N of Moni 500 m (R. 3192), 2 km E of Mitria 200 m (R. 2611), S of Kato Potamia 200 m (R. 3553), Ormos Agiasou (!), W of Psiliammos (!), N of Ormos Panormou 170 m (!), NW of Ormos Kalantou 140 m (!)

Iraklia, the bay at "Spilea Cove" (!)

Keros, the highest peak 400 m (R. & S. 10880 b)

Amorgos, Krikelas Oros, S-part 300 m (!)

Ios, the pass NW of the highest peak 400 m (R. 2511)

Anafi: NW of the monastery of Kalamos (R. & N. 14956), central part 290 m (!)

**E** Ikaria: 2 km E of Kopiaihi (R. & N. 16359 b), 3 km WNW of Praia Point 400 m (R. & S. 11395)

New for the Cyclades.

**Zannichellia palustris** L. v. **pedicellata** Wg

**C** Naxos, S of the town (R. & S. 5546)

New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean known only from Mitilini and Crete.

**Dicotyledoneae****Achillea cretica** L.

**C** Astipalea: the islands of: Ag. Kiriaki (R. & N. 15443), Fteni W of Kounoupia (R. & N. 15388), Tigani W of Kounoupia (R. & N. 15411), Koutsomiti (!)

Sirina: NW-point (R. & N. 14228), NE-point (!), Dio Adelfi, E-island (R. & N. 14099), Tria Nisia: N-island (R. & N. 14369), S-island (R. & N. 14279)

Safora, near the harbour (R. & S. 7088)

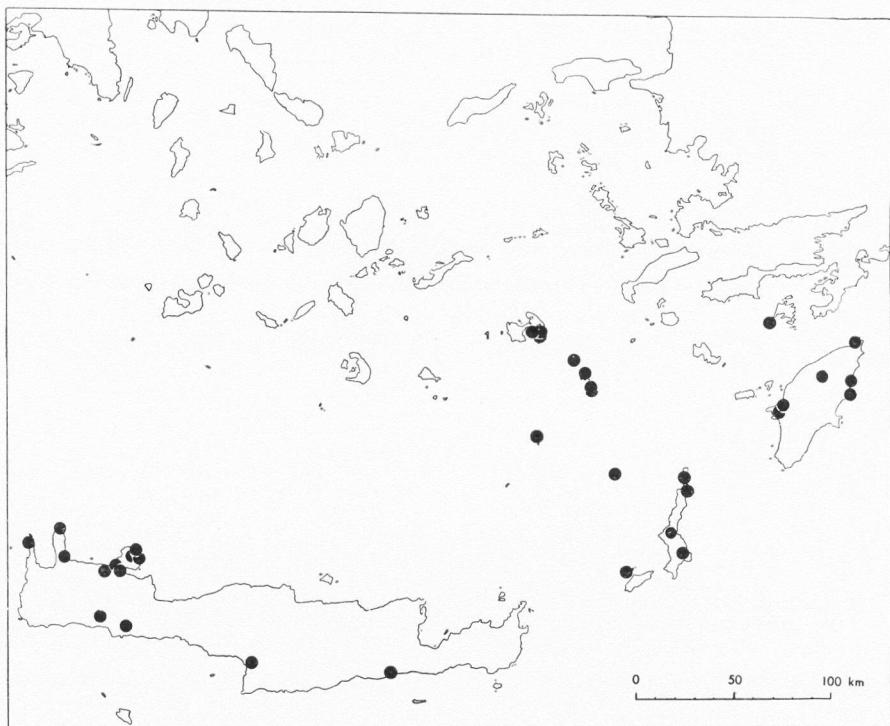
Stakida, 150 m (R. & S. 7497)

**E** Simi, Iavalides, E-island (R. & N. 16758)

**S** Saria, "mt. 1853" 550 m (R. & S. 7789)

Rhodes: island N of Akr. Archangelo (R. & N. 16740), Afandos Bay (!)

New for the eastern islands. Map 4.



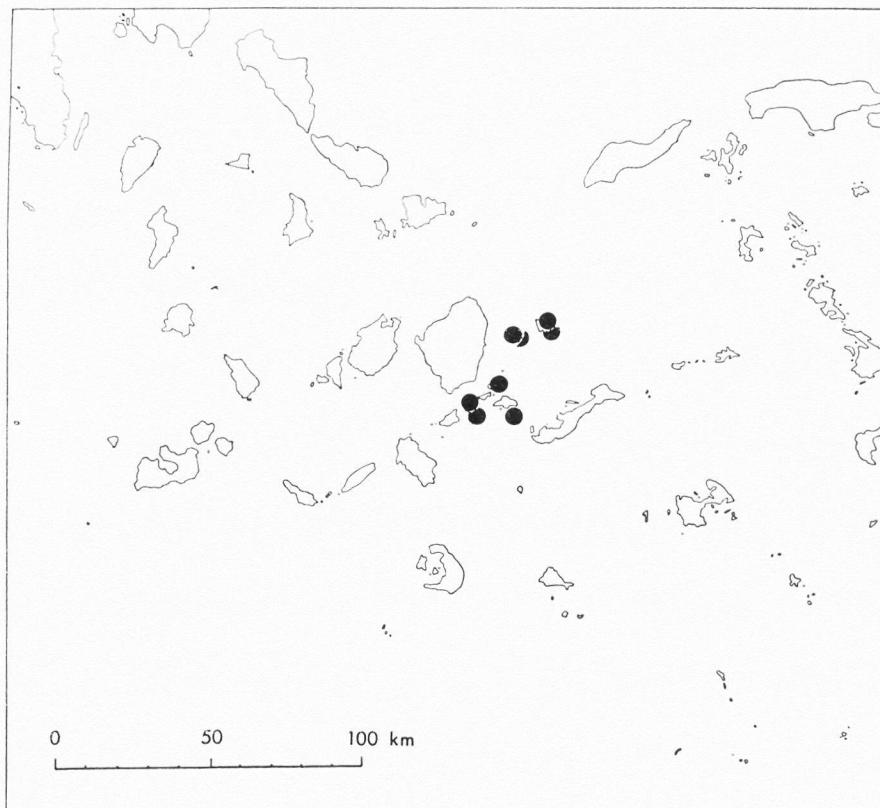
Map 4. The distribution of *Achillea cretica* in the Aegean. Outside the area the species is known from Cyprus and Syria. In the Cyclades it grows in phrygana and in cliffs on calcareous bedrock.

#### ***Achillea tournefortii* DC.**

- C Denousa: Ormos Rousa (R. & S. 9360), 1 km W of Ormos Rousa 150 m (R. & S. 9604), SW of Akr. Moskonar 150 m (R. & S. 9538)  
 Makares: Strongilo (R. & S. 10360), Ag. Nikolaos (R. & S. 10444)  
 Skinousa: N-coast, central part (R. & N. 15988), the island of Ligari (R. & N. 15959)  
 Ano Koufonisi, SE-part (R. & N. 15656)  
 Keros, the island of Antikeros (R. & S. 12368)  
 Endemic in the Cyclades. Map 5.

#### ***Alyssum creticum* L.**

- C Astipalea: E of San Giovanni (R. & N. 14059), S of Baia della Sabbia (R. & N. 15106), NE of Baia di Caminacia (R. & N. 15289), mt. Fourni 400 m (R. & N. 15323), Cima del Turco 50 m (R. & N. 13667), mt. Vardia 400 m (!), mt. Attimadari 300 m (!), N of Baia di Vazze (!)  
 New for the Cyclades. Formerly known from Crete, Kasos, and Karpathos. Map 6.



Map 5. The distribution of *Achillea tournefortii*. The species grows in phrygana and in screes on calcareous bedrock.

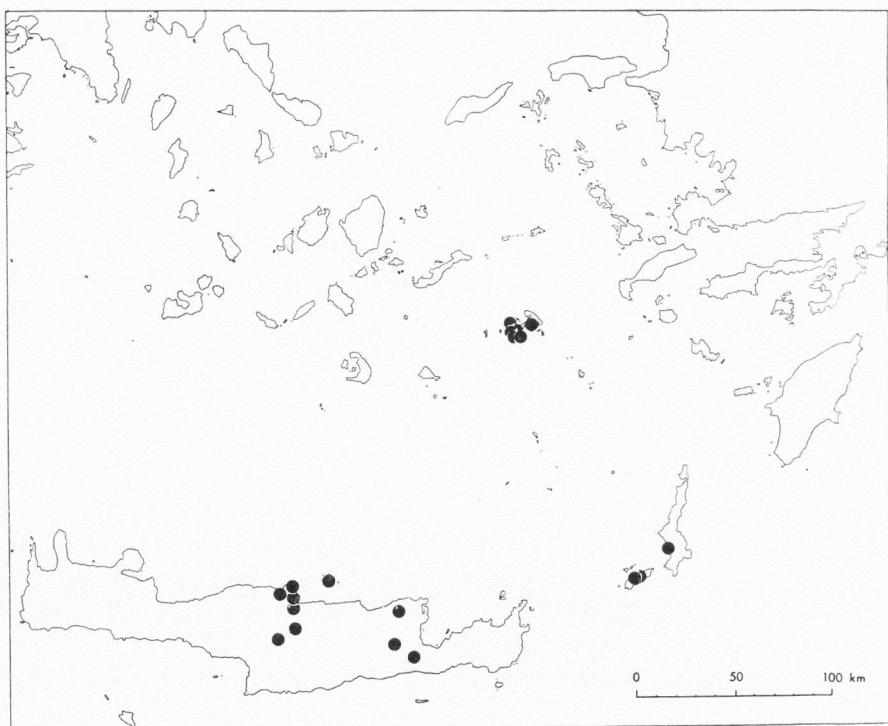
#### ***Alyssum foliosum* Ch. & B.**

- C Naxos: Stavros Keramotis 650 m (R. 746), 1 km S of Filoti 530 m (R. 332), Zevs Oros 700 m (R. 374), 900 m (R. & S. 5840)  
 E Ikaria, Peranora Vouno 650 m (R. & N. 16425)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Amaracus tournefortii* (Sibth.) Benth.**

- C Keros, NE-precipices near the sea (R. & N. 16010)  
 Amorgos: W of Akr. Chodotos 20 m (R. & S. 12226), Krikelas Oros, E-precipice 600 m (R. & S. 12294) S-precipice 450 m (R. & S. 12257), Panagia Chotsoviotissa 300 m (R. & S. 12321), the island of Viokastro S of Amorgos (R. & S. 12343)  
 Andros, E-precipices (R. & N. 14801)



Map 6. The distribution of *Alyssum creticum*. The species grows in cliffs of hard calcareous rock in localities not reached by sheep and goats.

**A stipalea:** between Baia di Zofiri and Punta Tripiti (R. & N. 15196),  
the islands of: Ofidousa, E-precipices (R. & N. 13744), Kounoupia, SW-point,  
N-precipice 10 m (R. & N. 15276)  
**S af ora,** NW-part 100 m (R. & S. 7202)  
**S irina,** NW-point (R. & N. 14227)

Outside the Cyclades only known from one locality in eastern Crete. Map 7.

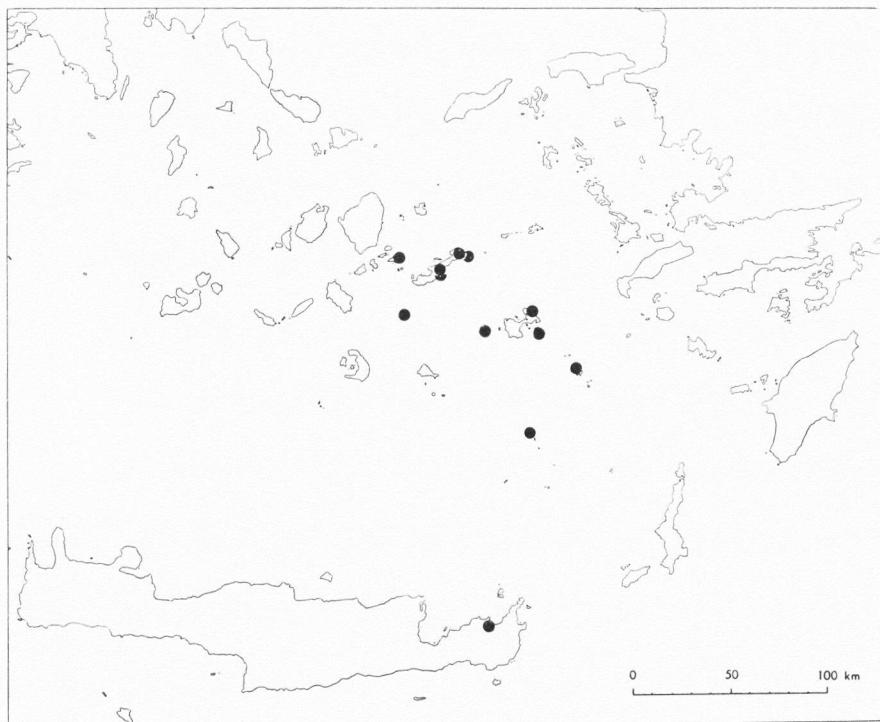
#### ***Anthyllis aegaea* Turr.**

**C** **A m o r g o s:** W of Akr. Chodotos 20 m (R. & S. 12228), Krikelas Oros,  
NE-precipice 600 m (R. & S. 12280)  
**A n a f i,** Kalamos, N-precipice 50 m (R. & S. 8053)

Endemic in the Cyclades.

