

An Excursion Through my Herbarium

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(recibido en la redacción: 10.2.1977)

Resumen

Durante una revisión de material de herbario encontré varias formas críticas que se dan a conocer en el texto a continuación. Se describe 8 nuevas formas o variedades y se propone 16 nuevas combinaciones nomenclatóricas. Se cita, además, 4 adiciones para la flora canaria en general, y 8 taxones como adiciones insulares.

While revising herbarium material the author describes 8 new forms or varieties of vascular plants from the Canary Islands. For 16 taxa or subtaxa new combinations are also proposed. Furthermore, 4 species are cited for the first time for the Canary Islands, and 8 species are local addition within the archipelago.

ASTERACEAE

Centaurea: *Cheirolophus*. The genus *Cheirolophus* Cass. is recognized as being segregated from *Centaurea* L. (viz. *Flora Europaea* 4, 1976), and most corresponding Canary plants have been dealt with by J. Holub (1973, 1974). However, the following taxa remain to be adapted:

***Cheirolophus arbutifolius* (Svent.) Kunkel, comb. nov.**

Centaurea arbutifolia Sventenius, Bol.Inst.Nac.Invest.
Agron. 22 (125): 7 (1950),
an endemic shrub from Gran Canaria, and

Cheirolophus canariensis (Willd.) Holub

ssp. **subexpinnata** (Burch.) Kunkel, comb. et stat. nov.

Centaurea canariensis Willd. var. *subexpinnata* Bur-

* Camino Viejo 15, TAFIRA ALTA, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

chard, *Bibl.Bot.* H.98: 211 (1929).

This geographically well isolated and morphologically most distinctive subspecies is endemic in the Teno region of Tenerife.

Deserving further recognition

Cheirolophus gomerythus (Svent.) Holub

var. **integrifolius** (Svent.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Centaurea gomerytha Svent. var. *integrifolia*, *Addit. Flor. Canar.* p.73 (1960);

Cheirolophus junonianus (Svent.) Holub

var. **isoplexiphyllus** (Svent.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Centaurea junoniana Svent. var. *isoplexiphylla* Svent., *Bol. Inst.Nac.Invest.Agron.* 15 (79): 179 (1946);

Cheirolophus satarataensis (Svent.) Holub

ssp. **dariasi** (Svent.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Centaurea satarataensis Svent. ssp. *dariasi* Svent., *Addit. Flor. Canar.* p. 73 (1960), and

Cheirolophus sventenii (A. Santos) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Centaurea sventenii A.Santos, *Vieraea* 4: 232 (1974) 1975, another endemic species, only recently described from La Palma (Canary Islands). — The author thanks Dr. J. Holub for his valuable indications concerning the *Cheirolophus* species endemic in these islands.

Tolpis glabrescens Kämmer

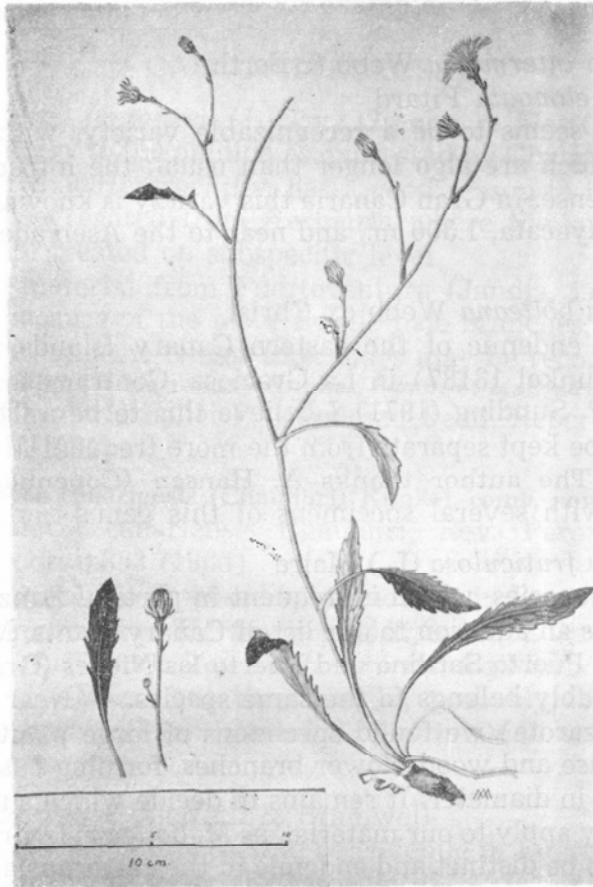
This species, only recently described from Tenerife (Anaga), seems to have a second locality in the Canary Islands: cliffs of Guayedra below Tamadaba (Kunkel 17424: 27-VIII-1974). Although I have not seen original material from Tenerife, Dr. Kämmer's description fits our material very well; however further comparative investigation is required.

