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Annotationes de Iconographia Florae  
Hispanicae



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# Annotationes de Iconographia Flora Hispanicae

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En atención a la unidad geográfica y siguiendo el criterio de *Flora Europea*, I: xvi (1964), las anotaciones de este trabajo se refieren a la España peninsular y balear, dentro del Reino Floral Holártico, repartidas en el territorio eurosibírico occidental (N y NW de la Península Ibérica) y en el territorio mediterráneo (resto de la Península y archipiélago balear).

Se excluye el territorio floral macaronésico (Azores, Madera y Canarias) con peculiaridades florísticas y geográficas netamente diferentes de la Europa continental.

Entre las grandes figuras de los botánicos que iconografiaron o se interesaron en la publicación de obras iconográficas de la Flora española merecen citarse, entre los prelinnaeanos a: BARRELIER, CLUSIUS, TOURNEFORT, etc., y entre los postlinnaeanos a BOISSIER, BROTERO, CABALLERO, CADEVALL, CAVANILLES, COINCY, COSSON, DESFONTAINES, FONT QUER, GRAELLS, HOFFMANNSEGG, LAGUNA, LANGE, PICOT DE LA PEYROUSE, LERESCHE, LEVIER, LINK, MERINO, PAU, POIRET, POMEL, QUER, VICIOSO, WEBB, WILLKOMM, etc.

Entre los artistas contemporáneos españoles de materia botánica: PAULA MILLÁN, IGNACIO DE SAGARRA, EUGENIO SIERRA RAFOLS.

Las referencias bibliográficas se han tomado de la obra de J. H. BARNHART *Biographical notes upon botanists* (New York, 1965), cuya utilización resulta de gran utilidad.

A continuación se hace breve referencia de las obras iconográficas más importantes, con expresión de los ícones que merecen citarse, y con comentarios sobre el aspecto científico y artístico de los mismos. Estudiamos en primer lugar algunos prelinneanos, dando la equivalencia de sus nombres en nomenclatura binomial.

**BARRELLERUS:** J. Barrelier (1606-1673).

*Plantae per Galliam, Hispaniam et Italiam observatae, iconibus aeneis exhibitae.* Parisiis, 1714.

*Trifolium siliquosum, flore violaceo, Lusitanicum* Barr. Ic. 866.  
*= Cleome violacea* L., Sp. Pl. 672 (1753).

*Jondraba alyssoides lutea angustifolia* Barr. Ic. 230 = *Biscutella auriculata* L., Sp. Pl. 652 (1753).

*Thlaspidium biscutatum luteum Anchusae folio* Barr. Ic. 841 = *Biscutella glacialis* (Boiss. et Reuter) Jordan, Diagn. 1 (1) : 310 (1864).

*Leucojum minus fruticans purpureus Alyssi foliis* Barr. Ic. 804  
*= Malcolmia littorea* (L.) R. Br. in Aiton, Hort. Kew. ed. 2, 4: 121 (1812).

*Eruca silvestris minor lutea Bursae pastoris folio* Barr. Ic. 1016  
*= Diplotaxis barrelieri* (L.) DC., Reg. Veg. Syst. Nat. 2: 634 (1821).

*Eruca silvestris flore albo italicica* Barr. Ic. 132 = *Diplotaxis erucoides* (L.) DC., Reg. Veg. Syst. Nat. 2: 621 (1821) (incl. *D. Valentina* Pau).

*Hypecoum Clusii tenuifolium flore pallido* Barr. Ic. 352 = *Hypecoum pendulum* L., Sp. Pl. 124 (1753).

*Fumaria tenuifolia erecta hispanica* Barr. Ic. 41 = *Platycapnos spirata* (L.) Bernh., Linnaea 8: 471 (1833).

*Fumaria henneaphyllos hispanica saxatilis flore vario* Barr. Ic. 42  
*= Sarcocapnos enneaphylla* (L.) DC., Reg. Veg. Syst. Nat. 2: 129 (1821).

*Elleborus ferulaceus Lobelii* Barr. Ic. n. 1178 = *Adonis vernalis* L., Sp. Pl. 547 (1753).