#### ***Arbutus unedo* L.**

**C** **N a x o s,** Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 600 m (R. & S. 10076)  
**I o s,** between Chora and Prof. Elias 300 m (R. 2411)



Map 7. The distribution of *Amaracus tournefortii*. The species grows in cliffs of hard calcareous rock in localities not reached by sheep and goats.

**E** Ikaria: 1 km NE of Ormos Papas 300 m (R. & S. 11099), the village S of Amala 400 m (!), 1 km W of Praia Point 100 m (R. & S. 12555), 2 km NE of Kopiathi 400 m (!), the pass W of Peranora Vouno 450 m (R. & S. 11458), 2 km ESE of Mesaria 300 m (R. & S. 6870), Avlaki 20 m (R. & S. 6271), 2 km WNW of Ag. Kirikos 500 m (R. & S. 12427)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Arenaria muralis* (Lk.) Sieb.**

**C** Sifnos: E of Akr. Chondropo 50 m (R. & S. 8580), S of Ormos Kamaras, N-precipices 300 m (R. & S. 8799)

Naxos: 2 km ENE of Skado 400 m (R. 3766), Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (R. & S. 9738), 1 km SSE of the village of Koronos 750 m (R. 2976), Ammomachis Oros 800 m (R. & S. 9924), 2 km W of Ormos Liona 100 m (R. & S. 9266), SE of Ormos Liona 50 m (R. & S. 9198), mt. Prof. Elias 350 m (R. 1646), 2 km NNE of Ag. Stefanos 500 m (R. & S. 10170), 2 km NNE of Kato Potamia 100 m (R. & S. 4815)

Iaklia: Ormos Pegadi (R. & S. 5362), E of Alimni Point 100 m (!)

Keros, SW-part (R. & N. 15975)

**A n a f i:** Kalamos, S-precipice (R. & N. 14864), mt. Vigla 500 m (R. & N. 15008)

**K i n a r o s,** NW-part 100 m (R. & S. 12149)

**A s t i p a l e a:** mt. Cutella 350 m (R. & N. 15292), mt. Fourni 400 m (R. & N. 15320), mt. Attimadari 300 m (!)

**E I k a r i a:** the pass W of mt. Melissa 700 m (!), 4 km WNW of Praia Point 400 m (R. & S. 11408), 1 km W of Praia Point 100 m (R. & S. 12552), Peranora Vouno, S-precipices 700 m (R. & S. 11517), 1 km W of Ormos Kerame 100 m (R. & S. 12533)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Astragalus epiglottis* L.**

**C I r a k l i a,** Ormos Pegadi (R. & S. 5320)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Cardamine graeca* L.**

**C N a x o s,** E of Stavros Keramotis 650 m (R. 711)

**E I k a r i a:** the pass W of Mt. Melissa 800 m (R. & N. 16343), S of Evthelo 100 m (R. & S. 6811), 2 km W of Avlaki 100 m (R. & S. 6360)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Catananche lutea* L.**

**C I r a k l i a,** 1—2 km W of Chora 150 m (R. & N. 13309)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Centaurea oliveriana* DC.**

**C N a x o s:** SE of Apollona 200 m (R. 4066), W of Ormos Liona 20 m (R. & S. 9217), 2 km SW of Ormos Liona 250 m (R. & S. 9153), WNW of Skado 700 m (R. & S. 4670), S of the valley of Mavrianos 300 m (R. & S. 10590), the valley of Mavrianos 100 m (R. & S. 10578), Fanari Oros, E-precipice 750 m (R. & S. 11940), 3 km NE of Apiranthos 500 m (R. & S. 5068), Zevs Oros, NW-part 580 m (R. & S. 5787), 2 km NNE of Ag. Stefanos 500 m (R. & S. 10171), 4 km W of Psiliammos 260 m (R. & S. 10705), 3 km NW of Ormos Kalantou 250 m (R. & S. 10251)

**P a r o s,** mt. Prof. Elias, E-precipice 700 m (R. & S. 12736)

**I r a k l i a:** S of the highest peak 300 m (R. & S. 5509), 2 km E of Alimni point 100 m (R. & N. 13330)

**K e r o s:** the pass in the central part 200 m (R. & S. 10836), near the S-shore, central part 20 m (R. & N. 15889), the SW-point (!)

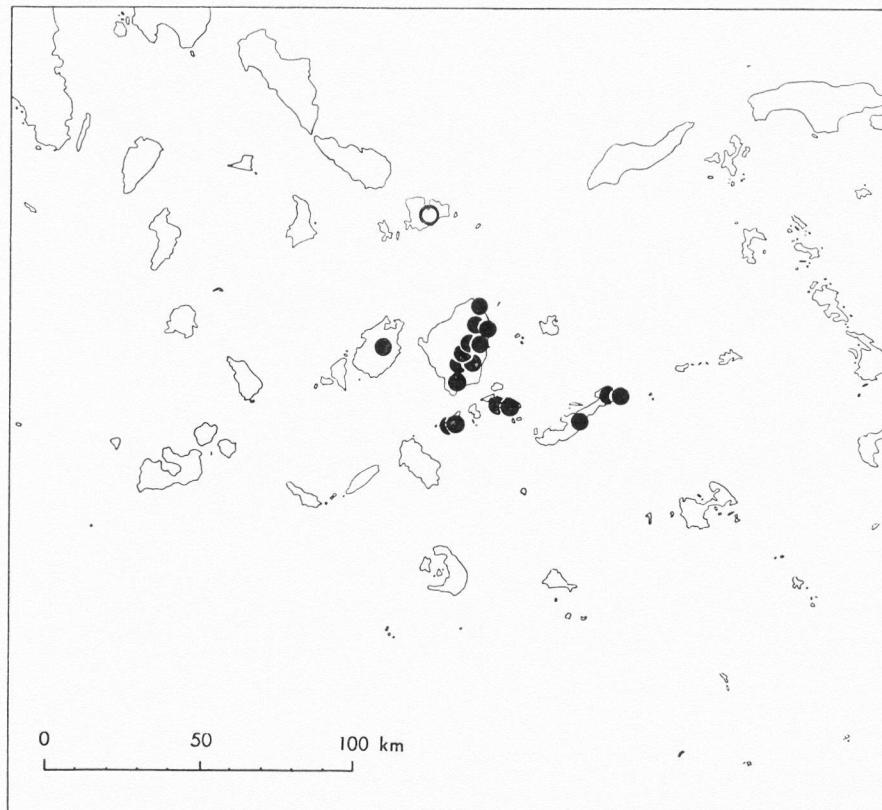
**A m o r g o s:** Panagia Chotsvoiotissa 300 m. (R. & S. 12331), W of Akr. Chodotos 20 m (R. & S. 12219)

Endemic in the Cyclades. Map 8.

#### ***Centaurium maritimum* (L.) Fritsch**

**C A n t i m i l o s** 500 m (R. & S. 8789)

**N a x o s:** 2 km N of Mitria (R. 3059), 2 km NE of Sangri 250 m (R. & S. 5857), 1 km NE of Chalki 400 m (R. & N. 13109)



Map 8. The distribution of *Centaurea oliveriana*. The species grows in cliffs of hard calcareous rock in localities not reached by sheep and goats. — The open ring on the map indicates that the exact position of the locality is not known.

I o s: the pass NNW of the highest peak 400 m (R. 2535), mt. Prof. Elias, W-slope 200 m (R. 2441), between Chora and mt. Prof. Elias 250 m (R. 2406)

E I k a r i a, Avlaki 20 m (R. & S. 6287)

New for the Cyclades.

#### **Centunculus minimus L.**

C N a x o s, 2 km NE of Sangri 250 m (R. & S. 5852)

New for the Aegean. In Greece only known from the Ionian Islands.

#### **Cephalaria sieberi Szabó**

C S i f n o s, S of Ormos Kamares, N-precipice 350 m (R. & S. 8822)

E I k a r i a: N of Ag. Nikolaos 400 m (R. & S. 6238, 11264), 4 km WNW of

Praia Point 450 m (R. & S. 11381), Peranora Vouno, S-precipice 700 m (R. & S. 11503, R. & N. 16388)

Formerly known only from Amorgos, Ikaria, Karpathos, and Crete. Closely related to *C. mediterranea* (Viv.) Szabó or to be included in this species as a geographical race.

**Chaenorhinum minus** (L.) Willk. & Lge

**E** Samos, Kerki 1100 m (R. & N. 16934)

New for the eastern islands. In the Aegean only recorded from Samothraki.

**Cirsium ereticum** (Lam.) Urv.

**C** Naxos: 2 km N of Mitria, near the shore (R. & S. 12778), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. & S. 12749)

Tinos, S of the town (R. & N. 16795)

New for the Cyclades.

**Cistanche tinctoria** (Forsk.) Beck

**S** NE-Crete, Ianisades, the island N of Dragonara (R. & N. 16571)

Only recorded from two localities in Greece (SE-Crete: Koufonisi and Mikronisi).

**Convolvulus pentapetaloides** L.

**C** Sirina, central part (R. & N. 14467)

New for the Cyclades.

**Convolvulus scammonia** L.

**C** Astipalea, Vathi (R. & N. 15147)

New for the Cyclades. In Greece recorded only from the islands along the Turkish coast.

**Coronilla emeroides** Boiss. & Sprun.

**C** Naxos, Zevs Oros, NW-part 650 m (R. & S. 5808)

Amorgos, Krikelas Oros, E-precipice 600 m (R. & S. 12275)

**E** Ikaria: 1 km W of Praia Point (R. & S. 12560), 4 km WNW of Praia Point 400 m (R. & S. 11399), Peranora Vouno, S-precipice 650 m (R. & S. 11482, R. & N. 16393)

New for the Cyclades.

**Coronilla parviflora** Willd.

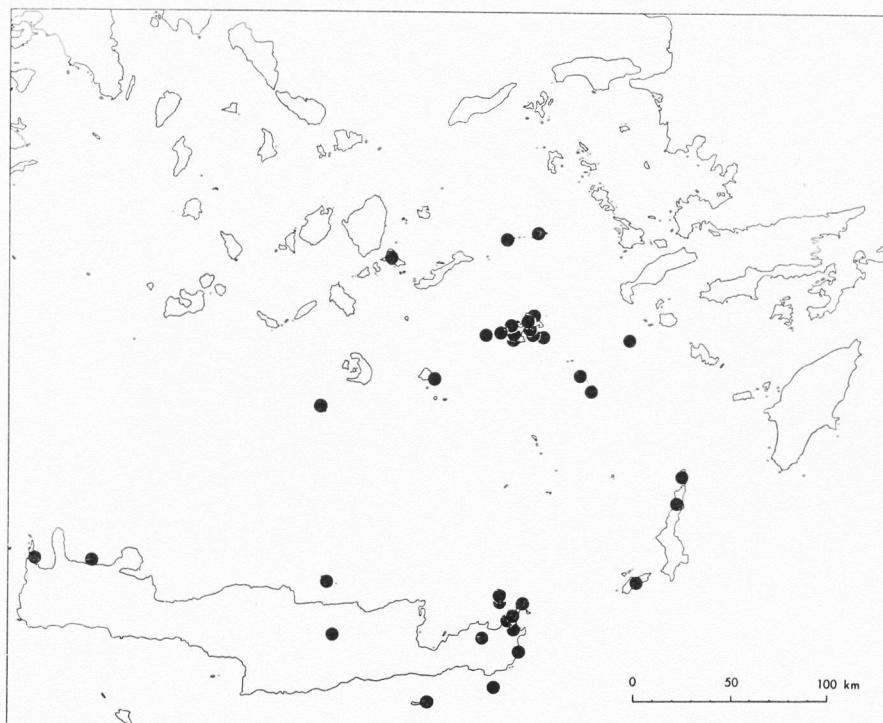
**C** Amorgos: Katapola (R. 1192), 1 km S of Katapola (R. 1286)

New for the Cyclades.

**Crambe hispanica** L.

**C** Naxos: 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1701), S of the town of Naxos (R. & S. 5568)

New for the Cyclades.



Map 9. The distribution of *Cynara sibthorpiana* in the Aegean. The species has also been recorded from Cyprus, Palestine, and Arabia but according to Rechinger (1950) the determinations need verification. It grows in phrygana and has only been found in areas with calcareous bedrock within the Cyclades.

### ***Cynara sibthorpiana* Boiss. & Heldr.**

- C** Koufonisi, the island of Glaronisi (!)  
Christiana (!)  
Anafi, Kalamos, SW-part 300 m (R. & N. 14913)  
Levitha, Porto di Levitha 90 m (R. & S. 11969)  
Kinaros 100 m (R. & S. 12113)  
A stipalea: between Vathi and Baia di Zofiri (!), E of Panormos (!), NE of Baia di Caminacia (!), mt. Cutella 400 m (!), E of S. Giovani (pt. 856) 200 m (!), the islands of: Pontikoutha (!), Kounoupia, S-part (!), Ag. Kiriaki (!), Chondro Nisos (!), Vaie Nisos, S of Vathi (!)  
Sirina: S of the village (R. & S. 7303), the island of Tria Nisia, S-island (!)
- S** Crete, the island of Dia, Middle Bay (!)  
Saria, 1 km N of Armiro Ormos (R. & S. 7749)
- E** Kandelioussa (!)

