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Results of the Seventh "Iter Mediterraneum" in the Peloponnese, Greece, May to June 1995

(Occasional Papers from the Herbarium Greuter – N° 1)

Abstract

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The material collected during OPTIMA's Iter Mediterraneum VII to the Peloponnese in 1995 has been revised. It comprises 2708 gatherings, each with 0 to 31 duplicates, collected in 53 numbered localities. The number of taxa (species or subspecies) represented is 1078. As many of the areas visited had been poorly explored before, a dozen of the taxa collected turned out to not to have been previously described, of which 9 (7 species, 2 subspecies) are described and named here (three more were published independently in the intervening years). They belong to the genera *Allium, Asperula, Ballota, Klasea, Lolium, Minuartia, Nepeta, Oenanthe,* and *Trifolium.* New combinations at the rank of subspecies (3) and variety (2) are also published. One of the species (*Euphorbia aulacosperma*) is first recorded for Europe, and several are new for the Peloponnese or had their known range of distribution significantly expanded. Critical notes draw attention to these cases and to taxonomic problems yet to be solved. An overview of the 11 Itinera Mediterranea that have taken place so far is presented, summarising their main results.

Keywords: Flora of Greece, Peloponnese, Itinera Mediterranea, OPTIMA, new species, new combinations, *Allium, Asperula, Ballota, Klasea, Lolium, Minuartia, Nepeta, Oenanthe, Trifolium.*

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Introduction

Iter Mediterraneum VII, organised by the Department of Botany, Patras University, under the auspices of the Organisation for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area (OPTIMA), took place from 30 May to 15 June 1995. During slightly more two and a half weeks it visited parts of the Peloponnese, the southernmost part of

non-insular Greece. When planning the itinerary, the Organisers kept in mind the basic purpose of the Itinera Mediterranea: to explore areas little visited by botanists so far and poorly represented in botanical collections. In this, they fully succeeded. While on the one hand, by leaving aside the classical, floristically rich but well explored localities, they forsook the collecting of several local but well known endemics, on the other hand they discovered no less than a dozen so far undescribed taxa and found new localities for several known ones, often expanding considerably their known distributional ranges.

Speaking of Organisers, mention must be made in the first place of one who avoided the limelight of official responsibility but advised actively and knowledgeably from behind the scene: Dimitrios Phitos, head of the Department of Botany of Patras University and OPTIMA's immediate Past President at that time. Georgia Kamari, his spouse, was in the lead of the Iter's organising committee, of which the other members were Dimitrios Christodoulakis, Theophanis Constantinidis, and Anastasios Anagnostopoulos. All four, taking turns, acted as excursion leaders and guides for part of the excursion, assisted for four days (6 to 9 June) by Gregory Iatrou. All of them were members of the Department of Botany of Patras University, which served as the Iter's headquarters and offered its infrastructure and logistic facilities for free – a major asset when one thinks of the considerable bulk of the material collected.

A short history and synopsis of Itinera Mediterranea

The plan to organise a series of annual botanical expeditions under the auspices of OPTIMA took its origin in that Organisation's Commission for Floristic Investigation, then placed under the active and enthusiastic leadership of Benito Valdés. Approved in principle at the V OPTIMA Meeting in Istanbul in 1986, the plan was fleshed out at a meeting held in Sevilla in May 1987, to be made public in the following year (Valdés 1988a, b).

The declared purpose of the Itinera Mediterranea has been: (a) to study and collect plants from poorly known areas, (b) to study areas which, while locally well known, have been but little explored by botanists at large, and (c) to enable young Mediterranean botanists to gain field experience in other Mediterranean countries. To promote the last named aspect, half the places for participants (6 for a total of 12) were reserved to "junior" botanists, who were in a way subsidised by the "senior" participants by paying, among them, for one third of the expedition costs against the two thirds funded by the seniors. Also, small grants were made available to junior participants by OPTIMA.

The idea of these Itinera was well received and proved very successful. In spite of the cost and labour involved, 11 expeditions took place between 1988 and 2002, all extremely successful, last not least in terms of the amount and quality of material collected. The main stumbling block proved to be the handling of the material once dried (separation of duplicate sets, identification, labelling, packing, and mailing). This process often lagged behind by years, causing discontent and eventually loss of interest from side of some participants and the institutions supporting them. Yet, for anyone who (like me) had to handle that task, the reasons are obvious. My estimate is that, per expedition, at least one person-year was necessary to accomplish the task, which requires good technical and in part scientific skills.

As there is no complete record of all 11 Itinera Mediterranea that took place so far, and as indeed some information regarding them has never been published, I take advantage f the present opportunity to bring together in a single synopsis at least the basic facts. In order to do so, I had to rely on the help of several leaders or key players of past Itinera, which they unselfishly offered and to which I am much indebted on that account; to name: Gabriel Alziar, Nice; Gianniantonio Domina, Palermo; Stephen Jury, Reading; Dimitar Uzunov, formerly Sofija; Benito Valdés, Sevilla; Olja Vasić, Beograd; and Ernst Vitek, Wien. In the following account, excursion participants are listed only when there is no published report mentioning them.

– Iter Mediterraneum I, SE Spain, 14 June to 1st July 1988. – Participants 10 + 3 organisers. – 3233 N^{os} collected; sets deposited at SEV, G, PAL, JBVN, RNG, B, BEOU, CAT, FI. Results published (Greuter & al. 1991; see also Valdés 1991).

– Iter Mediterraneum II, Israel, 21 March to 6 April 1989. – Participants 8 + 4 organisers. – > 2000 N^{os} collected; sets collected; sets deposited at HUJ, G, PAL, B, SEV, RNG, TUB, SALA, CAT. Results published (Danin & al.1992; see also Valdés 1991).

– Iter Mediterraneum III, Sicily, 29 May to 18 June 1990. – Participants 10 + 5 organisers. – 2502 N^{os} collected; sets (some still in Palermo) deposited at or soon to be sent to PAL, SEV, G, B, RNG, LIV, CAT. Results published (Raimondo 2004; see also Valdés 1996).

– Iter Mediterraneum IV, Cyprus, 10 to 28 April 1991. – Participants 10 + 3 organisers. – >1700 N^{os} collected; sets deposited at CYP, JBVN, G, PAL, SEV; MAF, RNG, B, MA, MARSSJ, FI, UPA. Results published (Alziar & al. 1999; see also Valdés 1996).

– Iter Mediterraneum V, Morocco, 7 to 29 June 1992. – Participants 12: F. Conti (Camerino), H. 't Hart (Utrecht), S. L. Jury and R. G. Wilson (Reading), M. Lisci (Firenze), P. Mazzola and F. M. Raimondo (Palermo), C. Oberprieler and R. Vogt (Berlin), S. Peccenini (Genova), E. Rico (Salamanca), and G.J. Stark (Liverpool); + 4 organisers: A. Achhal, M. Fennane, M. Rejdali (all Rabat), and B. Valdés (Sevilla). – 2282 N^{os} collected; sets (not yet labelled) deposited at RAA, RAB, SEV, SALA, PAL, B, RNG, CAME, U, GE, FIAF, LIV. Account not yet published (information: B. Valdés in litt. 25 June & 3 July 2012).

– Iter Mediterraneum VI, S Spain & E Portugal, 14 April to 2 May 1994. – Participants 10: A. di Martino, S. Fici, F. Merlo (all Palermo), T. Raus (Berlin), M. A. Mateos (Sevilla), R. Rutherford (Reading), M. Horjales (Vigo), D. Lakušić (Beograd), F. Conti (Camerino), M. A. García García (Madrid); + 4 organisers: F. Amich, E. Rico, M. Martínez-Ortega (all Salamanca), J. Paiva (Coimbra). – 1845 N^{os} collected; sets (not yet labelled) deposited at SALA, COI, PAL, B, SEV, RNG, BEOU, CAME, MA. No account published (information: E. Rico in litt. 26 June 2012).

– Iter Mediterraneum VII, Peloponnese, 30 May to 15 June 1995. – Participants 13 + 5 organisers. – 2702 N^{os} collected; sets ready for distribution, to be deposited in PAL-Gr, UPA, B, SALA, BRNM, MA, BEO, W, etc. Results published here.

– Iter Mediterraneum VIII, Calabria, 1 to 20 June 1997. – Participants at least 5: S. L. Jury (Reading), A. Rivero, D. Uzunov (Sofija), E. Vitek (Wien), R. Vogt (Berlin); + 3

organisers: G. Spampinato (Reggio Calabria), L. Bernardo, G. Cesca, C. Gangale, N. Passalacqua (Arcavacata di Rende), P. Campisi, G. Certa, C. Di Martino, A. Geraci, P. Mazzola, F. M. Raimondo, G. Scafidi, R. Schicchi (all Palermo).– 2003 N^{os} collected; sets (not yet labelled) deposited at PAL, CAT, RNG (Jury 2000), W, etc. Itinerary preview published (Valdés 1997), but no account (information: E. Vitek in litt. 2 July 2012).

– Iter Mediterraneum IX, Bulgaria, 21 May to 7 June 1999. – Participants 8: G. Certa, A. Di Martino, F. M. Raimondo and G. Scafidi (Palermo), C. Gangale (Catania), F. Pina Gata (Sevilla), T. Raus (Berlin), and R. Rutherford (Reading); + 2 organisers: Č. Gussev and D. Uzunov (Sofija). –2157 N^{os} collected; sets deposited at SOM, B, CAT, PAL, RNG, SEV, W. Short note published (Jury 2000; further information: E. Vitek and D. Uzunov in litt. 2-3 July 2012).
– Iter Mediterraneum X, SE France, 26 May to 9 June 2000. – Participants 6 + 4 organisers. – 1342 N^{os} collected; sets deposited at JBVN, G, PAL, SEV, B, and the Mersin University Herbarium. Brief account published by Sonnentag (2000), and a full account by Alziar (2009).
– Iter Mediterraneum XI, Armenia, 12 June to 3 July 2002. – Participants 13 + 4 organisers. – 2603 N^{os} collected; sets deposited at ERE, PAL, B, BC, G, W, FI, HUJ, CAT, M, herb. Caruso (currently deposited at Istituto Tecnico Agrario Catanzaro). Brief account published, with some locality information and list of participants (Fayvush & Vitek 2003).

The Vienna (W) series (Itinera VIII, IX, XI) will be made available for consultation at Virtual Herbaria (http://herbarium.univie.ac.at/database/search.php); as will the Palermo series via the Herbarium Mediterraneum portal at http://www.herbmedit.org/virtual.asp.

The participants of Iter Mediterraneum VII

There were 18 participants in total, 5 local organisers and 13 from abroad, but not all were present the whole time (Fig. 1-2). According to the documents received, the group comprised 13 or 15, or exceptionally (for two days) 17 persons, depending on the day, as listed at the bottom of each specimen label.

Patras staff

Anastasios Anagnostopoulos (30 May to 2 June)
Dimitrios Christodoulakis (6 to 9 June)
Theophanis Constantinidis (3 to 6 and 9 to 15 June)
Gregory Iatrou (6 to 9 June)
Georgia Kamari (30 May to 6 June and 9 to 15 June).

Foreign participants (30 May to 15 June, unless otherwise stated; *s,* senior participant; *j,* junior participant)

Christa Beurton, Berlin, *s.*
Miguel A. García García, Madrid, *j.*
Ralf Jahn, Regensburg, *j.*
Nejc Jogan, Ljubljana, *j.*
Ursula Matthäs, Berlin, *s.*
Pietro Mazzola, Palermo (30 May to 6 June), *s.*
Maria Popova, Plovdiv, *s.*
Enrique Rico, Salamanca, *s.*
Sanja Savić, Beograd, *j.*
Karsten Siems, Berlin (30 May to 6 June), *s.*
Vladimir Stevanović, Beograd, *s.*
Walter Strasser, Steffisburg, *s.*
Karel Sutorý, Brno, *j.*

Plant material

It must be made clear immediately that the present account is limited to vascular plants. One of the participants (Sanja Savić) made extensive collections of lichens, which were sent to her to and are still kept at her home institution (BEO), partly but incompletely identified and not being actively worked on since she left Beograd (she wrote this information to me from Uppsala where she is currently living). Also not covered are collections made by some individual participants for their own purposes, which included vascular plant specimens, e.g. several that are now in the private collection of Dr. Strasser in Steffisburg; nor are live materials such as seeds and bulbs accounted for, that may have been raised in the gardens of some participant's home institution, or offered on seed exchange lists, or used for chromosome studies. No concrete record of such materials has been kept, nor indeed of any published results that may have been based on them. Georgia Kamari tells me of two bulbs of *Sternbergia colchiciflora* Waldst. & Kit. found on Mt. Menalon then taken to the Botanic Garden in Belgrade where they may have flowered (or died, or both), which represented a new record of the species for that massif; no "official" specimen was preserved – just as well, as the plants were of course sterile.

This account, then, limits itself to the main bulk of material collected, which once pressed in the field was brought to the Department of Botany, Patras University, for drying and further processing. Soon after the excursion, Theophanis Constantinidis started working on that material. He sorted by species the material for the first 6 collecting localities (our N^{os} 1 to 304) and had preliminary labels printed (now replaced by definitive ones of a more practical format, printable 8 per DIN-A4 page). He also started to identify the plants, writing the names either on the labels or on the enfolding newspapers; identifications which, if they coincide with the name adopted here, are here duly recorded as his. Finally, he started numbering (1 to 123) the plants of the first locality – a numbering that is here maintained –, then had the first set mounted and filed in the UPA herbarium. As a result, apparent unicates of that first locality are either lacking in this account (N^{os} 31, 51 and 53) or, if accidentally traced in UPA (N^{os} 35 and 43), are absent from the main, otherwise complete specimen set at PAL-Gr (see below).

Fig. 1. Group photograph at Strofilia, 15 June. From left: C. Katravas (herbarium technician), K. Sutorý, N. Jogan, S. Savić, M. Mavrakis (herbarium technician), U. Matthäs, A. Diamantopoulos (driver), M. García, C. Beurton, V. Stevanović, E. Rico, M. Popova, R. Jahn, G. Kamari, W. Strasser.

Fig. 2. Group photograph at Patras University, 15 June. Standing, from left: W. Strasser, M. Popova , D. Phitos, C. Beurton, E. Rico, M. Mavrakis (herbarium technician), G. Kamari, D. Christodoulakis, G. Iatrou, V. Stevanović; kneeling, from left: M. García, K. Sutorý, R. Jahn, S. Savić , N. Jogan, A. Anagnostopoulos, C. Katravas (herb. technician); sitting: T. Constantinidis.

Table 1. A list of the 53 collecting localities of Iter Mediterraneum VII (label information)

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
1	30 May	Argos	National road Korinthos-Tripolis, Neochorion exit, by the tunnel of Artemision	Rocky slopes with maquis	700-850	37°40'00"	22°28'40"	*1-123*
2	30 May	Argos	National road Korinthos-Tripolis, Neochorion exit, by the tunnel of Artemision	Limestone cliffs	850-900	37°40'00"	22°28'40"	*124-125, 3001-3012*
3	30 May	Mantinia	National road Korinthos-Tripolis, Vitina exit, c. 0.5 km after the toll post	Cultivated land by roadside	620	37°35'00"	22°26'00"	*126-128*
4	31 May	Mantinia	S of Nestani, mountain ESE of and around the Gorgoepikoou Monastery	Calcareous slopes, in lower part with *Quercus coccifera* scrub, limestone rocks and scree	850-1050	37°36'30"	22°28'20"	*129-191, 3013-3030*
5	31 May	Mantinia	S of Nestani, mountain ESE of the Gorgoepikoou Monastery	Limestone cliffs and rocky slopes with *Quercus coccifera, Ceratonia siliqua* and pine trees	950-1000	37°36'30"	22°28'20"	*3031-3047*
6	31 May	Mantinia	S of Nestani, mountain W of the Gorgoepikoou Monastery	Outcrops of limestone rocks, low *Quercus coccifera* scrub	800-850	37°36'35"	22°28'00"	*192-304*

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
7	31 May	Mantinia	Nestani		700	37°36'45"	22°28'00"	*305*
8	31 May	Mantinia	6 km NNE of Tripolis, Tripolis-Pirgos road, by the branching of the road to Nestani	Cultivated fields, wetland patches, roadsides	650	37°33'30"	22°24'10"	*306-372*
9	31 May	Mantinia	4 km NNE of Tripolis, Tripolis-Pirgos road, by the disco "Vrachos"	Roadsides	650	37°32'50"	22°23'45"	*373-374*
10	1 June	Argos	NE facing slopes above Kefalovriso	Grazed slopes with rocky outcrops and wet places	860-950	37°42'00"	22°28'00"	*375-424*
11	1 June	Argos	NE facing slopes above Kefalovriso	Rocky slopes and limestone cliffs	950-1150	37°42'00"	22°27'50"	*425-472*
12	1 June	Argos	E facing slopes NW of Kefalovriso	Scrub of *Quercus coccifera* and *Juniperus oxycedrus,* above with some *Abies cephalonica*	860-950	37°42'20"	22°28'00"	*473-535*
13	1 June	Argos	Road from Lirkia to Douka Vrisi, by spring	Scrub of *Quercus coccifera, Phillyrea* and *Pistacia lentiscus*	350-400	37°43'20"	22°32'00"	*536-568*
14	1 June	Mantinia	S of Nestani, Mt. Ktenias SE of the Gorgoepikoou Monastery	Limestone rock outcrops with phrygana and small shrubs, rock crevices	1000-1400	37°36'15"	22°29'00"	*569-618*

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
15	2 June	Mantinia	N of the village Sangas	E to S-facing slopes with scrub, limestone	720-780	37°40'20"	22°27'35"	*619-681*
16	2 June	Mantinia	N of the village Sangas	S-facing slopes, limestome rock outcrops, low scrub	870-1070	37°40'40"	22°27'45"	*682-721*
17	2 June	Mantinia	E of the village Sangas	W-facing overgrazed slopes	800-1000	37°40'05"	22°28'10"	*722-774*
18	2 June	Mantinia	WNW of the village Sangas	Slopes and ridge, rocky outcrops, scrub	850-1050	37°40'30"	22°27'00"	*775-794*
19	2 June	Mantinia	Floodplain 1 km WNW of Nestani	Wetland by river, irrigation canals and roadside	630	37°37'00"	22°27'00"	*795-834*
20	3 June	Kinouria	Mt. Parnonas, along road from Ajios Petros to Moni Malevis	Rocky slopes with *Phlomis fruticosa* and *Juniperus*	850-950	37°20'00"	22°33'40"	*835-960*
21	3 June	Lakedhemona	Mt. Parnonas, 5 km along forest road branching off from Ajios Petros to Moni Malevis road	Shady ravine with *Abies cephalonica* and *Platanus orientalis,* also roadsides	1100-1150	37°17'35"	22°35'30"	*961-1040*
22	3 June	Lakedhemona	Mt. Parnonas, 0.5 km WNW of Ajios Petros along road to Tripolis	Deciduous forest with *Castanea sativa* and *Quercus frainetto*	950	37°19'45"	22°32'30"	*1041-1094*

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
23	4 June	Mantinia	Mt. Menalon, around the plateau with the ski resort	Open, treeless land on limestone substrate	1550-1700	37°39'00"	22°16'00"	*1095-1174*
24	4 June	Mantinia	Mt. Menalon, slopes E and SE of the plateau with the ski resort, toward Mt. Ostrakina	Sparse *Abies cephalonica* wood and bare slopes, on limestone	1650-1850	37°38'50"	22°16'40"	*1175-1229*
25	4 June	Mantinia	Mt. Menalon, slopes W and NW of the plateau with the ski resort	Sparse *Abies cephalonica* wood and bare slopes, on limestone	1600-1800	37°39'15"	22°15'20"	*1230-1317*
26	4 June	Mantinia	Between Neos Kardaras and Kapsas, 1.5 km SE of the road junction to Mt. Menalon ski resort	Open land and edges of cultivated fields	750-800	37°37'30"	22°19'50"	*1318-1324*
27	5 June	Gortinia	Pirgos-Tripolis road, SW of Vitina, near the branching point toward Methidrio	Meadows with sparse trees, by a stream, on limestone and flysch	1000	37°39'00"	22°10'10"	*1325-1496*
28	5 June	Gortinia	Pirgos-Tripolis road, W slopes of Mt. Menalon NNE of Vitina, by roadside	Limestone cliffs	800	37°42'30"	22°11'50"	*1497-1499*
29	6 June	Lakedhemona	N of Sparti along the road to Tripolis	Maquis with *Quercus coccifera, Cotinus coggygria,* etc.	720	37°12'00"	22°25'15"	*1500*

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
30	6 June	Lakedhemona	NE foothills of Mt. Taijetos, Langadiotissa gorge SW of Parori	On limestone substrate	350-500	37°03'30"	22°22'40"	*1501-1617*
31	6 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Between Vlachioti and Makrinara, c. 3 km ESE of Vlachioti	On sandy soil	130	36°51'30"	22°44'10"	*1618-1634*
32	6 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Above Metamorfosi (Katavothra), WSW of Mt. Koulochera	NW exposed slopes, phrygana with *Quercus coccifera* and *Phillyrea*, on limestone	450-550	36°49'10"	22°55'50"	*1635-1712*
33	6 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Between Metamorfosi and Richea, summit area of Mt. Koulochera	Phrygana with *Quercus coccifera* and *Phillyrea*, on limestone	800-950	36°49'40"	22°58'50"	*1713-1751*
34	8 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Coast N. of the village of Monemvasia	Limestone substrate	0-20	36°43'45"	23°01'40"	*1752-1666*
35	8 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Bay of Palea Monemvasía	Sandy beach and salt marshes	0-2	36°44'00"	23°02'00"	*1767-1818*
36	8 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Bay of Limin Jerakas	Salt marshes and phrygana	0-10	36°47'15"	23°04'30"	*1819-1849*
37	8 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Mt. Korakia N of the village Richea	Limestone substrate	500-700	36°51'35"	23°00'00"	*1850-1908*

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
38	9 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Coast NW of Monemvasia, at Ajia Kiriaki	Seashore, ruderal sites, and phrygana on limestone substrate	0-50	36°42'00"	23°02'00"	*1909-1944*
39	9 June	Epidhavros Limiras	Coast NW of Monemvasia, above Ajia Kiriaki	Rocky limestone slopes	100-350	36°42'00"	23°01'20"	*1945-1974*
40	10 June	Kalamata	Taijetos Pass between Tripi and Artemisio	*Pinus nigra* woodland, on flysch	1200-1350	37°04'00"	22°16'00"	*1975-2057*
41	11 June	Megalopolis	NW foothills of the Taijetos range, just N of Goupata	Clearings with *Spartium*, kermes oak and scrub, on flysch	700	37°13'50"	22°09'40"	*2058-2154*
42	11 June	Megalopolis	NW foothills of the Taijetos range, c. 0.5 km W of Neochori	Mixed fir, pine and chestnut wood by a stream, on mixed substrate	c. 1100	37°11'00"	22°13'45"	*2155-2218*
43	11 June	Megalopolis	NW foothills of the Taijetos range, between Neochori and Dirrhachio	Forest dominated by *Abies cephalonica,* on mixed substrate	800-900	37°10'45"	22°12'30"	*2219-2226*
44	11 June	Kalamata	C. 5 km NE of Ano Amfia along road to Poliana	Limestone rocks by the roadside	c. 550	37°07'30"	22°06'00"	*2227*
45	12 June	Megalopolis	E of Isaris on the way to Ajia Theodora chapel	Maquis and maple, kermes oak and chestnut wood	800-850	37°21'50"	22°01'10"	*2228-2338*

N°	Date	Eparchia	Locality	Habitat	alt. m	lat. N	long. E	coll. N°
46	12 June	Megalopolis	Ca. 4 km ENE of Isaris on road to Megalopolis	Oak forest on either side of the road	c. 480	37°22'45"	22°03'00"	*2339-2373*
47	12 June	Kalamata	At Pidima S of Arfara	Roadside and rocky slope, on limestone	20-30	37°08'10"	22°02'50"	*2374-2391*
48	12 June	Kalamata	At Pidima S of Arfara	Wet places along stream	20	37°08'10"	22°02'50"	*2392-2422*
49	13 June	Messini	Coast S of Messini, from Bouka to Pamissos River estuary	Sandy seashore and wet places	1-3	37°01'10"	22°01'00"	*2423-2495*
50	14 June	Kalamata	6-8 km NE of Ano Amfia along road to Poliana	Dry river bed and rocky limestone slopes with maquis	600-800	37°08'20"	22°07'30"	*2496-2581*
51	14 June	Kalamata	Ca. 2 km SW of Ano Amfia along road to Thouria	Olive groves and field margins, on sandstone	150	37°05'45"	22°03'20"	*2582-2609*
52	15 June	Patras	Sea shore S of Kalogria	Sand dunes and *Pinus halepensis* wood	1-5	38°09'00"	21°22'10"	*2610-2620*
53	15 June	Patras	Sea shore S of Kalogria	Dried-up lagoons and *Pinus pinea* wood	2-5	38°09'05"	21°22'10"	*2621-2648*

At that point the work on the collections was discontinued, and as Constantinidis had meanwhile left for Athens it was unlikely to resume in the foreseeable future. When in November 2010 I had the opportunity to visit Patras, guest to my friends Georgia Kamari and Dimitrios Phitos, I started to look at the material and identified some more parcels of it. As a result, the offer was made and the decision taken to transfer the responsibility for sorting, identifying, labelling and distributing the material from Patras to Palermo, to be undertaken by myself. The first specimen set, then, was to remain in the Greuter Herbarium, now a constituent part (PAL-Gr) of Palermo's Herbarium Mediterraneum (Raimondo 2009), whereas the first duplicate set was to be returned to Patras (UPA).

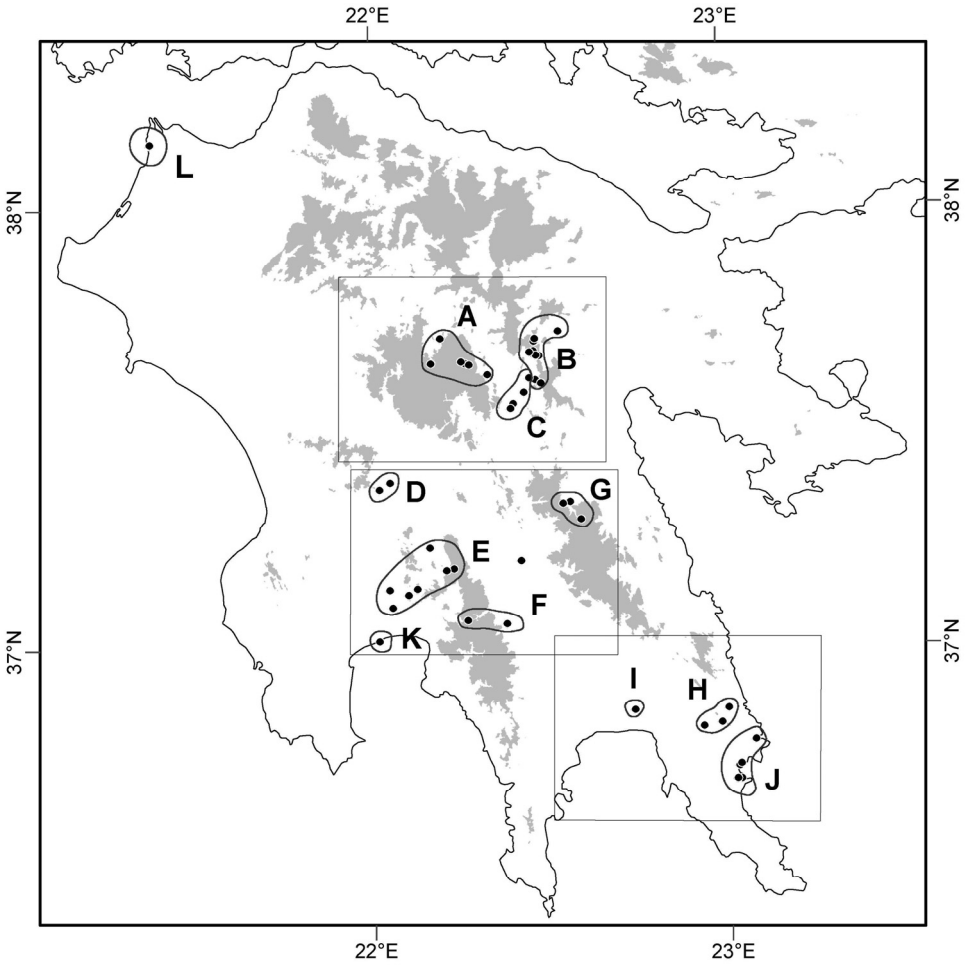

Fig. 3. Map of the Peloponnese, showing the territorial units (**A-L**) and the collecting localities (unnumbered – see Fig. 4-6 for numbering; the dot in **L** corresponds to localities N° **52** and **53**). Areas above 1000 m of altitude are shaded.

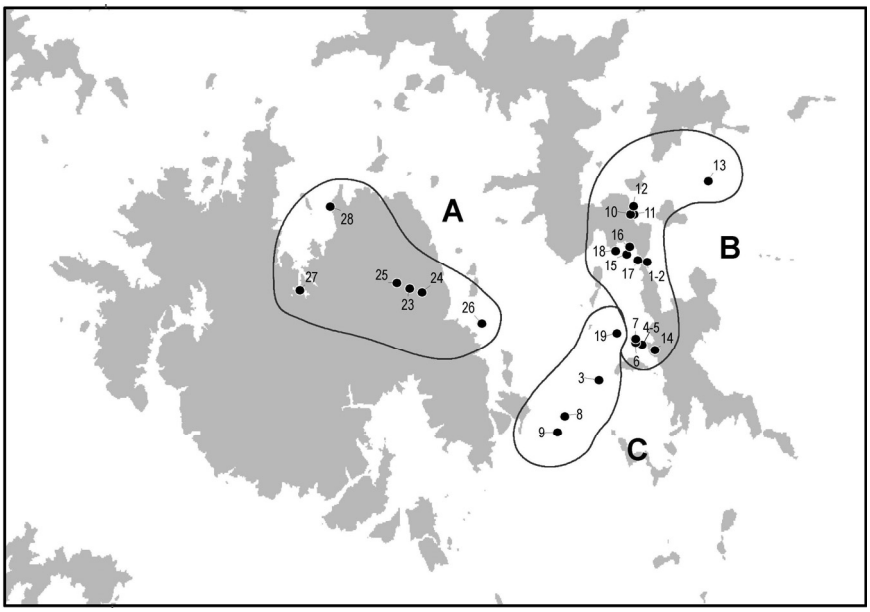

Fig. 4. Upper partial map, showing the territorial units (**A-C**) and the corresponding collecting localities (numbered **1-19** and **23-28**).