BORAGINACEAE

Echium bonnetii Coincy

New to La Gomera: Kunkel 17974 (31-III-1975), La La-

ja, 400 m. The species was already known from Tenerife, Gran Canaria, and (subspecies) Fuerteventura.



Tolpis cf. *glabrescens* Kämmer. Material
from Gran Canaria (Guaycdra).

BRASSICACEAE

Erysimum scoparium (Brouss. ex Willd.) Wettst.

Österr. Bot. Ztschr. 39: 283 (1889)

var. ***lindleyi*** (Webb ex Christ) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Cheiranthus (*Dichroanthus*) *scoparius* Willd. var.
lindleyi Webb ex Christ

Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 9: 89 (1888).

The variety was described by Christ (l. c.) as belonging to *Cheiranthus*, a fact obviously overlooked by Mendoza-Heuer (1972).

Lobularia intermedia Webb & Berth.

var. *elongata* Pitard

This seems to be a recognizable variety, with narrow leaves which are also longer than usual; the infructescence is very dense. In Gran Canaria this variety is known to occur near to Ayacata, 1.300 m., and near to the Aserradero, 1.250 m.

Matthiola bolleana Webb ex Christ

This endemic of the eastern Canary Islands was also found (Kunkel 13187) in La Graciosa. Contrary to the opinion of P. Sunding (1971) I believe this to be a "good species", to be kept separate from the more frequent *M. fruticulosa*. — The author thanks A. Hansen (Copenhagen) for dealing with several specimens of this genus.

Matthiola fruticulosa (L.) Maire

This species, which is frequent in parts of Lanzarote, in its s.str. is an addition to our list of Canary plants. My material from Puerto Sardina and Puerto las Nieves (Gran Canaria) probably belongs to the same species. — Near to Tahiche (Lanzarote) we found specimens of large plants with a woody base and woody lower branches, forming cushions up to 30 cm. in diameter. It remains to decide which subspecific name may apply to our material, as *M. bolleana* (s.str.) is considered to be distinct and endemic in the eastern islands.

CAMPANULACEAE

Canarina canariensis (L.) Vatke, Linnaea 38: 700 (1874)

var. *angustifolia* Kunkel, var. nov.

A forma typica foliis angustioribus (1 — 1,5 cm. lat.) lanceolatis et floribus minoribus differt.

Holotypus: Kunkel 14557 (G) 10-I-1972, Tenerife, Teno 350 m.

Further differences in the shape and margin of the sepals seem to distinguish the Gran Canarian plants from material as found in Tenerife, for example.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Heterochiton fontanesii (J. Gay) Graebn. & Mattf.

Contrary to the opinion as expressed by Chaudhri (1968) I suggest that *Heterochiton* has a good reason to be kept as a genus, segregated from *Herniaria* where the species concerned are treated on subspecific level.

The material from Fuerteventura (Jandía, i.e. Kunkel 12586), because of the more fragile pale branches, its spreading habit, and the longer internodes may be recognized as

ssp. **bollei** (F. Hermann) Kunkel, **comb. et stat. nov.**

Herniaria bollei F. Hermann, Fedd. Repert. 42: 221 (1937).

Heterochiton canariensis (Chaudhri) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Herniaria canariensis Chaudhri, Rev. Paronychiinae, Utrecht, p.383 (1968).

The species is supposed to be endemic in Tenerife. I have not seen material of *Herniaria pujosii* Sauv. & Vindt. *H. fruticosa* L., *H. ericifolia* Towns., *H. mauritanica* Murb. or *H. arabica* Hand.—Mazz. but they should, probably, be treated equally whereas *H. hemistemon* J. Gay in Duch. seems to be a true *Herniaria*.

Minuartia webbii McNeill & Bramwell

The species is supposed to be endemic in Fuerteventura. Its citation for Tenerife (Eriksson et al., 1974) seems erroneous. However it was recently discovered in Lanzarote where it grows in the Riscos de Guinate, at 350 m a.s.l.

Polycarphaea nivea (Ait.) Webb, Specil. Gorg. p.104 (1849)

f. **quadrangulare** Kunkel, **forma nova**

Suffrutex decumbens, argenteus, frondosus; folia decussata emittens aspectus quadrangularis.

Holotypus: Kunkel 17409 (G), 17-IV-1974, Gran Canaria, Playa de Jinámar, 20 m., rare.

This small plant with very densely and decussate leaves should not be confused with var. *diffusa* of Pitard.

Polycarphaea nivea (Ait.) Webb
var. **longifolia** Kunkel, var. **nov.**

Suffrutex compactus usque ad 40 cm alt.; lamina carnosá, viride-glabra, oblanceolata usque ad 2,5 longa et 7 mm. lata.