New for the eastern islands. Map 9.

**Cynoglossum creticum** Mill.

C Naxos: S of Faneromeni (R. & S. 4991), Ag. Sofia, NE of Mitria 100 m (R. 3505)

New for the Cyclades.

**Diplotaxis viminea** (L.) DC. v. **integrifolia** Guss.

C Ano Koufonisi, SE-part (R. & N. 15641)

Astipalea: between Maltesana and Vriseu Punta (R. & N. 13559), Cima del Turco (R. & N. 13654), the islands of: Ofidousa (R. & N. 13810), Pontikoutha (R. & N. 14001)

Sirina, central part (R. & N. 14478)

The species is new for the Cyclades.

**Doronicum caucasicum** M.B.

C Naxos: 2 km S of Komiaki 700 m (R. 690), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 350 m (R. & S. 10069), Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (R. & S. 9776), WNW of Skado 700 m (R. & S. 4656), E of Stavros Keramotis 650 m (R. 718), 1 km E of Stavros Keramotis 450 m (R. & S. 4554), Keramoti 400 m (R. 1007), NNE of Apiranths 450 m (R. & S. 4997), 1 km NE of Chalki 400 m (R. & N. 13137), Zevs Oros, NW-part 650 m (R. & S. 5809)

New for the Cyclades.

**Doryenium hirsutum** (L.) Sér.

C Denousa: 1 km N of Ormos Stavros 100 m (R. & S. 9583), 1 km S of Ormos Rousa 20 m (R. & S. 9433)

Ano Koufonisi, E-part (R. & N. 15622)

Recorded by Chaubard for the Cyclades without precise locality.

**Enarthrocarpus arcuatus** (Pers.) Lab.

C Naxos, NE of the town (R. & N. 13038)

Astipalea: NE of Baia di Caminacia 200 m (!), the islands of: Ofidousa (R. & N. 13805), Pontikoutha (R. & N. 13918)

New for the Cyclades.

**Erica arborea** L.

C Naxos: Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 350 m (R. & S. 10063), Chalandra 250 m (R. 571)

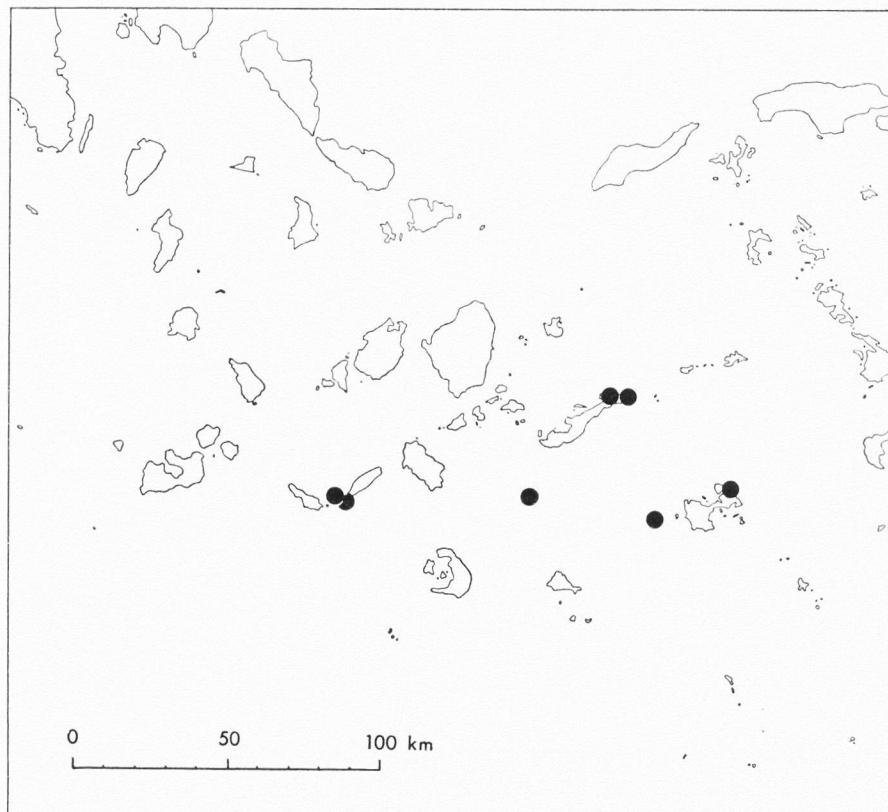
E Ikaria: 1 km N of Ag. Nikolaos 100 m (R. & S. 6179), NE of Kopiathi 400 m (!), 2 km E of Ormos Papas 300 m (R. & S. 11103), 1 km W of Petropoulo 250 m (R. & S. 7057), 1 km E of Mesaria 250 m (R. & S. 6882)

New for the Cyclades.

**Eryngium amarginatum** Rech. f.

C Folegandros, the island of Kardiotissa (R. & N. 14525)

Sikinos, the island of Kalogeros (R. & N. 14752)



Map 10. The distribution of *Eryngium amarginatum*. The species grows in cliffs of hard, calcareous rock near the sea in localities not reached by sheep and goats.

*A m o r g o s*, Krikelas Oros, E-precipices 600 m (R. & S. 12282)

*A n i d r o s*, SE-part (R. & N. 14804)

*A s t i p a l e a*: between Baia di Zofiri and Punta Tripiti (R. & N. 15197),  
the island of Ofidousa (R. & N. 13760)

Endemic in the Cyclades. Map 10.

#### ***Eryngium glomeratum* Lam.**

*C* *A n a f i*, central part 300 m (R. & N. 14979)

New for the Cyclades.

#### ***Fibigia lunaroides* (Willd.) S. & S.**

*C* *F o l e g a n d r o s*: Pelagia 100 m (R. & N. 14673), S-precipices along the  
S-coast, central part (R. & N. 14684), the island of Kardiotissa (R. & N.  
14545)

*Denousa*, SW of Akr. Moskonar 150 m (R. & S. 9530)

*Keros*: NE-precipices along the NE-shore (R. & N. 16008), the islands of:

Gourgari (R. & N. 15912), Antikeros (R. & S. 12378)

*Amorgos*, W of Akr. Chodotos (R. & S. 12240)

*Anidros*: N-part (R. & N. 14831), SW-part (R. & S. 8241)

*Anafi*: Kalamos, S-precipices (R. & N. 14906), NE of the monastery of Kalamos, N-precipices (R. & S. 8149)

*Kinaros*: NW-part, N-precipices 30 m (R. & S. 12111), Mavronisia, E-island (R. & S. 12070)

*Astipalea*, between Baia di Zofiri and Punta Tripiti (R. & N. 15203, 15216)

*Sirina*: NE-part, N-precipices (R. & N. 14442), Dio Adelfi, E-island (R. & N. 14075), W-island (R. & N. 14191)

*Safora*, near the harbour (R. & S. 7072)

Endemic in the Cyclades. Map 11.

### **Fraxinus ornus L.**

**C** *Naxos*: 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1690), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 500 m (R. & S. 10074), Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (R. & S. 9775), 2 km ENE of Skado 350 m (R. 3737), 1 km E of Stavros Keramotis 450 m (R. & S. 4555), 2 km NNE of Apiranthes 400 m (R. & S. 5036)

New for the Cyclades.

### **Geranium columbinum L.**

**C** *Naxos*, W-slope of Zevs Oros 350 m (R. 1003)

New for the Cyclades.

### **Ilecebrum verticillatum L.**

**C** *Naxos*, 2 km NE of Sangri 250 m (R. & S. 4507, 5933)

In Greece formerly recorded only for Milos in the Cyclades.

### **Lamium garganicum L.**

**C** *Naxos*: 2 km S of Komiaki 700 m (R. 707), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 350 m (R. & S. 10066), Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (R. & S. 9783), WNW of Skado 700 m (R. & S. 4658)

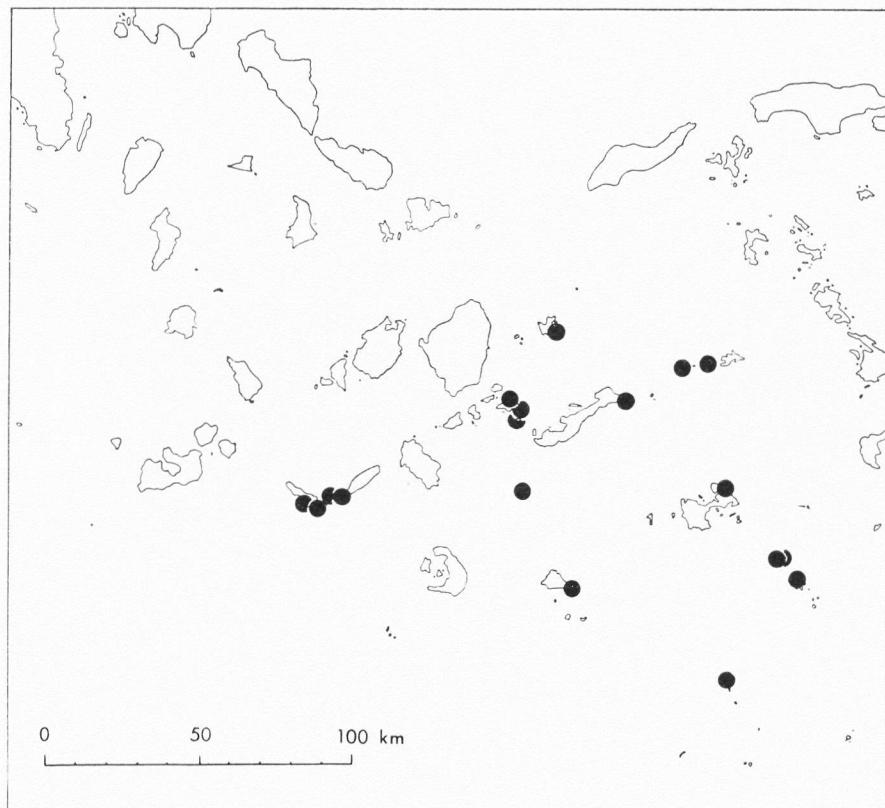
New for the Cyclades.

### **Lathyrus chius** Boiss. & Orph. (*L. hierosolymitanus* Boiss. v. *grandiflorus* Boiss.)

**C** *Naxos*, S of the town (R. & N. 13019)

*Amorgos*, 1 km NW of Chora Amorgos 250 m (R. 1300)

New for the Cyclades.



Map 11. The distribution of *Fibigia lunaroides*. The species grows on small cliffs of calcareous rock near the sea.

#### **Laurentia michelii DC.**

- C Naxos, 2 km NE of Sangri 200 m (R. & S. 5849, R. & N. 13189)  
 E Ikaria: Kaka rafija 100 m (R. & S. 12575), Peranora Vouno, S-precipice, on a seepage 600 m (R. & N. 16423)

New for the Aegean.

#### **Linum arboreum L.**

- C Astipalea, between Baia di Zofiri and Punta Tripiti (R. & N. 15200)  
 New for the Cyclades.

#### **Linum decumbens Desf.**

- C Astipalea: between Vathi and Baia di Zofiri (R. & N. 15180), the islands of: Pontikoutha (!), Kounoupia, S-part (!), central part (!)  
 Sirina: S of the village (R. & S. 7330), SE-part (R. & N. 14494)

New for the Cyclades.

**Medicago lupulina L.**

- C Naxos: 2 km N of Apollona 100 m (R. 4001), Ammomachis Oros, W-part, 650 m (R. & S. 9891), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 400 m (!), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. 3657), between Achapsis and Mitria 100 m (R. 3875)  
New for the Cyclades.

**Melilotus neapolitanus** Ten.

- C Naxos: 1 km SE of Ag. Theodoros (R. & S. 8942), S of Stavros Karamotis 700 m (R. 4464), Metri, N of Moni 500 m (R. 3203), 1 km W of Ormos Liona 200 m (R. & S. 9124), the valley of Mavrianos 300 m (R. & S. 10599), Zevs Oros, N-part 600 m (R. 2716), 2 km NNE of Ag. Stefanos 400 m (R. & S. 10169)

Keros, the bay N of Andreas (R. & S. 10796)

New for the Cyclades.

**Melissa officinalis** L.

- C Naxos: Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 200 m (R. & S. 10037), 1 km NE of Moni 550 m (R. & S. 11902), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. 3698, R. & S. 12757)

New for the Cyclades.

**Micromeria myrtifolia** Boiss. & Hohen.

- C Naxos: Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 200 m (R. & S. 9984), the valley of Mavrianos 150 m (R. & S. 10611)

New for the Cyclades.

**Oenanthe prolifera** L.

- E Ikaria, N of Kampos (R. & S. 6912)

New for the eastern islands. In the Aegean only known from Rhodes and Crete.

