

Novelties on taxonomy and nomenclature of Spanish vascular hybrids

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Abstract

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The nomenclature of some Iberian hybrids is revised and several new combinations are proposed: *Centaurea* × *subdecurrens* var. *segobricensis*, *C.* × *subdecurrens* nothosubsp. *albuferae*, *Cistus* × *hybridus* nothosubsp. *grandiflorus* var. *secallianus*, *C.* × *ledon* var. *recognitus*, *C.* × *nigricans* var. *longifolius*, *C.* × *nigricans* nothosubsp. *grosii* and *Onopordum* × *humile* var. *turoensis*. Besides, a new nothosubspecies: *Sideritis* × *pau* nothosubsp. *enguerana* (*S. hirsuta* × *S. incana* subsp. *virgata*), is described for the mountains of Valencia Province (E of Spain).

Keywords: hybrids, taxonomy, nomenclature, Iberian Peninsula.

Resumen

CRESPO, M. B. & G. MATEO (1990). Novedades sobre taxonomía y nomenclatura de híbridos vasculares españoles. *Collect. Bot.* (Barcelona) 18: 93-98.

Se revisa la nomenclatura de algunos híbridos vasculares ibéricos, proponiéndose algunas nuevas combinaciones: *Centaurea* × *subdecurrens* var. *segobricensis*, *C.* × *subdecurrens* nothosubsp. *albuferae*, *Cistus* × *hybridus* nothosubsp. *grandiflorus* var. *secallianus*, *C.* × *ledon* var. *recognitus*, *C.* × *nigricans* var. *longifolius*, *C.* × *nigricans* nothosubsp. *grosii* and *Onopordum* × *humile* var. *turoensis*. Además, se describe una nueva notosubespecie de las montañas de la provincia de Valencia: *Sideritis* × *pau* nothosubsp. *enguerana* (*S. hirsuta* × *S. incana* subsp. *virgata*).

Palabras clave: híbridos, taxonomía, nomenclatura, Península Ibérica.

Introduction

As the prescriptions of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (I.C.B.N., Berlin) edited by GREUTER & al. (1988) point out, the nomenclature of some hybrid taxa from the Iberian Peninsula needs a revision in order to adjust their names to the rules in this one.

Thus, this work starts a series of notes to standardize the names of several Iberian nothotaxa according to those rules.

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Taxonomy and nomenclature

1.- *Sideritis × paui* Font Quer in El Restaurador Farmacéutico 77: 6 (1922).

S. hirsuta L. × *S. incana* L. subsp. *incana*

nothosubsp. **enguerana** M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, nothosubsp. nov.

S. hirsuta × *S. incana* subsp. *virgata* (Desf.) Malagarriga

A *S. hirsuta* differt foliis dense et uniformiter tomentosis, angustioribus, dentibus minus profundis et minus numerosis, saepe integris; calycibus minus hirsutis, interius annulo pilis laxis munitis (in illa densioribus); corollis plus intense luteis. A *S. incana* subsp. *virgata* differt tomento laxiore tota vestita, colore viridulo non albido; foliis latioribus, 1-2 paribus dentibus paucis profundis gerentibus; verticillastris majoribus, hirsuto-pilosus; calycibus majoribus, interius annulo pilis laxis munitis (in illa nullo).

Holotypus: Hispania: Sierra de Enguera (SW prov. Valencia), ubi legerunt G. Mateo et R. Figuerola, inter parentes, ad 900 m alt., 16-VI-1984, in fruticetibus calcareis. VAB 84/2577.

In the mountains of the SE Iberian Peninsula, there exists a large number of taxa belonging to *Sideritis incana* group (FONT QUER, 1925), whose taxonomic position is not quite cleared.

In one of these territories, concretely at «la Sierra de Enguera» (Valencia Province), we collected several particular individuals very closely related to *S. incana* subsp. *virgata*, but showing some clear resemblances to *S. hirsuta* (Fig. 1). According to that, we have supposed these particular individuals, almost intermediate between both presumed parental taxa, are to be originated from the crossing of *S. hirsuta* and *S. incana* subsp. *virgata*, since these two taxa can be easily found living together at the disturbed grounds of this area.

So, these hybrids are to be subordinated as nothosubspecies to *S. × paui*, since this latter taxon derives from the crossing of *S. hirsuta* and *S. incana* subsp. *incana* (FONT QUER, 1922: 6).