Holotypus: Kunkel 18972 (G), 30-III-1976, Fuerteventura, Barranco las Cabras, 20 m. Rare.

Polycarphaea smithii Link

This species is supposed to be endemic in La Palma. It has been cited for Hierro, without a locality. However it grows also in La Gomera (Kunkel 11470), in walls of the Barranco La Laja, at 600 m. approximately.

Sclerocephalus arabicus Boiss.

A curious record, obviously new to the Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandía 150 cm, on rocky slope (Kunkel 15098) The plants are small, probably annual, 8 to 10 cm. tall; the glaucous and linear leaves are up to 1 cm long, and the fruits are globose-glomerate and spiny.—The species was (in my herbarium) mixed-up with *Pteranthus*, from the same locality.

CISTACEAE

Cistus symphytifolius Lam., Encycl. Méth. 2: 15 (1786)

ssp. **symphytifolius**

ssp. **leucophyllus** (Spach) Kunkel, **comb. et stat. nov.**

Rhodocistus berthelotianus Spach var. *leucophyllus*
Spach, Hist. Vég. Phan. 6: 93 (1838)

Cistus symphytifolius Lam. var. *leucophyllus* (Spach)
Dansereau (1939).

This subspecies is endemic to Gran Canaria where the area of both subspecies are well defined and no hybridization is known to occur.

Helianthemum canariense (Jacq.) Pers., Syn. Pl. 2: 78 (1806)

var **subglabratum** Kunkel, var. **nov.**

A var. canariense foliis subglabris differt. Suffrutex dense ramificatis usque ad 40 cm. alt.

Holotypus: Kunkel 12721 (G), 11-IV-1969, Gran Canaria, La Calzada/San Lorenzo, 250 m.

This more shrubby, darker leaved and almost glabrous variety grows on dry slopes, together with specimens of the typical variety.

Helianthemum thymiphyllum Sventenius

After publishing a second locality (Roque Aceituno, near to Femez: Kunkel 1976), a new locality of this obviously long overlooked species may be added: Caldera Blanca, NW of Timanfaya, where *Andryala glandulosa*, *Micromeria varia*, *Asplenium hemionitis* and *Adiantum capillus-veneris* also occur.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus floridus L. fil., Suppl. Pl., p. 136 (1781).

var. **angustifolius** (Pit.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Rhodorhiza florida Webb & Berth. var. *angustifolia* Pitard, Fedd. Repert. 9: 379 (1911).

This variety was described by Pitard (l. c.) as *Rhodorhiza*, a fact obviously overlooked by Mendoza-Heuer (1971), and the revalidation of the variety is herewith suggested.

Ipomoea hederacea (L.) Jacq.

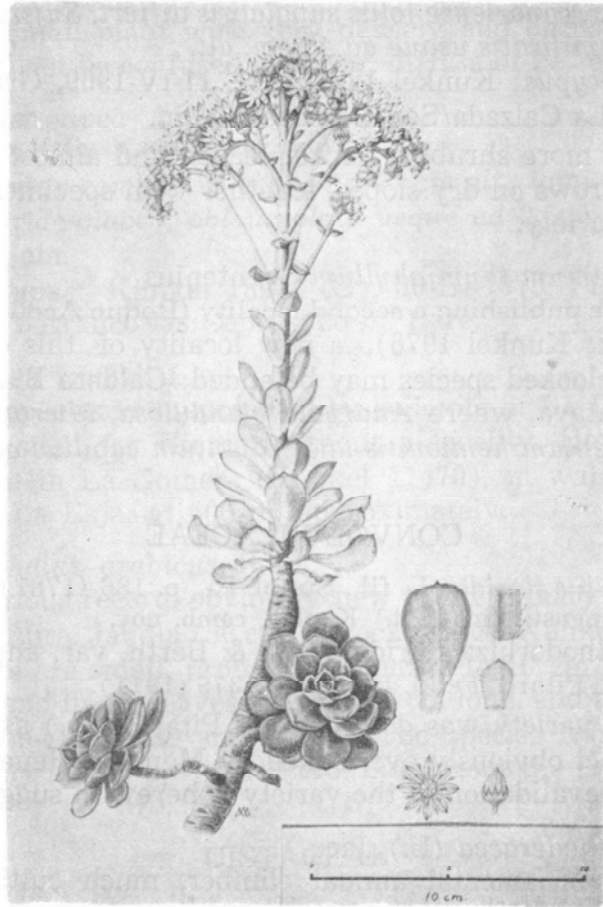
This ornamental annual climber, much cultivated in Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, etc., was found invading neighbouring gardens in several places. Our record (Kunkel 15859) from Lanzarote (San Antonio gardens) might be listed as an addition to the aliens of the Canary flora. The material was named by A. Hansen (Copenhagen).