**Olea europaea** L. ssp. **oleaster** (Hoffmg. & Lk.) Fiori

- C Andros: S of Petrangathi (!), the island of Makro Nisos, W of Gavrion (!)  
Sifnos: Ormos Kondos (R. & S. 8336), S of Ormos Kamares 300 m (!)

Folegandros: the islands of: Kardiotissa (!) Adelfia Petra, E-island (R. & N. 14585)

Naxos: mt. SE of Apollona 50 m (!), Ag. Theodoros 300 m (!), S of Faneromeni (!), 2 km ENE of Komiaki 500 m (!), 1 km ESE of Mitria (!), Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (!), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 400 m (!), S of Ormos Liona (!), 2 km NNW of Ormos Liona 200 m (R. & S. 9053), 1 km SSE of the village of Koronos 740 m (!), 2 km NE of Moni 600 m (!), Metri, N of Moni 500 m (R. 3172), 2 km NE of Apiranthos 400 m (!), NE of Moutsounis 30 m (!), N of Chalki 300 m (!), Zevs Oros, SW-part 570 m (!), 4 km SSW of Filoti 300 m (!), mt. Prof. Elias 400 m (!), 2 km NE of Sangri 250 m (!), S of Kato Potamia 200 m (!), N of Ormos Agiasou (!), W of Psiliammos (!), N of Ormos Panormou (!)

D enousa: 1 km S of Ormos Rousa (R. & S. 9448), S of Akr. Moskonar (!)

Makares: Prassini (R. & S. 9697), Strongilo (!)

I raki a: Ormos Pegadi (R. & S. 5396), the bay at "Spilea Cove" (!), the highest mt. 300 m (!)

S kinousa: near the village (R. 4394), SE-part (!)

K ato Koufonisi (!), Ano Koufonisi, SE-part (!), the island of Kopria (R. & S. 10298)

K eros: the bay NNE of Andreas (R. & S. 10798), SW-part (!), the islands of: Antikeros (!), Gourgari (!)

A mor gos, NE of Katapola (!)

I os, mt. NW of the harbour 150 m (!)

A naf i: E of the monastery of Kalamos 150 m (R. & S. 8214), the island of Makra (R. & S. 7958)

L evitha: Porto di Levitha (R. & S. 12050), the small island at the inlet of the "harbour" (!)

A stipale a: Cima del Turco 100 m (R. & N. 13649), between Vathi and Baia di Zofiri (!), NE of Baia di Caminacia (!), E of S. Giovanni (pt. 856) 200 m (!), the islands of: Pontikoutha (!), Koutsomiti (!), and Fokeo Nisos (!)

By Rechinger not recorded for the Cyclades, but common on most islands. It is probably an indigenous element in the flora.

### **Phillyrea media L.**

C Antimilos 100 m (R. & S. 8736)

N axos: 1 km ENE of Skado 400 m (R. 3738), 4 km SSW of Filoti 350 m (R. 970, 997), Zevs Oros 900 m (R. 2657), 1 km W of Ormos Liona 50 m (R. & S. 9249), 1 km W of Achapsis (!)

A mor gos, NE of Katapola (R. 1461)

New for the Cyclades.

### **Pistacia terebinthus L.**

C S ifnos, S of Ormos Kamares, N-precipices 300 m (R. & S. 8814)

N axos: 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1678), 2 km ENE of Skado 400 m (R. 3780), 2 km WNW of Ormos Liona 270 m (R. & S. 9135), 1 km W of Ormos Liona 100 m (R. & S. 9281), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 200 m (R. & S. 10030) 350 m (R. & S. 10061), Ammomachis Oros 700 m (R. & S. 9935), the valley of Mavrianos 300 m (R. & S. 10593) 100 m (R. & S. 10576), Chalandra 200 m (R. 584), 2 km E of Apiranthes 400 m (R. 2073), NW of Chalki 350 m (R. & N. 13133), 4 km W of Psiliammos 250 m (!), N of Ormos Panormou 100 m (R. & S. 10777)

D enousa, 1 km S of Ormos Rousa (R. & S. 9436)

E I kar ia: N of Ag. Nikolaos 300 m (R. & S. 6235) 400 m (R. & S. 11271), 4 km WNW of Praia Point 450 m (R. & S. 11402), 3 km W of Praia Point 300 m (!), the pass W of Peranora Vouno 500 m (!) Peranora Vouno, S-precipice 600 m (R. & N. 16406), S of Evthelo 100 m (R. & S. 6740), 2 km WNW of Ag. Kirikos 500 m (R. & S. 12428), N of Kerame 100 m (!)

New for the Cyclades.

**Platanus orientalis L.**

- C** Naxos: N of Apollona (!), 2 km NE of Komiaki 300 m (!), 2 km S of Komiaki 700 m (!), ENE of Skado 400 m (!), W of Ormos Liona 50 m (R. & S. 9225), Ag. Theodoros (R. & S. 8887), E of Faneromeni 50 m (R. 3404), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 200 m (!) 300 m (!) 400 m (!), Koronos Oros E-part 750 m (!), E of Stavros Keramotis 600 m (!), Kera-moti 400 m (!), 1 km E of Apiranthos 500 m (!), the valley of Mavrianos (R. & S. 10627), Metri, N of Moni 450 m (!), N of Chalki (!), 3 km S of Filoti 500 m (!), between Chalki and Sangri 300 m (!), Mitria (!), 2 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. 511), Chalandra 200 m (!), 1 km S of Achapsis (!), 1 km W of Achapsis (!), Kato Potamia 100 m (!)  
 Ios: the pass N of the highest peak, 300 m (!) mt. Prof. Elias, W-slope 400 m (!)

New for the Cyclades. Common in northern and central Naxos. Without any doubt indigenous in the valleys of Naxos.

**Polygala monspeliaca L.**

- C** A no Koufonisi: (R. & N. 15630), near the village (R. 1114)  
 Amorgos, NE of Katapola 50 m (R. 1440)  
 Anafi, 1 km SSE of the monastery of Kalamos 250 m (R. & S. 8168)  
 Astipalea, the island of Ofidousa (R. & N. 13737)  
 Sirina: SE-part (R. & N. 14494), Tria Nisia, N-island (R. & N. 14368)

New for the Cyclades.

**Primula vulgaris Huds. ssp. *rubra* (S. & S.) Hay.**

- E** Ikaria, 2 km SSE of Mesaria 300 m (R. & S. 6861)  
 New for the eastern islands.

**Prunella vulgaris L.**

- E** Samos, Kerki, near a well 1000 m (R. & N. 16961)  
 New for the eastern islands.

**Radiola linoides Roth**

- C** Naxos, 2 km NE of Sangri 250 m (R. & S. 5851)  
 Ios, the pass NNW of the highest peak 450 m (R. 2545)  
**E** Ikaria: SE of Amala 750 m (R. & S. 11196), 2 km E of Kopiathi 500 m (R. & N. 16378), N of Ag. Nikolaos (R. & S. 6121), SE-part of mt. Melissa 900 m (R. & S. 12674), Kaka rafija 100 m (R. & S. 12591)

New for the Aegean. In Greece known only from Pindos.

**Sagina procumbens L.**

- E** Ikaria: mt. "2290" S of Amala 750 m (R. & S. 11161), 3 km W of Ag. Nikolaos 300 m (R. & S. 12662)  
 Samos, Kerki, near a well 1000 m (R. & N. 16958)

New for the eastern islands.

***Salvia argentea* L.**

- C Naxos: 2 km SE of Ag. Theodoros 250 m (R. & S. 8982), 1 km S of Faneromeni (R. & S. 9961), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. 2635), 1 km SE of Akr. Achapsi 100 m (R. 3152), Akr. Ag. Ioannis (R. 1817), 2 km N of Ormos Agiasou (!), Ormos Kalantou (!)

New for the Cyclades.

***Scabiosa sicula* L.**

- C Naxos: 2 km NW of Ormos Liona 100 m (R. & S. 9101), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. 2625), the valley of Mavrianos 50 m (R. & S. 10558), W of Psiliammos (R. & S. 10668), S of Kato Potamia 200 m (R. 3539)  
Iraklia, between the harbour and "Spilea Cove" (R. & N. 13276, 13289)  
Kato Koufonisi (!)

New for the Cyclades.

***Securigera securidaca* (L.) Deg. & Dörfel.**

- C Naxos: E of Faneromeni 100 m (R. 3333), Kato Potamia 80 m (R. 3511), 2 km NNW of Kato Potamia 50 m (R. & S. 4737)  
Ios, N of the harbour (R. 2227, 2257)  
Anafi, central part 300 m (R. & N. 14995)  
Astipalea: between Vriseu Punta and Maltesana (R. & N. 13496), Vathi (!)  
E Ikaria: 2 km ESE of Mesaria 300 m (R. & S. 6873), S of Evthelo 100 m (R. & S. 6786), 1 km NW of Avlaki 100 m (R. & S. 6343), Ormos Iero (R. & S. 6415), 2 km SE of Ormos Iero 100 m (R. & S. 6644)

New for the Cyclades.

***Silene gigantea* L.**

- C Anafi, NW of the monastery of Kalamos 200 m (R. & N. 14962)  
From the Cyclades recorded by Sibthorp without precise locality.

***Silene fabaria* S. & S.**

- C Mikonos, Terchania Point (R. & N. 16270)  
Keros: SW-point (R. & N. 15972), NE-point (R. & N. 16011)  
Astipalea: between Baia di Zofiri and Punta Tripiti (R. & N. 15201, 15215), Baia di Vazze (R. & N. 15351), the islands of: Ofidousa (R. & N. 13852), Kounoupia, S-part (R. & N. 15258) NW-point (R. & N. 15281)  
E Ikaria, N of Kampos (R. & S. 6958)  
W Euboëa: NE-part, the island of Praso Nisos (R. & N. 16891), N of Kimi, the island of Platia (R. & N. 16835 b)  
Skiros, the island of Mirmingia (R. & N. 16851)

In the Aegean recorded from a few, scattered localities.

***Smyrnium rotundifolium* Mill.**

- C Naxos: 2 km SSW of Filoti 300 m (R. 842), 1 km S of Sifones 550 m (R. & S. 9832)

New for the Cyclades. According to Rechinger recorded for the Cyclades by D'Urville. However, it does not occur in his *Enumeratio Plantarum Orientalium*.

**Solidago virgaurea L.**

C Naxos, Koronos Oros, W-peak 940 m (R. & S. 9767, 12402)

New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean only known from Samothraki and Euboea.

**Torilis heterophylla Guss.**

C Antimilos 300 m (R. & S. 8757)

Naxos: 1 km SE of Ag. Theodoros 100 m (R. & S. 8947), 3 km SE of Ag. Theodoros 300 m (R. & S. 8998), E of Faneromeni 100 m (R. 3381), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 300 m (R. & S. 9819), S of Ormos Liona (R. & S. 9084), 2 km W of Ormos Liona 200 m (R. & S. 9156), Ammochoris Oros, W-part 650 m (R. & S. 9885), 1 km E of Mitria 100 m (R. & S. 3660), Akr. Pardenos (R. 1514)

Denousa, 1 km S of Ormos Rousa (R. & S. 9402, 9442)

Amorgos, S of Katapola (R. 1265)

Astipalea, between Maltesana and Vriseu Punta (R. & N. 13594)

New for the Cyclades.

**Trifolium ligusticum** Balb.

C Naxos: Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 250 m (R. & S. 9965, 10022), between Chrisostomos and Angidia (R. & N. 13051)

New for the Cyclades. In the Aegean recorded only from one locality in Crete.

**Trifolium micranthum** Viv.

C Naxos, 2 km NE of Sangri 250 m (R. & N. 13181)

E Ikaría, 2 km E of Kopiathi 650 m (R. & N. 16370)

New for the Cyclades and the eastern islands.

**Trifolium physodes** Stev.

C Naxos: 2 km ENE of Komiaki 300 m (R. 1727), W of Ormos Liona (R. & S. 9213, 9132), Koronos Oros, the W-peak 900 m (R. & S. 9724), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope 200 m (R. & S. 9986), 2 km ENE of Moni 600 m (R. 604, 3593), 2 km E of Apiranthos 400 m (R. 2108), NW of Ormos Moutounis (R. & S. 10539), 2 km SSW of Filoti 300 m (R. 896), Zevs Oros, N-part 650 m (R. 2686), Zevs Oros, W-slope 400 m (R. & S. 5607, 5662, 5707), Chalki (R. & N. 13160), 3 km ENE of Mitria 200 m (R. 2563)

Amorgos, Katapola (R. 1136)

Ios, the pass NNW of the highest mountain 400 m (R. 2504)

New for the Cyclades.

**Tussilago farfara** L.

W Euboea, Kimi, 1 km S of the harbour (R. & N. 16821)

In the Aegean known only from Skiros and the peninsula of Gallipoli.