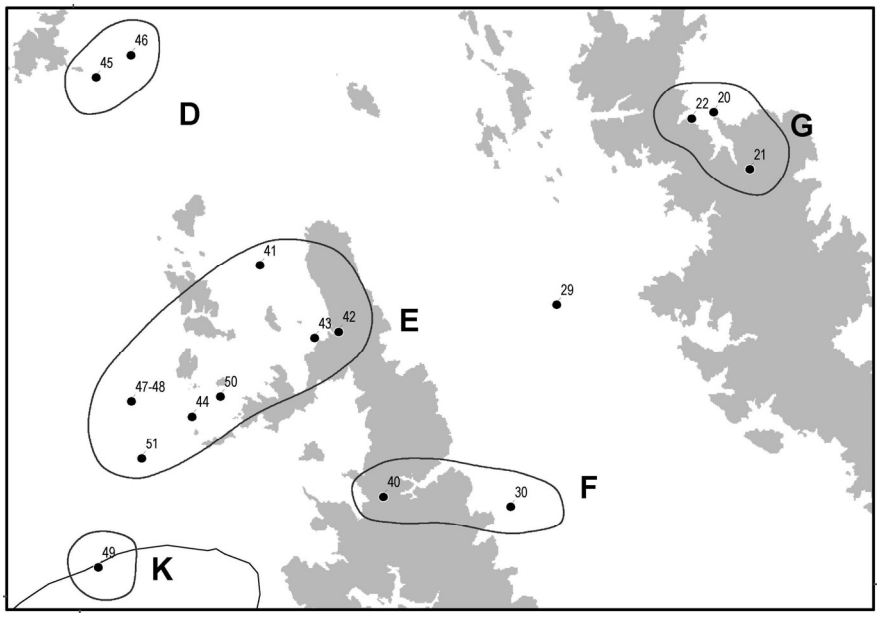

Fig. 5. Middle partial map, showing the territorial units (**D-G** and **K**) and the corresponding collecting localities (numbered **20-22, 29-30,** and **40-51**).

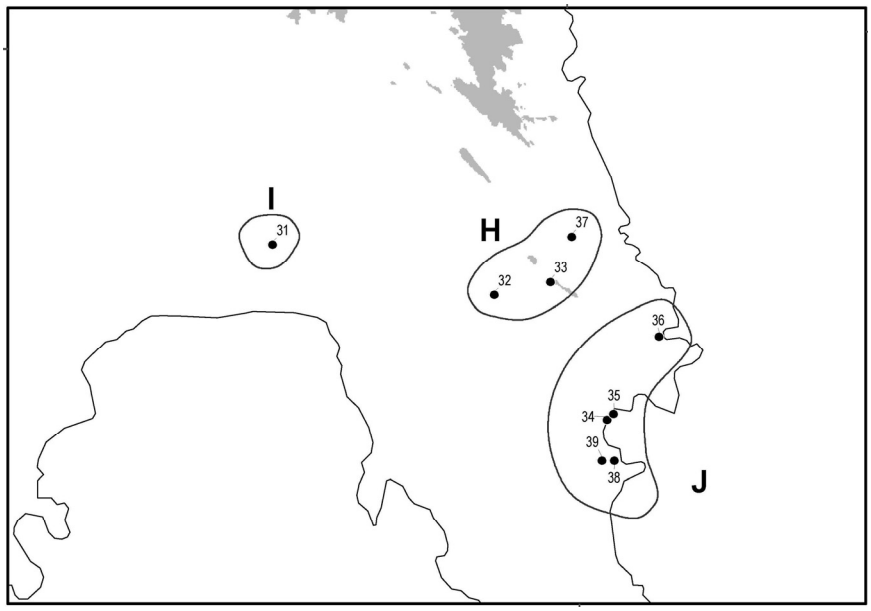

Fig. 6. Lower partial map, showing the territorial units (**H-J**) and the corresponding collecting localities (numbered **31-39**).

The material was transferred to Palermo in April 2011 by van, with Giovanni Scafidi of Palermo as driver, together with a generous donation of duplicate material from the Kamari & Phitos herbarium. It consisted of about 80 bundles that had been safely stored over the years in large plastic bags, with only minimal moulding and tolerably little insect damage. Except for the first few bundles reworked by Constantinidis and more recently myself, it was untouched, with just the collecting date and locality number written on the wrappers. Unfortunately, no notes had been taken relating to individual plants, such as growth form, flower colour or specific habitat.

In September 2011, when work on the collection was already well advanced, three more plant bundles were mailed to Palermo, having turned up in Patras where they had been misfiled. They contained material from localities 2, 4, and 5, apparently those plants on which Constantinidis had been working toward the end. Some were duplicates of the very early numbers – the series filed in Patras – and completed numbering gaps in the extant material; others were additional. Not to disrupt the chronological numbering of the collection, which eventually ranged from 1 to 2648, they were assigned higher numbers: 3001 to 3047.

All in all the numbered gatherings, discounting the three untraced UPA unicates, were 2708 (the excess balance of 10 being due to the presence of some *a* and *b* numbers). As the participants had obviously endeavoured to preserve as complete as possible samplings of the flora of each locality rather than giving priority to the requirement of collecting a minimum of 5 duplicates of each number, the size of the duplicate series is less homoge-

neous than usual. The first duplicate set (UPA) comprises 2177 specimens, the second (B) 1769 specimens, the subsequent ones (SALA, BRNM, MA, BEO, W, etc.) successively less.

Identification of the plants was made in two steps: first sequentially in the order in which they had been collected, then again, more critically, when the first, mounted set was incorporated into the herbarium. Meanwhile, labels had been printed for the complete set, and digital photographs taken, which are ready to be put on line any time now. Whenever, consequent to verification, the initial identification had to be changed, that change appears on the current specimen labels (including all duplicates) and in the database, but the original name will remain visible on the photographs. This means that, in case of discrepancy between the photograph label and the name in the database, it is the latter that counts.

Collecting localities

A list of collecting localities had been carefully maintained and was used as the basis for labelling. The localities themselves were verified, and the coordinates confirmed or refined (they had been rounded to minutes of degree), with the aid of the Google Earth map system of Google Inc. It should be noted that habitat indications associated with each locality are generalised and do not necessarily characterise the habitat of the individual collected plant.

The localities, in chronological order and numbered as on the maps in Fig. 4-6, are enumerated in Table 1.

In order to convey a quick, general picture of the distribution patterns that emerge from the collected material, the collecting localities have been grouped in 12 natural territorial units, each designated by a capital letter (the single-collection pee-stop locality 29 has been left unassigned). The territorial units are shown in the overview map (Fig. 3), and also on the three partial maps Fig. 4-6), on which also the locality numbers appear. They are as follows:

A: Mt. Menalon and surroundings (localities 23-28; alt. (750-)1000-1850 m);

B: Artemisio-Ktenias range (localities 1-2, 4-7, 10-18 ;alt. (350-)700-1400 m);

C: Arcadian plain, N half (localities 3, 8-9, 19; alt. 620-650 m);

D: Mt. Tetrazi, Isaris area (localities 45-46; alt. 480-850 m);

E: NW extensions and foothills of Mt. Taijetos (localities 41-44, 47-48, 50-51; alt. (20-)150-1100 m;

F: Mt. Taijetos, N slopes of main range (localities 30, 40; alt. 350-1350 m);

G: Mt. Parnonas, NW slopes (localities 20-22; alt. 850-1150 m);

H: Mt. Parnonas, SE extensions (localities 32-33, 37; alt. 450-950 m);

J: E coast of Malea Peninsula (localities 34-36, 38-39; alt. 0-350 m);

K: S coast at the Messinian bay (locality 49; alt. 1-3 m);

L: NE coast of Achaia (localities 52-53; alt. 1-5 m).

Enumeration of the collected material

Within each of the four principal groups (vascular cryptogams, gymnosperms, dicotyledons, monocotyledons) the arrangement is alphabetical by families, then genera, then species. The delimitation and nomenclature of families follows NCU-3 (Greuter & al. 1993), that of species and subspecies conforms to that in Med-Checklist (Greuter & al. 1984, 1986, 1989; Greuter 2008), or Euro+Med Plantbase (Anonymous 2012), allowing for deviations when justified by subsequent publications. Infra-subspecific taxa are not recognised.

The name of the taxon is followed, on the same line, by the natural territorial units (lettered **A** to **K**, as defined above) and the altitudinal range within which it has been collected. On a separate line, the individual specimens are enumerated in the format **N:** *XXXX* [Y], where **N** stands for the locality number (**1** to **53**, as detailed above), *XXXX* for the specimen number (*1* to *3047*), and Y for the number of duplicates collected, which can vary from 0 to 31. This may be followed in parentheses by the qualification "sterile", when not even buds or developing sori or fruit remains were present; or by the initials of the persons who identified or revised the specimen (when other than myself). They are: AT = Angelo Troía, Palermo (*Isoetes*); CO = Christoph Oberprieler, Regensburg (*Anthemis peregrina*); DP = Dimitrios Phitos, Patras (some early gatherings); GD = Giannantonio Domina, Palermo (*Orobanche*); GG = Günter Gottschlich, Tübingen (*Hieracium*); KS = Karol Sutorý, Brno (*Cynoglossum pustulatum*); MA = Maryam Aghababyan, Fontainebleau (*Papaver*); RA = Rea Artelari, Patras (*Limonium*); TC = Theophanis Constantinidis, Athens (several early gatherings); and VS = Vladimir Stevanović, Beograd (*Viscum*).

Comments, whenever appropriate, are added in the form of Notes. New taxa are described in a separate chapter, at the end.

Vascular Cryptogams

E q u i s e t a c e a e

Equisetum arvense L. – **A, E** – 1000-1100 m.

27: *1457* [4]; **42:** *2166* [17] (sterile).

Equisetum ramosissimum Desf. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2403* [5] (sterile).

Equisetum telmateia Ehrh. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2398* [12] (sterile).

I s o e t a c e a e

Isoetes heldreichii Wettst. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *322* [8] (det. AT).

Note: The rediscovery of this species, long lost sight of and thought extinct, is all but sensational. The locus classicus and so far only known place of occurrence lies in Thessaly near Karditsa, 200 km to the north. Yet a comparison with the present plant and type material of *Isoetes heldreichii* yielded no appreciable differences. A separate paper on some critical Greek *Isoetes* is in preparation. (Troía, pers. comm.).

Isoetes sicula Tod. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2626* [3] (det. AT).

Note: A species belonging to the complex of *Isoetes histrix* Bory, corresponding to what has been traditionally known as *I. histrix* var. *subinermis* Boiss. Its distribution is imperfectly known. (Troía, pers. comm.).

P o l y p o d i a c e a e

Adiantum capillus-veneris L. – **B, E** – 850-1050 m.

18: *781* [4]; **41:** *2064* [8].

Anogramma leptophylla (L.) Link – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1553* [0].

Asplenium ceterach L. – **A, B, F, G, H** – 350-1800 m.

10: *399* [1]; **20:** *849* [0]; **25:** *1248* [0]; **30:** *1531* [1]; **32:** *1662* [0] (sterile).

Asplenium onopteris L. – **D, E, F, G** – 350-1100 m.

22: *1085* [5]; **30:** *1566* [5]; **42:** *2177* [2]; **45:** *2295* [5].

Asplenium ruta-muraria L. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1140* [0]; **24:** *1202* [0].

Asplenium trichomanes L. – **A, B, E, F, H** – 350-1850 m.

17: *740* [2]; **24:** *1228* [0]; **27:** *1460* [7]; **30:** *1571* [3]; **32:** *1661* [1]; **42:** *2189* [3].

Athyrium filix-femina (L.) Roth – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2184* [13].

Cheilanthes acrostica (Balb.) Tod. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1958* [5].

Cosentinia vellea (Aiton) Tod. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1954* [7].

Cystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh. – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2192* [11].

Dryopteris pallida (Vill.) Maire & Petitm. – **A, D, E, F** – 350-1800 m.

25: *1314* [7]; **30:** *1524* [16]; **41:** *2080* [5]; **45:** *2232* [10].

Polypodium cambricum subsp. ***australe*** (Fée) Greuter & Burdet – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1589* [1].

Polystichum setiferum (Forssk.) Woynar – **E, G** – 850-1150 m.

20: *942* [0] (sterile); **21:** *1001* [2] (sterile); **42:** *2173* [13].

Selaginellaceae

Selaginella denticulata (L.) Spring – **D, F, H** – 350-550 m.

30: *1509* [12]; **32:** *1691* [1] (sterile); **46:** *2365* [1].

Gymnosperms

Cupressaceae

Juniperus communis subsp. ***hemisphaerica*** (C. Presl) Nyman – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1238* [5].

Juniperus drupacea Labill. – **G** – 850-950 m.

20: *837* [2].

Juniperus foetidissima Willd. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

18: *776* [11].

Juniperus oxycedrus L. – **A, B** – 800-1700 m.

12: *483* [7]; **17:** *739* [7]; **18:** *778* [0]; **23:** *1170* [1].

Ephedraceae

Ephedra distachya L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2481* [17].

Note: New for the Peloponnese and extremely rare in Greece. According to Christensen (in Phitos & al. 1997) the closest known locality is in the Kato Olimbos area. Only male plants have been collected.

Ephedra foeminea Forssk. – **B, F, H** – 350-900 m.

2: *3010* [9] (sterile); **6:** *298* [0] (sterile); **30:** *1552* [2] (sterile); **32:** *1703* [4] (sterile).

Pinaceae

Abies cephalonica J. W. Loudon – **B, G** – 870-1150 m.

16: *692* [10] (sterile); **21:** *1019* [9] (sterile).

Pinus halepensis Mill. – **J, L** – 0-50 m.

38: *1911* [8]; **52:** *2619* [6]; **53:** *2621* [10] (sterile).

Dicotyledons

A c a n t h a c e a e

Acanthus spinosus L. – **B, H, J** – 0-780 m.

15: *620* [1]; **36:** *1827* [8]; **37:** *1902* [0].

A c e r a c e a e

Acer hyrcanum subsp. ***reginae-amaliae*** (Boiss.) E. Murray – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1359* [4] (sterile).

Note: Apparently new for the central Peloponnese; it is recorded by Aldén (in Strid 1986), and mapped by Tan & Iatrou (2001), from the mountains to the north (Chelmos, Killini) and south (Taijetos) of the present locality.

Acer monspessulanum L. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1442* [2].

Acer sempervirens L. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *69* [13] (det. TC).

A i z o a c e a e

Tetragonia tetragonoides (Pallas) Kuntze – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2412* [7] (sterile).

Note: Obviously cultivated.

A m a r a n t h a c e a e

Amaranthus albus L. – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1922* [0].

Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson – **J, K** – 0-50 m.

38: *1909* [8]; **49:** *2430* [0].

Amaranthus retroflexus L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2471* [2].

Amaranthus viridis L. – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1930* [0].

A n a c a r d i a c e a e

Cotinus coggygria Scop. – **H** – 450-700 m.

32: *1681* [3] (sterile); **37:** *1851* [8].

Pistacia lentiscus L. – **J** – 0-10 m.
35: *1781* [1] (sterile); **36:** *1822* [2] (sterile).

Pistacia terebinthus L. – **F** – 350-500 m.
30: *1564* [2].

A p o c y n a c e a e

Nerium oleander L. – **F** – 350-500 m.
30: *1527* [8].

Vinca herbacea Waldst. & Kit. – **A, B** – 870-1800 m.
16: *697* [6] (sterile); **25:** *1304* [8]; **27:** *1470* [0].

A r i s t o l o c h i a c e a e

Aristolochia elongata (Duchartre) Nardi – **D, E** – 480-1100 m.
42: *2190* [0]; **46:** *2372* [0].

Aristolochia sempervirens L. – **F** – 350-500 m.
30: *1572* [14].

A s c l e p i a d a c e a e

Cynanchum acutum L. – **K** – 1-3 m.
49: *2458* [5].

B e r b e r i d a c e a e

Berberis cretica L. – **A** – 1600-1850 m.
24: *1209* [3]; **25:** *1244* [4].

B e t u l a c e a e

Carpinus orientalis Mill. – **A, B, G** – 850-1000 m.
10: *388* [2] (sterile); **20:** *955* [1] (sterile); **27:** *1378* [16].

Ostrya carpinifolia Scop. – **E, F** – 350-800 m.
30: *1511* [9]; **50:** *2510* [16].

B o r a g i n a c e a e

Alkanna graeca Boiss. & Spruner – **A, B, G** – 700-1150 m.
1: *66* [5] (det. TC); **2:** *3012* [0]; **12:** *473* [0]; **20:** *873* [6]; **21:** *979* [6]; **27:** *1329* [18].

Alkanna methanaea Hausskn. – **D, E** – 800-1100 m.
42: *2196* [1]; **45:** *2234* [9].

Alkanna tinctoria Tausch – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1624* [8].

Anchusa azurea Mill. – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1919* [1].

Anchusa hybrida Ten. – **A, B, D** – 700-1700 m.

1: *123* [10]; **23:** *1111* [7]; **27:** *1370* [1]; **45:** *2240* [3].

Anchusella cretica (Mill.) Bigazzi & al. – **B** – 860-950 m.

12: *484* [0].

Asperugo procumbens L. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *170* [13].

Borago officinalis L. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2379* [5].

Buglossoides arvensis (L.) I. M. Johnston subsp. ***arvensis*** – **B, C, E** – 650-850 m.

1: *68* [5] (det. TC); **8:** *362* [3]; **41:** *2070* [1].

Buglossoides arvensis subsp. ***gasparrinii*** (Guss.) R. Fernandes – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1251* [5].

Cynoglossum columnae Ten. – **A, B** – 700-1050 m.

1: *64* [2]; **4:** *156* [4]; **6:** *195* [0]; **27:** *1369* [8].

Cynoglossum officinale L. – **A, E, G** – 600-1700 m.

20: *874* [1]; **23:** *1158* [7]; **41:** *2126* [2]; **50:** *2580* [0].

Cynoglossum pustulatum subsp. ***parvifolium*** (Vis.) Sutorý – **A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1159* [12] (det. KS).

Note: Sutorý (in Greuter & Raus 2000, 2001) cites, among others, a duplicate of the present gathering when pointing out that Strid & Tan (1991) had wrongly reported *Cynoglossum hungaricum* Simonk. from the Peloponnese. His were in fact the first published records of the present taxon from that area.

Echium angustifolium Mill. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2440* [2].

Echium italicum subsp. ***biebersteinii*** (Lacaita) Greuter & Burdet – **A, E** – 800-1000 m.

27: *1461* [0]; **50:** *2543* [0].

Heliotropium hirsutissimum Grauer – **E, J** – 0-150 m.

38: *1928* [2]; **47:** *2383* [0]; **51:** *2583* [7].

Myosotis arvensis Hill – **A,G** – 100-1150 m.

21: *973* [0]; **27:** *1491* [3].

Myosotis incrassata Guss. – **B** – 950-1150 m.

11: *432* [0].

Myosotis ramosissima Rochel – **A, D, G** – 800-1150 m.

21: *1000* [5]; **27:** *1437* [0]; **45:** *2315* [1].

Myosotis sicula Guss. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *321* [16].

Myosotis sylvatica subsp. ***cyanea*** (Hayek) Vestergren – **A, B, D, E, F** – 800-1850 m.

4: *160* [6]; **11:** *443* [1]; **23:** *1148* [7]; **24:** *1191* [4]; **25:** *1283* [9]; **27:** *1446* [4]; **40:** *2017* [5]; **42:** *2199* [11]; **45:** *2314* [1].

Neatostema apulum (L.) I. M. Johnston – **A, B, H** – 350-800 m.

13: *555* [8]; **26:** *1320* [4]; **32:** *1647* [0].

Omphalodes verna subsp. ***graeca*** Greuter – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1727* [1].

Note: Published twice in the same year, first as *Omphalodes runemarkii* by Strid & Tan (2005) then by Greuter (in Greuter & Raab-Straube 2005) under the present name, which had been used for years in the relevant literature (e.g. Strasser 1997) but had not been validly published before. The plant is a distinctive southern vicariant of subsp. *verna*, from which it differs mainly by smaller dimensions and denser indumentum. Apparently a very local taxon.

Onosma erecta Sm. – **E, G, H** – 600-950 m.

20: *954* [5]; **33:** *1717* [0]; **50:** *2578* [10].

Onosma frutescens Lam. – **B, E, F, G, H** – 150-950 m.

1: *67* [6] (det. TC); **2:** *3011* [7]; **4:** *174* [12]; **6:** *201* [5]; **15:** *664* [8]; **20:** *861* [0]; **30:** *1586* [3]; **32:** *1645* [12]; **41:** *2082* [5]; **51:** *2592* [1].

Onosma graeca Boiss. – **A, H** – 450-1850 m.

24: *1207* [5]; **32:** *1640* [2].

Onosma heterophylla Griseb. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1331* [19].

Symphytum bulbosum C. Schimper – **E, G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *1012* [4]; **42:** *2186* [7].

Symphytum creticum (Willd.) Greuter & Rech. f. – **H, J** – 100-700 m.

32: *1643* [13]; **37:** *1857* [1]; **39:** *1965* [0].

C a l l i t r i c h a c e a e

Callitriche lenisulca Clavaud – **C** – 630 m.

19: *827* [2].

C a m p a n u l a c e a e

Asyneuma limonifolium (L.) Janchen – **A, B, D, E, G** – 600-1800 m.

14: *573* [3]; **17:** *758* [3]; **20:** *859* [4]; **25:** *1268* [1]; **41:** *2089* [0]; **43:** *2219* [4]; **45:** *2297* [2]; **50:** *2501* [10].

Campanula andrewsii subsp. ***hirsutula*** Phitos – **H, J** – 100-950 m.

32: *1688* [1]; **33:** *1720* [0]; **37:** *1896* [0]; **39:** *1961* [1].

Campanula drabfolia Sm. – **B** – 800-1000 m.

17: *732* [2].

Campanula ramosissima Sm. – **A, B, D, H** – 800-1400 m.

4: *164* [2]; **6:** *212* [0]; **14:** *572* [0]; **27:** *1375* [7]; **33:** *1718* [9]; **45:** *2270* [4].

Campanula spatulata subsp. ***spruneriana*** (Hampe) Hayek – **A, B, E, F, G** – 850-1350 m.

4: *171* [14]; **11:** *448* [1]; **20:** *844* [1]; **21:** *1022* [0]; **27:** *1412* [2]; **40:** *1983* [4]; **42:** *2214* [0].

Campanula stenosiphon Boiss. & Heldr. – **E, F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1047* [8]; **40:** *1992* [20]; **42:** *2162* [4].

Campanula topaliana Beauverd – **A,B, E, F, G** – 600-1400 m.

20: *896* [1]; **1:** *34* [0] (det. DP); **4:** *3019* [2]; **6:** *238* [8]; **12:** *474* [1]; **14:** *569* [0]; **15:** *625* [5]; **27:** *1326* [7]; **30:** *1555* [2]; **41:** *2138* [1]; **50:** *2544* [3].

Note: According to Phitos (1965), typical specimens of *Campanula topaliana* are only found at the ditio classica of the species, around Kalavrita in the N Peloponnese. All other Peloponnese material he assigns to a different taxon, subsp. *cordifolia* Phitos. So defined, however, this is an extremely variable taxon, and it does not appear logical to exclude only the single, moderately deviating type population from it. I therefore refrain from recognising subsp. *cordifolia* as a distinct taxonomic unit. Rather, I suspect that further study may lead to the inclusion of the whole of *C. topaliana*, as a third subspecies, in *C. andrewsii*, which through its subsp. *hirsutula* is linked to it. However, such change should not be undertaken without a renewed study of the whole group, taking into account the large bulk of additional material that has become available since 1965.

Campanula versicolor Andrews – **A, B** – 850-1800 m.

4: *3023* [1]; **11:** *427* [2]; **17:** *723* [4]; **25:** *1235* [1].

Legousia hybrida (L.) Delarbre – **B** – 850-1400 m.

4: *155* [0]; **11:** *468* [2]; **12:** *529* [1]; **14:** *615* [3].

Legousia speculum-veneris (L.) Chaix – **A, G** – 950-1000 m.

22: *1075* [18]; **27:** *1351* [8]; **27:** *1425* [12].

Solenopsis laurentia (L.) C. Presl – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2629* [5].

C a p p a r a c e a e

Capparis orientalis Veillard – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1914* [2].

C a p r i f o l i a c e a e

Lonicera etrusca G. Santi – **B, D, H** – 450-1000 m.

5: *3040* [2]; **17:** *741* [1]; **32:** *1665* [7]; **45:** *2289* [3].

Lonicera implexa Aiton – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1711* [3].

C a r y o p h y l l a c e a e

Agrostemma githago L. – **C, D –** 620-850 m.

3: *126* [7] (det. TC); **45:** *2230* [15].

Arenaria guicciardii Boiss. – **B, G** – 850-1070 m.

12: *514* [5]; **16:** *704* [3]; **20:** *903* [2].

Arenaria leptoclados (Rchb.) Guss. – **A, B, D, G** – 720-1070 m.

15: *650* [1]; **16:** *721c* [0]; **21:** *1004* [1]; **27:** *1494* [0]; **45:** *2285* [0].

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. – **A, E, G, H** – 500-1850 m.

20: *960* [0]; **24:** *1229* [1]; **25:** *1241* [6]; **37:** *1884* [2]; **50:** *2550* [0].

Cerastium brachiatum Lonsing – **A, B, D, E, F, G** – 800-1350 m.

10: *377* [1]; **20:** *907* [11]; **21:** *974* [4]; **27:** *1464* [7]; **40:** *2034* [1]; **42:** *2179* [0]; **45:** *2335* [3].

Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. ***roeseri*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Nyman – **A, B, D, E, G** – 800-1850 m.

11: *437* [0]; **12:** *511* [8]; **14:** *580* [0]; **20:** *900* [5]; **21:** *965* [1]; **23:** *1172* [0]; **24:** *1221* [10]; **25:** *1294* [8]; **42:** *2180* [1]; **45:** *2303* [1].

Cerastium candidissimum Correns – **B** – 850-1050 m.

2: *125* [5]; **4:** *169* [15]; **10:** *423* [1]; **12:** *524* [2].

Cerastium comatum Desv. – **B** – 800-1150 m.

6: *300* [0]; **11:** *446* [3].

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. – **A, D** – 800-1000 m.

27: *1492* [0]; **45:** *2338* [0].

Dianthus biflorus Sm. subsp. ***biflorus*** – **F, H** – 450-1350 m.

32: *1689* [7]; **40:** *2019* [0].

Dianthus diffusus Sm. – **B, D** – 350-850 m.

1: *101* [8]; **13:** *542* [2]; **46:** *2351* [7].

Dianthus serratifolius Sm. – **B** – 1000-1400 m.

14: *613* [13].

Dianthus viscidus Bory & Chaub. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *1978* [11].

Herniaria glabra L. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *797* [2].

Note: First record for the Peloponnese.

Herniaria hirsuta L. – **C, D, F** – 650-1350 m.

8: *342* [0]; **40:** *2042* [1]; **45:** *2264* [4].

Herniaria parnassica Boiss. subsp. ***parnassica*** – **A, B, G** – 850-1800 m.

14: *594* [1]; **18:** *791* [1]; **20:** *918* [2]; **23:** *1100* [2]; **25:** *1280* [1]; **25:** *1286* [4].

Herniaria parnassica subsp. ***cretica*** Chaudhri – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2035* [4].

Holosteum umbellatum L. – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.

17: *773* [0]; **25:** *1277* [1].

Minuartia attica (Boiss. & Spruner) Vierh. subsp. ***attica*** – **A, B** – 700-1850 m.

1: *102* [5] (det. TC); **4:** *163* [13]; **6:** *243* [3]; **11:** *457* [1]; **12:** *531* [5]; **14:** *618* [0]; **17:** *767* [5]; **23:** *1106* [7]; **24:** *1214* [9].

Minuartia globulosa (Labill.) Schinz & Thell. – **B, D, E** – 350-1150 m.

2: *3005* [4]; **11:** *440* [0]; **13:** *559* [2]; **15:** *633* [2]; **45:** *2263* [3]; **50:** *2549* [1].

Minuartia hamata (Hausskn. & Bornm.) Mattf. – **A, B** – 860-1800 m.

11: *435* [2]; **12:** *513* [11]; **14:** *609* [1]; **23:** *1171* [0]; **25:** *1295* [7].

Minuartia hybrida (Vill.) Schischk. – **B, G** – 350-1000 m.

13: *560* [0]; **15:** *649* [3]; **17:** *772* [0]; **20:** *878* [8].

Minuartia kamariana Greuter (p. 113) – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1721* [5] (type gathering).

Minuartia mediterranea (Link) K. Malý – **A, B, G** – 350-1000 m.

13: *558* [0]; **20:** *902* [5]; **27:** *1436* [0].

Minuartia pichleri (Boiss.) Maire & Petitm. – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1731* [5].

Paronychia albanica subsp. ***graeca*** Chaudhri – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1095* [0]; **24:** *1182* [4]; **25:** *1274* [5].

Paronychia macedonica Chaudhri – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1729* [1].

Petrorhagia armerioides (Ser.) P. W. Ball & Heywood – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1883* [0].

Petrorhagia dubia (Raf.) G. López & Romo – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *106* [0].

Petrorhagia glumacea (Bory & Chaub.) P. W. Ball & Heywood – **B, E, F, G, J** – 0-1070 m.

1: *107* [0]; **4:** *158* [0]; **6:** *202* [5]; **16:** *718* [2]; **20:** *868* [1]; **30:** *1602* [1]; **35:** *1773* [1]; **38:** *1920* [3]; **39:** *1949* [7]; **41:** *2108* [9].

Petrorhagia illyrica subsp. ***taygetea*** (Boiss.) P. W. Ball & Heywood – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2258* [2].

Petrorhagia ochroleuca (Sm.) P. W. Ball & Heywood – **B** – 700-1000 m.

1: *104* [1]; **17:** *751* [0].

Note: According to Phitos (in Phitos & al. 1997) this species is only known from the mountains around Athens. However, the specimens cited here agree completely with those from Attica, e.g. in indumentum and general habit.

Petrorhagia saxifraga (L.) Link – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2634* [3].

Polycarpon tetraphyllum (L.) L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2436* [4].

Sagina apetala Ard. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *336* [1].

Silene atropurpurea (Griseb.) Greuter & Burdet – **E, F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1049* [19]; **40:** *2032* [0]; **42:** *2175* [5].

Silene colorata Poir. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2439* [4].

