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**NOTAS COROLÓGICO-TAXONÓMICAS DE LA FLORA
MACARONÉSICA (N^{OS} 106-127)**

SYMBOLAE CANARIENSES

DAVID BRAMWELL

Jardin Botanico "Viera y Clavijo", Apdo 14 de Tafira Alta, 35017 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Islas Canarias, España

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SUMMARY

In the course of the preparation of the 4th edition of Bramwell & Bramwell, Flores Silvestres de las Islas Canarias (2001) several nomenclatural adjustments were made and they are validated in these notes.

RESUMEN

Durante la preparación de la 4ª edición de Flores Silvestres de las Islas Canarias, Bramwell & Bramwell (2001), fueron realizados varios ajustes nomenclaturales que son validados en este trabajo.

106.- *Silene pogonocalyx* (Svent.)Bramwell, *comb. et stat. nov.*

Basionym : *Silene italica* Pers. var. *pogonocalyx* Svent. *Index Seminum quae Hortus Acclimatationis Plantarum Araitapae pro mutua commutatione offert*

MCMLXVIII pars quarta: *Plantae macaronesienses novae vel minus cognitae* 44(1969).

Though SVENTENIUS (1969) considered this taxon from La Palma to be a variety of *Silene italica* it does not appear to be closely related to that species differing in several characters. The general habit of the La Palma plant is generally lax and sprawling and slightly woody at the base rather than woody-based and erect in *S. italica*. The latter species has erect white flowers with short, obtuse calyx teeth whilst those of the Canary Islands plant are deep pink and nodding and the calyx teeth long-triangular and acute. The capsule of *S. italica* is distinctly ovoid and that of the La Palma species conical with very short teeth. The dorsal surface of the former is deeply channelled whereas the La Palma plant has a flight or only slightly grooved dorsal surface. In various editions of BRAMWELL & BRAMWELL including the most recent (2001) the La Palma plant has been considered to be a good species, *S. pogonocalyx* (Svent.) Bramwell and the new status is formalized here.

107.- *Erysimum albescens* (Webb & Berthel.) Bramwell comb. et stat. nov.

Basionym: *Dicroanthus mutabilis* (L'Herit.) Webb & Berthel. var. *albescens* Webb & Berthel. *Hist. Nat. des Iles Canaries* 3 (2) *Phytographia Canariensis* 1, 66 (1836).

Synon. *Cheiranthus scoparius* Brouss. ex Willd. var. *lindleyi* Webb ex Christ *Specilegium Canariense, Bot. Jahrb* 9, 89 (1887) *Pro parte*.

The *Erysimum* species of the central region of Gran Canaria is here considered to be a distinct species from its Tenerife and La Palma relatives. It differs in the form of the leaves which are flat and remotely toothed, the length of the style, considerably longer particularly in fruit and the dense, more intensely coloured inflorescence and the dark greyish –brown seeds. WEBB (1836) originally described the Gran Canaria plant as *Dicroanthus mutabilis* var. *albescens*. CHRIST (1887) combined Webb's Gran Canaria variety with var. *brevifolius* Webb from La Palma under the name *Cheiranthus scoparius* var. *lindleyi*, a manuscript name used by Webb though the Webb's intention is not clear. Modern studies (unpublished) support the treatment proposed by BRAMWELL & BRAMWELL (2001) raising the status of the Gran Canaria plant to species rank under the name *Erysimum albescens* (Webb & Berthel.) Bramwell and this proposal is formalized here.

108.- *Cheirolophus dariasi* (Svent.) Bramwell comb. et stat. nov

Basionym: *Cheirolophus satarataensis* Svent. subsp. *dariasi* Svent. *Additamentum ad floram canariensem* 73 (1960)

Modern treatments of Canarian *Cheirolophus* such as those by SANTOS (1983, 1996) and SUSANNA & GARCIA JACAS (1996) for species from La Palma and Tenerife tend to apply a rather narrow species concept to taxa with small,

isolated populations with recognisable morphological differences. Following the species concept used by these authors it is appropriate to raise Sventenius' subspecies *dariasi* of *Cheirolophus satarataensis*, an endemic of La Gomera to species level.

109.- *Reseda crystallina* Webb & Berthel.

In their defense of the use of the name *Reseda lancerotae* Webb ex Delile for this species LEON-ARENCIBIA & LA SERNA-RAMOS (1984) argue that the publication by DELILE (1837) predated the publication of the description of *Reseda crystallina* by WEBB & BERTHELOT in fascicle 17 of the *Phytographia Canariensis* (18th May, 1837). Unfortunately these authors overlooked the fact that the name *Reseda crystallina* was, in fact, first published on Plate 9 in fascicle 3 of this work on the 16th February of 1836 and, as Plate 9 fully complies with Article 44 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, has priority over *R. lancerotae*.

110.- *Chrysoprenanthes pendula* subsp. *flaccida* (Svent.) Bramwell comb. nov.

Basionym: *Prenanthes pendula* Webb & Berthel. subsp. *flaccida* Svent. . *Index Seminum quae Hortus Acclimatationis Plantarum Arautapae pro mutua commutatione offert MCMLXVIII pars quarta: Plantae macaronesienses novae vel minus cognitae* 54(1969).

BRAMWELL (2003) justified the raising of *Prenanthes* subgenus *Chrysoprenanthes* Sch. Bip in Webb & Berthel. to generic level based on the single species *Prenanthes pendula*. On making the required new combinations, the subspecies described by Sventenius was not included and this omission is corrected here.

More recently GREUTER (2003) included *Chrysoprenanthes* along with *Sventenia* and *Lactucosonchus* in an "extended" and virtually undefinable *Sonchus*. This treatment ignores important morphological characters such as achene morphology, pappus types, pollen morphology, leaf-shape etc. which have been traditionally used to delimit genera, not only in the *Sonchinae* but in the whole of the *Cichorieae* in general. Though Greuter cites molecular (KIM *et al.* 1999) and other unpublished data he does not justify his taxonomy, it seems to arise as if from some middle-earth mystic divination. In fact a realistic interpretation of the available molecular data does not support the unification of all these genera into a single one but rather the opposite, the separation of "*Dendrosonchus*", its three Canarian relatives and the African "*Origosonchus*" as genera in their own right. KIM *et al.* (1999) commenting on their molecular results actually state that "When the UPGMA phenogram based on allozyme data is compared to the cladogram generated from ITS sequences (KIM & *al.* 1996b:fig.3; KIM & *al.* unpubl.), there are several major incongruences". These generally point to an ITS phylogeny which supports separation and an allozyme phenogram in which generic resolution is less well defined but, as the authors point out, differences may be partly due to the two

methods of data analysis, phenetic for the allozymes and cladistic for the ITS sequences. Furthermore, the extent to which allozyme data may be affected by molecular leakage has not yet been considered for Canarian taxa.

The ITS phylogeny (KIM *et al.* 1996, fig. 3) gives the better resolution and leaves *Lactucosonchus*, *Prenanthes* (*Chrysoprenanthes*) and *Sventenia* outside the *Dendrosonchus* clade as sister groups supporting their separation as genera as proposed on morphological and palynological grounds by ALDRIDGE (1979) and BOULOS (1972).

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