**Tyrimnus leucographus** (L.) Cass.

- C Folegandros, Pelagia (R. & N. 14658)  
 Mikonos, NNE of Limani Ornos (R. & N. 16119)  
 Naxos: Ag. Theodoros (R. & S. 8880), Koronos Oros, W-part, N-slope  
 350 m (R. & S. 10064), 1 km ENE of Moni 530 m (R. 3584), Zevs Oros  
 750 m (R. 2656)  
 Iraklia: 1 km W of Ormos Pegadi (R. & S. 5412), W of Chora (R. & N.  
 13329)

New for the Cyclades.

**Veronica persica** Poir.

- C Naxos, between Achapsis and Mitria 100 m (R. 3919)

New for the Cyclades.

**Vicia pinetorum** Boiss. & Spr.

- C Naxos: 2 km SE of Ag. Theodoros 300 m (R. & S. 9009), Koronos Oros,  
 W-part, N-slope 350 m (R. & S. 10056), 1 km S of Sifones 550 m (R. & S.  
 9833), Fanari Oros, W-slope 600 m (R. & S. 11918)

New for the Cyclades. Formerly recorded from Attica, Euboea and Crete.

**Vicia pubescens** (DC.) Lk.

- C Naxos: 1 km SE of Ag. Theodoros 200 m (R. & S. 8976), 3 km SE of Ag.  
 Theodoros (R. & S. 9000), E of Faneromeni 200 m (R. & S. 10046), Chalki  
 (R. & N. 13088)

New for the Cyclades.

**Vicia monanthos** (L.) Desf.

- C Naxos: W of Achapsis 150 m (R. 495), 2 km E of Apiranthes 400 m  
 (R. 2134), 2 km SSW of Filoti 300 m (R. 907)  
 E Ikaria: Ag. Nikolaos (R. & S. 5941), S of Evthelo 100 m (R. & S. 6793)

New for the eastern islands.

## A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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## Studies in the Aegean Flora

### II. The Genus *Lyrolepis*

By BERTIL NORDENSTAM

(Meddelande från Lunds Botaniska Museum, Nr 147)

In 1942 Dr. K. H. Rechinger collected a striking member of the *Compositae* on the small island of Dia north of Herakleion in Crete. In the following year he described it as *Lyrolepis diae* Rech. fil., thus establishing a new monotypic genus (Rechinger 1943).

Last summer the present author accompanied Dr. H. Runemark on a three months' botanical tour in the Aegean. We had opportunity of visiting the type locality of *Lyrolepis diae* and make a collection of it. Later on we found a similar plant on the islands of Yanisades near the north-eastern corner of Crete, about 85 km east of Dia. The locality is a steep rock facing the sea, and the present author had some difficulty in securing a specimen. The plant from Yanisades deviates considerably from *Lyrolepis diae*, and the present author has thought it advisable to treat it as a new species.

Thus *Lyrolepis* comprises two species, an account of which is given below together with a short discussion of the systematic position of the genus.

#### *Lyrolepis* Rech.fil.

K. H. Rechinger in Denkschr. d. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien 105,2: 1 (1943), p. 147.

Typus generis: *Lyrolepis diae* Rech. fil.

Erect or ascending undershrubs, densely tomentose, lacking spines; heads few at the top of a sparsely branched flowering stem; leaves alternate, completely entire.

Heads homogamous, manyflowered, with bisexual fertile disc-florets. Involucral bracts in many rows; outer bracts herbaceous, entire or lyra-

tely pinnate, gradually becoming smaller; inner bracts scarious, yellow, acute or acuminate. Receptacle flat or slightly convex, densely setose and paleate; paleae linear, irregularly split in the upper part; setae filiform, entire, longer than the corolla. Corolla tubular, yellow; lobes 5, lanceolate. Style firm and thickened in the upper part; tip conical, lobed, with evenly distributed sweeping-hairs on the outside. Anthers caudate with fringed tails; appendage lanceolate. Ovary densely pubescent.

1. *Lyrolepis diae* Rech. fil.

K. H. Rechinger, l.c., p. 147.

Typus speciei: Rechinger 13936 (W).

Icon.: K. H. Rechinger, l.c., fig. 7. — Fig. nostra 2 C, D, F.

A detailed description is given in the original diagnosis.

C r e t e , Herakleion: Insel Dia, an senkrechten Kalkfelswänden an der Bucht Panagia, 24.VI.1942, Rechinger 13936 (W, holotype, not seen); Dia, S side, Middle Bay, hard calcareous rocks, 30.VI.1960, Runemark & Nordenstam 16475 (LD), probably=the foregoing locality; Dia, E side, precipices, 3.VII.1960, Runemark & Nordenstam obs.

2. *Lyrolepis piae* sp. nov.

Typus speciei: Runemark et Nordenstam 16558 (LD).

Suffrutex erectus vel paulum adscendens c. 0.5 m altus. Planta tota tomento candido dense adpresso vestita. Folia rosularia anguste oblanceolata—spathulata apice rotundata—obtusa; folia caulina anguste oblanceolata integerrima apice obtusa—subacuta. Involucrum late campanulatum 3—4.5 cm diam. Involuci bracteae pluriseriatae, exteriores anguste elliptico-oblongae integerimae acutae usque ad 22 mm longae usque ad 6 mm latae, interiores anguste oblongo-oblanceolatae scariosae pallide flavae nitidae margine apicem versus irregulatiter fimbriolato-denticulatae apice acuminatae. Flores omnes tubulosi; corolla flava c. 7 mm longa; ovarium oblongo-ovovatum dense sericeum; pappi setae plumosae c. 7 mm longae; achaenia ignota.

An erect or somewhat ascending undershrub, c. 0.5 m high, with basal tufts of rosulate leaves and solitary flowering stems, densely and adpressed white-tomentose throughout.

Rosulate leaves narrowly oblanceolate to spatulate, 5—8 cm long, 5—13 mm wide, the midrib prominent on the lower side, apex rounded or obtuse.

Flowering stems sparsely branched near the top, rigid, c. 5 mm thick below, tapering to 2.5—3 mm in the upper part, thickened below the involucre.

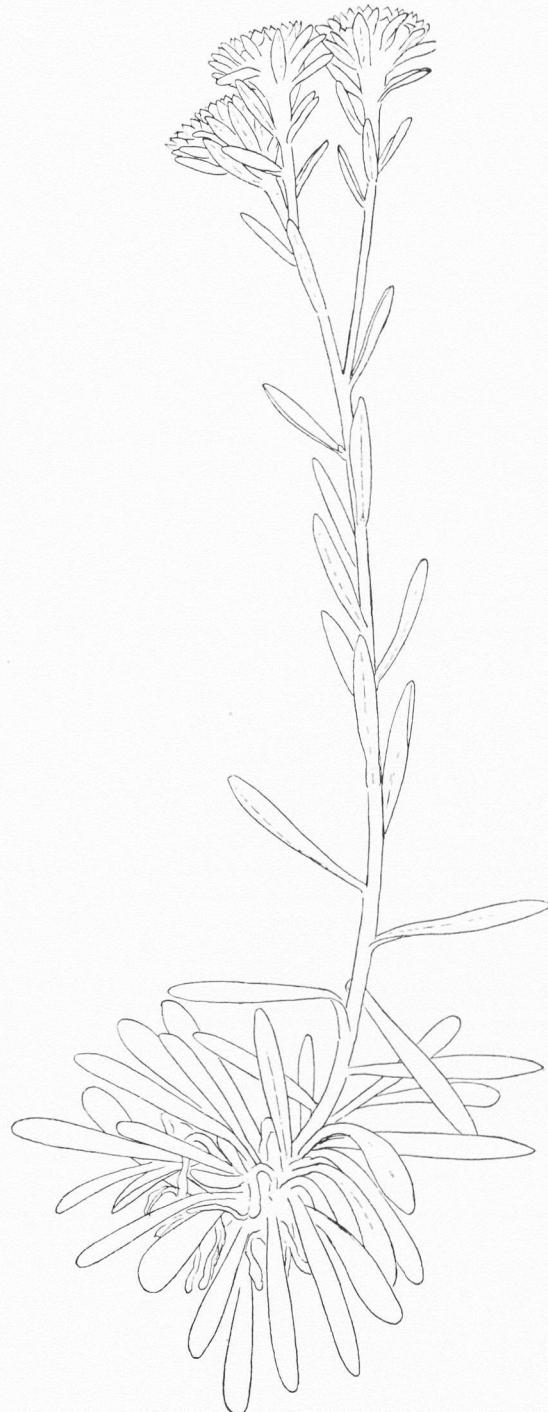


Fig. 1. *Lyrolepis piae*, habitus, about  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ . — Del. auct.

Cauline leaves alternate, flat, completely entire, narrowly oblanceolate, the upper ones erecto-patent, the lower  $\pm$  patent, 5—8 cm long, 7—9 mm wide, obtuse or subacute, with a distinct midrib and faint lateral nerves, upwards becoming smaller and gradually transformed into involucral bracts.

Involucre widely campanulate, 3—4.5 cm wide. Involucral bracts in many rows; outer foliaceous, narrowly elliptic-oblong, c. 2 cm long, 4—6 mm wide, entire, acute, gradually diminishing and becoming scarious and pointed; inner scarious, glossy, pale golden, narrowly oblong-oblanceolate, 13—16 mm long, 2—3.5 mm wide, acuminate, margins fimbriate or finely denticulate towards the apex, sparsely ciliate towards the base.

Receptacular scales whitish, linear and irregularly split at the top or filiform and entire, up to 15 mm long.

Florets tubular. Corolla c. 7 mm long, lobes lanceolate, 1.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, without a distinct median vein but with distinct lateral veins. Style terete, thickened and firm in the upper part; tip conical, c. 1 mm long; lobes c. 0.5 mm long. Anthers 5 mm long, the lanceolate acute appendage and the 1.5 mm long fringed tails included. Ovary densely sericeous, oblong-ovovate, 2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide. Pappus bristles c. 20, plumose, c. 7 mm long.

Icon.: Fig. nostrae 1; 2 A, B, E.

**C**rete, Sitia: Yanisades Islands, Dragonara, 1 km ENE of the W point, hard calcareous steep rocks by the sea, 4.VII.1960, Runemark & Nordenstam 16558 (LD, holotype, unicum).

The species is named after the eldest daughter of Dr. H. Runemark.

The main differences between the two species will appear from the following tabular view and fig. 2.

<i>L. diae</i>	<i>L. piae</i>
Rosulate leaves acute	Rosulate leaves with an obtuse or rounded apex
Leaf tomentum loosening in patches	Tomentum persistent
Outer involucral bracts c. 1 cm long, c. 3 mm wide, liratopinnatifid with 2(—4) lobes	Outer involucral bracts c. 1.5 cm long, c. 5 mm wide, completely entire
Inner involucral bracts 10—12 mm long, lanceolate, widest below the middle, golden	Inner involucral bracts 13—16 mm long, narrowly oblong-oblanceolate, widest above the middle, pale golden

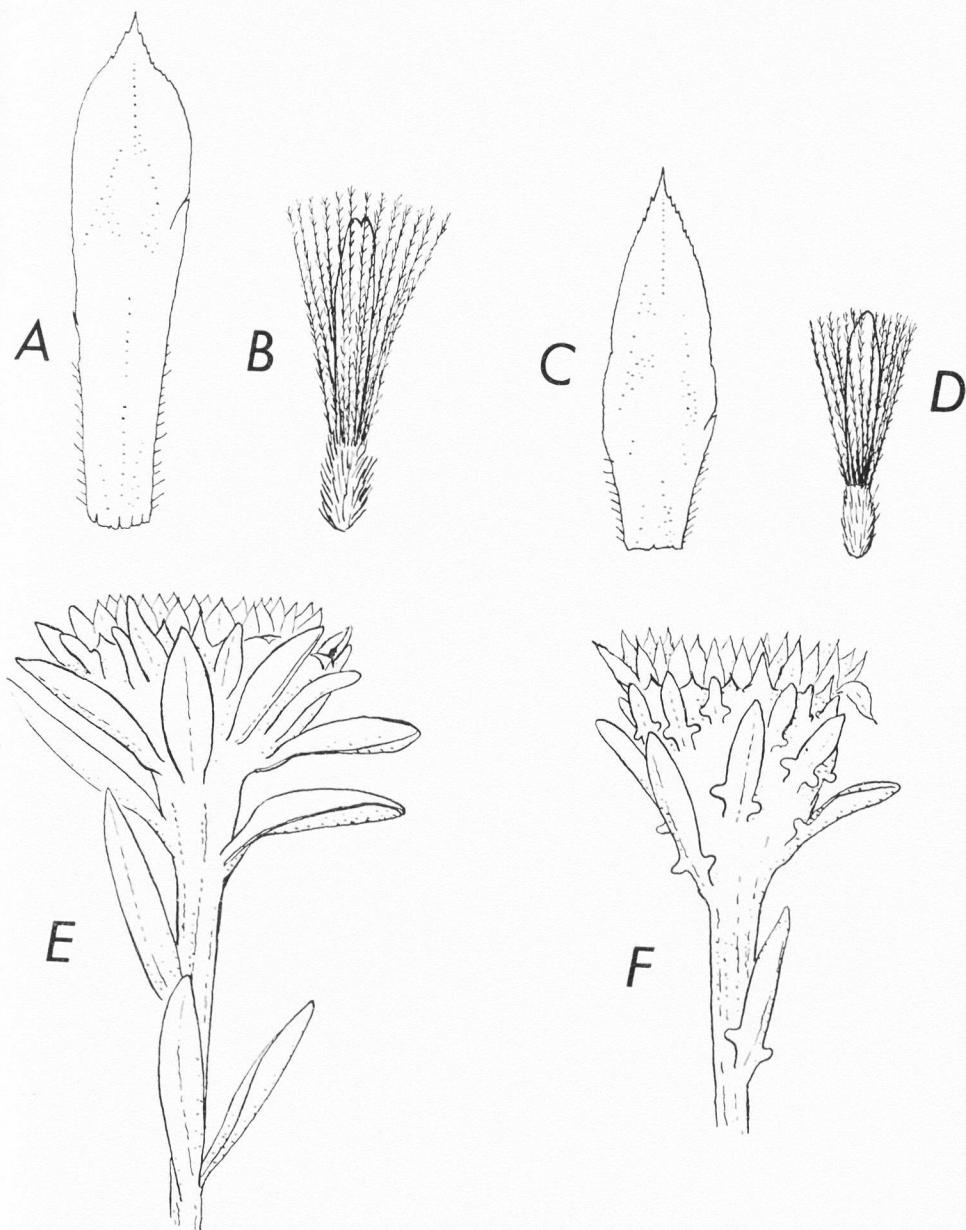


Fig. 2. Comparision between some features in *Lyrolepis piae* (A, B, E) and *L. diae* (C, D, F). A, C: inner involucral bracts; B, D: florets; E, F: involucres.  
 (A, B, C, D  $\times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ ; E, F  $\times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ ) — Del. auct.

