

## Mediterranean chromosome number reports – 24

edited by G. Kamari, C. Blanché & S. Siljak-Yakovlev

### Abstract

Kamari, G., Blanché, C. & Siljak-Yakovlev, S. (eds): Mediterranean chromosome number reports – 24. — Fl. Medit. 24: 273-291, 2014. — ISSN: 1120-4052 printed, 2240-4538 online.

This is the twenty-four of a series of reports of chromosomes numbers from Mediterranean area, peri-Alpine communities and the Atlantic Islands, in English or French language. It comprises contributions on 21 taxa: *Hymenonema* from Greece by E. Liveri, P. Bareka & G. Kamari (Nos 1824-1825); *Fritillaria* from Turkey by Mine Koçyiğit, N. Özhatay, U. Rastgeldi & E. Kaya (Nos 1826-1836); *Hieracium* from Sicily by E. Di Gristina, G. Domina & A. Geraci (No 1837); *Bellevia* and *Leopoldia* from Tunisia by A. Troia, G. Domina & V. Spadaro (Nos 1838-1839); *Bubon*, *Centaurea*, *Crepis*, *Rindera* and *Scaligeria* from Greece by Ch. Kyriakopoulos, P. Bareka & G. Kamari (Nos 1840-1844).

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*nense*. The tetraploid number coincides with the data obtained for *H. pallidum* Biv. by Brullo & al. (2004) and Di Gristina & al. (2005) and, among of the *H.* sect. *Grovesina*, it adds to the hitherto known triploid number ( $2n = 3x = 27$ ) reported by Selvi & Fiorini (1997) for *H. grovesianum*.

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## Reports (1838-1839) by A. Troia, G. Domina & V. Spadaro

**1838.** *Bellevalia dolichophylla* Brullo & Miniss. —  $2n = 4x = 16$  (Fig. 1).

**Tn:** Zembra island, Cap Grosso, 37° 08' 26" N, 10° 48' 15" E, 90 m a.s.l., 27 Jun 2012, G. Domina s.n. (PAL).

*Bellevalia dolichophylla*, described by Brullo & Minissale (1997) from Cap Bon (NE Tunisia), where it is very rare (Brullo & al. 2009), appears to be endemic to

Tunisia where it occurs also in the island of Zembra (Domina & El Mokni 2012, Domina & Jaouadi 2013). Here we confirm the chromosome number, already reported for the population of the *locus classicus* (Brullo & Minissale 1997), also in the island population of Zembra.

Dobignard & Chatelain (2013), and also Le Floc'h & al. (2010) dubitatively, consider *B. dolichophylla* synonym of *B. dubia* (Guss.) Schult. & Schult. f., which, however, is a diploid with  $2n = 8$ , as ascertained in the several different subspecies (Bothmer & Wendelbo 1981, Bareka & al. 2008, Borzatti & al. 2013). Further studies are underway to verify the taxonomic relationships within this group.

**1839. *Leopoldia maritima* (Desf.) Parl. —  $2n = 2x = 18$  (Fig. 2).**

**Tn:** Cap Bon Region, Korba Lagoon, 36° 38' 00" N, 10° 54' 21" E, 2 m a.s.l., 25 Apr 2010, G. Domina s.n. (PAL).

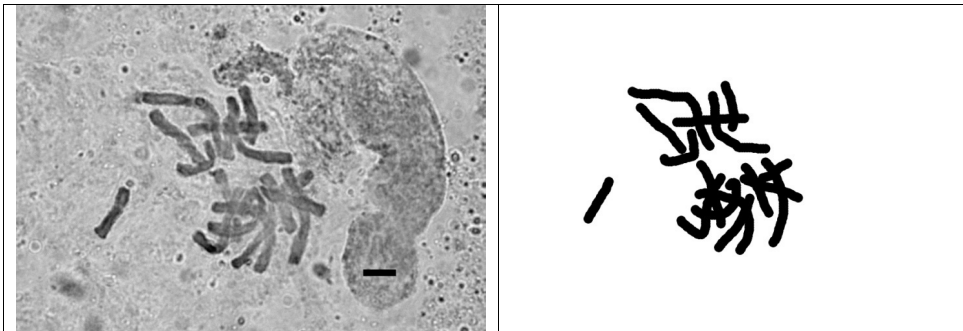


Fig. 1. Mitotic metaphase plate (microphotograph and drawing) of *Bellevalia dolichophylla*,  $2n = 16$ . – Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.

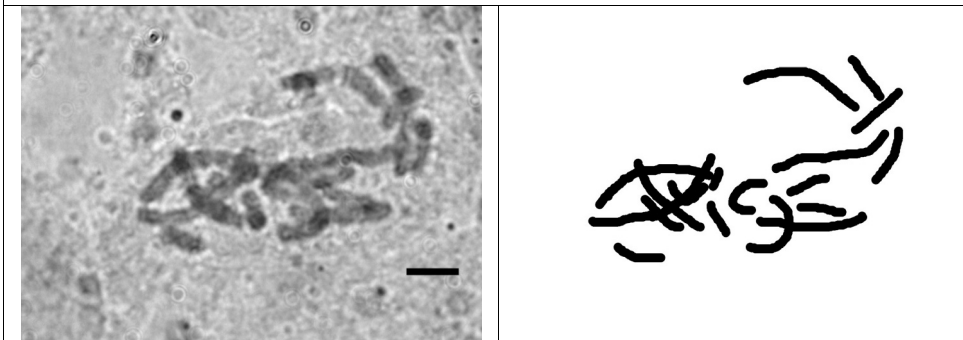


Fig. 2. Mitotic metaphase plate (microphotograph and drawing) of *Leopoldia maritima*,  $2n = 18$ . – Scale bar = 5  $\mu$ m.

*Leopoldia maritima* occurs on the southern coasts of the Mediterranean Basin, from Morocco to Lebanon (Euro+Med 2006-2014). The chromosome number  $2n = 18$  found here is in accordance with the only previous count we were able to find, made on cultivated plants of unspecified origin (Garbari & Di Martino 1972).

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