Silene congesta Sm. – **B** – 950-1000 m.

5: *3046* [0] (det. TC).

Silene conica L. – **A, B** – 800-1700 m.

4: *189* [0]; **6:** *297* [0]; **14:** *610* [1]; **23:** *1101* [2].

Silene corinthiaca Boiss. & Heldr. – **E, J** – 0-800 m.

35: *1805* [5]; **50:** *2502* [15].

Silene cretica L. – **B** – 800-1000 m.

17: *759* [2].

Silene echinosperma Boiss. & Heldr. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1610* [9].

Silene gallica L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2491* [2].

Silene gigantea subsp. ***hellenica*** Greuter – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1600* [0].

Silene integripetala Bory & Chaub. – **D, E, H** – 500-950 m.

33: *1714* [4]; **37:** *1885* [1]; **45:** *2259* [4]; **50:** *2571* [1].

Silene italica subsp. ***peloponnesiaca*** Greuter – **B, D, F, G** – 800-1350 m.

12: *481* [8]; **20:** *895* [5]; **21:** *964* [3]; **40:** *2021* [7]; **45:** *2278* [5].

Silene longipetala Vent. ? – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2373* [0] (sterile).

Silene niceensis All. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2465* [24].

Silene nocturna L. – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *651* [0].

Silene radicosa Boiss. & Heldr. – **E** – 800-900 m.

43: *2224* [2].

Silene spinescens Sm. – **B** – 720-1400 m.

2: *3003* [0]; **4:** *145* [9]; **6:** *228* [3]; **14:** *595* [5]; **15:** *643* [2].

Silene viridiflora L. – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2306* [8].

Silene vulgaris subsp. ***macrocarpa*** Turrill – **B, G** – 850-1400 m.

4: *3025* [6]; **14:** *596* [4]; **21:** *972* [5].

Silene vulgaris subsp. ***megalosperma*** (Heldr.) Hayek – **A, B, E** – 700-1000 m.

6: *222* [4]; **1:** *103* [2]; **2:** *3006* [2]; **27:** *1342* [0]; **41:** *2083* [1].

Silene vulgaris subsp. ***suffrutescens*** Greuter & al. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1599* [4].

Spergula pentandra L. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *309* [1].

Spergularia bocconei (Scheele) Graebn. – **J, K** – 0-3 m.

35: *1815* [12]; **49:** *2435* [8], *2495* [5].

Note: Very close to *Spergularia salina* J. Presl & C. Presl which grows in the same type of habitat. My determination is to a degree tentative.

Spergularia rubra (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl – **F, G** – 1100-1350 m.

21: *989* [4]; **40:** *2039* [3].

Stellaria cupaniana (Jord. & Fourr.) Bég. – **G** – 850-1150 m.

20: *888* [0]; **21:** *999* [5].

Stellaria media (L.) Vill. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1313* [3].

Telephium imperati subsp. ***orientale*** (Boiss.) Nyman – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1312* [5].

Velezia rigida L. – **B, C** – 630-1070 m.

1: *108* [14] (det. TC); **6:** *215* [1]; **16:** *715* [1]; **19:** *814* [5].

C h e n o p o d i a c e a e

Arthrocnemum macrostachyum (Moric.) Moris – **J, L** – 0-20 m.

34: *1765* [5]; **52:** *2610* [2].

Atriplex prostrata DC. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2459* [6] (sterile).

Atriplex tatarica L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2494* [5].

Beta maritima L. – **J** – 0-50 m.

34: *1752* [3]; **38:** *1938* [3].

Chenopodium opulifolium Schrad. – **J, K** – 0-50 m.

49: *2423* [7]; **38:** *1931* [7].

Chenopodium vulvaria L. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2043* [0].

Halocnemum strobilaceum (Pallas) MB. – **L** – 1-5 m.

52: *2620* [3] (sterile).

Salicornia europaea L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2457* [3] (sterile).

Salsola kali L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2455* [5] (sterile).

Sarcocornia perennis (Mill.) A. J. Scott – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1830* [8] (sterile).

C i s t a c e a e

Cistus creticus subsp. ***eriocephalus*** (Viv.) Greuter & Burdet – **D, E** – 150-850 m.

41: *2129* [5]; **45:** *2301* [0]; **51:** *2606* [1].

Cistus salviifolius L. – **D, F** – 800-1350 m.

40: *2026* [0]; **45:** *2293* [7].

Fumana arabica (L.) Spach – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1924* [1].

Fumana thymifolia (L.) Webb – **B, E, H, J** – 0-950 m.

1: *42* [4]; **12:** *517* [9]; **37:** *1889* [0]; **38:** *1935* [2]; **51:** *2593* [5].

Halimium umbellatum subsp. ***viscosum*** (Willk.) O. Bolòs & Vigo – **E, F** – 1100-1350 m.

40: *2031* [6]; **42:** *2197* [1].

Note: The very same plant was described as a new local endemic, *Halimium voldii* Kit Tan & al. (in Greuter & Raus 2000), from the western foothills of Mt. Taijetos and also from near our locality N° **40**. They compare it with *H. umbellatum* and with its variant growing on Mt. Lebanon, var. *syriacum* (K. Koch) Willk. (which they consider as a third, independent species), but the alleged differences are imaginary. Sepal dimensions, shape and indumentum of *H. voldii* do not differ from those of Iberian plants. More curious is the alleged difference in petal colour. *H. umbellatum* is said to lack the yellow spot at the base of the petals present in *H. voldii* – when ironically the painting reproduced in Tan & Iatrou (2001), by error, shows pure white petals! However, the Spanish authors when describing the petals of *H. umbellatum* as "no maculados" were referring to the absence of the dark blotch found in many other species of the same genus. As one can easily verify by looking at flower photographs displayed on the Web, the petals of Spanish and Portuguese plants always have a yellow base.

Helianthemum hymettium Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, G** – 850-1800 m.

20: *835* [3]; **21:** *967* [5]; **23:** *1107* [5]; **25:** *1252* [1].

Helianthemum nummularium var. ***graecum*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Halácsy – **A, F, G** – 850-1350 m.

20: *897* [1]; **21:** *969* [1]; **27:** *1344* [4]; **27:** *1486* [5]; **40:** *2022* [0].

Helianthemum salicifolium (L.) Mill. – **B, A** – 870-1070 m.

16: *712* [3]; **27:** *1476* [1].

Tuberaria guttata (L.) Fourr. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2350* [5].

C o m p o s i t a e

Achillea fraasii Sch. Bip. – **A** – 1600-1850 m.

24: *1198* [2]; **25:** *1273* [10].

Note: A characteristic variant with white silky leaves and compact, subspherical synflorescences, but falling well within the overall range of variation of this polymorphic species.

Achillea holosericea Sm. – **B** – 800-1400 m.

11: *454* [0]; **14:** *592* [3]; **17:** *724* [3]; **18:** *793* [0].

Achillea ligustica All. – **D, E, F, G** – 700-1350 m.

20: *875* [7]; **21:** *1033* [9]; **40:** *1985* [8]; **41:** *2141* [3]; **45:** *2242* [7].

Achillea occulta Constantin. & Kalpoutz. – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1733* [4].

Note: Perhaps the most remarkable discovery of Iter Mediterraneum VII! Even though Constantinidis was among the group who made it, there is no mention of it in the publication in which it is described (Constantinidis & Kalpoutzakis 2005; also in Phitos & al 2009), in which only recent collections of 2003 and 2004 are cited. Memory failure or fear to dig into the past? The plant shows a striking superficial resemblance to some *Anthemis* species (initially I used the working designation *"Achillea peudanthemis"* for it). It is apparently very local, only known from the summit area of Mt. Koulochera, and morphologically unrelated to any known species. Oberprieler (unpublished data) compared ITS sequences with data for other, quite dissimilar Balkan yarrows (*A. clavennae* L., *A. atrata* L., *A. clusiana* Tausch) but found them unhelpful as there were almost no differences between them.

Achillea setacea Waldst. & Kit. – **A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1120* [2].

Achillea umbellata Sm. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *167* [12].

Anthemis arvensis L. – **A, B, C** – 650-1000 m.

6: *213* [2]; **8:** *308* [4]; **27:** *1406* [7].

Anthemis chia L. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1315* [6].

Anthemis cretica L. subsp. ***cretica*** – **E, G** – 850-1150 m.

20: *891* [3]; **21:** *970* [4]; **42:** *2182* [2].

Anthemis orientalis (L.) Degen – **F, G** – 850-1350 m.

20: *953* [2]; **21:** *995* [7]; **22:** *1088* [1]; **40:** *1986* [0].

Anthemis peregrina L. subsp. ***peregrina*** – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2490* [5].

Anthemis peregrina subsp. ***heracleotica*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Georgiou – **B, G** – 800-1070 m.

4: *168* [0]; **6:** *237* [12]; **16:** *709* [7]; **20:** *843* [5] (all det. with assistance by CO).

Note: According to Geôrgiou (1990, under the junior synonym *Anthemis peregrina* subsp. *heracleotica* (Heldr. & Sart.) Georgiou), this taxon would be exceedingly rare in the Peloponnese. The only undoubted specimen she cites is from the Palamidhi fortress of Nafplio. Else, the shores of the Peloponnese are shared between *A. tomentosa* in the eastern half and *A. peregrina* subsp. *peregrina* in the west, with some overlap stretches in which introgression is observed. The material now available leads to a novel insight: *A. peregrina* subsp. *heracleotica* is not at all a shore plant nor does it prefer coastal habitats, but is the inland homologue of *A. tomentosa.* This is not really a surprise, as in Attica from where the taxon was originally described it also grows inland, on fields and hillsides many of which just happen to be close to the coastline. In the Central Peloponnese the tendency away from the sea is just more pronounced, as evidenced by the location and altitude of the new collecting sites. The taxon is probably quite widespread in that mountain area: I had collected it in 1964 between Mili and Achladhokambos (Argolis) at an altitude of 600 m (*Greuter 6446,* PAL-Gr), and the Palamidi locality (on a hill that merely happens to be coastal) is not far away. In view of the ecological differences that add to the morphological ones, one might be tempted to restore subsp. *heracleotica* to species rank (as *A. guicciardii* Heldr. & Sart.) – were it not for the fact that ITS sequence data (Oberprieler, unpublished) show 100 % coincidence with samples of *A. peregrina* subsp. *peregrina* from the W Peloponnese.

Anthemis tomentosa L. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1804* [3].

Atractylis cancellata L. – **I, J** – 100-350 m.

31: *1620* [1]; **39:** *1970* [1].

Bellis perennis L. – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *390* [3].

Bellis sylvestris Cirillo – **G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *1003* [0].

Carduus pycnocephalus L. – **A, B, F** – 350-1000 m.

6: *236* [5]; **1:** *118* [0] (det. TC); **27:** *1410* [3]; **30:** *1606* [5].

Note: I found it impossible, at least for Greek material, to distinguish subspecies – however defined – within *Carduus pycnocephalus*.

Carlina lanata L. – **J** – 0-10 m.

35: *1786* [3]; **36:** *1828* [7].

Carthamus creticus L. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1790* [7].

Carthamus dentatus subsp. ***ruber*** (Link) Hanelt – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1933* [4].

Catananche lutea L. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1791* [4].

Centaurea affinis subsp. ***laconiae*** Prodán – **E, G** – 600-1150 m.

20: *885* [2]; **21:** *1008* [2]; **42:** *2157* [5]; **50:** *2533* [1].

Centaurea laconica Boiss. – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2496* [8].

Centaurea raphanina subsp. ***mixta*** (DC.) Runemark – **A, B** – 700-1070 m.

1: *122* [8] (det. TC); **6:** *232* [1]; **12:** *495* [0]; **16:** *688* [4]; **27:** *1414* [1].

Centaurea seridis subsp. ***sonchifolia*** (L.) Greuter – **K, L** – 1-5 m.

49: *2452* [15]; **52:** *2614* [1].

Centaurea solstitialis L. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1794* [4].

Centaurea spruneri Boiss. & Heldr. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1850* [17].

Note: *Centaurea spruneri* does not differ significantly from *C. salonitana* Vis. except in flower colour (purplish pink in the former, yellow in the latter). As the above specimen is in bud, my identification reflects geographical likelihood. On the Peloponnese *C. salonitana* is either rare (Wagenitz & Gamal-Eldin 1985, no specimen being cited) or absent (Routsê 1993). According to the latter author, *C. spruneri* subsp. *guicciardii* (Boiss.) Hayek, supposed to represent the species on the Peloponnese (and elsewhere), is not distinct from typical *C. spruneri* growing in Attica.

Centaurea subsericans Halácsy – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1719* [10].

Note: Reported, as new for the Peloponnesus, by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2006) based on collections made in 2004 on two nearby mountains, Mts Chionovouni and Profitis Ilias. The species had been described from Mt. Pateras, was treated by Georgiadis (1980) as a subspecies (*C. attica* subsp. *pateraea* (Halácsy) T. Georgiadis) then redeemed as an independent species by Constantinidis (1997), who also added Mt. Elikonas as its second known occurrence. I have compared the above specimen with an isotype and a Mt. Elikonas gathering of *C. subsericans* (both at PAL-Gr) and found that they match perfectly. Interestingly, both on Mt. Pateras and Mt. Chionovouni the species is reported to intergrade with *C. pseudocadmea* Wagenitz, which on account of its scarcely pectinate phyllary appendages has been referred to a different section (Gamal-Eldin & Wagenitz in Strid & Tan 1991, Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis 2006).

Chondrilla juncea L. – **E, G** – 600-950 m.

20: *957* [0] (sterile); **50:** *2518* [4] (sterile).

Cichorium intybus L. – **E** – 600-800 m.

41: *2094* [5]; **50:** *2572* [0].

Cichorium spinosum L. – **J** – 0-50 m.

34: *1760* [4]; **38:** *1921* [0].

Cladanthus mixtus (L.) Chevall. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2484* [3].

Cota tinctoria (L.) J. Gay – **E, F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1079* [5]; **40:** *2053* [8]; **42:** *2156* [17].

Note: All plants belong to a discoid variant. Impossible to tell whether the wanting ligules would have been white, as in *Cota tinctoria* subsp. *parnassica* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Oberpr. & Greuter, or yellow as in typical representatives of the species.

Cotula coronopifolia L. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2638* [17].

Crepis dioscoridis L. – **A, B, D, E, J** – 0-1050 m.

1: *112* [3] (det. TC); **4:** *154* [3]; **6:** *206* [3]; **17:** *747* [0]; **27:** *1421* [12]; **35:** *1775* [0]; **41:** *2068* [5]; **45:** *2283* [0]; **46:** *2355* [1]; **47:** *2388* [4].

Crepis foetida L. – **E** – 150 m.

51: *2589* [7].

Crepis fraasii Sch. Bip. – **B, D, G** – 480-1150 m.

12: *476* [9]; **20:** *892* [3]; **21:** *1006* [12]; **22:** *1043* [7]; **46:** *2366* [2].

Crepis hellenica Kamari – **A, B, D, F** – 350-1700 m.

12: *520* [2]; **16:** *721d* [0]; **17:** *764* [4]; **23:** *1102* [2]; **27:** *1415* [2]; **30:** *1563* [2]; **45:** *2256* [5].

Crepis rubra L. – **B, D, E** – 700-850 m.

6: *205* [1]; **6:** *210* [7]; **41:** *2117* [0]; **45:** *2257* [3].

Crepis sancta (L.) Bornm. – **A, B, D** – 700-1800 m.

1: *120* [1]; **23:** *1153* [1]; **25:** *1293* [5]; **45:** *2233* [0].

Crepis setosa Hall. f. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *318* [7].

Crepis zacintha (L.) Loisel. – **B, E, J** – 0-700 m.

13: *554* [7] ; **35:** *1789* [0]; **41:** *2059* [10].

Crupina crupinastrum (Moris) Vis. – **A, B, F, G** – 700-1350 m.

1: *113* [3] (det. TC); **6:** *226* [0]; **10:** *412* [4]; **20:** *872* [2]; **27:** *1413* [3]; **40:** *2051* [6].

Cyanus pichleri (Boiss.) Holub – **A, B, F** – 950-1850 m.

11: *442* [1]; **14:** *605* [2]; **23:** *1112* [1]; **24:** *1187* [5]; **40:** *2052* [0].

Cyanus pinardii (Boiss.) Soják – **A, G** – 850-1000 m.

20: *864* [0]; **27:** *1422* [4].

Cyanus segetum Hill – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *166* [8].

Cyanus triumfettii (All.) Á. Löve & D. Löve – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *1999* [1].

Cynara cornigera Lindl. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1967* [0].

Doronicum orientale Hoffm. – **B** – 860-950 m.

12: *478* [7].

Doronicum orientale Hoffm. – **A, G** – 850-1800 m.

20: *890* [3]; **21:** *994* [4]; **22:** *1062* [1]; **23:** *1122* [0]; **25:** *1296* [7].

Echinops sphaerocephalus subsp. ***albidus*** (Boiss. & Spruner) Kožuharov – **B** – 800-1000 m.

17: *733* [3].

Erigeron sumatrensis Retz. – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1929* [0].

Filago arvensis L. – **D, F, G** – 850-1350 m.

20: *905* [8]; **40:** *2004* [0]; **45:** *2246* [1].

Filago germanica (L.) Huds. – **C, D, E** – 650-850 m.

8: *310* [9]; **41:** *2124* [0]; **45:** *2245* [14].

Note: The nomenclature of this species was discussed by Greuter (in Greuter & Rechinger 1967), whose analysis has been recently confirmed by Flann & al. (2010).

Filago pyramidata L. – **B, D** – 800-1000 m.

5: *3038* [0] (det. TC); **6:** *270* [0]; **12:** *494* [0]; **45:** *2261* [4].

Galactites tomentosus Moench – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2477* [0].

Glebionis coronaria (L.) Spach – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2476* [2].

Glebionis segetum (L.) Fourr. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2469* [2].

Hedypnois rhagadioloides (L.) F. W. Schmidt subsp. ***rhagadioloides*** – **B, D, G, H, K** – 1-950 m.

12: *523* [0]; **13:** *546* [0]; **15:** *644* [1]; **20:** *952* [5]; **32:** *1668* [0]; **45:** *2260* [1]; **49:** *2468* [3].

Note: The specimens are fairly uniform, belonging to the morph that is represented by the type of *Hedypnois cretica* (L.) Dum. Cours. – which, however, I prefer to include in *Hedypnois rhagadioloides* subsp. *rhagadioloides* (see Nordenstam 1971 for the likely occurrence of agamospermy in that complex).

Helichrysum stoechas subsp. ***barrelieri*** (Ten.) Nyman – **E, F, H, I** – 130-700 m.

30: *1612* [3]; **31:** *1622* [4]; **32:** *1680* [7]; **37:** *1871* [4]; **51:** *2608* [10].

Helminthotheca echioides (L.) Holub – **C, K** – 1-630 m.

19: *812* [7]; **49:** *2480* [11].

Hieracium parnassi Fr. – **A** – 1600-1850 m.

24: *1211* [0] (det. GG); **25:** *1257* [1] (det. GG).

Hymenonema laconicum Boiss. & Heldr. – **E, F** – 150-500 m.

30: *1533* [11]; **51:** *2591* [14].

Hyoseris scabra L. – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *648a* [0].

Hypochoeris achyrophorus L. – **B** – 350-400 m.

13: *545* [0].

Hypochoeris cretensis (L.) Bory & Chaub. – **A, B, C, E, F** – 350-1350 m.

1: *117* [2]; **6:** *304a* [0]; **8:** *316* [9]; **17:** *734* [0]; **27:** *1411* [14]; **30:** *1562* [1]; **40:** *2028* [5]; **41:** *2096* [8]; **42:** *2170* [2]; **50:** *2508* [0].

Hypochoeris radicata L. – **C, D, F** – 480-1350 m.

8: *315* [2]; **40:** *2029* [1]; **45:** *2243* [6]; **46:** *2354* [3].

Inula methanaea Hausskn. – **B, E, F, J** – 100-1000 m.

2: *3001* [2]; **5:** *3032* [1]; **17:** *729* [5]; **30:** *1584* [13]; **39:** *1956* [7]; **50:** *2538* [3].

Jurinea mollis (L.) Rchb. – **A, B** – 1000-1400 m.

14: *587* [1]; **27:** *1328* [2].

Klasea moreana Greuter (p. 110) – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1901* [4] (type gathering).

Lactuca muralis (L.) Gaertn. – **F, F** – 350-1350 m.

30: *1588* [4]; **40:** *2054* [1].

Lactuca tuberosa Jacq. – **B, E, H** – 500-1050 m.

6: *263* [0]; **16:** *683* [7]; **18:** *775* [0]; **37:** *1898* [0]; **41:** *2139* [2].

Lamyropsis cynaroides (Lam.) Dittrich – **F, H** – 350-700 m.

30: *1528* [4]; **37:** *1853* [5].

Lapsana communis L. – **E, G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *1035* [13]; **42:** *2201* [11].

Leontodon graecus Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, B, E, F, G** – 600-1700 m.

4: *151* [13]; **6:** *242* [4]; **11:** *430* [2]; **20:** *956* [0]; **21:** *998* [2]; **23:** *1165* [8]; **40:** *2020* [5]; **41:** *2109* [5]; **50:** *2548* [1].

Matricaria chamomilla L. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2067* [3].

Onopordum illyricum subsp. ***cardunculus*** (Boiss.) Arènes – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2453* [7].

Onopordum messeniacum Halácsy – **B, E** – 700-850 m.

6: *196* [1]; **41:** *2102* [2].

Note: An endemic of the Peloponnese and Kithira, rarely collected (well, who likes to collect *Onopordum*, anyway). Tan & Iatrou (2001) note that it occurs in the centre of the peninsula, in conformity with the above data, and even as far north as Mt. Killini – but these indications are not substantiated in their distribution map. The identity of the present specimens has been confirmed by the specialist of the genus, Peter Hein (Berlin).

Pallenis spinosa (L.) Cass. subsp. ***spinosa*** – **B, F** – 350-850 m.

1: *116* [1] (det. TC); **30:** *1561* [5].

Phagnalon rupestre subsp. ***graecum*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Batt. – **F, H** – 350-550 m.

30: *1554* [12]; **32:** *1667* [1].

Picnomon acarna (L.) Cass. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *114* [2] (det. TC).

Picris pauciflora Willd. – **B, E** – 600-1070 m.

6: *224* [8]; **16:** *701* [9]; **18:** *782* [7]; **50:** *2507* [5].

Picris rhagadioloides (L.) Desf. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1774* [6].

Pilosella densiflora (Tausch) Soják – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1409* [0].

Pilosella cymosa subsp. ***sabina*** (Sebast.) H. P. Fuchs – **A, B** – 860-1850 m.

12: *480* [1]; **23:** *1115* [8]; **24:** *1199* [3]; **25:** *1264* [18].

Pilosella hoppeana subsp. ***testimonialis*** (Peter) P. D. Sell & C. West – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *1996* [1].

Pilosella piloselloides subsp. ***bauhinii*** (Schult.) S. Bräut. & Greuter – **A, F, G** – 950-1350 m.

21: *1023* [1]; **22:** *1044* [17]; **27:** *1408* [12]; **40:** *1991* [22].

Podospermum canum C. A. Mey. – **A, B** – 800-1050 m.

4: *177* [8]; **6:** *247* [8]; **12:** *489* [1]; **17:** *728* [0]; **27:** *1332* [2].

Ptilostemon chamaepeuce (L.) Less. – **H, J** – 0-700 m.

37: *1890* [4]; **38:** *1941* [0]; **39:** *1960* [11].

Ptilostemon gnaphaloides subsp. ***pseudofruticosus*** (Pamp.) Greuter – **E, F** – 20-500 m.

30: *1559* [5]; **47:** *2381* [13].

Note: The occurrence in locality **47** is the first so far recorded in Messinia and expands westward the partial range of the taxon in the Peloponnese, as mapped in Greuter (1973).

Pulicaria odora (L.) Rchb. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2356* [7].

Reichardia picroides (L.) Roth – **B, K** – 1-1070 m.

1: *115* [0]; **16:** *694* [5]; **49:** *2451* [15].

Rhagadiolus stellatus Gaertn. – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *416* [0].

Scolymus hispanicus L. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1782* [0].

Scorzonera crocifolia Sm. – **B, H** – 450-1070 m.

1: *121* [5] (det. TC); **2:** *3002* [5]; **12:** *532* [1]; **15:** *663* [0]; **16:** *714* [5]; **17:** *731* [4]; **32:** *1673* [2]; **37:** *1907* [9].

Senecio leucanthemifolius subsp. ***vernalis*** (Waldst. & Kit.) Greuter – **B** – 950-1150 m.

11: *467* [0].

Note: A single dwarf individual; identification uncertain.

Senecio squalidus subsp. ***rupestris*** (Waldst. & Kit.) Greuter – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1206* [1].

Silybum marianum (L.) Gaertn. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *804* [5].

Sonchus bulbosus (L.) N. Kilian & Greuter – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1598* [0] (sterile).

Sonchus oleraceus L. – **B, E, F** – 600-1350 m.

17: *730* [0]; **40:** *2055* [0]; **50:** *2551* [0].

Taraxacum (sect. ***Erythrosperma*** (H. Lindb.) Dahlst.) – **A, G** – 1100-1850 m.

21: *996* [1]; **24:** *1205* [0]; **25:** *1316* [0], *1317* [0], *1246* [1] (all: det. JKJS).

Note: "All plants belong to sect. *Erythrosperma*. The section is probably represented only by apomictic species in this region" (J. Kirschner in litt., 3 July 2012).

Tragopogon porrifolius subsp. ***eriospermus*** (Ten.) Greuter – **A, E, F, G** – 350-1000 m.

20: *860* [0]; **27:** *1484* [0]; **30:** *1556* [1]; **41:** *2116* [1].

Tragopogon samaritanii Boiss. – **A, B, F, G** – 850-1850 m.

10: *385* [0]; **14:** *571* [0]; **20:** *847* [1]; **21:** *987* [1]; **23:** *1166* [3]; **24:** *1201* [0]; **27:** *1335* [1]; **40:** *2027* [3].

Tripolium pannonicum subsp. ***tripolium*** (L.) Greuter – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2470* [2].

Tyrimnus leucographus (L.) Cass. – **E** – 150 m.

51: *2590* [5].

Urospermum picroides (L.) F. W. Schmidt – **B** – 800-1000 m.

10: *387* [2]; **17:** *746* [0].

Xeranthemum inapertum (L.) Mill. – **B, G** – 800-1150 m.

6: *203* [0]; **18:** *783* [3]; **20:** *863* [0]; **21:** *1011* [1]; **11:** *462* [1]; **12:** *525* [1].

C o n v o l v u l a c e a e

Calystegia silvatica (Kit.) Griseb. – **D, F** – 350-850 m.

30: *1508* [12]; **45:** *2228* [10].

Convolvulus cantabrica L. – **B, D** – 480-850 m.

1: *46* [11] (det. TC); **46:** *2368* [7].

Convolvuluvs elegantissimus Mill. – **B** – 720-950 m.

12: *530* [1]; **15:** *658* [0].

Cuscuta palaestina Boiss. – **B, E, F** – 20-850 m.

1: *36* [7]; **6:** *200* [0]; **30:** *1614* [0]; **48:** *2414* [1]; **51:** *2604* [5].

Cuscuta planiflora Ten. ? – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2251* [5].

C r a s s u l a c e a e

Sedum album subsp. ***athoum*** (DC.) Maire & Petitmengin – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *619* [2].

Sedum amplexicaule subsp. ***tenuifolium*** (Sm.) Greuter – **B, E, F, G** – 350-1350 m.

1: *33* [5] (det. TC); **4:** *3014* [0]; **6:** *239* [4]; **13:** *567* [2]; **16:** *689* [6]; **20:** *838* [6]; **22:** *1071* [2]; **40:** *2007* [0]; **41:** *2128* [7].

Sedum cepaea L. – **B, D, E** – 600-1400 m m.

14: *616* [0]; **15:** *621* [3]; **41:** *2150* [5]; **42:** *2211* [1]; **45:** *2273* [1]; **50:** *2509* [3].

Note: Judging from habit, the plants collected, which usually branch from the base into several stems, are consistently biennial. According to my field experience, further northward annual, upright, single-stemmed plants predominate. Perhaps a case of incipient geographic differentiation?

Sedum hispanicum L. – **A, B** – 800-1050 m.

2: *3008* [0]; **4:** *131* [10]; **6:** *233* [1]; **27:** *1354* [3].

Sedum laconicum Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, B, E** – 700-1400 m.

4: *130* [8]; **6:** *234* [1]; **14:** *600* [0]; **15:** *622* [5]; **27:** *1419* [1]; **41:** *2086* [2].

Sedum litoreum Guss. – **B** – 800-1000 m.

17: *769* [0].

Sedum rubens L. – **E, F** – 700-1350 m.

40: *2023* [2]; **41:** *2065* [4].

Note: The plants have 10 stamens, and according to the treatment of ’t Hart (in Phitos & al. 2002) they key our to *Sedum eriocarpum* Sm., originally described from the Peloponnese. I nevertheless place them in *S. rubens,* which on occasion may have up to 10 sta-

mens, too, on account of anther size (0.5 rather than 1-1.5 mm) and petals not spreading at anthesis. A study of populations in the field would be useful.

Sedum sediforme (Jacq.) Pau – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1504* [5].

Sedum urvillei DC. – **B** – 800-1050 m.

4: *143* [1]; **17:** *738* [0].

Umbilicus chloranthus Boiss. – **F, H, J** – 100-550 m.

30: *1611* [5]; **32:** *1664* [0]; **39:** *1963* [0].

Umbilicus horizontalis (Guss.) DC. – **B** – 720-850 m.

6: *252* [5]; **15:** *654* [0].

Umbilicus luteus (Huds.) Webb & Berthel. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *3017* [3].

Umbilicus rupestris (Salisb.) Dandy – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2248* [2].

C r u c i f e r a e

Aethionema saxatile subsp. ***creticum*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) I. A. Andersson & al. – **H** – 450-950 m.

32: *1705* [0]; **33:** *1732* [0].

Note: With some reluctance, I follow Tan & Suda (in Phitos & al. 2002) and place the above two specimens in *Aethionema saxatile* subsp. *creticum*. These authors consider plants from the Malea peninsula as "intermediate forms with subsp. *graecum*". The present material differs markedly from plants of the S Aegean area in habit and, more importantly, by having acute, non-succulent leaves and pale yellowish-brown rather than chestnut-brown seeds. They should probably better be placed in a separate, new taxon. Who dares to describe and name it?

Aethionema saxatile subsp. ***graecum*** (Boiss. & Spruner) Hayek – **A, B, D, F, G** – 350-1850 m.