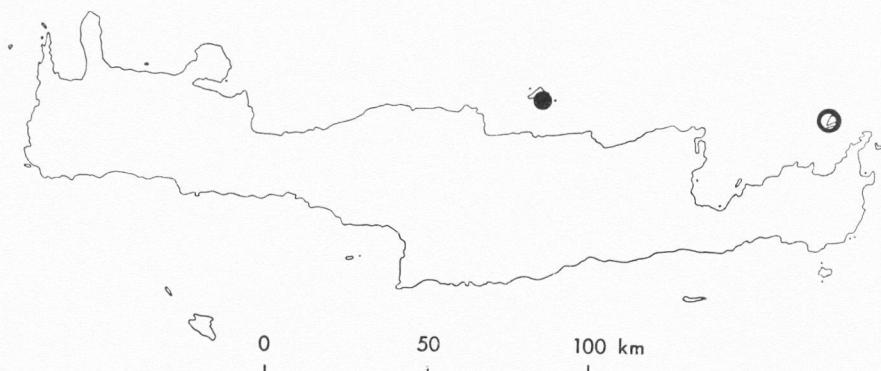


Fig. 3. Map of Crete with (total) distribution of *Lyrolepis diae* (dot) and *L. piae* (open ring).

#### *L. diae*

Corolla c. 5 mm long  
Ovary densely villous

#### *L. piae*

Corolla c. 7 mm long  
Ovary densely sericeous, with long hairs

### Systematic position

The type collection of *Lyrolepis diae* is at an early flowering stage, and Rechinger evidently could not successfully examine the florets. Judging from the external morphology, however, he suggested that the genus should be placed in the *Cynareae-Carlininae*, near *Carlina*. An investigation of the floral parts confirms this assumption. The style is firm and thickened in the upper part and the sweeping-hairs are evenly distributed on the outside of the top cone, formed by the (unopened) style lobes. Thus a typical cynareous style is present, and this, together with the homogamous heads and the caudate anthers, gives full evidence for keeping the genus in this tribe.

The wholly entire leaves and the absence of spines indicate that *Lyrolepis* represents an ancient type as compared to *Carlina*. The surviving remnants hitherto known are two populations, which are given the rank of species. These have a very restricted range (see map fig. 3) and inhabit an extreme biotope, viz. steep calcareous rocks close to the sea. In the Aegean this type of locality is known to house many species of a relic character.

### Acknowledgements

The field work was financed by the Swedish Natural Science Research Council. Dr. T. Norlindh kindly corrected the Latin diagnosis.

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## Smärre uppsatser och meddelanden

### Luzula congesta och Calamagrostis purpurea i Skåne

*Luzula congesta* huvudutbredningsområde i Sverige ligger i norra Halland, västra Västergötland och södra Bohuslän. I Lindmans Svensk Fanerogamflora och i Areschougs Skånes flora uppges arten också för Skåne men har ej setts i landskapet sedan slutet av 1920-talet, då den fanns vid Kongaö på Söderåsen. Professor Nils Sylvén har beläggexemplar från denna lokal.

Under inventeringsarbete i Tåssjö socken i NV Skåne sistlidna sommar fann jag emellertid *Luzula congesta* på ett flertal lokaler. Det första fyndet gjordes i Nedre Århult, i socknens västra del, på en betad äng, som genomflytes av en bäck. Antalet individ upptick endast till ett tiotal, vilka stod i skydd av några låga björkbuskar (*Betula verrucosa* Ehrh.). Av övriga arter på lokalens kan nämnas *Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin., *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L., *Sieglungia decumbens* (L.) Bernh., *Nardus stricta* L., *Briza media* L., *Juncus effusus* L., *J. conglomeratus* L.; Leers, *Carex panicea* L., *C. pallescens* L., *C. hostiana* DC., *Luzula multiflora* (Retz.) Lej., *Dactylorhizis maculata* (L.) Verm., *Prunella vulgaris* L., *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Räusch. samt *Galium saxatile* L.

Den närmaste tiden gjordes några smärre fynd med upp till tiotalet individ på varje lokal. En av lokalerna utgjordes av en gräsbevuxen skogsväg uppe på Hallandsås, nära gränsen till Halland. På åsens sydsluttning, invid gränsen till Örkelljunga socken, fanns ett bestånd i ung björkskog. De mest framträdande arterna i fältskicket på den sistnämnda lokalens utgjordes av *Vaccinium myrtillus* L., *Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin., *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L., *Sieglungia decumbens* (L.) Bernh., *Nardus stricta* L., *Juncus squarrosus* L., *Carex panicea* L., *Galium saxatile* L. och *Melampyrum pratense* L.

De rikaste lokalerna för *Luzula congesta* visade sig vara belägna på en höjdplatå sydost om Rössjön. Området ligger omkring 100 m över havet. Arten uppträdde här i stort antal och på lokaler av växlande utseende. Sålunda gjordes fynd i utkanter av björkdungar, på gräsrik ljunghed men framförallt på lokaler av ängskaraktär. De sistnämnda låg i samtliga fall på ganska fuktig mark och med nedan uppräknade arter som de mest karakteristiska: *Salix spp.*, *Betula verrucosa* Ehrh., *Betula pubescens* Ehrh., *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., *Juniperus communis* L., *Erica tetralix* L., *Agrostis canina* L., *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L., *Sieglungia decumbens* (L.) Bernh., *Briza media* L., *Juncus effusus* L., *J. conglomeratus* L.; Leers, *Luzula multiflora* (Retz.) Lej., *Carex echinata* Murr., *C. panicea* L., *Dactylorhizis maculata* (L.) Verm., *Peucedanum palustre* (L.) Moench, *Succisa pratensis* Moench, *Valeriana dioica* L. och *Cirsium palustre* (L.) Scop.

Eftersom lokaler liknande de ovan beskrivna torde vara mycket vanliga i hela norra Skåne, och då vidare de påträffade lokalerna är spridda över en hel socken, är det mycket troligt, att arten också finns i angränsande socknar. Det kan således vara på sin plats att inom det aktuella området ha uppmärksamheten riktad på arten ifråga.

*Calamagrostis purpurea* är en nordlig art, som i Sverige har sin största utbredning i Norrland och i norra Svealand. Enligt nyare litteratur är de sydligaste fyndorterna belägna vid Halmstad och Växjö. Från Skåne föreligger i äldre litteratur två uppgifter om arten, nämligen i Hartmans Skandinaviens Flora (Svedala, Roslätt; Agardh 1807) samt i Bot. Not. 1933 (Oppmanna, Arkelstorp; O. Gertz). Beläggexemplar saknas i båda fallen.

Under den gångna sommarens inventering av floran i Tåssjö socken hade jag turen att finna en tuva av *Calamagrostis purpurea*. Fyndet gjordes uppe på Hallandsåsens platå. Arten växte här i kanten av en mycket fuktig äng och upptog endast en yta av några få kvadratmeter. Av övriga arter på lokalen kan nämnas, *Molinia coerulea* (L.) Moench, *Agrostis canina* L., *Juncus conglomeratus* L.; Leers, *J. effusus* L., *Carex rostrata* Stokes, *C. echinata* Murr., *C. panicea* L., *Peucedanum palustre* (L.) Moench, *Angelica silvestris* L. och *Cornus suecica* L.

KJELL GEORGSON

### Litteratur

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 GERTZ, O.: Till kännedom om *Cuscuta europaea*s värdväxtflora. Bot. Not. 1933, s. 506.  
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 HYLANDER, N.: Förteckning över Nordens växter, 1 kärlväxter. Lund 1955.  
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### Algfloran på Grollegrund i norra Öresund

Grollegrund är beläget längs svenska kusten 1,5 km utanför Domsten (ungefärligt emellan Hälsingborg och Höganäs). Algerna från grundet är tidigare så gott som okända (någon enstaka uppgift i Rosenvinge 1909—1933). Algfloran på och omkring Grollegrund är antagligen artrikare och bättre utvecklad än på någon annan lokal i Öresund. Den rika alglokalen sträcker sig från 6 till 20 meters djup och har en starkt begränsad areal (omgiven av algfria ler- och sandbottnar).

Orsaken till den rika utvecklingen är antagligen att söka i det lämpliga underlaget (klappersten och grövre silikatstenar) och i den salta sydgående bottenström som stryker längs grundet.

I samband med demonstrationskurser vid Lunds Universitet har jag i juni 1948 och 1949 och i augusti 1958, 1959 och 1960 företagit skrapningar på

grundet. Algfloran har under denna tid visat obetydlig variation med undantag av 1960 då *Furcellaria* som tidigare dominerat på stora områden visade en markant nedgång. Under senare år har ett intensivt stenfiske bedrivits som kan tänkas ha rubbat balansen i algsamhällena. Då detta stenfiske säkerligen kommer att allvarligt påverka vegetationen på grundet i fortsättningen kan en redovisning av algfloran ha ett visst intresse.

I nedanstående artlista följer jag både i systematiskt och nomenkatoriskt hänsynsvida Kylin (1944, 1947, 1949). Endast makroskopiskt bestämbara arter redovisas, då övriga arter endast sporadiskt samlats och bestämts.

Bryopsis plumosa	6—15 m s	Cruoria pellita	10—20 m
Chaetomorpha melagonium	6—15 m s	Cystoclonium purpurascens	6—20 m r
Cladophora fracta	lös s	Delesseria sanguinea	6—20 m r
— rupestris	10—20 m s	Dilsea edulis	15—20 m s
		Furcellaria fastigiata	6—20 m
Chaetopteris plumosa	10—15 m s	Hildenbrandia prototypus	10—20 m s
Chorda filum	6—20 m r	Lithothamnion lenormandi	10—20 m
Desmarestia aculeata	10—20 m	— granii	10—20 m s
Fucus serratus	6—20 m	Membranoptera alata	6—20 m
— vesiculosus	lös s	Odonthalia dentata	12—20 m r
Halidrys siliquosus	lös s	Phycodrys sinuosa	6—20 m r
Laminaria digitata	6—12 m r	Phyllophora brodiaei	6—15 m r
— saccharina	6—20 m r	— membranifolia	6—10 m r
		Polysiphonia elongata	10—20 m s
Ahnfeltia plicata	10—15 m s	— violacea	6—20 m r
Antithamnion plumula	10—20 m	— nigrescens	6—20 m r
Brongniartella byssoides	10—20 m r	— urceolata	6—10 m
Ceramium rubrum	6—20 m r	Ptilota plumosa	6—15 m s
— strictum	6—20 m	Rhodochorton membranaceum	6—20 m r
Chondrus crispus	6—10 m s	Rhodomela subfusca	6—10 m r
Conchocelis rosea	10—20 m	Rhodymenia palmata	8—20 m r

s = sparsam.

r = riklig.

Alla ovan angivna arter med undantag av *Lithothamnion granii* har tidigare anträffats på Kullen (Levrings 1935) 20 km norr om Grollegrund. *Lithothamnion granii* har dock tidigare anträffats på lokaler i Öresund (Rosenvinge 1917).

Fyra av de för Grollegrund uppgivna arterna har ej anträffats i egentliga Östersjön (Lakowitz 1929, Rosenvinge 1935) nämligen *Ptilota plumosa*, *Dilsea edulis*, *Odonthalia dentata* och *Conchocelis rosea*.

*Ptilota plumosa* har en av sina sydligaste lokaler på Grollegrund. Den har dock anträffats något sydligare på den danska sidan av Öresund (norrmot Helsingør; Rosenvinge 1923—1924) men är inte känd från Stora Bält eller Samsö-området (Rosenvinge 1935).