*Anemone latifolia flava prima Clusii* Barr. Ic. n. 792 = *Anemone palmata* L., Sp. Pl. 538 (1753).

*Cistus angusto Libanotidis folio* Barr. Ic. n. 294 = *Cistus libanotis* L., Sp. Pl. ed. 2:739 (1762) sec. Sampaio.

*Cistus halimi folio, flore luteo majore* Barr. Ic. n. 291 = *Halimium halimifolium* (L.) Willk. in Wk. et Lge. Pr. Fl. Hisp. 3: 717 (1878).

*Cistus halimi folio, flore luteo ampio, maximus* Barr. Ic. 292 = *Halimium atriplicifolium* (Lam.) Spach, Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 2,6: 366 (1836).

*Cistus lavandulae latifoliae folio* Barr. Ic. n. 288 = *Helianthemum lavandulifolium* Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, n. 13 (1768).

*Cistus humilis, minoris halimi foliis* Barr. Ic. n. 327 = *Helianthemum squatum* (L.) Pers. Syn. Pl. 2: 78 (1806).

*Helianthemum luteum, Thymi durioris folio* Barr. Ic. n. 441 = *Helianthemum marifolium* (L.) Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 8, n. 24 (1768).

CLUSIUS: Charles de l'Ecluse (1525-1609).

*Rariorum aliquot stirpium per Hispanias observatarum historia.*  
Antverpiae, 1576.

Buenos dibujos, de línea en general a toda página, con el porte general de la planta, pero con pocos detalles anatómicos. Es interesante hallar tantas plantas familiares de la flora española tan justamente representadas. Merecen citarse:

*Robur III et IV* Clus. p. 22,23 = *Quercus faginea* Lam. Encycl Méth. Bot. 1: 725 (1785) (incl. *Q. valentina* Cav. et *Q. alpestris* Boiss.).

*Robur V* Clus. p. 24 = *Quercus fruticosa* Brot. Fl. Lusit. 2: 31 (1804).

*Ilex major* Clus. p. 32 = *Quercus rotundifolia* Lam. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: 723 (1785).

*Ilex coccifera* Clus. p. 34 = *Quercus coccifera* L. Sp. Pl. 995 (1753).

*Sanamunda altera* Clus. p. 176 = *Thymelaea canescens* Endl. Gen. Suppl. 4 (2): 65 (1847).

*Papaver corniculatum alterum* Clus. p. 404 = *Glaucium corniculatum* (L.) J. H. Rudolph Fl. Jen. Pl. 13 (1781).

*Capnos tenuifolia* Clus. p. 375 = *Platycapnos spicata* (L.) Bernh. Linnaea 8: 471 (1833) = *Fumaria spicata* L. Sp. Pl. 700 (1753).

CLUSIUS. *Rariorum plantarum historiae.* Antverpiae, 1601.

Merecen citarse:

*Robus III* Clus. Hist. I, 18 = *Quercus pyrenaica* Willd. Sp. Pl. 4 (1): 451 (1805).

*Suber aquitanicus* Clus. Hist. I, 21 = *Quercus occidentalis* Gay incl. in *Q. suber* L.

*Suber hispanicum latifolium* Clus. Hist. I, 22 = *Quercus suber* L. Sp. Pl. 995 (1753).

*Bistorta minor* Clus. Hist. IV, 69 = *Polygonum viviparum* L. Sp. Pl. 360 (1753).

*Bistorta major* Clus. Hist. IV, 69 = *Polygonum bistorta* L. Sp. Pl. 360 (1753).

*Persea Theophrasti* Clus. Hist. I, 3 = *Persea americana* Miller, Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4 (1754) (*P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.).

*Osyris Plinii v. Casia quorandam* Clus. Hist. I, 91 = *Osyris alba* L. Sp. Pl. 1022 (1753).

*Rhamnus II* Clus. Hist. I, 110 = *Hippophae rhamnoides* L. Sp. Pl. 1023 (1753).

*Ziziphus alba* Clus. Hist. I, 29 = *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. Sp. Pl. 121 (1753).