6: *199* [2]; **12:** *521* [2]; **14:** *602* [1]; **15:** *641* [2]; **20:** *889* [0]; **23:** *1105* [4]; **24:** *1217* [4]; **25:** *1247* [0]; **27:** *1428* [3]; **30:** *1607* [4]; **45:** *2239* [2].

Note: A fairly uniform taxon as documented by the cited material, which according to Tan & Suda (in Phitos & al. 2002) cannot be kept apart from *Aethionema saxatile* subsp. *oreophilum* A. Andersson & al.

Alliaria petiolata (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1065* [7].

Alyssum montanum var. ***brachyphyllum*** Halácsy – **A, G** – 850-1850 m.

20: *883* [0]; **21:** *1020* [1]; **23:** *1121* [1]; **24:** *1186* [7]; **25:** *1260* [2].

Alyssum murale Waldst. & Kit. – **A, B** – 800-1150 m.

6: *251* [5]; **11:** *451* [1]; **27:** *1456* [9].

Alyssum siculum Jord. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1146* [1]; **24:** *1226* [0]; **25:** *1276* [8].

Alyssum simplex Rudolphi – **A, B, C** – 650-1400 m.

1: *52* [9]; **4:** *159* [7]; **6:** *209* [0]; **8:** *369* [4]; **14:** *583* [0]; **17:** *763* [1]; **27:** *1366* [5].

Alyssum simulans Runemark – **B** – 800-1000 m.

17: *760* [0].

Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh. – **A, E** – 1000-1100 m.

27: *1488* [0]; **42:** *2178* [1].

Arabis alpina L. – **A, B** – 950-1850 m.

11: *459* [0]; **23:** *1162* [7]; **24:** *1181* [9]; **27:** *1465* [11].

Note: I concur with Tan (in Phitos & al. 2002), who fails to recognise a basis for distinguishing subspecies in the variable *Arabis alpina* complex as it occurs in Greece (let alone splitting off species from it on account of flower size, such as *Arabis caucasica* Willd.).

Arabis collina Ten. – **E** – 800-900 m.

43: *2222* [5].

Arabis sagittata (Bertol.) DC. – **A, E** – 1000-700 m.

27: *1372* [14]; **41:** *2058* [7].

Arabis sudetica Tausch – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2176* [0].

Arabis turrita L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1587* [0].

Arabis verna (L.) R. Br. – **B, E, G** – 600-1150 m.

6: *302* [0]; **11:** *466* [0]; **12:** *492* [5]; **20:** *940* [4]; **21:** *982* [1]; **50:** *2581* [0].

Aubrieta deltoidea (L.) DC. – **A, B, E** – 700-1850 m.

4: *172* [16]; **6:** *249* [5]; **24:** *1218* [1]; **25:** *1255* [10]; **27:** *1380* [6]; **41:** *2091* [2].

Aurinia saxatilis subsp. ***orientalis*** (Ard.) T. R. Dudley – **A, B, E, F, G** – 350-1150 m.

1: *65* [14] (det. TC); **4:** *3026* [2]; **6:** *208* [3]; **21:** *991* [4]; **27:** *1367* [7]; **30:** *1582* [3]; **41:** *2081* [3].

Berteroa obliqua (Sm.) DC. – **G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *1032* [5].

Biscutella didyma L. – **B, E** – 700-950 m.

10: *397* [2]; **12:** *516* [2]; **41:** *2145* [0].

Brassica cretica subsp. ***laconica*** M. A. Gust. & Snogerup – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1968* [0] (sterile).

Bunias erucago L. – **C, D, E** – 600-850 m.

19: *820* [8]; **45:** *2269* [0]; **50:** *2563* [9].

Cakile maritima Scop. subsp ***maritima*** – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2450* [9].

Calepina irregularis (Asso) Thell. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1444* [5].

Cardamine graeca L. – **E, G** – 700-1150 m.

21: *1039* [5]; **41:** *2099* [2].

Cardamine hirsuta L. – **A, B, D, G** – 800-1000 m.

10: *420* [0]; **20:** *941* [0]; **22:** *1089* [3]; **27:** *1350* [1]; **45:** *2282* [0].

Clypeola jonthlaspi L. – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.

6: *267* [0]; **10:** *393* [0]; **12:** *497* [5]; **14:** *575* [0]; **25:** *1258* [2].

Draba lacaitae Boiss. – **B** – 800-1400 m.

11: *450* [0]; **14:** *582* [3]; **17:** *744* [1].

Draba lasiocarpa Rochel – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1108* [4]; **24:** *1184* [2]; **25:** *1269* [5].

Draba muralis L. – **A, G** – 950-1000 m.

22: *1094* [0]; **27:** *1439* [2].

Erysimum corinthium (Boiss.) Wettst. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1962* [0].

Erysimum graecum Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, B, C, G** – 350-1000 m.

1: *54* [13]; **8:** *357* [2]; **12:** *505* [7]; **20:** *867* [0]; **27:** *1438* [8]; **6:** *192* [10]; **13:** *552* [1].

Erysimum pectinatum Bory & Chaub. – **A, B, F, G** – 850-1850 m.

4: *191* [9]; **11:** *434* [5]; **14:** *586* [7]; **20:** *881* [0]; **23:** *1118* [15]; **24:** *1193* [10]; **25:** *1271* [1]; **40:** *1980* [11].

Note: Leaf dissection is extraordinarily variable in this species. Alongside plants with typical, runcinately divided lower leaves one finds others in which almost all leaves are entire or barely toothed.

Erysimum pusillum Bory & Chaub. – **B** – 850-900 m.

2: *124* [1].

Fibigia clypeata subsp. ***eriocarpa*** (DC.) Greuter, **stat. nov.** (≡ *Farsetia eriocarpa* DC., Syst. Nat. 2: 288. 1821 ≡ *Fibigia eriocarpa* (DC.) Boiss., Fl. Orient. 1: 258. 1867 ≡ *Fibigia clypeata* var. *eriocarpa* (DC.) Thiéb. in Mém. Inst. Egypte 31: 67. 1936) – **A, B** – 950-1800 m.

5: *3042* [10] (det. TC); **25:** *1272* [6].

Note: I concur with Phitos (in Phitos & al. 2002) who does not consider *Fibigia eriocarpa* as a species distinct from *F. clypeata* (L.) Medikus; yet silicula indumentum, the main character that has been used to distinguish the two taxa, is not just "variable" but follows a clear geographical pattern, as previous authors on the Balkan flora have correctly recognised (see Hayek 1924-1927, who indicates *F. clypeata* as occurring in Albania, Bulgaria and Macedonia but *F. eriocarpa* as growing in Ipiros, Thessaly, and [Central to South] Greece). This distributional pattern, which my study of herbarium material confirms, calls for recognition of the southern taxon at subspecies level.

Hesperis laciniata subsp. ***secundiflora*** (Boiss. & Spruner) Breistr. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *178* [8].

Hirschfeldia incana (L.) Lagrèze-Fossat – **B, D** – 800-850 m.

6: *193* [1]; **45:** *2236* [7].

Hornungia petraea (L.) Rchb. – **A, B** – 800-1850 m.

6: *303* [0]; **10:** *395* [0]; **24:** *1227* [0]; **25:** *1262* [1].

Iberis carnosa Willd. – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1690* [0].

Isatis tinctoria subsp. ***tomentella*** (Boiss. & Balansa) P. H. Davis – **G** – 850-1150 m.

20: *938* [0]; **21:** *963* [9].

Lepidium didymum L. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2396* [0].

Lepidium draba L. – **C** – 630-650 m.

8: *354* [1]; **19:** *803* [4].

Lepidium hirtum subsp. ***nebrodense*** (Raf.) Thell. – **A, B, G** – 720-1000 m.

15: *642* [0]; **17:** *735* [0]; **22:** *1081* [0]; **27:** *1441* [9].

Lunaria annua subsp. ***pachyrhiza*** (Borbás) Hayek – **B, F** – 350-1050 m.

4: *185* [6]; **30:** *1590* [5].

Malcolmia flexuosa subsp. ***naxensis*** (Rech. f.) A. Stork – **J** – 0-20 m.

34: *1764* [0].

Malcolmia graeca subsp. ***bicolor*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Stork – **A, B, E, G, H** – 600-1850 m.

4: *182* [2]; **14:** *608* [3]; **16:** *721a* [0]; **20:** *840* [3]; **23:** *1103* [6]; **24:** *1190* [20]; **25:** *1265* [5]; **27:** *1379* [3]; **33:** *1747* [1]; **50:** *2579* [1].

Matthiola tricuspidata (L.) R. Br. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2461* [13].

Nasturtium officinale R. Br. – **B, E** – 20-950 m.

10: *381* [0]; **48:** *2415* [10].

Rapistrum rugosum (L.) All. – **A, E** – 150-1000 m.

27: *1443* [0]; **51:** *2603* [10].

Rorippa sylvestris (L.) Besser – **C** – 630 m.

19: *830* [5].

Sinapis alba L. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2389* [5].

Sinapis arvensis L. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *809* [7].

Sisymbrium orientale L. – **A, B, D, H** – 500-1050 m.

4: *175* [16]; **27:** *1365* [11]; **37:** *1891* [11]; **45:** *2237* [0].

Thlaspi graecum Jord. – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2181* [0].

Thlaspi perfoliatum L. – **A, B** – 1000-1800 m.

14: *617* [0]; **23:** *1173* [0]; **25:** *1290* [3].

Cytinaceae

Cytinus hypocistis subsp. ***clusii*** Nyman – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2300* [0].

Dipsacaceae

Knautia integrifolia subsp. ***mimica*** (Borbás) Greuter – **A, B, G** – 800-1400 m.

4: *157* [16]; **14:** *597* [0]; **20:** *857* [5]; **27:** *1407* [7]; **6:** *211* [8].

Note: The subdivision of *Knautia integrifolia* (L.) Bertol. into three morphologically well defined and geographically vicarious subspecies, as proposed by Greuter (in Greuter & Rechinger 1967), is often ignored but still holds true.

Lomelosia brachiata (Sm.) Greuter & Burdet – **B, E, F** – 150-1150 m.

1: *98* [0]; **1:** *100* [3] (det. TC); **4:** *3021* [0]; **11:** *464* [2]; **15:** *639* [1]; **30:** *1558* [9]; **41:** *2140* [9]; **51:** *2607* [8].

Lomelosia hymettia (Boiss. & Spruner) Greuter & Burdet – **H, J** – 0-700 m.

36: *1843* [7]; **37:** *1908* [11].

Pterocephalus perennis Coulter subsp. ***perennis*** – **B, H** – 450-1050 m.

1: *99* [2] (det. TC); **2:** *3007* [1]; **4:** *190* [5]; **12:** *475* [0]; **6:** *194* [0]; **32:** *1659* [8].

E r i c a c e a e

Arbutus andrachne L. – **A, E, H** – 500-1100 m.

28: *1499* [6]; **37:** *1856* [2]; **42:** *2163* [5] (sterile); **43:** *2220* [7].

Arbutus* ×*andrachnoides Link – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2164* [0] (sterile).

Arbutus unedo L. – **E, H** – 500-1100 m.

37: *1893* [5] (sterile); **42:** *2165* [10].

Erica arborea L. – **F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1042* [13]; **40:** *2008* [4].

Erica manipuliflora Salisb. – **E, H** – 150-950 m.

33: *1723* [2]; **37:** *1881* [1]; **51:** *2585* [5].

E u p h o r b i a c e a e

Chamaesyce prostrata (Aiton) Small – **E, F, J** – 0-500 m.

30: *1543* [2]; **38:** *1943* [0]; **47:** *2387* [3].

Chrozophora obliqua (Vahl) Spreng. – **E** – 150 m.

51: *2584* [2].

Euphorbia acanthothamnos Boiss. – **B, J** – 0-900 m.

1: *32* [4] (det. TC); **2:** *3009* [0]; **38:** *1927* [3].

Euphorbia apios L. – **B** – 800-1400 m.

14: *593* [1]; **16:** *700* [2]; **17:** *774* [0].

Euphorbia aulacosperma Boiss. – **B** – 860-950 m.

12: *490* [2].

Note: A new record for Greece and Europe. So far known from Anatolia (but lacking in the west), Syria, Iraq, and Caucasia (Radcliffe-Smith in Davis 1982).

Euphorbia characias L. – **B** – 950-1000 m.

5: *3031* [6].

Euphorbia falcata L. – **A** – 750-800 m.

26: *1322* [2].

Euphorbia herniariifolia Willd. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1104* [2]; **24:** *1185* [3].

Euphorbia hirsuta L. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2394* [2].

Euphorbia oblongata Griseb. – **E, F, G** – 600-1350 m.

22: *1046* [2]; **40:** *2009* [13]; **42:** *2160* [2]; **50:** *2504* [0].

Euphorbia paralias L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2428* [14].

Euphorbia peplis L. – **E, K** – 1-150 m.

49: *2456* [15]; **51:** *2602* [0].

Euphorbia phymatosperma subsp. ***cernua*** (Boiss.) Vindt – **B** – 800-1000 m.

10: *421* [0]; **17:** *765* [0].

Note: The species shows a puzzling, disjunct distributional pattern. *Euphorbia phymatosperma* subsp. *phymatosperma* extends from E Anatolia southward to Syria and eastward to Iran, whereas subsp. *cernua* occurs in the Maghreb countries of N Africa, southern peninsular Italy and Greece (Lucchese & Lattanzi 1989). The occurrence in Greece is not accounted for in the relevant literature. It was mentioned by Radcliffe-Smith (in Davis 1982) without further precision, probably based on some specimen(s) in the Kew Herbarium. The only published mention of detail we are aware of is that in Lucchese & Lattanzi from the Ionian Island of Ithaki. The present one, then, would be the first concrete record for the Greek mainland, including the Peloponnese.

Euphorbia rigida M. Bieb. – **A, B** – 800-1050 m.

4: *3024* [1]; **6:** *197* [5]; **27:** *1330* [3].

Euphorbia taurinensis All. – **B, E** – 600-1070 m.

16: *686* [4]; **50:** *2570* [1].

Euphorbia terracina L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2460* [1].

Mercurialis annua L. – **E, H** – 150-550 m.

32: *1685* [0]; **51:** *2588* [6].

F a g a c e a e

Castanea sativa Mill. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1074* [6].

Quercus coccifera L. – **B, H** – 500-850 m.

1: *44* [5] (det. TC); **6:** *258* [3]; **37:** *1872* [2].

Quercus frainetto Ten. – **D, G** – 480-950 m.

22: *1054* [9] (sterile); **45:** *2310* [7] (sterile); **46:** *2342* [4] (sterile).

Quercus ilex L. – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2506* [8] (sterile).

Quercus ithaburensis subsp. ***macrolepis*** (Kotschy) Hedge & Yalt. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1858* [15].

Quercus pubescens Willd. – **C** – 620 m.

3: *128* [6].

F r a n k e n i a c e a e

Frankenia hirsuta L. – **J** – 0-20 m.

34: *1762* [1].

Frankenia pulverulenta L. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1768* [5].

G e n t i a n a c e a e

Blackstonia acuminata (Koch & Ziz) Domin – **L** – 1-5 m.

52: *2611* [3].

Blackstonia perfoliata (L.) Huds. – **E, F** – 350-800 m.

30: *1514* [5]; **41:** *2107* [7]; **50:** *2497* [5].

Centaurium erythraea Rafn subsp. ***erythraea*** – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2520* [2].

Centaurium erythraea subsp. ***rumelicum*** (Velen.) Melderis – **C** – 650 m.

8: *314* [7].

Centaurium erythraea subsp. ***turcicum*** (Velen.) Melderis – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1886* [1].

Note: The current subspecies classification of *Centaurium erythraea* is unconvincing and probably artificial.

Centaurium maritimum (L.) Fritsch – **D, L** – 1- 480 m.

46: *2353* [0]; **52:** *2617* [3].

Centaurium spicatum (L.) Fritsch – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2424* [19].

Centaurium tenuiflorum (Hoffmanns. & Link) Fritsch – **B, J** – 0-950 m.

10: *379* [1]; **13:** *541* [0]; **35:** *1767* [7]; **36:** *1823* [8].

G e r a n i a c e a e

Erodium chium (L.) Willd. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1807* [5].

Erodium cicutarium (L.) L'Hér. – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.

4: *147* [1]; **6:** *235* [5]; **17:** *757* [1]; **25:** *1275* [8].

Erodium malacoides (L.) L'Hér. – **B, D, E** – 20-850 m.

15: *657* [0]; **45:** *2268* [3]; **47:** *2377* [0].

Geranium asphodeloides Burm. f. – **D, E** – 480-1100 m.

42: *2216* [2]; **45:** *2296* [12]; **46:** *2341* [4].

Geranium columbinum L. – **B, D** – 800-1070 m.

16: *710* [5]; **45:** *2299* [5].

Geranium dissectum L. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *811* [9].

Geranium lucidum L. – **A, B, G** – 860-1150 m.

5: *3047* [0] (det. TC); **10:** *378* [1]; **12:** *477* [5]; **16:** *691* [7]; **21:** *1017* [3]; **27:** *1352* [3].

Geranium macrostylum Boiss. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1123* [10]; **24:** *1189* [3]; **25:** *1259* [11].

Geranium molle L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1617* [0].

Geranium pyrenaicum Burm. f. – **A, B** – 850-1700 m.

4: *132* [15]; **23:** *1150* [3]; **27:** *1383* [4].

Geranium robertianum L. subsp. ***robertianum*** – **C** – 650 m.

8: *329* [1].

Geranium robertianum subsp. ***purpureum*** (Vill.) Nyman – **B** – 950-1000 m.

5: *3045* [2].

Geranium rotundifolium L. – **B, G** – 720-1150 m.

15: *656* [0]; **16:** *721b* [0]; **21:** *1002* [1].

Geranium versicolor L. – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2193* [22].

G l o b u l a r i a c e a e

Globularia alypum L. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1888* [2].

G u t t i f e r a e

Hypericum atomarium Boiss. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1592a* [4].

Note: Mixed with *Hypericum vesiculosum* (N° *1592*), which has a simitar habit.

Hypericum empetrifolium Willd. – **B, E, F, G, H** – 350-950 m.

13: *540* [8]; **20:** *899* [4]; **30:** *1604* [1]; **32:** *1708* [3]; **50:** *2527* [6].

Hypericum olympicum L. – **F, G** – 850-1350 m.

20: *848* [13]; **21:** *992* [17]; **22:** *1055* [5]; **40:** *1984* [10].

Hypericum perfoliatum L. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2344* [7].

Hypericum perforatum L. – **C, D, E** – 600-850 m.

8: *324* [8]; **45:** *2281* [6]; **50:** *2568* [0].

Note: Most plants belong to the southern facies of *Hypericum perforatum,* which is sometimes referred to as subsp. *veronense* (Schrank) A. Fröhlich and encompasses both var. *microphyllum* DC. and var. *angustifolium* DC., but its distinctness from typical *H. perforatum* is doubtful.

Hypericum triquetrifolium Turra – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1951* [9].

Hypericum vesiculosum Griseb. – **B, E, F** – 20-1000 m.

1: *55* [3] (det. TC); **17:** *752* [0]; **30:** *1592* [5]; **47:** *2385* [2].

L a b i a t a e

Ajuga chamaepitys subsp. ***chia*** (Schreb.) Arcangeli – **A, B** – 800-1050 m.

17: *756* [0]; **18:** *777* [5]; **27:** *1374* [3].

Ajuga iva (L.) Schreb. – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1626* [0].

Ballota acetabulosa (L.) Benth. – **B, F, H** – 350-850 m.

1: *72* [5] (det. TC); **30:** *1594* [1]; **32:** *1660* [2].

Ballota nigra subsp. ***anomala*** Greuter (p. 108) – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2554* [9] (type gathering).

Coridothymus capitatus (L.) Rchb. f. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1945* [7].

Lamium amplexicaule L. – **B, C** – 650-950 m.

8: *366* [1]; **12:** *496* [0].

Lamium garganicum subsp. ***pictum*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) P. W. Ball – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1192* [5].

Lamium garganicum subsp. → subsp. ***striatum*** (Sm.) Hayek – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.

25: *1270* [12]; **4:** *150* [8]; **17:** *736* [2]; **23:** *1098* [4].

Note: At medium altitudes, plants intermediate between subsp. *pictum* (a high-mountain taxon) and subsp. *striatum* (with a wide altitudinal spectrum) appear to predominate. See Baden (in Strid & Tan 1991) for the definition and Greek distribution of the taxa of this critical complex.

Lamium maculatum L. – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2194* [12].

Marrubium cylleneum Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, B** – 1000-1800 m.

14: *607* [1]; **25:** *1253* [1].

Melissa officinalis subsp. ***altissima*** (Sm.) Arcang. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2384* [8]; **48:** *2404* [7].

Mentha pulegium L. – **C, L** – 2-630 m.

19: *805* [1]; **53:** *2625* [5].

Mentha spicata subsp. ***condensata*** (Briq.) Greuter & Burdet – **E** – 20-800 m.

48: *2421* [9]; **50:** *2499* [2].

Nepeta argolica Bory & Chaub. – **A** – 800 m.

28: *1497* [5].

Nepeta hystrix Greuter (p. 113) – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2511* [10] (type gathering).

Origanum onites L. – **H, J** – 0-550 m.

32: *1686* [5]; **36:** *1829* [5].

Origanum scabrum Boiss. & Heldr. – **E, H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1749* [4]; **43:** *2223* [3].

Note: First records of this rare endemic for the SE extensions of Mt. Parnonas were published by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2005). One of their localities coincides with our N° **33.**

Origanum vulgare subsp. ***hirtum*** (Link) Ietswaart – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2503* [7].

Origanum vulgare subsp. ***viridulum*** (Martrin-Donos) Nyman – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2084* [7].

Phlomis cretica C. Presl – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1641* [0].

Phlomis samia L. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2025* [3].

Prasium majus L. – **B, H, J** – 0-550 m.

13: *563* [5]; **32:** *1684* [1]; **35:** *1785* [2].

Prunella laciniata (L.) L. – **A, B, C, E, G** – 650-1100 m.

8: *368* [5]; **10:** *398* [0]; **20:** *865* [0]; **22:** *1086* [0]; **27:** *1430* [1]; **42:** *2159* [0].

Prunella vulgaris L. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2364* [2].

Salvia argentea L. – **A** – 1550-1800 m.

23: *1154* [0]; **25:** *1303* [10].

Salvia fruticosa Mill. – **E, F** – 20-500 m.

30: *1518* [8]; **47:** *2378* [7].

Salvia pomifera subsp. ***calycina*** (Sm.) Hayek – **H, J** – 100-700 m.

32: *1694* [0]; **37:** *1855* [12]; **39:** *1952* [5].

Note: For differences permitting to separate the present subspecies from typical *Salvia pomifera* L. of Crete, see Greuter (in Greuter & Rechinger 1967).

Salvia ringens Sm. – **A** – 800 m.

28: *1498* [7].

Salvia verbenaca L. – **A, B, D** – 700-1070 m.

1: *70* [0] (det. TC); **16:** *684* [4]; **27:** *1432* [11]; **45:** *2253* [1].

Salvia verticillata L. – **A** – 750-800 m.

26: *1319* [8].

Salvia viridis L. – **A** – 750-800 m.

26: *1321* [1].

Satureja acinos (L.) Scheele – **B** – 870-1070 m.

16: *707* [3].

Satureja alpina (L.) Scheele subsp. ***alpina*** – **B, E, G** – 800-1400 m.

10: *376* [3]; **12:** *488* [10]; **14:** *570* [3]; **17:** *771* [0]; **20:** *852* [2]; **21:** *971* [1]; **42:** *2171* [2].

Satureja alpina subsp. ***meridionalis*** (Nyman) Greuter & Burdet – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1220* [1].

Note: According to Baden (in Strid & Tan 1991), *Satureja alpina* is represented in the Peloponnese by subsp. *meridionalis* only. Based on the criterion of indumentum, the only that is of any practical use, I disagree. Only one of the gatherings at hand – the one growing at high altitudes – shows the short, forward (on calyces) or backward curved hairs (on stems) of subsp. *meridionalis.* All the others, collected at low to medium altitudes, have the long, straight, patent indumentum of subsp. *alpina.* In the Peloponnese, the two taxa appear to behave as altitudinal vicariants.

Satureja calamintha (L.) Scheele – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2526* [4].

Satureja juliana L. – **B, F, H** – 350-1050 m.

1: *74* [5] (det. TC); **4:** *3027* [0]; **6:** *230* [4]; **30:** *1608* [6]; **32:** *1658* [5]; **37:** *1897* [2].

Satureja parnassica Boiss. (var.) – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2516* [5].

Satureja thymbra L. – **G, H, I** – 130-950 m.

20: *880* [0]; **31:** *1619* [3]; **32:** *1704* [5].

Satureja vulgaris subsp. ***orientalis*** (Bothmer) Greuter & Burdet – **D, F** – 350-1350 m.

30: *1517* [5]; **40:** *2014* [7]; **45:** *2238* [2].

Scutellaria columnae All. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2369* [11].

Scutellaria rupestris subsp. ***parnassica*** (Boiss.) Greuter & Burdet – **E, F, H** – 350-800 m.

30: *1557* [9]; **32:** *1674* [5]; **37:** *1868* [2]; **41:** *2090* [0]; **50:** *2519* [3].

Sideritis clandestina (Bory & Chaub.) Hayek subsp. ***clandestina*** – **B** – 950-1400 m.

11: *447* [2]; **14:** *614* [4].

Note: The plants of both gatherings are in early bud, but appear to match the typical subspecies of *Sideritis clandestina* of Mts. Taijetos and Parnonas better than subsp. *pelopon-*

nesiaca (Boiss. & Heldr.) Baden growing in mountain areas immediately adjacent to the north and west (see maps in Tan & Iatrou 2001).

Sideritis curvidens Stapf – **B** – 720-1050 m.

4: *3020* [0]; **6:** *241* [1]; **15:** *648b* [0]; **18:** *792* [0].

Sideritis purpurea Talbot – **A, B, J, K** – 0-1000 m.

13: *557* [5]; **27:** *1382* [1]; **38:** *1925* [1]; **49:** *2438* [18].

Note: The plants of gatherings N^{os} *1925* and *2438* are white-flowered, but on account of calyx features they belong to *Sideritis purpurea* rather than to the closely related *S. romana* L. In spite of the admittedly only slight differences between these two, I prefer to consider them as specifically distinct. The features separating this pair from *S. curvidens,* a perfectly good species, are more easily perceived.

Stachys candida Bory & Chaub. – **E, F** – 350-800 m.

30: *1593* [7]; **50:** *2564* [10].

Stachys chrysantha Boiss. & Heldr. – **G, H, J** – 100-950 m.

20: *856* [16]; **32:** *1642* [5]; **33:** *1713* [5]; **39:** *1959* [5].

Stachys cretica L. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1336* [5].

Stachys cretica L. × ***S. graeca*** Boiss. & Heldr. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1485* [0].

Stachys graeca Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, B, G** – 700-1070 m.

1: *71* [9]; **12:** *487* [0]; **15:** *645* [0]; **16:** *719* [2]; **20:** *934* [1]; **27:** *1381* [1].

Stachys spreitzenhoferi subsp. ***virella*** D. Persson – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1950* [15].

Teucrium capitatum L. – **B, H, L** – 1-1150 m.

1: *73* [5] (det. TC); **6:** *220* [4]; **11:** *469* [1]; **17:** *726* [1]; **32:** *1697* [8]; **52:** *2616* [5].

Teucrium chamaedrys L. – **B, D** – 350-850 m.

13: *562* [5]; **15:** *638* [0]; **45:** *2241* [12].

Teucrium divaricatum Heldr. – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1649* [14].

Teucrium flavum subsp. ***hellenicum*** Rech. f. – **B, E, F, H** – 20-1000 m.

13: *564* [4]; **17:** *743* [2]; **30:** *1520* [11]; **32:** *1639* [0]; **41:** *2069* [1]; **47:** *2382* [0]; **50:** *2575* [14].

Thymus leucotrichus Halácsy – **A, B** – 1000-1800 m.

14: *599* [5]; **25:** *1254* [3].

Thymus longicaulis C. Presl subsp. ***longicaulis*** – **B** – 800-1000 m.

17: *766* [2].

Thymus longicaulis subsp. ***chaubardii*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Jalas – **A, B, F** – 860-1400 m.

12: *512* [3]; **14:** *598* [0]; **16:** *713* [0]; **27:** *1481* [7]; **40:** *1989* [8].

Ziziphora capitata L. – **B** – 720-1070 m.

15: *632* [5]; **16:** *702* [9]; **18:** *787* [2].

L e g u m i n o s a e

Acacia pycnantha Benth. – **J, K** – 0-50 m.

38: *1912* [12] (sterile); **49:** *2475* [8].

Note: Obviously, cultivated roadside trees.

Anagyris foetida L. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1879* [0].

Anthyllis hermanniae L. – **E, H, L** – 1-800 m.

29: *1500* [3]; **37:** *1859* [9]; **50:** *2528* [13]; **52:** *2615* [5].

Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. ***hispidissima*** (Sagorski) Cullen – **B** – 870-1070 m.

16: *699* [5].

Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. ***rubriflora*** (DC.) Arcangeli – **A, B, D, F, G, H** – 350-1150 m.

1: *82* [5] (det. TC); **5:** *3037* [1]; **21:** *1009* [2]; **27:** *1478* [4]; **30:** *1595* [0]; **45:** *2267* [4]; **32:** *1677* [1].

Astragalus angustifolius Lam. – **A, B** – 1000-1850 m.

14: *612* [5]; **23:** *1169* [3]; **24:** *1210* [4].

Astragalus depressus L. – **A, B** – 950-1800 m.

11: *445* [0]; **25:** *1278* [6].

Astragalus glycyphylloides DC. – **A, G** – 950-1000 m.

22: *1050* [10]; **27:** *1459* [2].

Astragalus hamosus L. – **A, B** – 720-1000 m.

12: *506* [3]; **15:** *659* [0]; **27:** *1363* [0].

Astragalus hellenicus Boiss. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1311* [10].

Note: According to Podlech (1988), *Astragalus hellenicus* would be one of the synonyms of a widespread and variable *A. exscapus* L. Strid (1986), however, considers it as a Greek endemic species, though doubtfully distinct from *A. angustiflorus* K. Koch from Anatolia, a view that was recently supported by Tan & Iatrou (2001) and is followed here.

Astragalus lacteus Boiss. – **A** – 1000-1800 m.

23: *1125* [1]; **25:** *1284* [6]; **27:** *1468* [2].