För *Dilsea edulis* är Grollegrund den sydligaste kända lokalens för fastsittande exemplar. Lösliggande individ har dock anträffats vid Helsingør och söder om Ven (Rosenvinge 1917) och i Stora Bält (Rosenvinge 1935).

*Odonthalia dentata* och *Conchocelis rosea* har båda anträffats längre söderut i Öresund och dessutom i Stora Bält (Rosenvinge 1935).

HANS RUNEMARK

### Summary

A list is given of algae found by the author on Grollegrund situated between Hälsingborg and Höganäs in the Sound, with statements of frequency (r=abundant, s=rare).

### Citerad litteratur

- KYLIN, H., 1944: Die Rhodophyceen der Schwedischen Westküste. — Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N.F. 40: 2. Lund.
- 1947: Die Phaeophyceen der schwedischen Westküste. — Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N.F. 43: 4. Lund.
- 1949: Die Chlorophyceen der schwedischen Westküste. — Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N.F. 45. Lund.
- LAKOWITZ, K., 1929: Die Algenflora der gesamten Ostsee. — Danzig.
- LEVRING, T., 1935: Zur Kenntnis der Algenflora von Kullen an der schwedischen Westküste. — Lunds Univ. Årsskr. N.F. 31: 4. Lund.
- ROSENVINGE, L. K., 1909—1931: The marine algae of Denmark. I Rhodophyceae I—IV. — Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr., 7 Række, Naturv. og Math. Afd., T. 7: I—IV. Köbenhavn.
- 1935: Distribution of the Rhodophyceae in the Danish Waters. — Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skr., Naturv. og Math. Afd., 9 Række, VI: 2. Köbenhavn.

## Litteratur

Plant Physiology. Red. av F. C. STEWARD. Academic Press, New York og London. Vol. IA: Cellular Organization and Respiration, 1960. Pris \$13.00.

Når man har for seg de to første bøkene som er kommet av Plant Physiology redigert av F. C. Steward, så vandrer tankene naturlig til den nærmest håpløse oppgaven det er i hvert fall en gang imellom å få en samlet oversikt over hele plantefysiologien. Ruhlands gedigne verk *Encyclopedia of Plant Physiology* kan umulig noen gang ha vært ment som annet enn et oppslagsverk for forskere, hvor litteraturen er kritisk vurdert av eksperter. Det er ikke et verk som man setter seg ned for å lese, begynnende på side 1 i bind I, og derfra leser til ende. Imidlertid ser dette ut til å bli mulig når det gjelder Plant Physiology. Verket er planlagt i seks bind, og det som er kommet hittil har i hvert fall et rimelig omfang. Meningen med dette verket er, som Steward uttrykker det i forordet, å angi hva plantefysiologien dreier seg om og å gjøre det såpass detaljert at den standig voksende litteraturen får en skikkelig analyse. Denne målsetning må sies å være nådd i de to bindene som nå foreligger. Omstendighetene gjorde det så at bind II (Plants in Relation to Water and Solutes) kom ut i 1959, altså før IA.

Bind IA omhandler den cellulære organisasjon og respirasjonen. Dette er fordelt på tre artikler. R. Brown, Oxford, England, behandler plantecellen og dens bestanddeler; Birgit Vennesland, University of Chicago, enzymer og mekanismen for enzymenes virkning; og David R. Goddard, University of Pennsylvania, og Walter D. Bonner, Cornell University, er sammen ansvarlige for artikkelen om den cellulære respirasjon. Hvert bidrag utgjør en vel avgrenset enhet som samtidig stiller problemene i historisk relief. Artikkelen er skrevet på et lettest fortellende språk, men dette er ikke skjedd på bekostning av konsis uttrykksform.

Professor Brown har gått til den ytterste konsekvens når det gjelder historieoversikt og begynner like godt med van Leeuwenhoeks observasjoner. Herfra fører han oss inn i celleterminologi, og hvert eneste begrep er noye formulert. Man kan lese denne artikkelen uten på forhånd å ha noe som helst kjennskap til celle eller cellebestanddeler, enn si planteanatomti. Allikevel blir artikkelen ført à jour med de aller siste landevinnninger innen elektronmikroskopi, strukturkjemi og spektrofotometri. Browns artikkel er ikke bare en utmerket oversikt over plantecellen, den er også et eksempel på stor pedagogikk.

Både Vennesland og Goddard og Bonner har naturligvis stått overfor adskillig større vanskeligheter enn Brown når det gjelder å gjøre stoffet tilgjengelig for ikke spesialister. Artikkelen om proteiner og respirasjon skal dekke de kanskje aller vanskeligste delene av biokjemien. Biokjemisk metodikk og

biokjemisk tenkesett influerer stadig mer og mer plantefysiologien, og vi må i fremtiden vente å se at en økende stab av biokjemikere tar seg av sentrale plantefisiologiske problemer. Nå skal vi være litt forsiktige og ikke la oss presse inn i denne biokjemiske staben. Det vil da temmelig sikkert i de fleste tilfeller bli et dårlig tilskudd. På den annen side må vi se det unngåelige i øynene, nemlig det at vi må skaffe oss en tilstrekkelig orientering om hvilke resultater som kommer ut av denne delen av plantefysiologien, og vi må ta de nødvendige hensyn til disse resultatene i vår egen forskning. Det er derfor nettopp slike artikler som de av Vennesland og Goddard og Bonner vi trenger med visse mellomrom, artikler skrevet av eksperter med dette for øye og av et slikt omfang at vi orker å begynne på dem.

Praktisk talt hver eneste gang vi åpner et tidsskrift kan vi konstatere at en rekke plantefisiologer viser en skremmende liten respekt for taxonomi. Redaktøren har gått alvorlig inn for å rette på dette. Han anmerker med full rett at navn som solsikke, hvete, bønne naturligvis ikke kan aksepteres som angivelse av forsøksmaterialet på grunn av se store fysiologiske forskjeller som kan eksistere mellom arter og raser. Et annet forvirrende forhold er at samme ord kan ha forskjellig betydning. Steward tar som eksempler »bean» (*Phaseolus vulgaris* og *Vicia faba*) og »Artichoke» (*Helianthus tuberosus* og *Cynara scolymus*). Redaktøren har tatt konsekvensen av dette og foretatt etterjusteringer til skikkelig art- og raseangivelse hvor dette overhodet har vært mulig.

Verket kommer som nevnt i seks bind, hvorav i hvert fall ett er oppdelt i to bøker. Prisen på det samlede verket er kanskje i overkant av hva ens personlige økonomi kan tillate, men da det er mulig å anskaffe enkeltbind, kommer sikkert mange til å benytte seg av dette. Plant Physiology bør selvfølgelig finnes på alle institusjoner der man sysler med plantefysiologi eller har dette til grenseområde. La oss også håpe at det blir å finne på riktig mange av skolebibliotekene så biologilærerne i sin undervisning kan konsultere en virkelig moderne og faglig solid kilde.

PER HALLDAL

BOHUSLAV FOTT: Algenkunde. — Veb Gustav Fischer Verlag Jena. 1959. 482 sid.

Den tjeckiska upplagan av Fotts Algenkunde utkom redan 1956. Den föreliggande tyska som kom tre år senare har avsevärt omarbetats.

En god lärobok i algologi är behövlig. Någon modern europeisk sådan finns inte. Fotts bok gör ett sympatiskt intryck redan vid första ögonkastet genom att vara tryckt på gott papper och försedd med vackra bilder (med ett undantag: Cyrus' teckningar av kiselalger är inte av hög klass). Den är klar och redig och därigenom lättläst, en god egenskap hos en lärobok.

Fott börjar med algernas ställning i det naturliga systemet och diskuterar grundligt de olika definitionerna på art och stam m.m. Han bygger på Paschers teori angående parallellutveckling av monofyletiska algstammar, som utgår från flagellater och genomlöper olika organisationsstadier. Han intresserar sig mycket för de färglösa flagellaterna, som han anser lätt kan inordnas i olika klorofyllförsedda grupper.

Därefter övergår han i del 2 till att behandla taxonomien hos de olika stamarna. Dessa påstår han vara monofyletiska, vilket knappast allmänt accepteras beträffande alla. *Chrysophyta* t.ex. är tveksam, eftersom diatoméerna är ganska särstående. Inte heller rörande *Chlorophyta* är man enig om monofylin.

Fott beskriver alggrupperna på ett föredömligt sätt. Givetvis är det svårt att undvika, att de egna specialgebiten något omhuldas, medan de övriga, i detta fallet röd- och brunalger, behandlas något mer knapphändigt. Samtidigt bör dock tilläggas, att för läsaren författarens egna alggrupper blivit så mycket mer njutbara. Fott är en framstående algolog med ett stort register. Han är även fylogenetiskt intresserad och diskuterar alla viktiga fossila fynd. Frapperande är också, att han förenar en mångsidig systematisk skicklighet med goda fält-kunskaper. Han medtar så många släkten och viktiga arter, att man vid en snabborientering med framgång kan använda boken som bestämningslitteratur. Fott är själv auktor till ett stort antal arter.

Ett ytterligare plus har Fotts arbete. Han har haft möjlighet att noggrant studera den ryska litteraturen, som givetvis inte kan förbigås, t.ex. Hollerbach, Koršikov och många andra. På det hela taget har Fott flitigt citerat den nyaste litteraturen. Han visar elektronoptiska bilder av diatoméernas cellmembran, han redogör för elektronmikroskop- och faskontraströn beträffande cyanophycéernas plasma o.s.v.

Fott uppdelar *Chlorophyta* annorlunda än andra. Han avskaffar *Cladophoraceae* som egen ordning och slår samman den med *Anadyomenaceae*, *Boedleaceae*, *Siphonocladaceae*, *Valoniaceae* och *Sphaeropleaceae*, vilket torde ha visst fog för sig. Den sistnämnda familjen föres av många till *Ulotrichales*, men Fott följer här Pascher. *Siphonales* (= *Bryopsidales*) uppdelar han i underordningarna *Bryopsidinae* och *Dasycladinae*. Att ställa upp konjugaterna som egen klass synes också berättigat. Fritsch har *Chaetophorales* och *Oedogoniales* som egna ordningar, Fott har dem som underordningar under *Ulotrichales*. Fott följer Graham och bryter ut *Cryptophyceae* ur *Pyrrhophyta*, vilket ökar enhetligheten inom stammen. Cryptophycéerna för han till en grupp, som han kallar färgade flagellater av osäker ställning. Den detaljerade uppdelningen inom systemet måste naturligtvis bli mer eller mindre subjektiv. Detta framhålls kanske inte alltid så tydligt i boken.

Tredje delen av Fotts bok behandlar algernas ekologi och förekomst i naturen, ett synnerligen värdefullt avsnitt, som ger en lättfattlig översikt över algernas stora betydelse i naturen och för människan. Vad recensenten finner särskilt viktigt är att Fott i olika sammanhang påvisar, att alger förekommer inte bara i sjöar, floder och hav, vilket alla vet, utan även i småpölar, i vattenpussar, i luften och i marken. Hans beskrivning av algsamhällena i olika dammtyper är väl den hittills mest initierade som kommit i tryck.

I förhållande till förtjänsterna är de fel som kan påtalas bagatellartade. Vad man saknar är kanske ett kapitel om insamlingsförfarande och eventuellt några ord om bestämningsteknik. Det är inte alltid så lätt att identifiera t.ex. flagellater utan färgningsprocedurer o.d.

Alltför många av de i texten citerade arbetena saknas i de i slutet av varje avdelning placerade litteraturhänvisningarna. Detta utgör ett irritationsmoment. Ibland har inte uppgift lämnats på senast utkomna edition av handböcker, t.ex. av Fritsch och Morgan Smith. Namnregistret i slutet är inte heller komplett,

och figurhänvisningarna i texten är nog ej heller tillräckligt kontrollerade. Åtskilliga tryckfel verkar också störande på läsaren, speciellt om denne är en student, som nog har rätt att kräva, att läroböckerna är så felfria som möjligt i det avseendet.

Inte bara studenter har emellertid god behållning av boken. Den är så grundlig och vetenskapligt korrekt, att fackmän både inom grundforskning och tillämpad vetenskap har mycket att hämta därur.

ASTA ALMESTRAND

Bo ROSÉN (red.): *Fridlyst*. 212 sid. Rabén & Sjögren. 1960. Pris 45 kr.

Med föreliggande bok har alla vänner av svensk natur fått en vacker bilderbok med en text, som är på en gång saklig och tillgänglig för en bredare publik. Carl Fries tecknar inledningsvis en snabbskiss av den förödelse som det sista halvseklet drabbat stora delar av vårt lands växt- och djurvärld. Bo Rosén skriver om »Fridlysningens idé och naturvårdstanken», en kort exposé om hur naturskyddet vuxit fram utomlands och här hemma. I »Nationalparkerna» och »Naturminnen och naturreservat» ger han en koncentrerad skildring av svenska naturvårdsobjekt, alltifrån de väldiga vildmarkerna i Sarek och Mud-dus till sådana kuriosa som jätteträd, stentorg och döda fall. Övriga artiklar av botaniskt innehåll är Olof Runes »Fridlysning av växter» och Carl Oldertz' »Naturvård på statens skogar», som framhåller att domänstyrelsen, trots sin egenskap av affärsdrivande verk, i tyshet idkar en avsevärd naturskyddande verksamhet.

