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New Species of Cruciferœ from the Canary Islands

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Resumen

Descripción de nuevas crucíferas de las Islas Canarias: **Crambe sventenii** Pettersson ex Bramwell & Sunding (Fuerteventura), **Crambe scaberrima** Webb ex Bramwell (Tenerife), y **Descurainia lemsii** Bramwell (Tenerife). Se presentan datos sobre su distribución y notas sobre sus relaciones congenéricas e interinsulares.

Introduction

Many areas of the Canary Islands are still inadequately known floristically and new taxa are being discovered every year. Recent study of older herbarium material has also led to the recognition of many new taxa. Of the three new species described below one, *Crambe scaberrima,* has been known since the mid-nineteenth century and was originally named by P. B. Webb in Bourgeau's second set of *exsiccatae* distributed in 1855 but the name was never validly published. The second, *Crambe sventenii* was first found in 1950 by E. R. Sventenius on the island of Fuerteventura and was named by B. Pettersson in the seed-list of the Orotava Botanical Garden in 1951. This species also has not hitherto been validly published. It was recently recollected by Dr. P. Sunding of Oslo and is now described for the first time.

The third species, *Descurainia lemsii* occurs in the high mountains of Tenerife on the outer slopes of Las Cañadas. It was collected by me in 1969 and I have subsequently dis-

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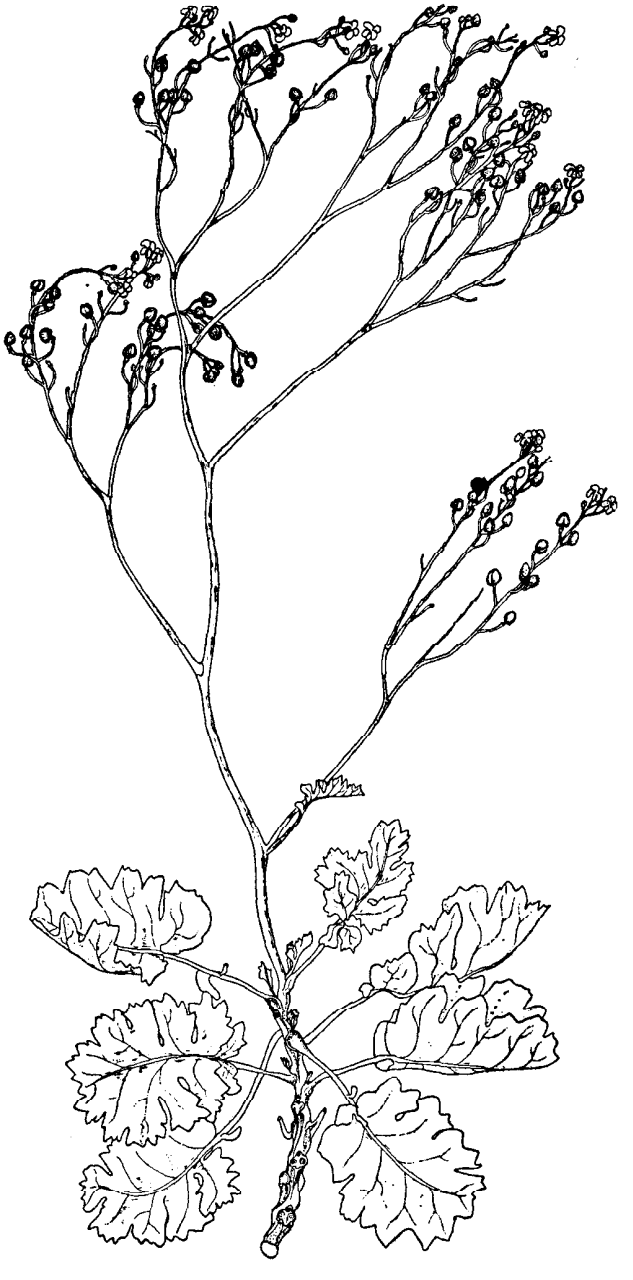

Fig. 1 *Crambe sventenii* Bramwell & Sunding

covered several more unidentified specimens in the herbarium of the late Kornelius Lems which are referable to this species.