2.- *Centaurea × subdecurrens* Pau in Actas Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. 27: 198 (1898).

C. aspera L. × *C. seridis* L.

nothosubsp. **subdecurrens**

C. aspera subsp. *aspera* × *C. seridis* subsp. *maritima* (Léon-Dufour) Dostál

var. **subdecurrens**

= *C. × valentina* Rouy, I11. Pl. Eur. 14: 112 (1900)

var. **segobricensis** (Pau) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, comb. & stat. nov.

Basion.: *C. × segobricensis* Pau in Broteria, sér. bot., 22: 118 (1926)

nothosubsp. **albuferae** (M. Costa) M. Costa, M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, comb. nov.

Basion.: *C. × albuferae* M. Costa in M. Costa & Mansanet in Anales Jard. Bot. Madrid 37: 292 (1981)

C. aspera subsp. *stenophylla* (Léon-Dufour) Dostál × *C. seridis* subsp. *maritima*.

= *C. × valentina* nothosubsp. *albuferae* (M. Costa) Susanna in Fernández Casas in Fontqueria 18: 51 (1988)

C. × subdecurrens was described by Pau (1898) from plants collected at Pinedo (Valencia Province) and later named *C. × valentina* by ROUY (1900). Nevertheless, this latter name, as Art. H.4.1 remarks, is to be treated as just a synonym of the first one, which has priority.

Then, PAU (1926) suggested that the name *C. × subdecurrens* had to be applied to hybrids between *C. aspera* and *C. sonchifolia*, since he supposed these taxa were its true parents. Related to this, the same author proposed the new name *C. × segobricensis* to call hybrids between *C. aspera* and *C. seridis*.

In the present work, we considerate Pau's first hypothesis as being just right and it is therefore accepted the name *C. × subdecurrens* to englobe those nothotaxa originated from the crossing of *C. aspera* and *C. seridis*. Hybrids derived from both *C. aspera* and *C. sonchifolia* are to be called *C. × auricularis*, which was also proposed by PAU (1903), and has priority. In