*Aristolochia Clematitidis baetica* Clus. Hist. II, 71 = *A. baetica* L. Sp. Pl. 961 (1753).

*Pistolochia* Clus. Hist. II, 72 = *Aristolochia pistolochia* L. Sp. Pl. 962 (1753).

*Aristolochia longa* Clus. Hist. II, 70 = *Aristolochia longa* L. Sp. Pl. 962 (1753).

*Aristolochia rotunda* Clus. Hist. II, 70 = *Aristolochia rotunda* L. Sp. Pl. 962 (1753).

BOISSIER, P. E. *Voyage botanique dans le Midi de l'Espagne pendant l'année 1837.* Paris, 1839-1845.

Grandes láminas de 38 × 28 cm. con dibujos de gran relieve artístico y finamente coloridos a mano; merecen recordarse:

*Ranunculus acetosellifolius*, *R. escurialensis*, *R. carpetanus*, *Arenaria conica*, *A. retusa*, *A. capillipes*, *Cerastium gibraltaricum*, *Sisymbrium arundanum*, *Draba dedeana*, *Brassica moricandioides*, *Paeonia coriacea*, *Fumaria macrosepala*, *Sarcocapnos baetica*, *Sisymbrium laxiflorum*, *Erugastrum laevigatum*, *Rhynchosinapis longirostra*, *Vella spinosa*, *Ptilotrichum longicaule*, *P. purpureum*, *Arabis parvula*, *Lepidium ramburei*, *Ionopsisidium prolongoi*, *Helianthemum papillare*, *H. pannosum*, *H. viscidulum*, *H. caputfelis*, *H. piliferum*, *Viola nevadensis*, *Reseda lanceolata*, *R. undata*, *R. complicata*, *Dianthus serrulatus*, etc.

CADEVALL i DIARS, J. *Flora de Catalunya.* 1913-1937.

Las figuras son reproducción de las de COSTE, H. (*Flore descriptive et illustrée de la France, de la Corse et des Contrées limitrophes*), pero son del mayor interés aquellas que representan las plantas que se hallan en la parte española de Cataluña y en el territorio francés.

CAVANILLES, A. J. *Icones et descriptiones plantarum, quae aut sponte in Hispania crescunt, aut in Hortis hospitantur.* Matriti 1791-1801.

Dibujos realizados con cuidado exquisito de gran formato y acompañados de los detalles anatómicos indispensables. Merecen recordarse entre otros: *Ortegia hispanica*, *Leoflingia hispanica*, *Loeflingia pentandra*, *Cynosurus lima*, *Bromus matritensis*, *Plantago albicans*, *Plantago amplexicaulis*, *Ipomoea sagittata*, *Cobaea scandens*, *Rhamnus pumilus*, *Rhamnus lycioides*, *Anabasis tamariscifolia*, *Bupleurum fruticescens*, *Echinophora spinosa*, *Statice dichotoma*, *Rumex bucephaloforus*, *Quercus*

*valentina, Saxifraga cuneifolia, Silene laciniata, Arenaria triflora, Cistus salviaefolius, halimifolius, squamatus, racemosus, cinereus, nummularius, marifolius, salicifolius, populifolius, dichotomus, Teucrium, spp., Sideritis spp., Phlomis crinita, etc.*

CAVANILLES, A. J. *Monadelphiae Classis Dissertationes decem.* Matriti, 1785-1790.

En tres volúmenes de gran formato ( $26 \times 20$  cm), con 296 tablas. Dibujos de una gran finura, cuidadosamente reproducidos, pero en una gran mayoría de plantas exóticas, en especial americanas.

Merecen recordarse entre los géneros: *Alcea, Althaea, Geranium, Hibiscus, Lavatera, Malva, Malvaviscus, Melia, Passiflora, Sida, Triguera* y entre las especies de alto interés hispánico se recuerdan *Triguera ambrosiaca, Malva stipulacea, M. aegyptia, M. sphithamet, M. mauritiana, Malope malacoides, Malva trifida*, etc.