CRASSULACEAE

Aeonium percarneum (Murr.) Pitard in Pit. & Pr., Iles Canar. p. 191 (1908).

var. **guiense** Kunkel, **var. nov.**

A typo (var. percarneo) habito minore densiore, foliis



Aeonium percarneum (Murr.) Pitard
var. *guiaense* Kunkel

glabratis tantam junioribus ciliatis, alabastris parvis c. 4 mm longis recedit. Suffrutex carnosus usque ad 30 cm alt., folia 4-5 cm longa et 2,5 cm lata.

Holotypus: Kunkel 17220 (BM), *Isotypus* in G. 17-V-1974, Gran Canaria, Barranco de Guía 200 m; fairly common. — This new variety should replace former citations of *Aeonium lancerottense* Praeger, for Gran Canaria.

Aichryson laxum (Haw.) Bramwell, Bol. Inst. Nac. Invest. Agron. 59: 207 (1968)

f. **subglabrum** Kunkel, **forma nova**

Herba biennis subglabris usque ad 80 cm altis, foliis longipetiolatis, lamina usque ad 6 cm. lat.

Holotypus: Kunkel 18485 (G), 12-VII-1975, Gran Canaria, Valsendero 750 m.

This might be (?) an adaptive form to an extremely moist and more shaded environment. Almost a hundred specimens of this form were observed, over several years.

ERICACEAE

Arbutus unedo L., the Mediterranean "Madroño"

In the vicinity of San Mateo (Gran Canaria), near a locality known as "El Montañón", we found an admirable stand of older trees of this species, freely flowering and fruiting. However no natural regeneration has been noticed.

LAURACEAE

Laurus azorica (Seub.) Franco var. *longifolia* (O. Ktze.) Kunkel

Trees of this long-leaved and poor-flowered variety have been found in Tenerife, on the old foot-path from the Forest House towards Taganana.

PERIPLOCACEAE

Periploca laevigata Ait., Hort. Kew. p.301 (1789)

f. **undulata** Kunkel, **forma nova**

A forma typica lamina crenato-undulata differt. Foliis lanceolatis usque ad 9 cm longis.

Holotypus: Kunkel 15191 (G), 1-VIII-1972, Gran Canaria, Barranco de Arguineguín, 600 m. Rare.

f. **obovata** Kunkel, **forma nova**

Differt a forma typica foliis obovatis, lamina 4-5 cm longa et 2,5-3 cm lata.

Holotypus: Kunkel 13993a (G), 26-III-1971, Gran Canaria, Andén Verde towards Tirma 400 m.; rare.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Psyllium afrum (L.) Mirb.

This species, usually an annual, is quite common in the Canary Islands, especially in the eastern group of the archipelago. However, certain material from Lobos Island, Alegranza and La Graciosa has larger, elongated flower heads very similar to *Psyllium arenarium* (Waldst. & Kit.) Mirb.

The three remaining species of this genus are endemic in the Macaronesian islands and are listed as follows:

Psyllium arborescens (Poir.) Mirb., Hist. Pl., ed. 2: 333 (1830)
ssp. **arborescens**

A rather polymorphic species of the central and western islands, including

var. **canescens** (Svent.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Plantago arborescens Poir. var. *canescens* Sventenius, Addit. Flor. Canar. (Madrid) p.62 (1960), and

var. **mascaensis** (Svent.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Plantago arborescens Poir. var. *mascaensis* Sventenius, Addit. Flor. Canar. (Madrid), p.61 (1960).

both of which are endemic in Tenerife. In a wider sense the Madeiran form should be cited as

ssp. **maderensis** (Decne.) Kunkel, **comb. et stat. nov.**

Plantago maderensis Decne. in DC., Prodr. 13 (1): 733 (1852)

P. arborescens ssp. *maderensis* (Decne.) Hansen & Kunkel (1972)

Psyllium famarae (Svent.) Kunkel, **comb. nov.**

Plantago famarae Sventenius, Addit. Flor. Canar. (Madrid) p.63 (1960), a species endemic in the north-western part of Lanzarote, and

Psyllium webbii (Barn.) Soják, Cas. Národ. Muz. Ser. Natur. (Praha) 140: 131; 1972. A rare endemic of higher re-

gions of Gran Canaria, Tenerife, and La Palma.

SAPOTACEAE

Argania spinosa (L.) Skeels

In the Barranco de Agaete (Gran Canaria), at about 400 m. a.s.l., exists a sizeable specimen of this African plant, obviously introduced but well established and which may spread just as other introduced plants have.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum jasminoides Paxt.

This species is abundant near to the Forest House in the Taganana (Anaga) range, in Tenerife, where it grows on road-sides and invades the forest itself while climbing in laurel trees.

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