Crambe sventenii Pettersson ex Bramwell & Sunding, **sp. nov.**

C. sventenii B. Pettersson in Ind. Sem. Hort. Arautap MCMLI: (1951) *nomen nudum.*

Sectio *Dendrocrambe* DC.

A speciebus ad sectionem **Dendrocrambe** adhuc ascriptio foliis lyratopinnatifidis; siliculis alatis diversa.

Caulis suffruticosus 0.5 - 1.0 m. alt., angulatus, ramosus, glaucescens vel rufescens. Folia inferiora congesta, petiolata, lyratopinnatifida, 10-13 x 3.5 - 5.0 cm., laevigata, glauca; lobo terminali ovato, obtusiusculo, margine grosse dentato; lobis lateralibus, multo minoribus, inaequalibus, versus basin minoribus, ovatis, obtusis, denticulatis. Folia superiora ovata vel linearía, denticulata vel integra. Inflorescentia racemosae-compositae, racemis densculis, sub anthesi corymbiformibus 15-40 floris. Pedicelli 5-10mm longi, glabri. Sepala c. 3mm longa, oblonga, glabra. Petala 4 - 6 mm longa, alba; lamina ovata vel obovata, apice rotundata, ad basin unguiculata. Siliculae in pedicellis 6-10 mm longis, suberectis; articulus superior fertilis ovoideus, quadricostatus; costae laterales in alam expansae; costae dorso-ventralis vix notatae. Fl. et Fr. Feb. - Mar.

Holotypus: Canary Islands, Fuerteventura, Costa Septentrional, Peninsula Handia: 5- 6- 1957, *E.R. Sventenius* s.n. (*RNG.* holo., *ORT.* iso.).

Other specimens: Canary Islands, Fuerteventura Montaña Vigán (N.E. of Gran Tarajal) 420 m., 16:II 1971, *P. Sunding*: 2431 (*O.* 4 sheets)

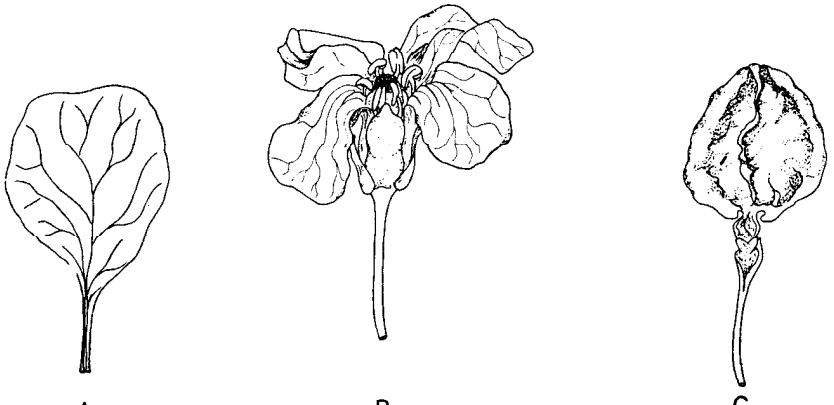

Fig. 2 *Crambe sventenii* Bramwell & Sunding, A. Petal, B. Flower, C. Silicula.

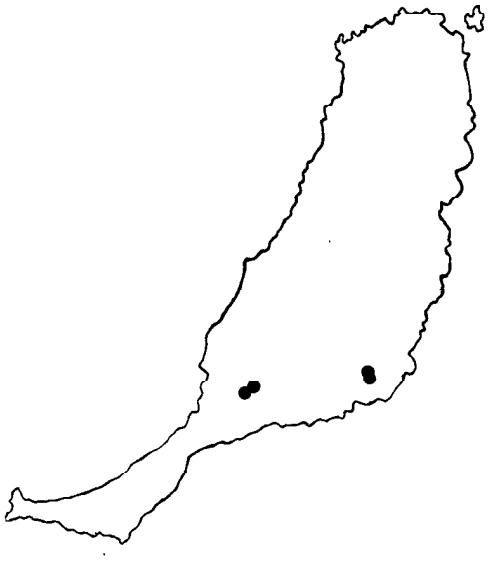

Fig. 3. The Distribution of *Crambe sventenii* on the Island of Fuerteventura.