COINCY, A. DE. *Ecloga plantarum Hispanicarum seu Icones specierum novarum vel minus cognitarum per Hispanias nuperrime detectarum.* Courtoiseau (Loiret), 1893-1901.

Láminas de gran formato cuidadosamente dibujadas por B. HERINQ e impresas en París por E. BRY. Merecen recordarse:

*Hutera rupestris, Arabis parvula, Carthamus dianus, Senecio coincyi, Thymus antoniuse, Apteranthes gussoneana, Cheilanthes hispanica, Viola cochleata, Paronychia rouyania, Kundmannia sicula, Valeriana longiflora, Statice alba, Allium melanantha, Geranium acutilobum, Endressia castellana, Teucrium saxatile, Aster hispanicum, Boucerosia hispanica, Juniperus thurifera, etc.*

COSSON, E. S. C. *Compendium Florae Atlanticae, ou Flore des Stats barbaresques Algérie, Tunisie et Maroc.* Paris, 1881-1887.

Merecen recordarse:

*Platycapnos saxicola, Erysimum incanum, Diplotaxis siifolia, Alyssum psilocarpum, A. granatense, A. calycinum, Biscutella radicata, B. frutescens, Iberis gibraltarica, I. semperflorens, Draba lutescens, Lepidium subulatum, Frankenia boissieri, etc.*

GRAELLS, MARIANO DE LA PAZ. *Ramilletes de plantas españolas.* Madrid, 1859.

Folleto de  $27 \times 19$  cm con 35 págs. y cuidadosas láminas bien dibujadas e iluminadas por ORTIZ.

Merecen citarse plantas tan interesantes como *Genista barnadesii*, *Centaurea amblensis*, *Microlonchus isernianus*, *Crocus carpetanus*, *Narcissus nivalis*, *N. graellsii*, *N. rupicola*, *N. pallidulus*, *Colchicum clementei*, etc.

LAGUNA, M. *Flora forestal española que comprende la descripción de los árboles, arbustos y matas que se crían silvestres o asilvestrados en España y láminas que los representan*. Madrid, 1884.

Merecen citarse: *Abies pinsapo*, *Juniperus phoenicea*, *J. thurifera*, *Lavandula pedunculata*, *Corema album*, *Aristolochia baetica*, *Rhamnus lycioides*, *R. oleoides*, *Sarothamnus eriocarpus*, *Adenocarpus grandiflorus*, *Halimium atriplicifolium*, *H. umbellatum*, *H. halimifolium*, *Pyrus communis mariana*, *Helichryson serotinum*, *Lonicera hispanica*, *Securinega buxifolia*, *Cistus clusii*, *C. hirsutus*, *Helianthemum glaucum*, etc., etc.

LANGE, J. M. C. *Descriptio Iconibus illustrata plantarum novarum vel minus cognitarum preacipue e Flora Hispanica*. Hauniae, 1864-1866.

Publicación de gran formato (40 × 31 cm) con dibujos muy cuidados (CHR. THORNAM del. et sculp.). Merecen citarse:

*Genista hyxtris*, *Rubus minutiflorus*, *Arenaria incrassata*, *Iberis procumbens*, *Seseli cantabricum*, *Echium rosulatum*, *Linaria lilacina*, *Ceratocalyx fimbriatus*, *Thymus hyemalis*, *Teucrium intricatum*, *Globularia tenella*, *Carduus platypus*, *Cirsium filipendulum*, *Senecio legionensis*, *Evax carpetana*, *Filago micropodioides*, *F. durieu*, *F. ramosissima*, *Adenostyles pyrenaica*, *Solidago macrorrhiza*, *Leontodon carpetanus*, *Bellis microcephala*, *Succisa pinnatifida*, *Valerianella divaricata*, *Armeria lankei*, *Iris albicans*, *Trichonema clusanum*, *Erythrostictus europaeus*, *Trisetum hispidum*.

WEBB, P. B. *Otia Hispanica, seu Delectus Plantarum rariorum per Hispanias sponte nascentium*. Paris et London, 1839.