Astragalus lusitanicus subsp. ***orientalis*** Chater & Meikle – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2553* [12].

Astragalus monspessulanus L. – **A, E, G** – 600-1150 m.

20: *909* [5]; **21:** *1014* [9]; **27:** *1361* [6]; **50:** *2566* [1] (sterile).

Astragalus suberosus subsp. ***haarbachii*** (Boiss.) V. A. Matthews – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *97* [4] (det. TC).

Bituminaria bituminosa (L.) Stirton – **B, E, F, G** – 350-1000 m.

1: *85* [2] (det. TC); **5:** *3043* [6]; **20:** *850* [1]; **30:** *1596* [1]; **50:** *2546* [3].

Ceratonia siliqua L. – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1819* [8].

Cercis siliquastrum L. – **E, F** – 350-800 m.

30: *1569* [2]; **50:** *2524* [10].

Cicer arietinum L. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2142* [4].

Colutea arborescens L. – **A, F** – 350-1000 m.

27: *1346* [6]; **30:** *1609* [7].

Coronilla scorpioides (L.) W. D. J. Koch – **A, B, E, G** – 700-1000 m.

1: *81* [0] (det. TC); **20:** *836* [1]; **27:** *1495* [0]; **41:** *2088* [1].

Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2155* [7].

Note: So far, the single Greek record of this species of which I am aware is that by Paulidês from Mt. Vertiskos in E Makedhonia. Further north, it is absent from Albania, the F.Y.R. Makedonia and Bulgaria. This is a highly irregular pattern of distribution. Could it be that the species was, perhaps anciently, introduced e.g. by apiarists? A study of the conditions under which Scotch broom grows in its two Greek localities might permit to settle the doubt.

Dorycnium herbaceum Vill. subsp. ***herbaceum*** – **A, E, F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1082* [7]; **27:** *1327* [8]; **40:** *1997* [5]; **42:** *2167* [5].

Dorycnium hirsutum (L.) Ser. – **B, D, E, F, G** – 350-1350 m.

13: *566* [2]; **22:** *1041* [8]; **40:** *2015* [0]; **45:** *2235* [5]; **50:** *2512* [1].

Dorycnium pentaphyllum subsp. ***germanicum*** (Gremli) Gams – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2514* [18].

Dorycnium rectum (L.) Ser. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2376* [16]; **48:** *2420* [7].

Ebenus sibthorpii DC. – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1621* [2].

Genista acanthoclada DC. – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1670* [5].

Genista halacsyi Heldr. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *1977* [5].

Genista monspessulana (L.) L. Johnson – **F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1078* [11]; **40:** *2006* [3].

Genista sagittalis L. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1060* [17].

Hippocrepis biflora Spreng. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *79* [0] (det. TC).

Hippocrepis comosa L. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1116* [1]; **24:** *1203* [4]; **25:** *1263* [2].

Hippocrepis emerus subsp. ***emeroides*** (Boiss. & Spruner) Lassen – **A, B, E, F, G** – 350-1800 m.

14: *574* [0]; **21:** *1026* [8]; **25:** *1261* [5]; **27:** *1433* [5]; **30:** *1579* [4]; **41:** *2085* [2]; **43:** *2221* [5].

Hymenocarpos circinnatus (L.) Savi – **B, F** – 350-850 m.

1: *91* [0] (det. TC); **13:** *561* [5]; **15:** *669* [2]; **30:** *1575* [1].

Lathyrus aphaca L. – **A, B, C** – 630-1000 m.

15: *627* [3]; **19:** *834* [0]; **27:** *1473* [3].

Lathyrus digitatus (M. Bieb.) Fiori – **A, F** – 1000-1700 m.

23: *1126* [2]; **27:** *1462* [2]; **40:** *1994* [3].

Lathyrus grandiflorus Sm. – **B, G** – 850-1400 m.

14: *603* [2]; **20:** *887* [0].

Lathyrus hirsutus L. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *822* [14].

Lathyrus laxiflorus (Desf.) Kuntze – **A, B, E, F, G** – 700-1350 m.

1: *95* [0]; **21:** *1038* [11]; **27:** *1371* [9]; **40:** *2016* [9]; **42:** *2158* [10]; **16:** *706* [5].

Lathyrus niger (L.) Bernh. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1067* [6].

Lathyrus saxatilis (Vent.) Vis. – **B** – 720-1050 m.

4: *3030* [0]; **15:** *636* [1]; **18:** *790* [2].

Lathyrus sphaericus Retz. – **G** – 850-950 m.

20: *958* [0].

Lens ervoides (Brign.) Grande – **B** – 870-1070 m.

16: *711* [2].

Lens nigricans (M. Bieb.) Godr. – **B** – 860-1070 m.

12: *493* [0]; **16:** *696* [3].

Lotus angustissimus L. – **C, D, E** – 20-850 m.

8: *349* [4]; **45:** *2271* [0]; **48:** *2399* [5].

Lotus cytisoides L. – **H, K** – 1-550 m.

32: *1672* [0]; **49:** *2437* [1].

Lotus longisiliquosus R. Roem. – **B, E, F, G** – 350-1150 m.

1: *80* [7]; **21:** *1013* [2]; **30:** *1615* [0]; **50:** *2505* [8].

Lotus tenuis Willd. – **A, C** – 630-1000 m.

8: *341* [1]; **19:** *831* [3]; **27:** *1337* [9].

Note: The distinction from *Lotus corniculatus* L. is problematic at montane altitudes.

Lupinus angustifolius L. – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2265* [5].

Medicago constricta Durieu – **C** – 650 m.

8: *345* [0].

Medicago coronata (L.) Bartal. – **B** – 700-1050 m.

1: *77* [1] (det. TC); **4:** *161* [8]; **15:** *635* [1]; **18:** *779* [4].

Medicago disciformis DC. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *92* [0] (det. TC).

Medicago lupulina L. – **A, D, E, G** – 480-1150 m.

21: *1005* [0]; **27:** *1349* [0]; **46:** *2371* [7]; **50:** *2521* [10].

Medicago minima (L.) L. – **A, B** – 700-1000 m.

1: *83* [0] (det. TC); **6:** *231* [0]; **27:** *1341* [3].

Medicago orbicularis (L.) Bartal. – **A, B** – 850-1050 m.

18: *780* [3]; **27:** *1356* [2].

Medicago polymorpha L. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *90* [0] (det. TC); **15:** *640* [5].

Medicago rigidula (L.) All. – **A, B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *168a* [0]; **27:** *1477* [1].

Medicago sativa subsp. ***falcata*** (L.) Arcang. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2073* [13].

Melilotus graecus (Boiss. & Spruner) Lassen – **B, E** – 600-1000 m.

1: *78* [11] (det. TC); **5:** *3036* [3]; **17:** *727* [0]; **41:** *2092* [3]; **50:** *2537* [0].

Melilotus indicus (L.) All. – **C, K** – 1-630 m.

19: *828* [15]; **49:** *2482* [10].

Melilotus italicus (L.) Lam. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1574* [9].

Melilotus neapolitanus Ten. – **A, D, E, G** – 480-1000 m.

20: *851* [3]; **27:** *1338* [4]; **41:** *2060* [12]; **46:** *2345* [2]; **50:** *2539* [1].

Onobrychis aequidentata (Sm.) d'Urv. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *96* [12] (det. TC); **6:** *217* [1].

Onobrychis alba (Waldst. & Kit.) Desv. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1347* [26].

Note: According to Strid (1986), the Peloponnese populations of this species would all belong to *Onobrychis alba* subsp. *laconica* (Boiss.) Hayek, described as being low-growing, pink- to purple-flowered, and mainly growing at high altitudes. The present plants, however, are tall and white-flowered. They might perhaps match *Onobrychis pentelica* Hausskn., reduced by Strid to the synonymy of subsp. *laconica.* Pending further study I leave them unassigned at infraspecific level.

Onobrychis caput-galli Lam. – **A, B, G** – 700-1000 m.

20: *908* [1]; **1:** *75* [0] (det. TC); **27:** *1364* [7].

Onobrychis peloponnesiaca (Iatrou & Kit Tan) Iatrou & Kit Tan – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1618* [9].

Note: See Greuter (1987) and Tan & Iatrou (1996) for the fascinating story of this local endemic species. The above locality probably coincides exactly with the locus classicus. A second population is mentioned by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (in Phitos & al. 2009b), 4 km to the east along the main road.

Ononis diffusa Ten. – **L** – 1-5 m.

52: *2618* [2].

Ononis pubescens L. – **E, J** – 0-150 m.

35: *1803* [5]; **51:** *2582* [7].

Ononis pusilla L. – **A, B, E, G** – 150-1070 m.

12: *498* [5]; **16:** *695* [5]; **20:** *898* [0]; **27:** *1435* [3]; **50:** *2515* [7]; **51:** *2594* [3].

Ononis reclinata L. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2647* [0].

Ononis spinosa subsp. ***antiquorum*** (L.) Arcang. – **E** – 600-800 m.

41: *2079* [5]; **50:** *2561* [1].

Ononis viscosa subsp. ***breviflora*** (DC.) Nyman – **B, G** – 350-950 m.

13: *565* [10]; **20:** *886* [0].

Ornithopus compressus L. – **C, D, G** – 650-950 m.

8: *343* [2]; **22:** *1059* [7]; **45:** *2275* [11].

Scorpiurus muricatus L. – **B** – 720-1070 m.

6: *218* [0]; **15:** *628* [2]; **16:** *721* [3].

Securigera securidaca (L.) Degen & Dörfler – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2419* [4].

Spartium junceum L. – **B, F** – 350-850 m.

1: *76* [3] (det. TC); **30:** *1591* [2].

Trifolium angustifolium L. – **A, B, C, D, E, F** – 350-1000 m.

1: *93* [2] (det. TC); **8:** *331* [6]; **27:** *1357* [1]; **30:** *1576* [1]; **41:** *2075* [1]; **45:** *2331* [0].

Trifolium arvense L. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1072* [0].

Trifolium aurantiacum Boiss. & Spruner – **B, D, G** – 800-950 m.

10: *375* [2]; **20:** *906* [10]; **45:** *2290* [8].

Trifolium boissieri Guss. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1616* [0].

Trifolium campestre Schreb. – **A, B, F** – 350-1000 m.

1: *88* [2] (det. TC); **12:** *485* [0]; **27:** *1339* [3]; **30:** *1577* [0].

Trifolium cherleri L. – **A, D, E** – 700-1000 m.

27: *1362* [2]; **41:** *2148* [3]; **45:** *2334* [0].

Trifolium dalmaticum Vis. – **E, F** – 350-700 m.

30: *1573* [1]; **41:** *2087* [0].

Trifolium glomeratum L. – **D, F** – 800-1350 m.

40: *2003* [1]; **45:** *2333* [0].

Trifolium grandiflorum Schreb. – **B, E, G** – 700-1150 m.

4: *148* [9]; **21:** *1024* [3]; **41:** *2074* [4].

Trifolium infamia-ponertii Greuter – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1903* [0].

Trifolium lappaceum L. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *832* [2].

Trifolium michaelis Greuter (p. 115) – **D, E** – 800-1100 m.

42: *2188* [2] (type gathering); **45:** *2337* [4].

Trifolium nigrescens Viv. – **A, C** – 650-1000 m.

8: *323* [11]; **27:** *1471* [2].

Trifolium ochroleucon Huds. – **D, F** – 480-1350 m.

40: *1976* [19]; **45:** *2294* [8]; **46:** *2361* [4].

Note: The plants of the gatherings N° *2294* and *2361,* made at relatively low altitudes (480-850 m), belong to the pink-flowered *Trifolium ochroleucon* var. *roseum* (C. Presl) Guss.

Trifolium pallidum Waldst. & Kit. – **C, D, E, K** – 1-850 m.

8: *327* [4]; **19:** *816* [5]; **45:** *2276* [1]; **48:** *2402* [9]; **49:** *2432* [14].

Trifolium patulum Tausch – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1069* [3].

Trifolium physodes M. Bieb. – **A, B, E, F, G** – 600-1350 m.

1: *87* [2] (det. TC); **12:** *526* [4]; **21:** *1029* [12]; **27:** *1445* [2]; **40:** *2033* [5]; **41:** *2076* [6]; **50:** *2574* [0].

Trifolium pignantii Fauché & Chaub. – **D, G** – 800-950 m.

22: *1068* [10]; **45:** *2292* [8].

Trifolium pratense L. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1479* [4].

Trifolium repens L. – **B, E** – 860-1100 m.

10: *394* [1]; **42:** *2195* [1].

Trifolium resupinatum L. – **C, F** – 630-1350 m.

19: *806* [7]; **40:** *2036* [8].

Trifolium scabrum L. – **A, B, D** – 700-1000 m.

1: *86* [0]; **27:** *1340* [1]; **45:** *2254* [1].

Trifolium squamosum L. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *815* [14].

Trifolium stellatum L. – **A, B** – 700-1000 m.

1: *89* [2] (det. TC); **12:** *528* [0]; **27:** *1469* [3].

Trifolium subterraneum L. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *94* [0] (det. TC).

Trifolium tenuifolium Ten. – **C, D** – 650-850 m.

8: *337* [8]; **45:** *2311* [5].

Trigonella gladiata M. Bieb. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1343* [2].

Tripodion graecum (Boiss.) Lassen – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1117* [2]; **24:** *1219* [1]; **25:** *1299* [5].

Tripodion tetraphyllum (L.) Fourr. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2400* [2].

Vicia bithynica (L.) L. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2130* [7].

Vicia hybrida L. – **A, B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *3029* [0]; **27:** *1474* [5].

Vicia lathyroides L. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2005* [3].

Vicia melanops Sm. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1051* [19].

Vicia peregrina L. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *176* [5].

Vicia sativa subsp. ***cordata*** (Hoppe) Batt. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *364* [2].

Vicia sativa subsp. ***incisa*** (M. Bieb.) Arcangeli – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1057* [1].

Note: Hardly more than an incise-leaved variant.

Vicia sativa subsp. ***macrocarpa*** (Moris) Arcangeli – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1058* [2].

Vicia tenuifolia Roth subsp. ***tenuifolia*** – **F, G** – 1100-1350 m.

21: *961* [20]; **40:** *2024* [7].

Vicia villosa subsp. ***varia*** (Host) Corb. – **A, B, G** – 700-1000 m.

1: *84* [2]; **15:** *626* [1]; **22:** *1064* [5]; **27:** *1345* [9].

L i n a c e a e

Linum bienne Mill. – **G, L** – 2-950 m.

20: *869* [1]; **53:** *2644* [0].

Linum corymbulosum Rchb. – **B, G, H** – 450-1070 m.

1: *40* [0]; **16:** *720* [3]; **20:** *870* [4]; **32:** *1683* [7].

Linum hellenicum Iatrou – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1702* [3].

Note: A rare endemic of the Mani Peninsula. The new collecting locality lies far north of the locus classicus (Tan & Iatrou 2001), confirming the northward extension of the species' area mapped by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (in Phitos & al. 2009b).

Linum nodiflorum L. – **B** – 350-400 m.

13: *543* [10].

Linum phitosianum Christod. & Iatrou – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1625* [0].

Note: Had been described one year before from the very same locality. So far, only three populations of this rare Peloponnese endemic are known (Tan & Iatrou 2001, Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis 2005).

Linum pubescens Banks & Sol. – **H** – 450-950 m.

32: *1700* [0]; **33:** *1750* [0].

Linum strictum subsp. ***spicatum*** (Pers.) Nyman – **E, H, K, L** – 1-550 m.

32: *1682* [5]; **49:** *2467* [2]; **51:** *2587* [3]; **53:** *2622* [0].

Linum trigynum L. – **D** – 480-850 m.

45: *2252* [5]; **46:** *2352* [5].

Radiola linoides Roth – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2628* [1].

L o r a n t h a c e a e

Loranthus europaeus Jacq. – **G, D** – 800-950 m.

22: *1073* [8]; **45:** *2302* [8].

Viscum album subsp. ***abietis*** (Wiesb.) Janchen – **A, G** – 850-1700 m.

20: *884* [8] (det. VS); **21:** *1018* [1]; **23:** *1097* [7].

L y t h r a c e a e

Lythrum hyssopifolia L. – **C, J, K** – 0-650 m.

8: *306* [11]; **36:** *1826* [2]; **49:** *2472* [1].

Lythrum junceum Banks & Sol. – **E, K** – 1-20 m.

48: *2401* [15]; **49:** *2493* [7].

M a l v a c e a e

Alcea cretica (Weinm.) Greuter – **E, F** – 20-500 m.

30: *1601* [0]; **47:** *2374* [3].

Althaea hirsuta L. – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2279* [4].

Lavatera bryoniifolia Mill. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1948* [8].

Malva neglecta Wallr. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1282* [1].

Malva nicaeensis All. – **A, B** – 720-1000 m.

15: *661* [1]; **27:** *1463* [3].

Malva parviflora L. – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1932* [1].

Malva sylvestris L. – **B, K** – 1-780 m.

15: *637* [1]; **49:** *2431* [8].

Note: Both gatherings, on account of their stellate-pubescent mericarps, belong to *Malva sylvestris* var. *incanescens* Griseb., which is the variant that predominates in S Greece.

M y r t a c e a e

Eucalyptus nitens Maiden ? – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2474* [18] (sterile).

Note: Obviously, a cultivated roadside tree.

O l e a c e a e

Fraxinus ornus L. – **A, B, H** – 450-1150 m.

11: *453* [0] (sterile); **27:** *1390* [9] (sterile); **32:** *1699* [3] (sterile).

Olea europaea L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1568* [5].

Phillyrea latifolia L. – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2517* [2].

O n a g r a c e a e

Epilobium lanceolatum Sebastiani & Mauri – **D, E, F, G** – 800-1350 m.

22: *1045* [0]; **40:** *1995* [0]; **42:** *2168* [7]; **45:** *2272* [9].

O r o b a n c h a c e a e

Orobanche alba Willd. – **A, G** – 950-1000 m.

22: *1093* [1] (det. GD); **27:** *1376* [0] (det. GD).

Orobanche gracilis Sm. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *1981* [9] (det. GD).

Orobanche gussoneana (Lojac.) Domina & Raimondo – **G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *980* [0] (det. GD). 

Orobanche hederae Duby – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1506* [3].

Orobanche nana (Reut.) Beck – **B, H** – 450-950 m.

6: *262* [0]; **32:** *1675* [1]; **33:** *1726* [0].

Orobanche pubescens d'Urv. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1964* [1].

Orobanche sanguinea C. Presl – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2441* [2].

O x a l i d a c e a e

Oxalis corniculata L. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2408* [2].

P a p a v e r a c e a e

Corydalis solida subsp. ***incisa*** Lidén – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1291* [2].

Fumaria officinalis L. – **B, C** – 630-850 m.

1: *110* [3]; **15:** *623* [10]; **19:** *802* [7].

Fumaria petteri Rchb. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *110a* [4].

Glaucium flavum Crantz – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1913* [7].

Hypecoum imberbe Sm. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *801* [2].

Papaver apulum Ten. – **A, B, E** – 800-1100 m.

6: *207* [1]; **27:** *1450* [5]; **42:** *2218* [0] (all det. MA).

Papaver davisii (Kadereit) M. V. Agab. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *144* [0] (det. MA).

Note: See Aghababyan 2011 for a reassessment of this former Anatolian endemic, first recorded by her for Greece (Eurytania) and Europe. the present one is the first record for the Peloponnese.

Papaver lecoquii Lamotte – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *165* [3] (det. MA).

Papaver rhoeas L. – **B, E** – 700-850 m.

1: *109* [5] (det. TC); **41:** *2153* [0].

P l a n t a g i n a c e a e

Plantago afra L. – **D, J** – 0-850 m.

38: *1940* [0]; **45:** *2325* [3].

Plantago albicans L. – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1623* [2].

Plantago arenaria Waldst. & Kit. – **J, K** – 0-3 m.

35: *1806* [7]; **49:** *2429* [25].

Plantago bellardii All. – **E** – 150 m.

51: *2601* [0].

Plantago crassifolia Forssk. – **L** – 1-5 m.

52: *2612* [1].

Plantago lagopus L. – **B** – 350-950 m.

10: *389* [3]; **13:** *544* [0]; **15:** *646* [0].

Plantago lanceolata L. – **B, F, G** – 860-1350 m.

10: *396* [1]; **21:** *990* [6]; **40:** *1988* [5].

P l a t a n a c e a e

Platanus orientalis L. – **G** – 850-950 m.

20: *879* [10].

P l u m b a g i n a c e a e

Armeria canescens (Host) Boiss. – **A, B, G** – 800-1700 m.

4: *181* [9]; **6:** *223* [4]; **20:** *853* [5]; **23:** *1099* [5].

Limonium runemarkii Rech. f. – **J** – 0-20 m.

34: *1761* [5] (det. RA); **35:** *1780* [1] (det. RA).

Note: Rea Artelari (in litt. 26 June 2012) comments as follows: "*Limonium creticum* is related to *L. runemarkii*, but its leaves are different in shape (broader at the middle of the lamina and abruptly tapering into the petiole) and have a very narrow cartilaginous margin (about 0.1 mm; in *L. runemarkii,* 0.2-0.3 mm and membranous). Also, it has longer and elliptical inner bracts of the spikelets and longer calyces, densely pilose on all veins, with about 0.5 mm long hairs (in *L. runemarkii* the calyces are unilaterally hairy with 0.2-0.3 mm long hairs)".

Limonium virgatum (Willd.) Fourr. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1817* [2] (det. RA); **35:** *1816* [9] (det. RA).

P o l y g a l a c e a e

Polygala crista-galli Chodat – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2525* [2].

Note: Judging from the map in Tan & Iatrou (2001) this is only the fifth known locality of this rare and seldom collected Peloponnese endemic; the closest on that map, near Kalamata, lies to the south at a distance of c. 14 km.

Polygala monspeliaca L. – **B** – 850-1070 m.

16: *703* [7]; **18:** *784* [5].

Polygala nicaeensis subsp. ***mediterranea*** Chodat – **A, E, F, G** – 850-1800 m.

20: *842* [3]; **23:** *1109* [4]; **24:** *1194* [5]; **25:** *1307* [9]; **27:** *1377* [8]; **40:** *1979* [5]; **43:** *2225* [2].

P o l y g o n a c e a e

Polygonum arenarium Waldst. & Kit. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2463* [15].

Polygonum aviculare subsp. ***neglectum*** (Besser) Arcang. – **J, K** – 0-50 m.

38: *1926* [5]; **49:** *2425* [19].

Polygonum maritimum L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2442* [20].

Rumex acetosella subsp. ***acetoselloides*** (Balansa) Nijs – **C, E, G** – 650-1350 m.

8: *350* [4]; **20:** *866* [7]; **40:** *2041* [5]; **42:** *2212* [7].

Rumex bucephalophorus L. subsp. ***bucephalophorus*** – **C, D, J** – 0-850 m.

8: *348* [1]; **35:** *1813* [1]; **45:** *2274* [1].

Rumex bucephalophorus subsp. ***aegaeus*** Rech. f. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1544* [0].

Note: Atypical, transitional to the prior subspecies.

Rumex conglomeratus Murray – **C, E** – 20-650 m.

8: *311* [0]; **8:** *328* [10]; **19:** *825* [0]; **48:** *2411* [3].

Rumex crispus L. – **C, K** – 1-630 m.

19: *817* [7]; **49:** *2427* [7].

Rumex pulcher L. – **B, C** – 650-850 m.

6: *281* [1]; **8:** *352* [1].

Note: The specimens key out to subsp. *pulcher,* but the value of the other subspecies traditionally recognised is still in doubt.

Rumex tuberosus subsp. ***horizontalis*** (K. Koch) Rech. f. – **A, B** – 800-1700 m.

4: *184* [8]; **6:** *225* [5]; **23:** *1127* [4].

Note: The distinctness of this taxon from *Rumex tuberosus* subsp. *tuberosus* is still open to some doubt.

P o r t u l a c a c e a e

Portulaca oleracea subsp. ***nitida*** Danin & H. G. Baker – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1910* [1].

Portulaca oleracea subsp. ***rausii*** (Danin) Greuter, **comb. & stat. nov.** (*Portulaca rausii* Danin in Fl. Medit. 18: 92. 2008). – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2492* [3].

Note: The appropriateness of treating the various seed morphs of *Portulaca oleracea* as separate subspecies, let alone species, has not yet been convincingly demonstrated.

P r i m u l a c e a e

Anagallis arvensis L. subsp. ***arvensis*** – **C, D, H** – 500-850 m.

8: *313* [1]; **37:** *1892* [3]; **45:** *2266* [2].

Anagallis arvensis subsp. ***parviflora*** (Hoffmanns. & Link) Arcang. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2646* [0].

Note: A very distinctive taxon, scattered along the Mediterranean shores, apparently with an ecology of its own and forming uniform populations; by no means a mere assemblage of dwarfed individuals. Further studies may well demonstrate that it deserves the status of an independent species. I am not aware of previous records of this taxon from the Peloponnese.

Anagallis minima (L.) E. H. L. Krause – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2627* [1].

Asterolinon linum-stellatum (L.) Duby – **B, G** – 800-1000 m.

6: *269* [0]; **17:** *768* [1]; **20:** *950* [0].

Cyclamen repandum Sm. – **B, D, E, G** – 480-1150 m.

11: *441* [0] (sterile); **21:** *1027* [5]; **42:** *2208* [0] (sterile); **46:** *2363* [1] (sterile).

Note: Grey-Wilson (1988) assigned the Peloponnese populations of this species to a separate subspecies, newly described as *Cyclamen repandum* subsp. *peloponnesiacum* Grey-Wilson, which Tan (in Tan & Iatrou 2001) subsequently even raised to species rank. More recently Debussche & Thompson (2002) reject the latter option while maintaining Grey-Wilson's original classification; but they do not provide convincing support for the distinctness of the Peloponnese plants, which in their factorial correspondence analysis of morphological traits shows complete overlap with *Cyclamen repandum* subsp. *repandum.* As the alleged distinctive features, in the material at hand, are not confidently observable (silvery mottling pattern of leaves), or cannot be observed at all (flower colour), I am treating subsp. *peloponnesiacum* as a synonym for the time being.

Lysimachia atropurpurea L. – **A, D, E** – 600-1000 m.

27: *1325* [20]; **45:** *2247* [10]; **50:** *2573* [1].

Lysimachia serpyllifolia Schreb. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1305* [8].

Primula acaulis (L.) L. – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2215* [1].

Samolus valerandi L. – **F, E** – 20-500 m.

30: *1548* [1]; **48:** *2397* [1].

R a n u n c u l a c e a e

Adonis flammea Jacq. – **A, B** – 720-1800 m.

15: *653* [0]; **25:** *1289* [1]; **26:** *1318* [7].

Anemone blanda Schott & Kotschy – **A, B, G** – 870-1850 m.

16: *717* [1]; **21:** *1016* [0]; **24:** *1196* [0]; **25:** *1292* [2]; **27:** *1358* [1].

Clematis flammula L. – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1825* [9].

Clematis vitalba L. – **F, G** – 350-1150 m.

21: *962* [9] (sterile); **30:** *1578* [0].

Consolida ajacis (L.) Schur – **A, B, C, D** – 650-1000 m.

1: *37* [0]; **8:** *335* [10]; **27:** *1389* [5]; **45:** *2255* [9].

Consolida tuntasiana (Halácsy) Soó – **B** – 950-1150 m.

11: *444* [3].

Note: A new record for the Central Peloponnese, and the westernmost known locality of this distinctive, rare endemic. According to maps recently published (Phitos & al. 2001, 2009a; Tan & Iatrou 2001) the nearest known occurrences are in the Argolis Peninsula.

Delphinium hellenicum Pawł. – **J** – 0-350 m.

35: *1770* [0]; **39:** *1946* [7].

Delphinium peregrinum L. – **J** – 0-20 m.

34: *1759* [8].

Nigella damascena L. – **B, D, G** – 350-950 m.

1: *38* [2] (det. TC); **6:** *219* [2]; **13:** *553* [0]; **20:** *858* [2]; **45:** *2280* [4].

Ranunculus arvensis L. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *326* [14].

Ranunculus gracilis E. D. Clarke – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *406* [2].

Ranunculus millefoliatus Vahl – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *407* [0].

Ranunculus neapolitanus Ten. – **A, E** – 700-1000 m.

27: *1334* [23]; **41:** *2114* [2]; **50:** *2577* [0].

Ranunculus psilostachys Griseb. – **A, D** – 800-1850 m.

23: *1167* [2]; **24:** *1188* [3]; **25:** *1297* [7]; **45:** *2288* [1].

Ranunculus rumelicus Griseb. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1091* [2].

Ranunculus sardous Crantz – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *383* [0]; **10:** *408* [0].

Ranunculus sprunerianus Boiss. – **A, B** – 850-1850 m.

4: *3015* [0]; **10:** *413* [1]; **14:** *606* [1]; **23:** *1157* [9]; **24:** *1208* [11]; **25:** *1267* [3]; **27:** *1417* [1].

Ranunculus trichophyllus Chaix – **C** – 630 m.

19: *795* [4].

Ranunculus velutinus Ten. – **G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *993* [12].

Thalictrum orientale Boiss. – **E** – 600-800 m.

50: *2555* [7].

R e s e d a c e a e

Reseda lutea L. – **A, G** – 850-1700 m.

20: *854* [1]; **23:** *1149* [3].

R h a m n a c e a e

Paliurus spina-christi Mill. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2391* [11].

Rhamnus alaternus L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1512* [5].

Rhamnus lycioides subsp. ***graeca*** (Boiss. & Reut.) Tutin – **B** – 700-1050 m.

1: *47* [0] (sterile); **4:** *180* [10]; **6:** *246* [2] (sterile).

Rhamnus sibthorpiana Schult. – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1730* [2].

Note: First reported for the SE Peloponnese by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2005), who collected it in the Parnonas range, in 2003-2005, in four localities, including the present one.

R o s a c e a e

Agrimonia eupatoria L. – **D, E** – 20-800 m.

46: *2340* [19]; **47:** *2380* [0]; **50:** *2542* [0].

Aphanes arvensis L. – **A, C, D** – 650-1000 m.

8: *372a* [0]; **27:** *1451* [5]; **45:** *2312* [4].

Aremonia agrimonoides (L.) DC. – **A, E, G** – 950-1150 m.

21: *997* [16]; **22:** *1090* [3]; **27:** *1368* [0]; **42:** *2183* [8].

Crataegus heldreichii Boiss. – **B, G** – 700-1000 m.

1: *105* [10]; **17:** *753* [0]; **20:** *871* [3].

Crataegus pycnoloba Boiss. & Heldr. – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1200* [4].