Crambe sventenii is a very distinct new species of the endemic Macaronesian section *Dendrocrambe*. It differs from the other members of the section by its lyrate-pinnatifid leaves which are more or less glabrous and its very unusual siliculae in which the two lateral ribs are extended into broad prominent wings (Figs. 1 & 2).

The species is known only from the southern part of the island of Fuerteventura in the mountains near Gran Tarajal where it occurs at Montaña Vigán to the north-east and Montaña Cardones to the north-west (Fig. 3).

Crambe scaberrima Webb ex Bramwell, **sp. nov.**

Sectio **Dendrocrambe** DC.

C. strigosa L'Her. var *sessilifolia* Bornm. ex. O. E. Schulz, *Das Pflanzenreich* 70 (IV 105): 249 (1919).

Descriptio ex O.E. Schulz loc. cit. (1919).

Caules prioris anni flavidi, cicatricosi. Caulis florifer 0,60 - 1 m alt., ad basin pilis rigidis inaequalibus rectangule patentibus basi inflatis 0.5 - 1.5 mm longis densissime hispidus, rarius subglaber, superne glabrescens. Folia basalia rosulata-congesta, sessilia et se-

miamplexicaulia, elliptica, apice acuta, ad basin angustata, interdum infima ad basin breviter petiolata, omnia dilute viridia, nervis albis instructa, setulis prorsum directis 0.5 - 1mm longis densis scaberrima, membranacea. Racemus densiusculus, 20 - 30 florus. Pedicelli 3 mm longi, glabri. Sepala exteriora saepe parce pilosa. Filamenta interiora edentula. Siliculae in pedicellis 4,5 - 4mm longis erecto-patentibus; articulus superior fertilis ovoideus, breviter attenuatus, 2,5 - 2,8 mm longus, 1,5 mm diam.

Lectotypus: Bourgeau. Pl. Can. Exsicc. no. 2041 (FI, Herb. Webbianum)

The name *Crambe scaberrima* Webb first appeared in Bourgeau's *Plantae Canarienses Exsiccatae* nos. 1264 and 2041 in 1855. Owing to the untimely death of Webb in the previous year the name was never validly published. The same taxon was given the name *Crambe strigosa* L'Her. var. *sessilifolia* by Bornmüller in a passing reference in the text of his treatise on the Macaronesian flora in 1904. O.E. Schulz, in his account of the genus *Crambe* for the *Pflanzenreich* (1919), took up Bornmüller's name and validated it with the description reproduced above.

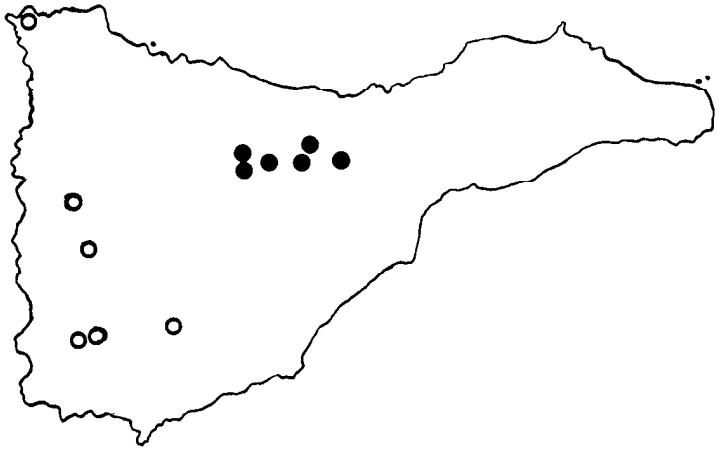

Fig. 4. The Distribution of (O) *Crambe scaberrima* Webb ex Bramwell, and (●) *Descurainia lemsii* Bramwell on Tenerife.