Los dibujos, muy cuidados, representan, entre otras: *Artemisia granatensis*, *Cytisus tribracteolatus*, *Adenocarpus boissieri*, *Salsola genistoides*, *Andryala agardhii*, *Echium albicans*, *Santolina rosmarinifolia*, *β leptcephala*, *Reseda complicata*, *Papilionaceae plurima*, *Lepidium hirtum* ssp. *stylatum*, *Euzomodendron bourgaeanum*, *Pinguicula vallisnerifolia*, *Forskahlea (cossoniana)* *tenacissima*, etc.

WILLKOMM, H. M. *Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum novarum criti-*

*carum et rariorū Europa austro-occidentalis praeципue Hispaniae.* Lipsiae, 1852-1862. 168 tablas de gran formato (33,5 × 25,5 cm.).

Merecen citarse entre los dibujos realizados con gran fidelidad por el propio WILLKOMM y coloridos a mano: *Dianthus crassipes*, *D. pyrenaeicus*, *D. lusitanus*, *D. laricifolius*, *D. pungens*, *D. malacitanus*, *D. hispanicus*, *D. anticarius*, *D. scaber* ssp. *toletanus*, *D. cintranus*, *D. saxicola*, *Silene diclinis*, *Petrocoptis pyrenaica*, *P. hispanica*, *P. glaucifolia*, *Gypsophila struthium*, *G. hispanica*, *Saponaria caespitosa*, *Silene psamitis*, *S. adscendens*, *S. scabriflora*, *S. almolae*, *S. tridentata*, *S. divaricata*, *S. legionensis*, *S. longicaulis*, *S. mellifera*, *S. pseudotocion*.

WILLKOMM, H. M. *Illustrationes Flora Hispaniae Insularumque Balearium.* Stuttgart, 1881-1892.

Merecen citarse: *Alyssum granatense*, *Anthyllis balearica*, *Arenaria ciliaris*, *A. loscosii*, *Arthrocnemon glaucum*, *Brachytropis microphylla*, *Chamaebuxus alpestris*, *Ch. varyredae*, *Cressa cretica*, *Cytissus kunzeanus*, *Daphne rodriguezii*, *D. vellaeoides*, *Diplotaxis brassicoides*, *D. siifolia*, *Draba cantabrica*, *D. dedeana*, *Eruca longirostris*, *E. sativa*, *Euphorbia flavo-purpurea*, *Genista micrantha*, *Guiraoa arvensis*, *Hutchinsia alpina*, *Microcneomon fastigiatum*, *Onobrychis matritensis*, *O. reuteri*, *Paeonia broteri*, *P. cambessedesii*, *Platycapnos saxicola*, *Polygala baetica*, *Ranunculus abnormis*, *R. nigrescens*, *Reutera puberula*, *Sarrothamnus commutatus*, *Saxifraga camposii*, *S. canaliculata*, *S. dichotoma*, *S. erioblasta*, *S. latepetiolata*, *Seseli granatense*, *S. nanum*, *Silene foetida*, *S. hifacensis*, *Sisymbrium assoanum*, *Vicia baetica*, etc.

and the number of *E. coli* O157:H7 isolates from the same source were significantly higher than those from other sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 was observed in the summer months. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was observed in the month of July. This was followed by June and August. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in animals. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in animals was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in vegetables. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in vegetables was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in fruits. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in fruits was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in dairy products. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in dairy products was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in meat. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in meat was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in non-food sources was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September.

It is evident from the above results that the incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans is significantly higher than that in animals, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, meat and non-food sources.

The results of this study indicate that the incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans is significantly higher than that in animals, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, meat and non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in humans was significantly higher than that in animals, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, meat and non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in animals was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in animals was significantly higher than that in vegetables, fruits, dairy products, meat and non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in vegetables was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in vegetables was significantly higher than that in fruits, dairy products, meat and non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in fruits was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in fruits was significantly higher than that in dairy products, meat and non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in dairy products was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in dairy products was significantly higher than that in meat and non-food sources. The highest incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in meat was observed in the month of July. This was followed by August and September. The incidence of *E. coli* O157:H7 in meat was significantly higher than that in non-food sources.