Fragaria vesca L. – **G** – 950 m.

22: *1053* [16].

Geum urbanum L. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1385* [0].

Potentilla micrantha DC. – **A, D, G** – 480-1150 m.

20: *904* [2]; **21:** *1025* [3]; **22:** *1077* [7]; **27:** *1360* [0]; **46:** *2343* [1].

Potentilla recta L. subsp. ***recta*** – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2018* [18].

Note: The variation of the *Potentilla recta* complex in the southern Balkans is not yet adequately understood. In the Peloponnese there is much variation in leaf dissection, but no taxon can be clearly defined on that account. Most of the present gatherings are characterised by relatively small flowers, inflorescences becoming lax at maturity, and greyish-green overall colour. They are here assigned to the following subspecies (also to include *P. pedata* sensu auct. balcan.). Population N° *2018* deviates by larger flowers, inflorescences that remain compact, and yellowish-green coloration. It is here tentatively assigned to subsp. *recta.*

Potentilla recta subsp. ***laciniosa*** (Nestler) Nyman – **A, G** – 950-1800 m.

22: *1061* [4]; **22:** *1048* [13]; **25:** *1300* [4]; **27:** *1429* [1]; **27:** *1448* [10].

Potentilla reptans L. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1454* [7].

Prunus cocomilia Ten. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1309* [7].

Prunus mahaleb L. – **A, B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *187* [7]; **27:** *1387* [5].

Prunus prostrata Labill. – **A, B** – 1000-1400 m.

14: *590* [3]; **27:** *1447* [4].

Note: The gathering N° *1447* represents *Prunus prostrata* var. *glabrifolia* Moris.

Pyrus spinosa Forssk. – **B, C, J** – 0-850 m.

1: *48* [0] (sterile); **3:** *127* [0] (sterile); **9:** *373* [5]; **13:** *549* [1] (sterile); **36:** *1821* [2].

Rosa canina L. – **B, E, F, G** – 700-1350 m.

7: *305* [5]; **22:** *1066* [3]; **40:** *1990* [2]; **42:** *2161* [1].

Rosa corymbifera Borkh. – **A, C, E, F** – 600-1350 m.

9: *374* [2]; **27:** *1418* [2]; **40:** *1987* [3]; **50:** *2565* [2].

Rosa obtusifolia Desv. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *330* [7].

Rosa sempervirens L. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2151* [5].

Rosa sicula Tratt. – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *662* [2].

Sanguisorba minor subsp. ***balearica*** (Nyman) Muñoz Garm. & C. Navarro – **A, B, E** – 700-1000 m.

1: *49* [2]; **17:** *742* [1]; **27:** *1472* [5]; **41:** *2105* [14].

Sanguisorba verrucosa (G. Don) Ces. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1585* [5].

Sarcopoterium spinosum (L.) Spach – **B** – 350-400 m.

13: *568* [7].

Sorbus domestica L. – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2229* [21].

Sorbus umbellata (Desf.) Fritsch – **A, B** – 1000-1850 m.

14: *585* [3]; **24:** *1180* [4] (sterile).

R u b i a c e a e

Asperula boryana (Walp.) Ehrend. – **E, F** – 350-800 m.

30: *1530* [5]; **44:** *2227* [3]; **50:** *2534* [8].

Asperula elonea Iatrou & T. Georgiadis – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1906* [10].

Note: Thought to be endemic to a small area around Elona Monastery (Tan & Iatrou 2001), until Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2005) found that it is widespread and fairly common throughout the Parnonas range.

Asperula lutea subsp. ***griseola*** Greuter (p. 107) – **E** – 800-1100 m.

42: *2217* [31] (type gathering); **43:** *2226* [1].

Asperula lutea subsp. ***mungieri*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Ehrend. & Krendl – **B, F, H** – 350-1400 m.

4: *146* [3]; **14:** *577* [8]; **30:** *1597* [24]; **32:** *1648* [8], *1710* [5].

Note: See comments on pp. 107-108 on the variability observed in the Peloponnese and on the likely synonymy of this taxon with *A. lutea* subsp. *rigidula* (Halácsy) Ehrend. (the older name).

Asperula saxicola Ehrend. – **B** – 800-1150 m.

2: *3004* [5]; **4:** *153* [11]; **6:** *250* [2]; **11:** *458* [0]; **17:** *770* [3].

Note: Described from a single locality and still known only from two neighbouring ones to Tan & Iatrou (2001), but recently reported by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2005) from three localities in the northern part of Mt. Parnonas. To these, I can now add four more, from an area closer to the locus classicus.

Asperula taygetea Boiss. & Heldr. – **H** – 450-950 m.

32: *1698* [7]; **33:** *1716* [10]; **37:** *1870* [4].

Crucianella angustifolia L. – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *404* [1].

Crucianella angustifolia L. – **B, D, E, G** – 700-1150 m.

11: *439* [1]; **12:** *515* [4]; **18:** *789* [2]; **20:** *947* [0]; **41:** *2119* [5]; **45:** *2329* [2].

Crucianella latifolia L. – **B, G, H** – 350-1070 m.

13: *556* [7]; **15:** *671* [2]; **16:** *716* [1]; **20:** *944* [3]; **32:** *1687* [9]; **37:** *1899* [4].

Cruciata laevipes Opiz – **A, E** – 600-1800 m.

23: *1119* [4]; **25:** *1287* [6]; **27:** *1466* [5], *1467* [0]; **42:** *2191* [3]; **50:** *2532* [6].

Note: Glabrous plants, represented by gatherings N^{os} *1119* and *1466,* are apparently not uncommon in territory **A.** They can be referred to *Cruciata laevipes* var. *brutia* (N. Terracc.) Greuter, **comb. nov.** (*Galium cruciata* var. *brutium* N. Terracc. in Annuario Regio Ist. Bot. Roma 4: 150. 1891).

Cruciata pedemontana (Bellardi) Ehrend. – **A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1138* [8].

Galium aparine L. – **A, G** – 1000-1150 m.

21: *1040* [0]; **27:** *1489* [0].

Galium capitatum Bory & Chaub. – **H** – 450-700 m.

32: *1695* [14]; **37:** *1877* [12].

Galium debile Desv. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *833* [1].

Galium divaricatum Lam. – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *405* [0]; **12:** *534* [0].

Galium heldreichii Halácsy – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1707* [1].

Galium intricatum Margot & Reut. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2390* [10].

Galium melanantherum Boiss. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1904* [0].

Galium rotundifolium L. – **F, G** – 1100-1350 m.

21: *1015* [5]; **40:** *2030* [13].

Galium taygeteum Krendl – **A, B, D, E, F, G** – 350-1350 m.

1: *39* [7]; **4:** *3028* [10]; **6:** *229* [4]; **20:** *845* [3]; **22:** *1052* [9]; **27:** *1416* [5]; **30:** *1603* [2]; **40:** *1998* [14]; **41:** *2103* [10]; **42:** *2169* [2]; **45:** *2244* [12]; **50:** *2540* [5].

Note: *Galium taygeteum* and *G. violaceum,* described simultaneously by Krendl (1987), cannot in my opinion be upheld even as subspecies. The former is the mountain ecotype of the latter, but their altitudinal ranges overlap widely – or perhaps more accurately, they grade into each other over a wide belt of medium altitudes. I deem it appropriate to recognise them at varietal level. Under that concept, gatherings N^{os} *1052, 1603,* and *2103,* collected at altitudes between 350 and 950 m, can be assigned to *G. taygeteum* var. *violaceum* (Krendl) Greuter, **comb. & stat. nov.** (*G. violaceum* Krendl in Bot. Chron. (Patras) 6-7: 82. 1967); whereas the other gatherings (600-1350 m) represent var. *taygeteum*.

Galium thymifolium Boiss. & Heldr. – **A, B, G** – 950-1850 m.

11: *438* [3]; **14:** *579* [8]; **21:** *1030* [12]; **24:** *1225* [0].

Galium tricornutum Dandy – **C** – 650 m.

8: *307* [7].

Galium verticillatum Danth. – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.

6: *304* [2]; **4:** *188* [6]; **25:** *1240* [0].

Putoria calabrica (L. f.) DC. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1876* [13].

Rubia peregrina L. – **D, E** – 600-850 m.

45: *2298* [0]; **50:** *2530* [4].

Rubia tenuifolia d'Urv. – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1669* [12].

Sherardia arvensis L. – **A, B, C, D, E** – 650-1000 m.

6: *271* [0]; **8:** *365* [1]; **27:** *1496* [0]; **41:** *2062* [8]; **45:** *2332* [3].

Valantia hispida L. – **B, H** – 450-1000 m.

6: *273* [2]; **12:** *486* [5]; **15:** *648* [2]; **17:** *748* [0]; **32:** *1693* [0].

R u t a c e a e

Ruta graveolens L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1560* [18].

S a l i c a c e a e

Salix elaeagnos Scop. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1431* [4].

S a n t a l a c e a e

Thesium arvense Horvátovszky – **A** – 1000-1800 m.

25: *1298* [2]; **27:** *1373* [9].

Thesium bergeri Zucc. – **B, D, E, H, J** – 100-950 m.

12: *510* [3]; **32:** *1692* [5]; **39:** *1955* [0]; **45:** *2336* [3]; **50:** *2498* [8].

Thesium parnassi A. DC. – **A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1174* [0].

S a x i f r a g a c e a e

Ribes uva-crispa L. subsp. ***austroeuropaeum*** (Bornm.) Becherer – **A, G** – 1100-1850 m.

21: *1036* [7]; **24:** *1179* [1]; **25:** *1302* [4].

Saxifraga chrysospleniifolia Boiss. – **A, B** – 950-1850 m.

11: *452* [1]; **24:** *1215* [3]; **27:** *1355* [2].

Saxifraga hederacea L. – **H** – 800-950 m.

33: *1724* [1].

Saxifraga tridactylites L. – **B** – 800-1150 m.

6: *280* [0]; **11:** *433* [0].

Scrophulariaceae

Bellardia trixago (L.) All. – **B, C, L** – 1-850 m.

6: *216* [1]; **8:** *317* [8]; **52:** *2613* [5].

Chaenorhinum minus (L.) Fourr. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1452* [5].

Cymbalaria microcalyx (Boiss.) Wettst. subsp. ***microcalyx*** – **B, F, H** – 350-1150 m.

4: *149* [2]; **11:** *449* [1]; **17:** *749* [0]; **30:** *1515* [5]; **32:** *1666* [0].

Note: The taxon that has been named *Cymbalaria microcalyx* var. *alba* Voliotis, then raised to subspecies rank by Tan (in Tan & Iatrou 2001), does not differ in anything but flower colour. More interesting is Lacaita's manuscript observation, reported by Sutton (1988), that plants from Arcadia deviate in seed characteristics and might be worthy of recognition as a separate taxon. Unfortunately the material from Arcadia cited here lacks seeds, so that I am unable to help solving the riddle.

Digitalis laevigata subsp. ***graeca*** (Ivanina) K. Werner – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2291* [2] (sterile).

Kickxia commutata subsp. ***graeca*** (Bory & Chaub.) R. Fern. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2641* [7].

Kickxia elatine subsp. ***crinita*** (Mabille) Greuter – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2478* [1].

Kickxia spuria (L.) Dumort. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2479* [4].

Linaria pelisseriana (L.) Mill. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2357* [5].

Linaria simplex Willd. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1458* [0].

Misopates orontium (L.) Raf. – **D, E, K** – 1-850 m.

45: *2250* [3]; **49:** *2426* [17]; **51:** *2605* [1].

Parentucellia latifolia (L.) Caruel – **B, C** – 650-950 m.

1: *50* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *272* [0]; **8:** *351* [1]; **10:** *392* [4].

Parentucellia viscosa (L.) Caruel – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1796* [1].

Scrophularia canina subsp. ***bicolor*** (Sm.) Greuter – **B, G** – 720-1050 m.

4: *134* [14]; **15:** *652* [3]; **20:** *862* [6].

Scrophularia heterophylla Willd. subsp. ***heterophylla*** – **E, F** – 20-500 m.

30: *1519* [10]; **48:** *2422* [1].

Note: Gathering N° *1519* represents the glandular variant, var. *taygetea* (Boiss.) Raus.

Scrophularia heterophylla subsp. ***laciniata*** (Waldst. & Kit.) Maire & Petitm. – **A, B, G** – 850-1800 m.

4: *133* [14]; **21:** *1021* [10]; **25:** *1285* [1].

Verbascum daenzeri (Fauché & Chaub.) Kuntze – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2010* [3].

Verbascum samniticum Ten. – **D** – 800-850 m.

45: *2277* [1].

Veronica anagallis-aquatica L. – **C, B** – 630-950 m.

10: *382* [7]; **19:** *821* [12].

Veronica arvensis L. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *346* [0].

Veronica beccabunga L. – **A, E, G** – 1000-1150 m.

21: *1007* [5]; **27:** *1396* [2]; **42:** *2202* [1].

Veronica chamaedrys subsp. ***chamaedryoides*** (Bory & Chaub.) M. A. Fisch. – **A, B, D, E, F, G** – 800-1800 m.

12: *509* [5]; **22:** *1076* [12]; **25:** *1308* [5]; **27:** *1391* [5]; **40:** *2000* [4]; **42:** *2185* [5]; **45:** *2249* [8].

Veronica cymbalaria Bodard – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *655* [2].

Veronica glauca subsp. ***chaubardii*** (Boiss. & Reut.) Maire & Petitm. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1392* [3].

Veronica glauca subsp. ***peloponnesiaca*** (Boiss. & Orph.) Maire & Petitm. – **B** – 860-1400 m.

10: *380* [1]; **11:** *463* [4]; **14:** *581* [2].

Veronica persica Poir. – **A, E** – 700-1000 m.

27: *1482* [5]; **41:** *2149* [5].

Veronica praecox All. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1256* [14].

Veronica thymifolia Sm. – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1224* [1].

Veronica triloba (Opiz) Wiesb. – **A, B** – 850-1800 m.
4: *3016* [0]; **23:** *1139* [0]; **25:** *1288* [10]; **27:** *1480* [1].

S o l a n a c e a e

Nicotiana glauca Graham – **E** – 20 m.
48: *2413* [7].

T h e l i g o n a c e a e

Theligonum cynocrambe L. – **B** – 700-950 m.
1: *41* [1] (det. TC); **12:** *491* [2]; **15:** *681* [0].

T h y m e l a e a c e a e

Daphne oleoides Schreb. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.
23: *1114* [5]; **24:** *1178* [2]; **25:** *1310* [8].

Thymelaea passerina (L.) Coss. & Germ. – **B** – 350-400 m.
12: *535* [1].

Thymelaea tartonraira (L.) All. – **H** – 800-950 m.
33: *1722* [8].

U m b e l l i f e r a e

Anthriscus nemorosus (M. Bieb.) Spreng. – **G** – 1100-1150 m.
21: *1034* [11].

Anthriscus tenerrimus Boiss. & Spruner – **B** – 800-1050 m.
4: *183* [14]; **6:** *198* [5].

Bifora testiculata (L.) Spreng. – **B, C** – 650-780 m.
8: *358* [0]; **15:** *675* [0].

Bunium ferulaceum Sm. – **A, B, E** – 700-1150 m.
11: *470* [0]; **27:** *1353* [8]; **41:** *2061* [5].

Bupleurum fruticosum L. – **E, F, H** – 350-800 m.
30: *1505* [14]; **37:** *1887* [2]; **50:** *2535* [8].

Bupleurum glumaceum Sm. – **B, D, E, J** – 0-850 m.
13: *547* [2]; **35:** *1772* [10]; **38:** *1923* [3]; **41:** *2115* [9]; **45:** *2262* [7]; **50:** *2562* [0].

Bupleurum greuteri Snog. – **H** – 450-950 m.
32: *1678* [8]; **33:** *1715* [7].

Bupleurum trichopodum Boiss. & Spruner – **B, G, H** – 450-1070 m.

4: *162* [5]; **6:** *268* [1]; **11:** *465* [0]; **12:** *527* [5]; **16:** *708* [10]; **20:** *839* [12]; **32:** *1652* [3]; **33:** *1748* [4].

Carum graecum Boiss. & Heldr. – **A** – 1600-1800 m.

25: *1239* [1] (sterile).

Carum multiflorum (Sm.) Boiss. – **B, H** – 450-1150 m.

4: *186* [1]; **11:** *471* [0]; **17:** *722* [4]; **32:** *1657* [9].

Chaerophyllum temulum L. – **A, E** – 600-1000 m.

27: *1455* [9]; **50:** *2529* [1].

Conium divaricatum Boiss. & Orph. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1516* [10].

Daucus carota subsp. ***maximus*** (Desf.) Ball – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1771* [0].

Daucus guttatus Sm. – **B, D, F, H, K** – 1-850 m.

13: *539* [15]; **30:** *1580* [0]; **37:** *1895* [4]; **45:** *2305* [7]; **49:** *2433* [3].

Daucus involucratus Sm. – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1696* [3].

Elaeoselinum asclepium (L.) Bertol. – **B, E, H, J** – 100-700 m.

13: *536* [5]; **37:** *1905* [0]; **39:** *1953* [0]; **51:** *2586* [9].

Eryngium creticum Lam. – **E** – 20-30 m.

47: *2375* [4].

Eryngium maritimum L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2434* [2].

Geocaryum peloponnesiacum Engstrand **– A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1113* [2].

Helosciadium nodiflorum (L.) W. D. J. Koch – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2410* [4].

Heptaptera colladonioides Margot & Reut. – **B, E, F** – 350-800 m.

15: *629* [1]; **30:** *1507* [10]; **50:** *2547* [0].

Lagoecia cuminoides L. – **B, H** – 450-850 m.

1: *63* [10] (det. TC); **6:** *260* [2]; **32:** *1679* [2].

Malabaila aurea (Sm.) Boiss. – **B, E, G** – 600-1150 m.

1: *58* [10] (det. TC); **21:** *978* [3]; **50:** *2569* [2]; **4:** *135* [17].

Myrrhoides nodosa (L.) Cannon – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1475* [10].

Oenanthe fistulosa L. – **C** – 630-650 m.

8: *319* [15]; **19:** *798a* [5].

Oenanthe silaifolia M. Bieb. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *798* [1].

Oenanthe tricholoba Greuter (p. 114) – **C, D, E** – 480-700 m.

8: *325* [15] (type gathering); **41:** *2131* [5]; **46:** *2339* [16].

Opopanax hispidus (Friv.) Griseb. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2152* [12].

Orlaya daucoides (L.) Greuter – **B, G, H** – 450-1050 m.

1: *60* [2] (det. TC); **4:** *129* [9]; **6:** *240* [1]; **12:** *499* [1]; **15:** *647* [2]; **20:** *877* [7]; **32:** *1676* [1].

Peucedanum vittijugum Boiss. – **B, D, E** – 700-1000 m.

5: *3035* [0]; **41:** *2147* [4]; **45:** *2328* [2].

Pimpinella peregrina L. – **E** – 20-700 m.

41: *2078* [0]; **48:** *2416* [11].

Pseudorlaya pumila (L.) Grande – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1779* [5].

Scaligeria moreana Engstrand – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1513* [13].

Scaligeria napiformis (Spreng.) Grande – **B, E, F, H, J** – 20-1000 m.

13: *537* [7]; **17:** *737* [1]; **30:** *1532* [9]; **32:** *1646* [11]; **39:** *1969* [0]; **41:** *2127* [3]; **47:** *2386* [2]; **50:** *2523* [17].

Scandix australis L. – **B** – 700-850 m.

1: *59* [0] (det. TC).

Scandix grandiflora L. – **A, E** – 700-1000 m.

27: *1386* [12]; **41:** *2072* [3].

Scandix macrorhyncha C. A. Mey. – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1222* [4].

Scandix pecten-veneris L. – **B, C, E** – 650-1050 m.

1: *56* [3] (det. TC); **4:** *137* [7]; **8:** *361* [2]; **41:** *2063* [5].

Smyrnium orphanidis Boiss. – **B** – 850-1050 m.

4: *136* [2]; **5:** *3041* [2].

Smyrnium rotundifolium Mill. – **E** – 700 m.

41: *2146* [11].

Tordylium apulum L. – **A, B** – 700-1000 m.

1: *61* [2] (det. TC); **6:** *257* [4]; **27:** *1440* [5].

Tordylium officinale L. – **B, E** – 700-850 m.

1: *57* [9] (det. TC); **41:** *2077* [10].

Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link subsp. ***arvensis*** – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1824* [10].

Torilis arvensis subsp. ***elongata*** (Hoffmanns. & Link) Cannon – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1793* [0].

Torilis arvensis subsp. ***purpurea*** (Ten.) Hayek – **B, D, E, G** – 600-950 m.

10: *415* [0]; **20:** *876* [9]; **45:** *2231* [16]; **50:** *2513* [21].

Torilis leptophylla (L.) Rchb. f. – **B** – 700-1000 m.

1: *62* [7] (det. TC); **5:** *3044* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *276* [3].

Torilis nodosa (L.) Gaertn. – **A, H** – 450-1000 m.

27: *1490* [1]; **32:** *1663* [5].

Torilis tenella (Delile) Rchb. – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *634* [2].

Trinia frigida (Boiss. & Heldr.) Drude – **A, B** – 1000-1800 m.

14: *601* [0]; **25:** *1234* [2].

U r t i c a c e a e

Parietaria cretica L. – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1947* [1].

Parietaria judaica L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1510* [5].

Parietaria lusitanica L. – **B** – 720-1000 m.

6: *279* [0]; **15:** *667* [0]; **17:** *745* [0].

Urtica dioica L. – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1426* [3].

V a l e r i a n a c e a e

Centranthus calcitrapae (L.) Dufr. – **B, H** – 450-950 m.
12: *482* [7]; **32:** *1701* [0].

Centranthus ruber subsp. ***sibthorpii*** (Boiss.) Hayek – **B, F** – 350-1050 m.
4: *3013* [1]; **17:** *725* [5]; **30:** *1529* [5].

Valeriana dioscoridis Sm. – **B, G** – 850-1400 m.
4: *139* [2]; **12:** *479* [6]; **14:** *591* [4]; **16:** *685* [12]; **21:** *1037* [10].

Valeriana tuberosa L. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.
23: *1147* [3]; **24:** *1197* [5]; **25:** *1237* [4].

Valerianella coronata (L.) DC. – **A, G** – 850-1000 m.
20: *939* [1]; **27:** *1404* [11].

Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich – **A, B, D, E** – 700-1000 m.
10: *419* [0]; **27:** *1420* [2]; **41:** *2123* [3]; **45:** *2330* [5].

Valerianella discoidea (L.) Loisel. – **B, G** – 850-1400 m.
10: *418* [1]; **14:** *584* [0]; **20:** *901* [2].

Valerianella echinata (L.) DC. – **B, E** – 700-1050 m.
1: *111* [0] (det. TC); **4:** *179* [9]; **6:** *227* [1]; **41:** *2071* [4].

Valerianella muricata (Steven) Baxter – **A, B** – 800-1000 m.
6: *214* [2]; **27:** *1453* [11].

Valerianella turgida (Stev.) Betcke – **F, G** – 1100-1350 m.
21: *981* [0]; **40:** *2045* [4].

V e r b e n a c e a e

Vitex agnus-castus L. – **F** – 350-500 m.
30: *1570* [4].

V i o l a c e a e

Viola alba subsp. ***dehnhardtii*** (Ten.) W. Becker – **B, D** – 480-950 m.
12: *533* [0]; **46:** *2367* [0].

Viola chelmea Boiss. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.
23: *1096* [0]; **24:** *1183* [2]; **25:** *1306* [4].

Viola kitaibeliana Schult. – **A, C** – 650-1850 m.
23: *1110* [2]; **8:** *344* [0]; **24:** *1213* [5]; **25:** *1249* [8].

Viola riviniana Rchb. – **G** – 950 m.
22: *1056* [0].

Zygophyllaceae

Tribulus terrestris L. – **J, K** – 0-50 m.
38: *1934* [5]; **49:** *2473* [14].

Monocotyledons

Araceae

Arisarum vulgare O. Targ. Tozz. – **B** – 950-1150 m.
11: *428* [0] (sterile).

Arum alpinum Schott & Kotschy – **A, G** – 1000-1150 m.
21: *988* [1]; **27:** *1483* [2].

Biarum spruneri Boiss. – **B, E** – 700-950 m.
10: *386* [1]; **41:** *2110* [0].

Cyperaceae

Bolboschoenus maritimus (L.) Palla – **C** – 630 m.
19: *800* [7].

Carex distachya Desf. – **A, B, D, F, G** – 720-1350 m.
12: *519a* [1]; **15:** *672* [1]; **21:** *975* [7]; **27:** *1348* [5]; **40:** *2002* [2]; **45:** *2313* [5].

Carex distans L. – **B** – 860-950 m.
10: *402* [1].

Carex divisa Huds. – **J** – 0-2 m.
35: *1784* [1].

Carex extensa Good. – **K** – 1-3 m.
49: *2449* [10].

Carex flacca subsp. ***serrulata*** (Spreng.) Greuter – **A, B, D, E, H** – 350-1000 m.
1: *45* [0]; **13:** *538* [3]; **27:** *1388* [15]; **37:** *1862* [1]; **41:** *2144* [2]; **46:** *2359* [2].

Carex halleriana Asso – **A, B, E** – 600-1000 m.
12: *519* [7]; **27:** *1333* [0]; **50:** *2558* [2].

Carex hispida Willd. – **E** – 20 m.
48: *2418* [10].

Carex macrolepis DC. – **A, G** – 850-1850 m.

20: *894* [4]; **24:** *1223* [5]; **25:** *1243* [14].

Carex pendula Huds. – **G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *977* [5].

Carex remota L. – **E, F** – 350-1100 m.

30: *1549* [2]; **42:** *2200* [11].

Carex sylvatica Huds. – **E** – 1100 m.

42: *2213* [10].

Cyperus capitatus Vandelli – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2466* [5].

Cyperus longus subsp. ***badius*** (Desf.) Bonnier & Layens – **C, E** – 20-630 m.

19: *810* [8]; **48:** *2405* [14].

Cyperus rotundus L. – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2464* [9].

Eleocharis palustris (L.) R. Br. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *829* [1].

Isolepis cernua (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. – **B, L** – 2-950 m.

10: *391* [2]; **53:** *2645* [0].

Scirpoides holoschoenus (L.) Soják – **B** – 860-950 m.

10: *411* [2].

D i o s c o r e a c e a e

Tamus communis L. – **E, F** – 350-800 m.

30: *1583* [2]; **50:** *2567* [4].

G r a m i n e a e

Achnatherum bromoides (L.) P. Beauv. – **B, D, E, F, G, J** – 0-950 m.

13: *550* [4]; **15:** *674* [5]; **20:** *914* [5]; **30:** *1525* [2]; **35:** *1801* [4]; **36:** *1842* [13]; **41:** *2122* [2]; **46:** *2347* [0].

Aeluropus littoralis (Gouan) Parl. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2630* [5].

Aira elegantissima Schur – **B, C, D, E, F, G, H** – 500-1350 m.

6: *299* [1]; **8:** *332* [5]; **22:** *1080* [16]; **37:** *1873* [1]; **40:** *2057* [0]; **41:** *2100* [0]; **45:** *2316* [12].

Alopecurus creticus Trin. – **C, H, L** – 2-950 m.

33: *1737* [1]; **53:** *2633* [2]; **19:** *808* [10].

Note: Gathering N° *808* is anomalous in its habit, as it presents an elongate lower stem portion with adventive roots at the nodes; the plant was apparently growing, partly submerged, in a muddy ditch.

Alopecurus myosuroides Huds. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *360* [0].

Alopecurus rendlei Eig – **C, L** – 2-650 m.

8: *363* [12]; **53:** *2636* [1].

Andropogon distachyos L. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1537* [6].

Anthoxanthum gracile Biv. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1523* [2].

Anthoxanthum odoratum L. – **D, F** – 480-1350 m.

40: *2040* [2]; **45:** *2321* [5]; **46:** *2346* [4].

Anthoxanthum ovatum Lag. – **H** – 500-950 m.

33: *1734* [0]; **37:** *1864* [3].

Apera interrupta (L.) P. Beauv. – **C** – 650 m.

8: *355* [2].

Note: Recorded only recently as new for Greece (Greuter in Greuter & Raus 2009) based on a specimen collected in 1992 in Nomos Evros. The present record is the first for the Peloponnese.

Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) J. Presl & C. Presl – **E, G** – 950-1150 m.

21: *968* [5]; **22:** *1092* [5]; **42:** *2207* [8].

Arundo donax L. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2406* [4] (sterile).

Arundo plinii Turra – **E** – 150 m.

51: *2596* [1].

Avellinia michelii (Savi) Parl. – **H, I** – 130-700 m.

31: *1634* [0]; **37:** *1860* [5].

Avena barbata Link – **B, G** – 700-950 m.

1: *30* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *245* [3]; **20:** *929* [2].

Avena sterilis subsp. ***ludoviciana*** (Durieu) Gillet & Magne – **B, C, E** – 650-850 m.

1: *17* [2] (det. TC); **8:** *372b* [2]; **41:** *2093* [2].

Avenula agropyroides (Boiss.) Holub – **B, F, G, H** – 350-1000 m.

1: *12* [4]; **6:** *274* [1]; **17:** *761* [3]; **20:** *917* [2]; **30:** *1536* [5]; **32:** *1637* [3]; **37:** *1865* [1].

Beckmannia eruciformis (L.) Host – **C, L** – 2-650 m.

8: *320* [12]; **53:** *2632* [7].

Brachypodium retusum (Pers.) P. Beauv. – **B, D, G, H** – 450-950 m.

1: *8* [4] (det. TC); **6:** *248* [5]; **12:** *507* [3]; **20:** *933* [4]; **32:** *1651* [3]; **45:** *2318* [4].

Brachypodium sylvaticum (Huds.) P. Beauv. – **A, B, D, E, F** – 480-1350 m.

10: *410* [3]; **27:** *1393* [2]; **40:** *2049* [0]; **41:** *2134* [5]; **46:** *2348* [7].

Briza humilis M. Bieb. – **A, B, F, H** – 350-1150 m.

11: *460* [2]; **27:** *1402* [18]; **30:** *1540* [2]; **33:** *1740* [5].

Briza maxima L. – **B, C, D, G** – 650-950 m.

1: *18* [3] (det. TC); **6:** *253* [5]; **8:** *333* [2]; **20:** *951* [5]; **45:** *2322* [6].

Briza minor L. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2648* [0].

Bromus alopecuros Poir. – **B, E, G, H** – 700-950 m.

1: *27* [2]; **20:** *930* [3]; **33:** *1743* [0]; **41:** *2121* [3].