In view of its sessile-subsessile, thick, very rough, glaucous leaves, dense raceme and very large flowers, I believe

this taxon merits specific rank. The name *Crambe scaberrima* is taken up as this has been used in recent checklists of the Canarian Flora (Lems, 1960; Eriksson, 1971) and by Bramwell (1969) in an outline account of the *Crambe* species of the Canary Islands.

The species occurs as a chasmophyte on cliffs in the mountains of the western part of Tenerife (Teno) Fig. 4, where it is locally frequent. It is also known from some of the deep gorges of the south-west of the island between Guía de Isora and Adeje (Bramwell, 1969).

Descurainia lemsii Bramwell, **sp. nov.**

Sect. *Sisymbriodendron* (Christ) O. E. Schulz.

Species haec a **D. bourgeauana** Webb ex O.E. Schulz habitu laxiore, foliis longioribus, 2-pinnatisectis, siliquis longioribus (2- 3.5 cm), usque ad 16- seminalibus differt; a **D gilva** Svent. lobis foliorum latioribus, sepalis, petalis atque staminibus longioribus, siliquis seminibus paucioribus bene distincta.

Frutex ad 60 (-75) cm. altus. Rami erecti. Cortex brunneola breviter argenteo-pubescens in ramis juvenalibus. Folia 2-pinnatisecta, suberecta, lanceolata, 2-4 (-6) x 0.8 - 1.0 cm, sessilia vel breviter petiolata, dense puberula; lobi primarii lineares vel linearilanceolati, 7 mm. longi x 1.0 — 1.5 mm. lati; lobi secundarii lineares usque ad 2 mm longi.

Inflorescentiae plerumque simplices vel paullum ramosae, erectae; bracteae pinnatae vel integrae. Pedicelli usque ad 1.5 cm. longi, pubescentes. Flores aurati. Sepala cymbiformia, erecta, 3-4 mm longa, parce pubescentia, ad marginem plus minusve scariosa. Petala late ovata 5 - 6 mm longa, 3 - 4 mm lata; ungius 2 - 3 mm longus. Stamina petala plus minusve aequantia. Stigma breve, capitatum. Siliquae 2.0 - 3.5 cm. longae x 0.8 mm latae, seminalibus 14-16. Semina ovata c. 1.5 mm, castanea. Fl. Martio-Julio, fr. aestate.

Holotypus: - Canary Islands: Tenerife; Lomo de Pedro Gil, 1800 m. 14 - 4 - 1969, *Bramwell*: 1299 (RNG).

Other specimens: *Canary Islands,* Tenerife; Upper edge of pine forest above Agua Manza 1800 - 2000 m. 14-IV-1969, *Bramwell*: 1280 (RNG); Ibid., Nr. Izana 2000 m. 30-V-1969, *Bramwell*: 2284 (RNG); Ibid. Fuente de Joco 1900 m. 2-IV-1971, *Bramwell*: 3184 (RNG,BM). Ibid., 2-II-1966,

Lems: 6905 (RNG). Ibid., Montaña Ayesa 1950 m. 12-XI-1965, *Lems*: 6269 (RNG);

This species resembles *D. bourgeauana* Webb ex O.E. Schulz and *D. gilva* Svent. It differs from the former by its laxer habit, its longer, 2-pinnatisect leaves and its longer, suberect siliquae with up to 16 seeds (Fig. 5). It is distinguished from *D. gilva* by its wider leaf-lobes, its much longer petals, sepals and stamens and its fewer-seeded siliquae.