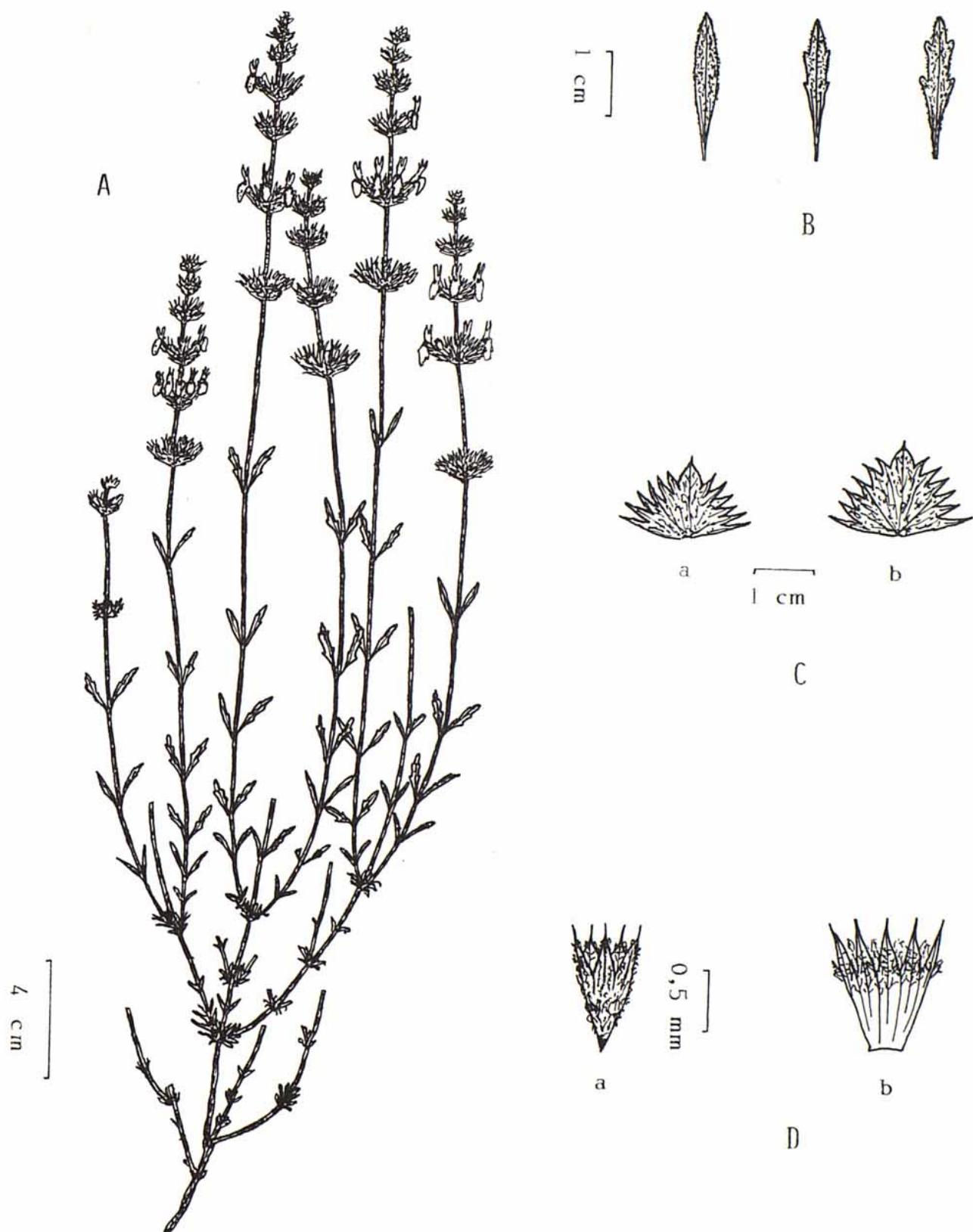


Fig. 1.—*Sideritis × paui* Font Quer nothosubsp. *enguerana* M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo. A. General view; B. Morphological variation of leaves; C. Upper (a) and lower (b) bracts; D: Outer view of the calyx (a) and ring of hairs inside (b).

that concerning to *C. × segobricensis*, as can be deduced from the diagnosis published by Pau (1926) and from our own observations at Segorbe (Castellón Province), the classic locality of this nothotaxon, it is to be regarded as just a form derived from the crossing of *C. aspera* and *C. seridis* subsp. *maritima*, but its own differences with regard to the type of *C. × subdecurrens* point at subordinating it under *C. × subdecurrens* nothosubsp. *subdecurrens* at the rank of variety.

C. × albuferae was described as hybrid between *C. aspera* subsp. *stenophylla* and *C. seridis* subsp. *maritima* (Costa & Mansanet, 1981), living in «la Dehesa de la Albufera» (Valencia Province). Recently, SUSANNA (1988) has proposed the new combination *C. × valentina* nothosubsp. *albuferae*. Nevertheless, as occurred to *C. × segobricensis*, *C. × albuferae* is to be subordinated under *C. × subdecurrens* (the name which has priority) at the nothosubspecific rank by the application of Art. H.11.2. Thus, its taxonomic status is clarified and accepted not only as a mere synonym of *C. × subdecurrens*.

3.- *Cistus × hybridus* Pourret in Mém. Acad. Tolouse, sér. 1, 3: 312 (1788).

C. populifolius L. × *C. salvifolius* L.

nothosubsp. **hybridus**

C. populifolius subsp. *populifolius* × *C. salvifolius*

var. **hybridus**

var. *corbariensis* (Pourret) Coutinho, Fl. Port.: 487 (1913)

nothosubsp. **grandiflorus** (Pau) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, comb. & stat. nov.

Basion.: *C. × corbariensis* var. *grandiflorus* Pau in Actas Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. 28: 90 (1899)

C. populifolius subsp. *major* (Pourret ex Dunal) Heywood × *C. salvifolius*

= *C. × corbariensis* var. *australis* Font Quer in Cavanillesia 1: 34 (1928)

var. **grandiflorus**

var. *secallianus* (Pau) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, comb. & stat. nov.

Basion.: *C. × secallianus* Pau in Bull. Acad. Int. Géogr. Bot. 17: 74 (1907)

The existence of two main morphological groups within *C. populifolius*, which can be accepted to have subspecific rank (Warburg, 1968), led Pau (1899) to propose a nothotaxon differing scarcely from french typical plants, at that time called *C. × corbariensis*. These Spanish hybrids (*C. × corbariensis* var. *grandiflorus*) are to be regarded as nothosubspecies within *C. × hybridus*, as this is the name having priority for those nothotaxa originated from the crossing of *C. populifolius* and *C. salvifolius*. The name suggested by Font Quer (1928) calling these same hybrids must be treated just as synonym, because it was created later.