Bromus benekenii (Lange) Trimen – **E, G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *976* [12]; **42:** *2174* [13].

Bromus fasciculatus C. Presl – **H, J** – 0-550 m.

32: *1636* [1]; **35:** *1799* [0]; **36:** *1833* [0]; **39:** *1971* [0].

Bromus hordeaceus L. – **E, H** – 700-950 m.

33: *1738* [1]; **41:** *2154* [0].

Bromus intermedius Guss. – **A, E, F, G, H, J** – 0-1400 m.

1: *22* [2] (det. TC); **6:** *283* [1]; **10:** *403* [2]; **14:** *578* [0]; **20:** *913* [5]; **27:** *1405* [3]; **30:** *1546* [1]; **33:** *1745* [5]; **37:** *1863* [2]; **38:** *1916* [5]; **41:** *2135* [1]; **51:** *2600* [3].

Bromus madritensis L. – **B, G, H, I, J** – 0-950 m.

1: *23* [3] (det. TC); **6:** *282* [3]; **15:** *666* [1]; **20:** *923* [5]; **31:** *1630* [1]; **35:** *1812* [1]; **37:** *1894* [3].

Bromus racemosus L. (var.) – **C** – 630 m.

19: *823* [15].

Note: A morph with densely strigulose-pubescent spikelets.

Bromus rigidus Roth – **C, F, G, J, K** – 0-950 m.

8: *340* [5]; **20:** *932* [4]; **30:** *1551* [1]; **35:** *1811* [2]; **49:** *2488* [5].

Bromus scoparius L. – **B, F** – 350-850 m.

6: *278* [4]; **30:** *1542* [1].

Bromus squarrosus L. – **A, B** – 720-1700 m.

6: *289* [2]; **11:** *436* [0]; **12:** *500* [5]; **15:** *679* [4]; **23:** *1132* [4]; **27:** *1394* [4].

Bromus sterilis L. – **A, B, F, H** – 350-1000 m.

1: *21* [0] (det. TC); **10:** *422* [1]; **27:** *1487* [1]; **30:** *1521* [2]; **37:** *1878* [4].

Bromus tectorum L. – **A, B, G** – 700-1800 m.

1: *24* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *292* [1]; **20:** *935* [4]; **23:** *1131* [1]; **25:** *1281* [2]; **27:** *1401* [2].

Catapodium marinum (L.) C. E. Hubb. – **J** – 0-50 m.

34: *1756* [2]; **38:** *1943* [0].

Catapodium rigidum (L.) C. E. Hubb. – **B, F, G, H, K** – 1-950 m.

1: *13* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *295* [1]; **20:** *948* [2]; **30:** *1567* [5]; **32:** *1635* [2]; **49:** *2489* [0].

Corynephorus articulatus (Desf.) P. Beauv. – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2642* [0].

Crypsis aculeata (L.) Aiton – **J, L** – 0-5 m.

35: *1777* [5]; **53:** *2623* [17].

Cutandia maritima (L.) Benth. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1814* [2].

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers. – **J, K** – 0-20 m.

34: *1757* [2]; **49:** *2445* [4].

Cynosurus echinatus L. – **B, C, F, G** – 350-950 m.

1: *25* [5] (det. TC); **6:** *288* [1]; **8:** *371* [4]; **12:** *508* [6]; **20:** *912* [2]; **30:** *1538* [2].

Cynosurus effusus Link – **B, E, F, G, H** – 350-1150 m.

6: *304**b*** [0]; **11:** *461* [2]; **20:** *945* [9]; **21:** *966* [10]; **30:** *1541* [2]; **32:** *1654* [0]; **41:** *2098* [4]; **50:** *2559* [3].

Dactylis glomerata subsp. ***hispanica*** (Roth) Nyman – **A, B, D, G, J** – 0-1700 m.

1: *28* [1]; **6:** *290* [1]; **20:** *911* [4]; **23:** *1129* [1]; **34:** *1754* [5]; **46:** *2358* [2].

Dasypyrum villosum (L.) P. Candargy – **A, C, D, E** – 150-1000 m.

8: *367* [0]; **26:** *1323* [4]; **27:** *1427* [2]; **45:** *2320* [6]; **51:** *2595* [7].

Echinaria capitata (L.) Desf. – **B, H** – 450-850 m.

6: *264* [1]; **32:** *1671* [3]; **37:** *1867* [1].

Elymus farctus (Viv.) Melderis – **J, K** – 0-50 m.

35: *1776* [4]; **38:** *1918* [5]; **49:** *2444* [14].

Note: The gathering N° *1776* represents the morph with densely velutinous leaf sheaths, thus belonging to *E. farctus* var. *sartorii* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Melderis.

Elymus panormitanus (Parl.) Tzvelev – **E, F, G** – 950-1350 m.

22: *1083* [5]; **40:** *2047* [5]; **42:** *2204* [2].

Elymus pycnanthus (Godr.) Melderis – **L** – 2-5 m.

53: *2639* [5].

Elymus repens (L.) Gould – **C** – 630 m.

19: *826* [9].

Festuca arundinacea Schreb. – **A, E** – 600-1000 m.

27: *1397* [5]; **50:** *2560* [2].

Note: Leaf morphology does not fit subsp. *fenas* (Lag.) Arcangeli, which according to Strid & Tan (1991) is the predominant taxon in Greece.

Festuca circummediterranea Patzke – **A, B, E, F, G** – 350-1850 m.

1: *6* [5]; **4:** *3022* [7]; **6:** *296* [4]; **10:** *401* [5]; **12:** *502* [5]; **15:** *680* [5]; **18:** *786* [3]; **20:** *846* [5]; **23:** *1141* [11]; **24:** *1204* [3]; **30:** *1522* [8]; **40:** *2037* [8]; **41:** *2136* [4]; **42:** *2203* [7].

Note: With 14 gatherings, *Festuca circummediterranea* holds the record among the plants collected during the Iter. According to Strid & Tan (1991) it is conspecific with *F. jeanpertii* (St.-Yves) Markgr., which has priority. As no critical study of the *Festuca* material has been undertaken here, the question of synonymy is left undecided.

Festuca cyllenica Boiss. & Heldr. – **A** – 1550-1800 m.

23: *1124* [5]; **25:** *1242* [7].

Festuca polita (Halácsy) Tzvelev – **A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1142* [5].

Gastridium phleoides (Nees & Meyen) C. E. Hubb. – **B, E, H, J** – 0-700 m.

13: *551* [2]; **35:** *1788* [0]; **36:** *1832a* [0]; **37:** *1866a* [1]; **41:** *2097* [1].

Gastridium ventricosum (Gouan) Schinz & Thell. – **H, J** – 0-700 m.

32: *1644* [3]; **36:** *1832* [4]; **37:** *1866* [1]; **38:** *1939* [1].

Note: Prior to the study by Scholz (1986), *Gastridium phleoides* and *G. ventricosum* had not been distinguished in Greece (nor, mostly, elsewhere). It now appears that, at least in the Peloponnese, *G. phleoides* is definitely the more widespread of the two. According to the material collected, it alone is found in the central territories (units **B** and **E**), whereas *G. ventricosum* has been collected only in the extreme south-east. There, it obviously forms mixed populations with *G. phleoides*: The gatherings numbered *1832* and *1866*

were originally mixed, and the former includes some plants with reduced fertility that might indicate the occurrence of hybridisation.

Gaudinia fragilis (L.) P. Beauv. – **B, C, J, L** – 0-850 m.

6: *265* [3]; **8:** *372* [3]; **36:** *1839* [3]; **53:** *2643* [0].

Hainardia cylindrica (Willd.) Greuter – **C, D, E, J** – 0-850 m.

19: *819* [3]; **36:** *1848* [0]; **41:** *2137* [2]; **45:** *2326* [5].

Helictotrichon convolutum (C. Presl) Henrard – **A, B, G** – 700-1700 m.

1: *11* [3]; **6:** *291* [4]; **12:** *504* [5]; **15:** *678* [5]; **17:** *762* [3]; **20:** *921* [1]; **23:** *1145* [8]; **27:** *1403* [2].

Holcus lanatus L. – **D, F** – 480-1350 m.

40: *1982* [12]; **45:** *2324* [5]; **46:** *2360* [3].

Hordeum bulbosum L. – **B, G** – 700-950 m.

1: *9* [5] (det. TC); **6:** *244* [7]; **20:** *916* [0].

Hordeum geniculatum All. – **C, H, L** – 2-950 m.

19: *807* [15]; **33:** *1741* [2]; **53:** *2631* [4].

Hordeum murinum L. – **B, E, G, H** – 700-950 m.

1: *16* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *285* [1]; **15:** *677* [0]; **20:** *926* [2]; **33:** *1744* [1]; **41:** *2101* [4].

Note: The distinction of the *Hordeum murinum* variants that are traditionally treated as distinct subspecies or even species is unclear in Greece; the collected material might presumably, totally or in part, be assigned to subsp. *leporinum* (Link) Arcangeli.

Hyparrhenia hirta (L.) Stapf – **I** – 130 m.

31: *1633* [5].

Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch. – **E** – 150 m.

51: *2598* [10].

Koeleria lobata (M. Bieb.) Roem. & Schult. – **A, B, F** – 860-1700 m.

10: *409* [1]; **11:** *472* [1]; **14:** *576* [0]; **23:** *1135* [5]; **40:** *2038* [0].

Lagurus ovatus L. – **B, F, H** – 350-850 m.

6: *287* [1]; **30:** *1545* [3]; **32:** *1655* [4].

Lolium scholzii Greuter (p. 111) – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2056* [2] (type specimen).

Lolium perenne L. – **B** – 800-950 m.

6: *304c* [1]; **10:** *400* [5].

Lolium rigidum Gaud. – **B, E, F, G, H, I, K** – 1-1000 m.

1: *14* [1] (det. TC); **6:** *284* [1]; **17:** *755* [0]; **20:** *937* [3]; **30:** *1539* [2]; **31:** *1631* [1]; **32:** *1638* [2]; **33:** *1751* [0]; **45:** *2327* [3]; **49:** *2446* [5]; **50:** *2500* [5].

Lolium rigidum subsp. ***lepturoides*** Sennen & Mauricio – **J** – 0-20 m.

34: *1763* [0].

Lolium temulentum L. – **J** – 0-50 m.

38: *1942* [0].

Melica ciliata L. – **A, B** – 700-1700 m.

1: *29* [3] (det. TC); **5:** *3034* [2] (det. TC); **23:** *1134* [5].

Melica minuta L. – **F, H, J** – 0-550 m.

30: *1613* [5]; **32:** *1656* [1]; **38:** *1915* [2].

Melica rectiflora Boiss. & Heldr. – **E, H** – 600-950 m.

33: *1735* [7]; **50:** *2556* [6].

Melica transsilvanica Schur – **B, C, E, F, G, H** – 350-950 m.

8: *339* [4]; **15:** *676* [4]; **20:** *949* [0]; **30:** *1534* [5]; **33:** *1746* [3]; **37:** *1900* [3]; **41:** *2120* [9].

Melica uniflora Retz. – **A, D, E** – 800-1100 m.

27: *1434* [7]; **42:** *2205* [5]; **45:** *2309* [5].

Note: According to Strid & Tan (1991) and Tan & Iatrou (2001), *Melica uniflora* was not known so far south of the Mt. Chelmos area in N. Peloponnese. The present records thus represent a conspicuous southerly extension, with the ranges of *M. uniflora* and the related *M. rectiflora* coming very close to each other in the territorial unit E; yet, the two species are well distinct morphologically and do not grade into each other.

Milium vernale M. Bieb. – **G** – 1100-1150 m.

21: *1031* [7].

Parapholis filiformis (Roth) C. E. Hubb. – **J, L** – 0-10 m.

35: *1769* [29]; **36:** *1836* [21]; **53:** *2640* [13].

Parapholis incurva (L.) C. E. Hubb. – **H, I, J, K** – 0-950 m.

31: *1628* [3]; **33:** *1742* [0]; **35:** *1798* [2]; **36:** *1849* [0]; **38:** *1917* [3]; **49:** *2447* [14].

Phalaris aquatica L. – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1840* [0].

Phalaris coerulescens Desf. – **C** – 630 m.

19: *824* [6].

Phalaris minor Retz. – **H, I, J, K** – 0-950 m.
31: *1629* [0]; **33:** *1728* [0]; **35:** *1809* [1]; **36:** *1835* [5]; **49:** *2486* [3].

Phalaris paradoxa L. – **C, J** – 0-650 m.
8: *353* [3]; **19:** *796* [7]; **35:** *1787* [2]; **36:** *1838* [5].

Phleum arenarium L. – **G** – 850-950 m.
20: *943* [5].

Phleum graecum Boiss. & Heldr. subsp. ***graecum*** – **B, C, E** – 650-1100 m.
1: *20* [0]; **8:** *359* [4]; **42:** *2210* [2].

Phleum graecum subsp. ***aegaeum*** (Vierh.) Greuter – **J** – 0-20 m.
34: *1755* [3].

Phleum montanum K. Koch – **A, B** – 720-1700 m.
6: *266* [1]; **15:** *670* [2]; **16:** *705* [4]; **23:** *1136* [5].

Phleum subulatum (Savi) Asch. & Graebn. – **A, C, D, E, G** – 630-1000 m.
8: *347* [3]; **19:** *818* [2]; **20:** *928* [2]; **27:** *1423* [5]; **41:** *2133* [5]; **45:** *2307* [1].

Piptatherum coerulescens (Desf.) P. Beauv. – **B, E, F, J** – 0-1000 m.
6: *259* [4]; **17:** *754* [3]; **30:** *1535* [9]; **38:** *1936* [3]; **50:** *2557* [2].

Piptatherum miliaceum (L.) Coss. – **F, I** – 130-500 m.
30: *1565* [5]; **31:** *1632* [4].

Poa annua L. – **G** – 850-950 m.
20: *927* [1].

Poa bulbosa L. – **A, B, E, G** – 700-1700 m.
1: *10* [3]; **22:** *1084* [1]; **23:** *1137* [7]; **42:** *2172* [5].

Poa compressa L. – **A** – 1550-1700 m.
23: *1168* [5].

Poa nemoralis L. – **E** – 1100 m.
42: *2209* [17].

Poa pratensis subsp. ***attica*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Rech. f. – **G** – 850-950 m.
20: *946* [0].

Poa thessala Boiss. & Orph. – **A** – 1550-1800 m.
23: *1130* [2]; **25:** *1266* [2].

Poa timoleontis Boiss. – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.
6: *293* [1]; **11:** *431* [2]; **23:** *1133* [5]; **25:** *1279* [9].

Poa trivialis subsp. ***sylvicola*** (Guss.) H. Lindb. – **C, E** – 650-700 m.
8: *356* [4]; **41:** *2118* [3].

Polypogon maritimus Willd. – **J, L** – 0-5 m.
35: *1810* [0]; **53:** *2637* [7].

Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf. – **E, H, I, K** – 1-950 m.
31: *1627* [1]; **33:** *1739* [0]; **48:** *2409* [1]; **49:** *2448* [3].

Polypogon subspathaceus Req. – **J** – 0-10 m.
36: *1834* [2].

Polypogon viridis (Gouan) Breistr. – **B, E, F** – 20-950 m.
10: *414* [3]; **30:** *1550* [2]; **48:** *2395* [1].

Psilurus incurvus (Gouan) Schinz & Thell. – **B, D, G, H** – 500-950 m.
1: *26* [1] (det. TC); **20:** *931* [10]; **37:** *1874* [1]; **45:** *2319* [10].

Rostraria cristata (L.) Tzvelev – **B, G, H, K** – 1-950 m.
1: *19* [2] (det. TC); **6:** *286* [0]; **20:** *920* [1]; **33:** *1736* [1]; **37:** *1861* [1]; **49:** *2487* [2].

Saccharum ravennae (L.) Murray – **E** – 150 m.
51: *2597* [1], *2609* [1] (?).

Sclerochloa dura (L.) P. Beauv. – **B** – 720-780 m.
15: *668* [4].

Sesleria vaginalis Boiss. & Orph. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.
23: *1144* [11]; **24:** *1195* [7].

Setaria viridis (L.) P. Beauv. – **K** – 1-3 m.
49: *2485* [10].

Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers. – **E** – 20 m.
48: *2393* [5].

Stipa capensis Thunb. – **J** – 0-50 m.
36: *1820* [5]; **38:** *1937* [5].

Stipa endotricha Martinovský – **A, B** – 1000-1800 m.
14: *604* [15]; **23:** *1128* [10]; **25:** *1250* [5].

Stipa holosericea Trin. – **A, B, G** – 700-1700 m.
1: *5* [10]; **4:** *173* [7]; **6:** *294* [5]; **20:** *915* [2]; **23:** *1143* [13].

Taeniatherum caput-medusae (L.) Nevski – **A** – 1000 m.
27: *1398* [5].

Trachynia distachya (L.) Link – **B, F, G, H** – 350-950 m.

6: *275* [3]; **12:** *501* [3]; **15:** *673* [1]; **20:** *910* [8]; **30:** *1547* [1]; **32:** *1653* [1]; **37:** *1880* [3].

Trisetum flavescens subsp. ***tenue*** (Formánek) Strid – **F** – 1200-1350 m.

40: *2050* [0].

Triticum comosum subsp. ***heldreichii*** (Boiss.) Greuter – **A, B, E, G, H** – 450-950 m.

1: *1* [3]; **6:** *255* [5]; **20:** *841* [14]; **26:** *1324* [0]; **32:** *1650* [1]; **33:** *1725* [6]; **37:** *1882* [3]; **41:** *2104* [13].

Triticum lorentii (Hochst.) Zeven – **A, B, E, G** – 350-1000 m.

1: *2* [3]; **6:** *256* [5]; **13:** *548* [2]; **20:** *922* [14]; **27:** *1493* [0]; **41:** *2095* [5].

Triticum markgrafii Greuter – **C, D, E, G, J** – 0-950 m.

19: *813* [14]; **20:** *936* [9]; **35:** *1795* [4]; **36:** *1837* [8]; **41:** *2106* [5]; **45:** *2317* [4]; **51:** *2599* [5].

Triticum neglectum (Bertol.) Greuter – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2349* [0].

Triticum triunciale (L.) Raspail – **B, D, E** – 700-850 m.

1: *4* [0]; **6:** *254* [2]; **41:** *2132* [5]; **45:** *2308* [3].

Triticum vagans (Jord. & Fourr.) Greuter – **B, G** – 700-950 m.

1: *3* [3]; **20:** *919* [3].

Vulpia ciliata Dumort. – **B, F, G** – 700-1350 m.

40: *2044* [3]; **1:** *15* [1] (det. TC); **20:** *924* [2].

Vulpia fasciculata (Forssk.) Fritsch – **K** – 1-3 m.

49: *2443* [6].

Vulpia myuros (L.) C. C. Gmel. – **A, B, C, D, G** – 650-1000 m.

6: *277* [0]; **8:** *370* [5]; **10:** *424* [1]; **12:** *503* [3]; **20:** *925* [4]; **27:** *1395* [5]; **45:** *2323* [4].

Vulpia unilateralis (L.) Stace – **A** – 1000 m.

27: *1424* [2].

Note: Still unrecorded for Greece when collected in 1995. The first published record is by Scholz (in Greuter & Raus 2004), as first collected in Greece in 1991 by *Raus & Schiers*, and in the Peloponnese by *Raabe* in 1996.

Hydrocharitaceae

Halophila stipulacea (Forssk.) Aschers. – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1845* [0].

I r i d a c e a e

Crocus boryi Gay – **B** – 950-1400 m.

11: *456* [0]; **14:** *611* [1].

Crocus cancellatus subsp. ***mazziaricus*** (Herb.) B. Mathew – **A** – 1550-1700 m.

23: *1163* [1].

Gladiolus italicus Mill. – **E, J** – 0-700 m.

35: *1802* [2]; **41:** *2143* [0].

Gynandriris sisyrinchium (L.) Parl. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1797* [0].

Iris pumila subsp. ***attica*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) K. Richt. – **A, B** – 870-1800 m.

25: *1230* [1]; **16:** *690* [5].

Iris tuberosa L. – **B** – 870-1070 m.

16: *687* [1].

Iris unguicularis subsp. ***angustifolia*** (Boiss. & Heldr.) Greuter, **stat. nov.** ≡ *I. stylosa* var. *angustifolia* Boiss. & Heldr. in Boissier, Diagn. Pl. Orient.13: 15. 1853 ≡ *I. unguicularis* var. *angustifolia* (Boiss. & Heldr.) A. P. Davis & Jury in Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 103: 296. 1990. – **E, G** – 600-950 m.

20: *893* [0]; **50:** *2541* [1].

Note: Even though the differences between the three varieties distinguished by Davis & Jury (1990) within *Iris unguicularis* subsp. *carica* (W. Schulze) A. P. Davis & Jury are slight, they do show a clear vicarious distribution pattern and, as geographical races, are worthy of subspecific rank.

Romulea sp. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1818* [0] (in fruit).

Romulea ramiflora Ten. – **J** – 0-2 m.

35: *1800* [1].

J u n c a c e a e

Juncus acutus L. – **E, K** – 1-20 m.

48: *2417* [6]; **49:** *2462* [3].

Juncus articulatus L. – **B, F** – 860-1350 m.

10: *417* [0]; **40:** *2048* [1].

Juncus heldreichianus Parl. – **J** – 0-20 m.

34: *1753* [1]; **35:** *1778* [3]; **36:** *1841* [4].

Juncus hybridus Brot. – **C, J, L** – 0-650 m.
8: *338* [7]; **35:** *1808* [1]; **53:** *2635* [3].

Juncus inflexus L. – **B** – 860-950 m.
10: *384* [4].

Juncus subulatus Forssk. – **J** – 0-10 m.
35: *1783* [1]; **36:** *1831* [13].

Luzula forsteri (Sm.) DC. – **D, E, F, G** – 800-1350 m.
21: *985* [2]; **40:** *2001* [5]; **42:** *2206* [3]; **45:** *2304* [7].

Luzula nodulosa (Bory & Chaub.) E. H. F. Mey. – **B, E, G** – 600-950 m.
12: *518* [8]; **20:** *959* [2]; **22:** *1087* [0]; **50:** *2522* [5].

J u n c a g i n a c e a e

Triglochin barrelieri Loisel. – **L** – 2-5 m.
53: *2624* [5].

L e m n a c e a e

Lemna minor L. – **E** – 20 m.
48: *2407* [24].

L i l i a c e a e

Allium sp. – **C** – 650 m.
8: *334* [1] (in bud).

Allium amethystinum Tausch – **E, J** – 100-700 m.
39: *1974* [5]; **41:** *2112* [8].

Allium ampeloprasum L. – **B, J, K** – 0-1000 m.
5: *3033* [0]; **34:** *1766* [1]; **49:** *2483* [2].

Allium cyrilli Ten. – **A** – 1550-1800 m.
23: *1156* [0]; **25:** *1301* [1].

Allium gomphrenoides Boiss. & Heldr. – **E, J** – 100-800 m.
39: *1972* [2]; **50:** *2531* [4].

Allium guttatum subsp. ***sardoum*** (Moris) Stearn – **K** – 1-3 m.
49: *2454* [19].

Allium optimae Greuter (p. 106) – **J** – 0-10 m.
35: *1792* [0] (type gathering); **36:** *1847* [1].

Allium pallens L. – **E, J** – 100-800 m.

39: *1966* [0]; **50:** *2552* [2].

Allium sphaerocephalon L. – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *630* [1].

Allium subhirsutum L. – **F, H** – 350-550 m.

30: *1605* [2]; **32:** *1706* [2].

Allium trachypus Boiss. & Spruner – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1503* [5].

Asparagus acutifolius L. – **H** – 450-550 m.

32: *1709* [0].

Asphodeline lutea (L.) Rchb. – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1581* [0].

Asphodelus aestivus Brot. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1869* [1].

Bellevalia dubia (Guss.) Schult. & Schult. f. – **B** – 720-780 m.

15: *624* [0].

Colchicum graecum K. Perss. – **A, B, E** – 700-1800 m.

11: *429* [0] (sterile); **23:** *1161* [1] (sterile); **25:** *1231* [0] (sterile); **27:** *1400* [0]; **41:** *2113* [1] (sterile).

Colchicum sfikasianum Kit Tan & Iatrou – **J** – 100-350 m.

39: *1973* [0].

Drimia maritima (L.) Stearn – **F** – 350-500 m.

30: *1501* [0] (sterile).

Fritillaria graeca Boiss. & Spruner – **A, H** – 500-1850 m.

23: *1151* [3]; **24:** *1212* [1]; **25:** *1233* [3]; **37:** *1875* [0].

Fritillaria messanensis Raf. – **D** – 480 m.

46: *2370* [0].

Gagea graeca (L.) Irmsch. – **B, E, G** – 600-1150 m.

11: *455* [2]; **12:** *522* [2]; **15:** *665* [0]; **17:** *750* [3]; **20:** *882* [0]; **50:** *2576* [0].

Leopoldia comosa (L.) Parl. – **A, B, E** – 700-1700 m.

1: *35* [UPA only] (det. DP); **15:** *660* [0]; **16:** *693* [0]; **23:** *1155* [2]; **27:** *1399* [3]; **41:** *2111* [0].

Lilium candidum L. – **B, F, J** – 100-1070 m.

16: *682* [2]; **30:** *1502* [2]; **39:** *1957* [0].

Lilium chalcedonicum L. – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1175* [2].

Muscari armeniacum Baker – **B** – 950-1400 m.

11: *426* [0]; **14:** *588* [0].

Muscari commutatum Guss. – **B, J** – 0-1050 m.

4: *141* [0]; **4:** *3018* [0]; **6:** *204* [1]; **6:** *221* [1]; **15:** *631* [2]; **34:** *1758* [1].

Muscari neglectum Ten. – **A** – 1550-1850 m.

23: *1152* [1]; **24:** *1216* [3]; **25:** *1245* [5].

Ornithogalum fimbriatum Willd. – **A** – 1550-1800 m.

23: *1160* [1]; **25:** *1236* [0].

Ornithogalum gussonei Ten. – **A, B** – 800-1800 m.

6: *261* [0]; **23:** *1164* [1]; **24:** *1177* [1]; **25:** *1232* [1].

Ornithogalum montanum Ten. – **B, F, G** – 850-1400 m.

4: *152* [1]; **14:** *589* [2]; **18:** *794* [0]; **21:** *986* [2]; **22:** *1070* [1]; **40:** *1993* [1].

Ornithogalum nutans L. – **B, D** – 800-1150 m.

4: *140* [20]; **11:** *425* [1]; **45:** *2287* [0].

Ornithogalum prasinantherum Zahar. – **B, E, H** – 450-1050 m.

4: *138* [2]; **5:** *3039* [3]; **32:** *1712* [0]; **37:** *1854* [6]; **41:** *2125* [0].

Ruscus aculeatus L. – **B, G** – 800-1150 m.

6: *301* [0] (sterile); **18:** *785* [1] (sterile); **20:** *855* [1]; **21:** *1010* [0].

Scilla bifolia L. – **A** – 1650-1850 m.

24: *1176* [2].

Smilax aspera L. – **H** – 500-700 m.

37: *1852* [2].

O r c h i d a c e a e

Anacamptis coriophora subsp. ***fragrans*** (Pollini) R. M. Bateman & al. – **A, F** – 350-1000 m.

27: *1384* [0]; **30:** *1526* [0].

Anacamptis pyramidalis (L.) Rich. – **A, B, E** – 700-1000 m.

1: *43* [UPA only] (det. TC); **27:** *1449* [1]; **41:** *2066* [7].

Cephalanthera damasonium (Mill.) Druce – **G** – 1100-1150 m.
21: *1028* [5].

Cephalanthera longifolia (L.) Fritsch – **D** – 480 m.
46: *2362* [2].

Note: The plants represent a broad-leaved variant.

Cephalanthera rubra (L.) Rich. – **E** – 1100 m.
42: *2187* [0].

Dactylorhiza romana (Sebast.) Soó – **F** – 1200-1350 m.
40: *2013* [0].

Dactylorhiza saccifera (Brongn.) Verm. – **D, E, F** – 600-1350 m.
40: *2046* [0]; **45:** *2284* [3]; **50:** *2536* [0].

Epipactis microphylla (Ehrh.) Sw. – **E** – 600-1100 m.
42: *2198* [0]; **50:** *2545* [1].

Neotinea maculata (Desf.) Stearn – **D, F, G** – 800-1350 m.
21: *984* [2]; **40:** *2011* [2]; **45:** *2286* [0].

Ophrys lutea Cav. – **G** – 1100-1150 m.
21: *983* [0].

Orchis pauciflora Ten. – **G** – 950 m.
22: *1063* [0].

Orchis provincialis Lam. & DC. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.
40: *2012* [2].

Orchis quadripunctata Ten. – **B** – 850-1070 m.
4: *142* [0]; **16:** *698* [2]; **18:** *788* [0].

Platanthera chlorantha (Custer) Rchb. – **F** – 1200-1350 m.
40: *1975* [2].

Serapias parviflora Parl. – **C** – 650 m.
8: *312* [0].

P o t a m o g e t o n a c e a e

Groenlandia densa (L.) Fourr. – **C** – 630 m.
19: *799* [2].

Ruppia cirrhosa (Petagna) Grande – **J** – 0-10 m.
36: *1844* [3].

T y p h a c e a e

Typha latifolia L. – **E** – 20 m.

48: *2392* [5].

Z a n n i c h e l l i a c e a e

Cymodocea nodosa (Ucria) Aschers. – **J** – 0-10 m.

36: *1846* [2] (sterile).

Description of new taxa

Allium optimae Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Lakonia, Ep. Epidhavros Limiras: Bay of Palea Monemvasía, alt. 0-2 m, 36°44'00"N, 23°02'00"E, 8 June 1995, *Iatrou & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 1792 (PAL-Gr).

Ab *Allio pallente* L., cui proximum videtur, differt staminibus e perigonio exsertis (nec tepala subaequantibus) et spathae valvis e basi membranacea late elliptica subito in appendicem subulatam contractis (nec e basi lanceolata nervosa sensim caudato-acuminatis).