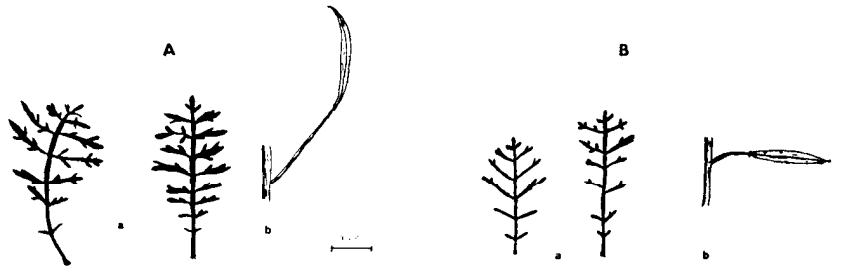

Fig. 5. A *Descurainia lemsii* Bramwell a siliqua, b. leaves. Scale = 1cm.
B *Descurainia bourgeauana* Webb ex O.E. Schulz a. siliqua, b. leaves.

D. lemsii occurs at the upper limit of the pine forest zone on the north-east side of the Pico de Teide, Tenerife at about 1800 - 2000 m. where it is fairly frequent (Fig. 4)

The species is named in honour of the late Kornelius Lems whose work on the Canarian flora in the 1950's and early 1960's stimulated the recent revival of interest in the area.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr. E. R. Sventenius and Dr. P. Sunding for providing specimens of *Crambe sventenii*. I am also grateful to Prof. V. H. Heywood for reading and discussing the manuscript.

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RESEÑA

ROBERT W. LONG & OLGA LAKELA: *A Flora of Tropical Florida*
A Manual of the Seed Plants and Ferns of Southern Península Florida. — University of Miami Press, XVII + 962 pp., con 125 láminas por Charlotte Harbor. Coral Gables, Florida 1971. US $29.50.

En este *Manual de las Plantas Vasculares del Sur de Florida,* los autores y sus colaboradores tratan la flora de la región quizás más exhuberante de los Estados Unidos de América: el sur tropical. Se describe 1.647 especies de 762 géneros, clasificadas dentro de 179 familias, incluyendo especies exóticas asilvestradas. La parte descriptiva de la obra algo voluminosa sigue un orden sistemático, comenzando con pteridofitos y coníferas para terminar con la familia fanerogámica de las compuestas, adecuadamente descritas y complementadas por notas breves sobre la distribución de las plantas. La obra contiene claves de géneros y familias y lleva sus descripciones de las taxas superiores. Las láminas intercaladas demuestran una gran perfección artística. La obra, tal como presente, se puede considerar como flora parcial del "Manual of the Southeastern Flora", por John Kunkel Small, investigador de esta región particular (1869-1938) y a cuya memoria el libro está dedicado.

Nuestro libro contiene, además, una lista de las ilustraciones, prefacio, agradecimientos y notas sobre la história florística de la región y de sus exploradores. Siguen notas sobre la geología del Sur de Florida, sobre sus paisajes y sobre el origen de su flora, tratando también las comunidades más importantes. Cinco páginas se dedica a explicaciones sobre el uso de la "Flora", terminando la parte introductiva con una lista de referencias selectas. Sigue la clave general (35 pp.), en orden sistemático como (en dicotiledoneas) en "secciones", de acuerdo al hábito de las plantas, a su estructura general o la de sus flores. Las últimas (casi 80 pp.) se dedica a datos sobre autores y coleccionistas (E.B. Copeland murió en 1964), al glosario de los términos técnicos, y al registro general donde se cita hasta sinónimos correspondientes. Estamos seguro que esta obra será apreciada no solamente en el área considerado en el estudio sino pasará más allá de las fronteras, complementando otras "Floras" existentes. Para nosotros pero los textos de este "Manual" será una ayuda para entender lo que verdaderamente significan nombres como Everglades, Big Cypress Swamp, y los Ten Thousand Islands, es decir entender la riqueza florística de la Florida.

G. K.