Bokens huvuddel upptages av färgbilder av i Sverige fridlysta växter och djur. Växtbilderna har utförts av den franske konstnären André Sollier, djurbilderna av Harald Wiberg. De förra är avsevärt bättre än de senare. De 48 färgsidorna (vardera med 4 arter) kompletteras av ett trettiotal planscher i svartvitt, som ger ett representativt tvärsnitt genom svensk natur. Texten till växtbilderna har skrivits av Olof Rune, till djurbilderna av Rune Bollvik. Den fridlysta laven *Erioderma boreale* (Dalby i Värmland) kunde gärna ha medtagits.

»Fridlyst» är en sammanfattnings av och ett komplement till den serie goda översikter av naturen i de svenska nationalparkerna, som med skilda författare utgivits på samma förlag under 1959 och 1960.

OVE ALMBORN

HAROLD ST. JOHN: *Nomenclature of plants. A text for the application of the case method of the international Code of Botanical Nomenclature*. 157 sid. — *Chronica Botanica*, New series of plant science books. No. 31. New York (The Ronald Press Co.) 1958. Pris \$1.75.

En handbok i den botaniska nomenklaturen skulle förvisso »fylla ett länge känt behov» både för nybörjaren och för den mera försiktigkomne, som ofta har svårt att finna sig tillräffa med reglernas knappa formuleringar och sparsamma exemplificering. St. Johns lilla bok uppfyller emellertid föga av dessa förväntningar.

Den inledes med en — alltför kort — översikt av viktigare systematisk och bibliografisk litteratur. Man hade sedan väntat sig en kommentar till reglerna, men man finner blot ett mycket enkelt typexempel (hur *Pyrus Cydonia* L. blir *Cydonia oblonga* Mill.) utförligt utrett på 4 sidor. Resten av boken upptar 958 »fall», där det gäller att med ledning av litteraturcitat reda ut vad en art skall heta. Många av fallen har ett stort principiellt intresse och är ej alltid lätta att lösa. Exemplen är avsedda att diskuteras av studenter under sak-kunnig ledning. En forskare, som i ensamheten brottas med sina nomenklaturproblem, skulle emellertid ha välkomnat kommentarer till flera av fallen. Man hade åtminstone velat ha en facit till det hela.

Som materialsamling är boken emellertid användbar även på våra trebetygs- och licentiatseminarier. Men om läsaren bibringas den uppfattningen att problemen kan lösas blot med analys av de anförda litteraturställena utan studium av typmaterial (inget nämnes om detta begrepp!) måste den betecknas som en direkt farlig bok.

OVE ALMBORN

## Svensk Botanisk Litteratur 1959

(Meddelande från Lunds Botaniska Museum, Nr 148)

Förteckningen omfattar skrifter, som helt eller delvis äro av vetenskapligt-botaniskt innehåll och som tryckts i Sverige under 1959, samt vidare skrifter av samma art, publicerade i utlandet detta år av svenska författare. Endast vetenskapliga arbeten i egentlig mening medtagas; populärvetenskapliga skrifter och recensioner ha i allmänhet utelämnats.

Kompletteringar mottagas tacksamt av utgivaren (gärna också separat av i utlandet publicerade skrifter).

### Starkare förkortningar

- AAS: Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Stockholm.  
ACS: Acta Chemica Scandinavica, Köbenhavn (tr. i Helsinki).  
AfB: Arkiv för Botanik, Stockholm.  
AfK: Arkiv för Kemi, Stockholm.  
Agri Hort. Gen.: Agri Hortique Genetica, Landskrona.  
BN: Botaniska Notiser, Lund.  
ECR: Experimental Cell Research, New York (tr. i Uppsala).  
Fallb.t.Vänerk.: Från Falbygd till Vänerkust. Utg. av Skaraborgs läns naturskydds-förening. U. red. av N.-G. KARVIK. Lidköping.  
GFF: Geologiska Föreningens i Stockholm förhandlingar, Stockholm  
Her.: Hereditas, Lund.  
IBC: Proceedings of the IX Int. Botan. Congr. Montreal 1959, Toronto.  
JGD: Jord-Gröda-Djur. Svensk Jordbruksforskning, Stockholm.  
KLA: K. Lantbruks högskolans annaler, Uppsala.  
KS LT: K. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademiens Tidskrift, Stockholm.  
Micr. Symp.: Recent progress in microbiology. Symposia held at the VII Int. Congr. microbiol. Stockholm 1958.  
Nat. i Boh.: Natur i Bohuslän. Und. red. av CARL SKOTTSBERG och KAI CURRY-LINDAHL. Stockholm.  
NJ: Nordisk Jordbruksforskning, Stockholm.  
NST: Norrlands Skogsvårdsförbunds Tidskrift, Stockholm.  
PFA: Frukt i år, Sveriges Pomologiska Förenings Årsskrift, Stockholm.  
PP: Physiologia Plantarum, Köbenhavn (tr. i Lund).  
SBT: Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift, Stockholm.  
SJ: Statens Jordbruksförsök, Stockholm.

- SkN: Skånes Natur, Lund.  
 SLÄ: Svenska Linné-Sällskapets årsskrift, Uppsala.  
 SS: Statens Skogsforskningsinstitut, Stockholm.  
 SST: Svenska Skogsårvårdsföreningens Tidskrift, Stockholm.  
 STF: Statens Trädgårdsförsök, Åkarp.  
 SUT: Sveriges Utsädesförenings Tidskrift, Svalöv.  
 SvN: Sveriges Natur, årsbok och tidskrift, Stockholm.  
 Växtodl.: Växtodling — Plant Husbandry. K. Lantbruks högskolan, Uppsala.

### Anatomi. Embryologi. Morfologi

1. AFZELIUS, K.: Apomixis and polyembryony in *Zygopetalum Mackayi* Hook. *Acta Hort. Berg.* 19(: 2), 7—13.
2. AHMADJIAN, V.: Experimental observations on the algal genus *Trebouxia* De Puymaly. *SBT* 53, 71—80, 4 pl.
3. BRIEGER, E. M., GLAUERT, AUDREY M., and ALLEN, JENNIFER M.: Cytoplasmic structure in *Mycobacterium leprae*. *ECR* 18, 418—421.
4. CHATTERJEE, K. R., DAS GUPTA, N. N., and DE, M. L.: Electron microscopic observations on the morphology of *Mycobacterium leprae*. *ECR* 18, 521—527.
5. DAHLGREN, K. V. O.: A peculiar proliferation in the flower of *Rosa centifolia* L. var. *muscosa* (Mill.) Ser. *SBT* 53, 229—230.
6. EDDY, A. A.: The probable nuclear origin of certain of the bodies released from yeast protoplasts by ultrasonic treatment. *ECR* 17, 447—464.
7. ERDTMAN, G.: Pollen walls and angiosperm phylogeny. *IBC*, 106.
8. — Some remarks on pollen and spore illustrations. *Publ. semestr. Mus. Nation. d'Hist. Natur. Paris* 1: 1, 15—18.
9. — UV micrographs and photomicrographs from the palynological laboratory, Stockholm-Solna. *Grana Palynolog.* 2: 1, 36—39, 8 pl.
10. ERDTMAN, G., and PRAGLowski, J. RADWAN: Six notes on pollen morphology and pollenmorphological techniques. *BN* 112, 175—184, 6 pl.
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H. HJELMQVIST.

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## Notiser

**Docentförordnande.** Docenten vid Uppsala universitet fil. dr Börje Norén har den 18 okt. 1960 förordnats till docent i mikrobiologi vid Lunds universitet.

**Doktorsdisputation.** Fil. lic. Nils Linnermark har för vinnande av filosofie doktorsgrad den 15 okt. 1960 vid Göteborgs universitet försvarat gradualavhandlingen: Podsol och brunjord. En studie av vegetation och jordmånsbildning inom östra Skånes ås- och skogsområden.

**Forskningsanslag.** Statens naturvetenskapliga forskningsråd har den 11 okt. 1960 utdelat följande anslag till botanisk forskning: Till fil. dr Asta Almestrand, Lund, 715 kr. för deltagande i cyanophycé-symposium vid hydrobiologiska stationen i Kastanienbaum, Schweiz; till assistent K. Almgren, Göteborg, 800 kr. för ekologiska studier av vissa encelliga sötvattensalger; till prof. G. Ehrensvärd, Lund, 16.278 kr. för studier över glykol- och glyoxylsyremetabolismen i lägre svampar; till prof. F. Fagerlind, Stockholm, 11.900 kr. för forskning över 1) zygoternas och proembryoslangarnas anläggning hos *Gnetum*, 2) arkespores anläggning och vidareutveckling hos *Gnetum* och *Zamia*, 3) *Grubbias* embryologi och pistillmorphologi; till laborator S. Florin och doc. Maj-Britt Florin, Uppsala, 4.500 kr. för pollenanalytiska undersökningar av sen- och postglaciala fornsjölagerföljder i östra Mellansverige i kombination med C<sup>14</sup>-dateringar; till doc. M. Fries, Uppsala, 1.500 kr. för C<sup>14</sup>-dateringar; till univ.-lektor K. Gundersen, Göteborg, 5.600 kr. för fysiologiska och mikrobiologiska undersökningar över rotrötesvampen (*Fomes annosus*) under inverkan av cykloheximid; till prof. Åke Gustafsson och doc. D. v. Wettstein, Stockholm, 10.800 kr. för undersökningar över syntesen av tobaksmosaikvirus; till doc. P. Halldal, Lund, 6.500 kr. för fotobiologiska studier; till doc. O. Hedberg, Uppsala, 14.264 kr. för cytologiska och palynologiska undersökningar vid studier av artdifferentiering i samband med geografisk isolering, samt vissa palynologiska specialundersökningar; till fil. lic. E. Henriksson och överassistent G. Bjälfve, Uppsala, 11.244 kr. för undersökningar över blågröna algers betydelse för fixeringen av luftens fria kväve; till kvartärgeologiska institutionen, Uppsala (lab. S. Florin) 7.386 kr. för kvartärbotaniska undersökningar med hjälp av fossila pollen- och diatomé-spektra; till prof. A. Müntzing, Lund, 2.810 kr. för cytologiska undersökningar av en hexaploid *Triticale*-form och dess föräldraarter; till fru Elsa Nyholm, Lund, 14.902 kr. för arbete med »Illustrated moss flora of Fennoscandia», fasc. V; till doc. C. Weibull, Stockholm, 22.000 kr. för undersökningar över strukturelement inom bakteriecellen samt till prof. E. Åkerberg, Svalöv, 7.200 kr. för undersökningar över inflytetet av olika miljöförhållanden på den embryologiska utvecklingen hos kloner av *Poa pratensis* med olika grad av apomixis.

Vid sammanträde den 25 nov. 1960 har rådet vidare utdelat följande anslag till

botaniska undersökningar: Till prof. H. Erdtman, Stockholm, 3.500 kr. för undersökning av extraktbeståndsdelarna i ved av *Prunus padus* och *Cytisus laburnum*; till prof. R. Florin 13.128 kr. för undersökningar av vissa gymnospermers morfologi, anatomi och systematik samt för morfologiska, embryologiska och systematiska undersökningar av angiospermer, särskilt *Compositae*; till prof. N. Fries, Uppsala, 22.000 kr. för fysiologisk-genetiska undersökningar av svampar; till doc. P. Halldal, Lund, 51.110 kr. för undersökning av pigmentssammansättningen hos växter; till doc. O. Hedberg, Uppsala, 9.994 kr. för cytogenetisk undersökning av släktet *Sibthorpia*, artparet *Deschampsia alpina*—*D. caespitosa* och olika geografiska raser av *Arabis alpina* samt kromosomtalsbestämning av diverse afroalpina och skandinaviska kärlväxter; till doc. B. Hylmö, Lund, 5.551 kr. för studier rörande växtens blödningstransport av joner; till doc. B. A. Kihlman, Uppsala, 10.548 kr. för undersökning över effekten av strålning och radiomimetiska ämnen på kromosomstrukturen; till doc. Britta Lundblad, Stockholm, 6.222 kr. för paleobotaniska undersökningar; till prof. J. A. Nannfeldt, Uppsala, 37.000 kr. för algologiska undersökningar av Utålsystemets sjöar, Uppland; till lab. A. Nygren, Uppsala, 20.256 kr. för undersökning av den fysiologiska och biokemiska bakgrunden till ekotypdifferenteringen hos högre växter; till lab. A. Nygren och fil. lic. P. Holmgren, Uppsala, 17.657 kr. för studier av fotosyntes och respiration hos ekotyper av högre växter; till doc. H. Rufelt, Uppsala, 9.757 kr. för fältstudier över växternas vattenhushållning samt till doc. G. Stenlid, Uppsala, 9.000 kr. för studier av vissa hämningsämnen inverkan på ämnesomsättning och tillväxt i växtrötter.

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