In that concerning to *C. × secallianus*, one can say it is merely a form within *C. × hybridus* nothosubsp. *grandiflorus*, since it was described to be a hybrid between *C. × corbariensis* and *C. salvifolius* by Pau (1907), and we therefore suggest combining it as nothovariety under that nothotaxon.

4.- *Cistus × ledon* Lam., Encycl. 2: 17 (1786), pro sp.

C. laurifolius L. × *C. monspeliensis* L.

var. **ledon**

= *C. × glaucus* Pourret in Mém. Acad. Tolouse, sér. 1, 3: 311 (1788)

var. **recognitus** (Rouy & Fouc.) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, comb. & stat. nov.

Basion.: *C. × recognitus* Rouy & Fouc., Fl. Fr. 2: 276 (1895)

As LLensa de Gelcen (1939) points out, both *C. × ledon* and *C. × glaucus* are to be regarded as belonging to the same type and therefore as being synonyms. However, the first must be retained as the correct name for them, because it is the earliest and consequently has priority. In a similar way, *C. × recognitus* belongs to a hybrid form originated from *C. laurifolius* and *C. monspeliensis*, so it cannot be detached as nothospecies from *C. × ledon* and is to be subordinated as variety under it.

5.- ***Cistus × nigricans*** Pourret in Mém. Acad. Tolouse, sér 1, 3: 311 (1788), pro sp.

C. monspeliensis × *C. populifolius*

nothosubsp. ***nigricans***

C. monspeliensis × *C. populifolius* subsp. *populifolius*

var. ***nigricans***

var. ***longifolius*** (Lam.) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, **comb. & stat. nov.**

Basion.: *C. longifolius* Lam., Encycl. 2: 16 (1786)

nothosubsp. ***grosii*** (Font Quer) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, **comb. & stat. nov.**

Basion.: *C. × longifolius* var. *grosii* Font Quer in Cavanillesia 1: 33 (1925)

C. monspeliensis × *C. populifolius* subsp. *major*

= *C. × longifolius* var. *grandiflorus* Pau in Actas Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. 28: 91 (1899), nom. nud.

The same like happened to *C. × hybridus*, those plants originated from the crossing of *C. monspeliensis* and *C. populifolius* can be reunited within two different groups. On one hand, french plants belong to the typical nothosubspecies, which derives from *C. populifolius* subsp. *populifolius* and *C. monspeliensis*. Two different varieties can be distinguished within it, each of them concerning first to typical *C. × nigricans* and secondly to Lamarck's *C. longifolius*. On the other hand, the second group includes Spanish plants originated from the crossing between *C. populifolius* subsp. *major* and *C. monspeliensis*, which were named *C. × longifolius* var. *grandiflorus* by PAU (1899). Nevertheless, this proposal is to be rejected, since it was not accompanied with any diagnosis or description (Art. 32.1) and is not therefore validly published. The name having priority for them is *C. × longifolius* var. *grosii*, which was suggested by FONT QUER (1928), though it must be subordinated under *C. × nigricans* at the nothosubspecific rank.

6.- ***Onopordum × humile*** Loscos, Tratado Pl. Aragón 3: 77 (1886), pro sp.

O. acanthium L. × *O. corymbosum* Willk.

var. ***humile***

var. ***turoensis*** (Sennen) M. B. Crespo & G. Mateo, **comb. & stat. nov.**

Basion.: *O. × turoensis* Sennen in Bol. Soc. Aragonesa Ci. Nat. 11: 195 (1912)

Loscos (1886: 77) proposed his *O. humile* after studying some plants collected at Castelserás (Teruel Province), which appeared to be very closely related to both *O. acanthium* and *O. corymbosum*. However later, LOSCOS (1886: 106) appeared confuse after having observed the development of several seedlings of *O. humile* he had cultivated himself, and then he concluded that this taxon ought to be regarded as a monstrous form of *O. corymbosum*. All these accounts may support the hypothesis reported by FRANCO (1976) concerning to the likely hybrid origin of *O. humile* from *O. acanthium* and *O. corymbosum*. We believe so after studying some individuals collected at Alcublas (Valencia Province) within an area where both presumed parental taxa lived together. In this territory, one can find several different forms which seem to belong to *O. × humile* on one hand, and some plants related to those that SENNEN (1912) called *O. × turoensis* on the other. Thus, we suggest subordinating the latter taxon under the first one with the rank of variety.

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