Geophytic bulbiferous, single-stemmed herb. *Bulbs* ovoid, c. 1.2 cm across, outer tunics greyish brown, not fibrous, inner white, membranous; base with a crown of conical, downward pointing projections around the roots. *Stem* 30-50 cm tall, slender, erect, enclosed by leaf sheaths in its lower half. *Leaf* blades (dry at flowering) filiform, up to 1 mm wide. *Spathe* sheathing the umbel, persistent, bivalvate; one valve slightly exceeding the umbel, the other of about the same length or definitely longer and up to 3× as long as the umbel; valve base thinly papery, with 5-7 well spaced slender veins, broadly elliptical (8-13m × 6-10 mm), abruptly contracted into a slender apical appendage of varying length (6-35 mm). *Umbel* ± hemispherical, rather dense; pedicels only slightly unequal, 7-12 mm long, filiform, smooth. *Perigon* (in the dried state) narrowly campanulate, whitish; all tepals of equal shape and length, 3.5 × 1.5 mm, elliptic-spatulate, slightly expanded toward the broadly rounded to truncate apex; outer tepals with a pinkish midvein, the inner ones unveined. *Anther* filaments white, slender, untoothed, exceeding the tepals by c. 1 mm; anthers yellow, c. 1 mm long. *Ovary* at anthesis angular-fusiform, c. 3× as long as wide; style slender, c. 2 mm long, inserted in an apical notch of the ovary.

Allium optimae (which, needless to say, is dedicated to the association that sponsored the expedition, OPTIMA by its acronym) was collected twice in neighbouring localities, 7 km apart as the crow flies. Each time few plants only were collected, so the species must be scarce. It grows in the immediate vicinity of the eastern coast of the Mani Peninsula, to the north and north-east of the Monemvasía rock. Several species of *Allium* sect. *Codonoprasum* have been described from Greece in recent years, some of them from the Peloponnese itself; doubtless, others still await discovery.

Asperula lutea subsp. ***griseola*** Greuter, **subsp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Arkadia, Ep. Megalopolis: NW foothills of the Taijetos range, c. 0.5 km W of Neochori, alt. c. 1100 m, 37°11'00"N, 22°13'45"E, 11 June 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 2217 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [31]: B, UPA, SALA, BRNM, MA, BEO, W, etc.).

Proxima *Asperulae luteae* subspeciei *mungieri* Peloponnesi centro-meridionalis nec non subspeciei *rigidulae* Atticae et Euboeae incolae, differt ab ambabus habitu robustiore, statura majore (50-80 cm nec 15-45 cm alta), inflorescentia conspicue ramulosa (nec simplici vel subsimplici) et indumento griseolo – a quo epithetum desumpsi – omnium partium ovariis exceptis, e pilis patulis creberrimis c. 0.2 mm longis constante.

Subshrub forming large, 50-80 cm tall clumps, with a freely branched woody basal part of > 20 cm in mature plants; previous year's flowering stems, in autumn, producing lateral sterile short-shoots with narrowly lanceolate leaves 1.5-4 mm long, persistent but dry in the next season. *Stems* of the current growth terminal to the short shoots, tetragonous, unbranched below the inflorescence, without visible innovations at flowering. *Indumentum* of the whole plant (stems, leaves, bracts, corollas – but not ovaries) of dense, straight, patent hairs c. 0.2 mm long, conferring it a characteristic greyish, velutinous appearance. *Leaves* in whorls of 4, straight, acicular but not pungent, 7-15 × 0.5 mm, erecto-patent (at an angle diminishing upward), crowded and about as long as the next internode in the lower part but widely spaced (by up to 7 cm long internodes) below the inflorescence; apical hair-like appendage 0.2-0.5 mm long. Inflorescence (upper ⅓ of the stem) mostly branched at the lower 1-3 nodes, with erecto-patent branches about equalling or slightly exceeding the next internode and bearing 1-3(-4) flower clusters; terminal portion spiciform, overtopping the side branches. *Bracts* and bracteoles ovate-lanceolate, exceeding the ovary, narrowed into a membranous tip. *Ovary* (immature) sessile, glabrous but densely covered with vesicular, subacute papillae. Corolla (presumably purplish) narrowly tubular, scarcely expanded apically, c. 5 mm long, divided for ⅓ or less into upright lobes beset with high conical papillae toward the minute, blunt, inflexed tip. *Anthers* included, dark, linear, c. 1.2 mm long.

Asperula lutea Sm. is here accepted in the circumscription of Ehrendorfer & Krendl (in Tutin & al.1976), to comprise 4 subspecies (not counting the new one), 3 of which had been described as separate species and are sometimes still considered as such (e.g. by Schönbeck-Temesy & Ehrendorfer in Strid & Tan 1991 and by Tan & Iatrou 2001). Leaving apart *A. lutea* subsp. *euboea* Ehrend., a little known local variant from Evvia, they are: subsp. *lutea* endemic to the mountains on both sides of the Korinthian Gulf; subsp. *mungieri* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Ehrend. & Krendl of the Parnonas and Taijetos massif in the S Peloponnese; and subsp. *rigidula* (Halácsy) Ehrend. of Attica and Evvia. Of these three, subsp. *lutea* would seem to be fairly well characterised by basally fused bracts and bracteoles, but the distinction of the other two is problematic. Ehrendorfer & Krendl (in Tutin & al. 1976) use hair length as the main discriminating character, indeed the only one for which their measurements do not overlap. More recently, Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2005), without considering the hair length character, interpret subsp. *mungieri* as a relatively small and compact mountain plant (descending however to 600 m on occasions) and subsp. *rigidula* as its vicariant at lower levels, with more robust growth and tending to

have basally branched inflorescences. They also refer to indumentum characters but at the same time minimise their importance, showing that they vary even within populations. They contend that subsp. *rigidula,* in plants indiscernible from Attica specimens, is found in some places in the SE Peloponnese, at altitudes ranging from 540 to 850 m. Indeed, one of their localities coincides with the place in which our N^{os} *1648* and *1710*, that I have named subsp. *mungieri,* were collected.

Having examined a fairly large material of the *Asperula lutea* group, my own conclusions are as follows. First, there is only one taxon of the group in the Central and S Peloponnese. If some of its representatives cannot be distinguished from material of Attica, then the two respective subspecies must be united, and their combined name will be *A. lutea* subsp. *rigidula.* This should not be done, however, without a renewed critical study of the whole group (also including some other closely related species such as *A. oetaea* (Boiss.) Halácsy and some from Anatolia – which is why, for time being, I have left the whole Peloponnese material under subsp. *mungieri.*

Second, the indumentum characters are indeed variable, often within the same population. Of the two numbers collected in locality N° 32, one (*1710*) has glabrous inflorescences whereas the second (*1648*) is densely pubescent all over. Not even the criterion of hair length appears to be reliable. One specimen (*Greuter & al.14799*) I collected on Mt. Parnassus, from where *A. lutea* was described, has only few, very short hairs (but shows the falcate leaves said to be characteristic of subsp. *lutea*). Conversely, one specimen (*Phitos 5245,* PAL-Gr) I saw from the Langadha gorge, Taijetos range – the ditio classica of subsp. *mungieri* –, shows the long spreading indumentum (but not the other leaf features) of subsp. *lutea.* Furthermore, I have serious misgivings with respect to the allegedly diagnostic degree of fusion of the bracts, a character that shows considerable variation not clearly correlated with the geographical origin of the plants.

Third, the areas of *A. lutea* subsp. *lutea* and subsp. *mungieri* are much less widely disjunct than was believed (see maps in Tan & Iatrou 2001). The species occurs also on the mountains in-between, both on the Artemisio-Ktenias range (area **B:** N^{os} *146* and *577*) and on Mt. Menalon (area **A:** *Greuter 9386,* PAL-Gr). As these plants have short hairs and ± straight leaves, I place them in subsp. *mungieri* for the time being.

At any rate, on the basis of the features mentioned above the new subspecies falls clearly outside the known range of variation so far known in *Asperula lutea* as a whole. It was collected in two places less than 2 km apart, in the same general area: the wooded mountainsides between the villages Dirrachio and Neochori. No habitat details are known, but elsewhere in its range *Asperula lutea* is definitely not a woodland plant.

Ballota nigra subsp. ***anomala*** Greuter, **subsp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Messinia, Ep. Kalamata: 6-8 km NE of Ano Amfia along road to Poliana, alt. 600-800 m, 37°08'20"N, 22°07'30"E, 14 June 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 2554 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [9]: B, UPA, SALA, BRNM, MA, BEO, W, etc.).

Ab affini *Ballotae nigrae* subspecie *uncinata* differt calyce in sinubus inter dentes 5 patulos vel uncinato-recurvos dentibus 2-3(-4) supernumerariis porrectis ornato.

Table 2. Comparison of the features of *Klasea flavescens* subsp. *cichoracea* (**cichoracea**), subsp. *mucronata* (**mucronata**), *K. moreana* (**moreana**), and *K. cretica* (**cretica**)

	cichoracea	**mucronata**	**moreana**	**cretica**
Area	S Spain, NW Africa, W. Sicily	C. to S. Italy, Sicily?	SE Peloponnese, Libya?	E. Crete
Stem	winged	unwinged	unwinged	winged
Leaves	± hairy, at least along midrib beneath	± hairy, at least along midrib beneath	glabrous	glabrous
Stem leaves	thin, papery	thin, papery	firm, parchment-like	thin, papery
– base	long-decurrent	obliquely embracing, with rounded auricles	obliquely embracing, with rounded auricles	long-decurrent
– vein reticulum	scarcely raised, concolorous	scarcely raised, concolorous	prominent, white or purplish	scarcely raised, concolorous
– margin	sinuate-dentate, teeth mucronate	sinuate-dentate, teeth mucronate	entire	sinuate-dentate, teeth mucronate
– size (upward)	soon reduced, bract-like	gradually smaller	soon reduced, bract-like	not much reduced
Phyllaries, width	3-3.5 mm	2-3 mm	3-3.5 mm	4-5 mm
– apex	gradually narrowed	gradually narrowed	gradually narrowed	abruptly narrowed
– back	glabrous, smooth or punctulate	± pubescent	glabrous, smooth	farinose-puberulent
– mucro length	3-6 mm	5-8 mm	3-5 mm	2-3 mm

Robust, 45-55 cm tall perennial herb. *Stems* densely villous with patent or slightly recurved hairs to 1 mm long (1.5 mm on lower internodes). Leaves densely pubescent on either side, with hairs c. 0.8 mm long. Calyx 9-10 mm long, narrowly funnel-shaped, its 5 main teeth subulate from a broadly truncate base, patent or somewhat recurved and sometimes with a hooked tip; veins in 2-3(-4) of the sinuses excurrent into short, erect, straight linear teeth equalling the regular calyx teeth in length; the sinuses without such teeth emarginate, with veins distally bifurcating, one of them sometimes ending in a minute tooth.

According to Patzak's (1958) map, the Peloponnese lies within the range of *Ballota nigra* subsp. *uncinata* (Fiori & Bég.) Patzak, although no specimen from that area is cited in his monograph, nor did I see any myself. A literature search yielded only few records of that subspecies, from widely scattered localities: the city of Patras in Ahaia (Hronopoulos 2002), the village Karitena and its castle, in Arcadia (Schouten 1980), and Stoupa in SE Messenia (Chilton 1993). Furthermore, there is one record of *B. nigra* subsp. *nigra* from the Monemvasia rock in SE Laconia (Schouten 1977) and one of *B. nigra* in general from between Verga and Pano Verga, near Kalamata in Messenia (Strasser 1994), which – if the drawing in Strasser (1997) represents that same plant – also belongs to subsp. *nigra*. All these records are associated with human settlements, the plant from Patras being explicitly qualified as a member of the urban flora. On the contrary, the new subspecies here described was collected in the middle of nowhere, growing together, among others, with *Nepeta hystrix,* described below as a new endemic species. Admittedly, Patzak (1958) mentions a few (unspecified) cases, from Syria and Palestine, in which plants of *B. nigra* subsp. *uncinata* have been observed which, as an exception, presented calyces with 1-3 minute intercalary teeth. In our population, however, this tendency is much more pronounced and has become generalised. In my opinion, this warrants it's being assigned to a new subspecies, here described – perhaps a taxon in statu nascendi.

Klasea moreana Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Lakonia, Ep. Epidhavros Limiras: Mt. Korakia N of the village Richea, alt. 500-700 m, 36°51'35"N, 23°00'00"E, 8 June 1995, *Iatrou & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 1901 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [4]: B, UPA, SALA, BRNM).

A *Klasea cretica,* quacum confusa fuit, differt foliis caulinis firmioribus, reticulo nervorum prominulo albo vel purpurascente ornatis, sessilibus nam basi in caulem oblique insertis, rotundato-auriculatis, margine integerrimis, apice longiuscule mucronatis, superioribus cito decrescentibus bracteiformibus; nec non involucri phyllis latioribus, dorso glaberrimis laevibus, apice sensim in mucronem longiorem angustatis. Similior *Klaseae flavescentis* subspeciei *mucronatae,* a qua foliis glaberrimis, caulinis firmioribus margine integris (an satis?) differt.

In place of a full description in English I am supplying a table comparing the essential features of the four taxa which, geographically and morphologically, show the closest affinity. Beside *Klasea moreana* they are: *K. flavescens* subsp. *cichoracea* (L.) Greuter & Wagenitz, *K. flavescens* subsp. *mucronata* (Desf.) Cantó & Rivas Mart., and *K. cretica* (Turrill) Holub (Table 2). These four are the eastern, purple-flowered representatives of what one may consider the *K. flavescens-cretica* complex. Note that the distinction be-

tween *K. flavescens* subsp. *mucronata* and subsp. *cichoracea* remains critical. It is usually based on leaf decurrence: subsp. *mucronata* having sessile, non-decurrent leaves and unwinged stems, contrary to subsp. *cichoracea.* However, in W Sicily plants exist which, while otherwise indistinguishable from subsp. *mucronata,* have the long-decurrent leaf bases of subsp. *cichoracea.* Such plants form the basis of recent records of subsp. *cichoracea* from Sicily (Conti & al. 2005, Giardina & al. 2007), also accepted by Greuter (2008), which I now consider as doubtful.

The discovery of *Klasea* in the SE Peloponnese is among the more spectacular results of Iter Mediterraneum VII. The same plant was again collected in 2003 and 2004, in three nearby localities, by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2006) who, unaware of the 1995 gathering (Constantinidis was not with the group on the collecting date), published their finds under the name *K. cretica.* They did so on the advice of the monographer Martins, perhaps against their own gut feeling. The Peloponnese plant was chosen to illustrate Constantinidis & Kalpoutzakis' account of *K. cretica* in the new Plant Red Data Book for Greece (Phitos & al. 2009b).

According to the monographic synopsis of *Klasea* by Martins (2006), *K. cretica* would not be closely related to the *K. flavescens* complex under which it had been placed previously (as *K. flavescens* subsp. *cretica* (Turrill) Greuter & Wagenitz). He even places the two taxa in different sections: *K. cretica* in *K.* sect. *Schumeria* (Iljin) L. Martins, *K. flavescens* in *K.* sect. *Demetria* (Boriss.) L. Martins. Morphologically, however, there is no sound basis for such a treatment, which was based solely on molecular sequence data from nuclear ribosomic DNA. As already noted by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2006), there are clear morphological differences between plants from Crete (e.g., *Greuter 7814,* collected in the locus classicus of *K. cretica* and used by Martins as DNA source) and those from the Peloponnese (a duplicate of a Kalpoutzakis collection has also been studied by me), the latter being indeed more similar to those growing in W Sicily (*K. flavescens* subsp. *mucronata*) than to the Cretan specimens. I feel unable to predict on which side of Martins' sectional divide the Peloponnese plants would clade out if and when sequenced. I am fairly sure, however, that the plant from Cyrenaica described and illustrated as *K. flavescens* subsp. *mucronata* in Alavi (1983) is *K. moreana.* The figure is an exact match of the Peloponnese plants, a similarity already noted by Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis (2006). Obviously, actual specimens would have to be checked to be sure of the identity. Martins (2006), logically, maps both the Peloponnese and the Libyan locality as *K. cretica.*

Lolium scholzii Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Messinia, Ep. Kalamata: Taijetos Pass between Tripi and Artemisio, alt. 1200-1350 m, 37°04'00"N, 22°16'00"E, 10 June 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 2056 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [2]: B, UPA).

A *Lolio rigido,* quocum primo loco comparandum, differt praeter habitum gluma multo breviore, ne medium dorsum quidem lemmatis sui attingente (nec flosculum aequante vel superante) et lemmatibus semper aristatis. A *L. temulento,* quod glumis spiculam cunctam superantibus gaudet, longius distat lemmatibus pro rata angustioribus, aristis graciliorbus aliisque notis.

Glabrous, very slender, unbranched annual with a single erect 8-30 cm tall and 0.3-0.5 mm thick culm. *Leaf* sheaths smooth, distally with membranous auricles; ligule truncate, denticulate, c. 0.4 mm long; blade smooth, narrowly linear, flat to involute, to 0.6 mm wide, with few (c. 5) adaxially prominent ribs. *Spikelets* 1-3(-5), sessile, the lowermost often rudimentary, the following ones 7-9 mm long (excluding the awns), forming a simple terminal, to 4 cm long spike. *Rachis* segments 8-10 mm long, c. 0.4 mm wide, flattened and canaliculate proximally, smooth except for scabrid margins and distal portion of back. *Glumes* in terminal spikelets 2, somewhat unequal, the lower 2, the upper 3 mm long, both obtuse, 5-veined; those of lateral spikelets 1(-2), the lower when present adaxial, reduced, 1-2 mm long, acute, 1-3-veined, the upper abaxial, c. 4 mm long, obtuse, 5-veined, its tip reaching less than halfway of the back of the second lemma. *Florets* 3-5, separated by c. 1 mm long, smooth rachilla segments. *Lemma* of lower florets 4-5 mm long, indistinctly 5-veined, smooth on the back but rough apically and along the margins, with a membranous, bidentate tip; awn 3-7 mm long, straight, slender, scabrid, arising in the apical sinus. *Palea* as long as the lemma, membranous except for the two strongly pectinate-aculeolate, sharp lateral keels, its tip blunt, papery, ciliolate, flanked by the incurved, excurrent keel veins. *Anthers* c. 3 mm long, linear. *Caryopsis* not seen.

The plants were not collected on their own merit, but as part of a number (*2036*) of *Trifolium resupinatum*. All plants of that mixed gathering must have been growing packed close together, as shown by their etiolated growth. Perhaps they were weeds in some traditionally laboured corn field (a habitat that, recently, has been fully explored in Crete: see Turland & al. 2004), or perhaps the clover had been sown for green manure in a fallow patch of land. However this may be, the starved habit of both the clover and ryegrass individuals – obviously growing plentiful, as three adequate ryegrass specimens could be extracted from among the eight clover specimens – is hardly representative for either species. One may naturally suspect that the *Lolium* plants here described might be no more than atypical modifications due to special growth conditions. But then, one must ask: of which species? In the local flora, there is none that might be construed to match. The – relatively and in absolute terms – very small glumes exclude any relatedness with *L. temulentum* and, to a lesser degree, *L. rigidum*. Moreover the latter, in Greece as in most parts of its distributional range, has consistently awnless lemmas. New material should be collected, and if need be cultivated, to find out what normally grown *L. scholzii* looks like and whether my misgivings concerning its habit here described are founded. Incidentally, the occasional occurrence, in lateral spikelets, of a small lower glume adossate to the rachis is nothing extraordinary and, while hardly ever mentioned in ryegrass descriptions or keys, can also sometimes be observed in otherwise normal individuals of other species.

A couple of months ago I had mentioned this plants, and my misgivings about it, to the grass specialist Hildemar Scholz, then still working regularly, in spite of poor health, in his room opposite mine on the Olympic level of the Berlin-Dahlem Museum; and we were both looking forward to examining and discussing it together. Alas, his unexpected death on 5 June last has prevented this to happen. Knowing Scholz's keen analytical spirit and somewhat mischievous mind, I am confident he would have approved the description of the new species. I take pleasure in dedicating it to his memory.

Minuartia kamariana Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Lakonia, Ep. Epidhavros Limiras: Between Metamorfosi and Richea, summit area of Mt. Koulochera, alt. 800-950 m, 36°49'40"N, 22°58'50"E, 6 June 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 1721 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [5]: B, UPA, SALA, BRNM, MA).

A *Minuartia attica,* cui proxima, differt habitu compacto robustiore, foliis surculorum et caulinis e basi vaginiformi in apicem conicum brevem rectum rigidum sensim angustatis (nec cito in laminam elongatam filiformem ± flexuosam, saepe recurvam contractis); a *M. pichleri,* quacum cohabitat, praeterea petalis acutis calycem subaequantibus (nec eo sesqui- vel duplo longioribus, rotundato-spatulatis); ab ambabus autem seminum papillis dorsalibus cylindricis, apice truncatis, diametro suo altioribus (nec breviter obtuse vel acute conicis) discrepat.

Compact, pulvinate, 5-12 cm tall perennial. *Leaves* 4-6 mm long, crowded at the base of stems or on innovation shoots, bearing fasciculate short-shoots in their axils, glandular-pubescent when young; base sheathing, with broadly membranous margins, prominently 3-veined, gradually narrowed into a ± conical, straight, robust laminar part, formed by the confluent veins, shorter than the sheath or at most equalling it. *Stems* robust, erect or basally geniculate, glandular-pubescent throughout, dichotomously branched and floriferous almost from the base. *Bracts* 1-3 mm long, ovate, with broad membranous margins. *Pedicels* glandular-pubescent, relatively stout, straight, 3-6 mm long (the lowermost sometimes to 10 mm), mostly about equalling the flowers. *Calyx* 3.5-5 mm long; sepals ovate-lanceolate, acute, strongly 3-nerved, with narrow membranous margins (lacking in the outermost). *Petals* white, somewhat shorter than to barely exceeding the sepals, acute to acuminate. *Capsule* about as long as the sepals. *Seeds* blackish, reniform, 0.7-0.9 mm across, with flattish sides and back, smooth near the attachment scar, toward the periphery each cell with a gradually longer central papilla which in the dorsal cells is cylindrical, higher than its diameter, truncate at the tip (appearing clavate or capitate when, in immature seeds, the flanks collapse).

So far only known from the type locality, the summit area of Mt. Koulochera, where it coexists with *Minuartia pichleri* (see Kamari in Phitos & al. 1997 for the synonym status of *M. favargeri* Iatrou & Georgiadis; and Kalpoutzakis & Constantinidis 2006 for the widespread occurrence of *M. pichleri* in the southern Parnonas range). It is surprising that the latter authors, both of them keen and avid collectors, should not have found this plant – the likely explanation being that they mistook it for *M. attica*. The latter has not been collected during the Iter in the same area, but has been mapped from there by Georgia Kamari (op. cit.), the specialist of Greek *Minuartia,* to whom it is my privilege and great pleasure to dedicate the new species.

Nepeta hystrix Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Messinia, Ep. Kalamata: 6-8 km NE of Ano Amfia along road to Poliana, alt. 600-800 m, 37°08'20"N, 22°07'30"E, 14 June 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 2511 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [10]: B, UPA, SALA, BRNM, MA, BEO, W, etc.).

Nepetae italicae L. et praesertim *N. cadmeae* affinis, discedit a priore (et ab reliquis speciebus ejusdem gregis) bracteis majoribus longissime subulatis divaricatis flores su-

perantibus, ab ambabus autem inflorescentia compacta basi tantum aliquanto interrupta, anguste pyramidata (nec cylindirica infra manifeste discontinua).

Robust herbaceous, 50-90 cm tall perennial. *Stems* several from an indurate base, simple or almost so, bluntly tetragonous, covered with rather dense, minute (c. 0.1 mm long) deflexed-recurved white hairs and sessile, pale glands clearly visible in-between. *Leaves* (only stem leaves present) with a short (≤ 14 mm) petiole; lamina narrowly ovate from a cordate base, c. 4 × 2 cm in lower pairs, the upper gradually smaller; margin grossly crenate; indumentum as on stem, but the hairs antrorse. *Inflorescence* shortly branched at the lower 1-2(-3) nodes, narrowly pyramidal, compact throughout or for most of its length (the lowermost 1 or 2 internodes often somewhat elongated); each branch with 1-2(-4) verticillasters, a short basal internode, and at least one pair of leafy bracts; inflorescence axis and bracteoles densely covered with minute, shortly stalked glands, short eglandular hairs absent or few and scattered. *Bracteoles* rigid, the larger ones divaricate, subulate, to 14 × 0.3 mm, distinctly exceeding the flowers, devoid of membranous margins. *Calyx* tubular, 8-10 mm long, slightly outward bent, covered with sessile glands and ± scattered, short patent hairs; teeth porrect, subulate, equalling the tube, somewhat unequal (the dorsal one longest). *Corolla* c. 12 mm long, strongly bent, whitish, with sessile glands and short patent hairs outside and with a tuft of long hairs in the centre of the lower lip. *Nutlets* (immature) glabrous, verruculose all over, papillose apically.

Nepeta hystrix is not, as one might suspect, a member of the *N. sibthorpii* group proper (Baden 1987), which encompasses a number of vicarious, very similar species of the southern Balkans. The components of that group, as defined by Baden, have straight, regular calyces with equal teeth. On that account *N. hystrix* belongs with *N. italica* L. and *N. cadmea* Boiss., two species characterised by curved calyces with a ± oblique mouth and slightly unequal teeth, closely related to each other (and also to the *N. sibthorpii* group). The whole *Nepeta italica* group (Greuter & al. 1986) is centred on Anatolia, with only *N. italica* itself extending to Syria and Lebanon and just reaching Greek territory on the East Aegean island of Samos (Baden in Davis 1982; in the Marche of Central Italy, where its native status was at least questionable, *N. italica* has not been seen in recent times according to Conti & al. 2005.) The discovery in the Peloponnese of an obviously related if well differentiated taxon is therefore of considerable note. The characteristic long, subulate, divaricate bracteoles confer to the inflorescence a look reminiscent of a porcupine – hence the epithet.

Oenanthe tricholoba Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Arkadia, Ep. Mantinia: 6 km NNE of Tripolis, Tripolis-Pirgos road, by the branching of the road to Nestani, alt. 650 m, 37°33’30”N, 22°24’10”E, 31 May 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 325 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [15]: B, UPA, SALA, BRNM, MA, BEO, W, etc.).

Proxima *Oenanthi pimpinelloidi* a qua differt foliis radicalibus ter quaterve pinnatim decompositis, in lacinias anguste lineares uninervias dissectis, radiis umbellae numerosioribus et longioribus nec non stylis altius connatis.

Perennial, 40-60 cm tall herb, perduring by means of ± globular root tubers formed far away from the stem base near the end of fasciculate roots (and therefore but seldom col-

lected). *Stem* slender, solid, simple or sparingly branched, longitudinally ridged, with pale ridges. *Basal* and subbasal *leaves* ovate to ovate-lanceolate in outline, 3-4 times pinnately compound; first-order segments in 6-8 pairs, the proximal pairs well spaced; ultimate divisions narrowly linear, 2-4 × 0.2-0.4 mm, entire (some may be trifid), flat, one-nerved, excurrent into a setaceous tip. *Stem leaves* few, spaced, the lowermost 2-3-pinnate, the next one simply pinnate, the upper simple with their lamina tapering gradually into the petiole; segments all narrowly linear and one-nerved but often elongate, to 2(-3) cm long, the terminal longest. *Umbels* with 8-12 rays of subequal length, becoming slightly thickened and elongating to 2.5-3 cm in fruit; involucral bracts 0-3, linear-setaceous when present. *Umbellules* ± flat-topped in fruit, with unequal, thickened pedicels, the outer longest, the inner, fertile ones equalling the fruit; involucels of many (c. 12) linear-subulate bracts with indistinctly membranous margins. *Petals* white with reddish-brown veins, the outer, functionally male flowers distinctly radiant with the outer petal obcordate, to 2.5 mm long. *Stamens* with white filaments and pale, roundish, c. 0.4 mm long anthers. *Styles* about as long (2.5-3 mm) as the body of the fruit, concrescent for ¼ to ⅓ into a stylopodium-like base equalling or exceeding the sepals, then divaricate at an acute angle. *Fruits* (not fully mature) 2.5-3 mm long, angular-cylindric, with prominent, pale longitudinal ribs.

The area of *Oenanthe tricholoba* is nested within that of the widespread *O. pimpinelloides* L., which grows throughout Greece but is apparently absent from the Central Peloponnese. Within that area, *O. tricholoba* appears to be uniform and consistently differs from *O. pimpinelloides* despite the latter's wide range of variation (see, in particular, Reduron 2008). In *O. pimpinelloides* the leaf segments, which in plants that have been named var. *chaeropyhlloides* (Pourr.) DC. may be fairly narrowly cuneate, are always pinnately veined, the umbel rays are usually fewer and shorter, and the styles are less highly connate, the fused portion being shorter than the petals in fruit, or may even be completely free. In neighbouring regions there are other *Oenanthe* species with leaves that are finely dissected into narrow segments, such as *O. millefolia* Janka in Bulgaria and *O. tenuifolia* Boiss. in the Central Balkans; they have hollow stems and elongate root tubers close to the stem base, and are not closely related to *O. tricholoba*.

Trifolium michaelis Greuter, **sp. nov.** – Holotype: Nom. Arkadia, Ep. Megalopolis: NW foothills of the Taijetos range, c. 0.5 km W of Neochori, alt. c. 1100 m, 37°11'00"N, 22°13'45"E, 11 June 1995, *Kamari & al.,* Iter Medit. VII N° 2188 (PAL-Gr; isotypes [2]: B, UPA).

Affinis *Trifolio pallido* quocum uno in loco convivit, sed differt statura minore, foliolis obcordatis (nec ovato-ellipticis) et corollis duplo fere brevioribus. – Memoriae Michaelis Zoharii trifoliorum patris et magistri quem juvenis cognovi animo grato dicatum.

Dwarf annual herb, covered everywhere (stems, stipules, petioles, both leaf faces) with long, patent, lax to dense white hairs. *Stems* mostly 3-4, ascending, 4-20 cm tall. *Stipules* ovate, membranous, purple-veined, fused to the petiole for most of their length, then shortly among themselves, hence contracted into a narrowly subulate, plumose tip. Lower *leaves* with petioles to 3 cm long, those of the upper leaves much shorter; leaflets obcordate, to 11 × 8 mm, those of upper leaves not appreciably smaller or narrower. *Flowers*

sessile, ebracteate, in solitary, terminal, semiglobose, sessile heads measuring 12-18 mm across and subtended by the two uppermost leaves, the stipules of which are not enlarged. *Calyx* 5-7 mm long; tube 10-veined, c. 2 mm long, obconical in fruit, its proximal portion antrorse-hairy but with subglabrous veins, the distal ⅓ densely patent-villous; throat lacking callosities, closed with a ring of long hairs; teeth subequal, 3-5 mm long (i.e. longer than the tube), subulate from a short triangular base, laxly plumose. *Corolla* 7-10 mm long, c. 1.5× as long as the calyx, whitish with a pink hue; standard truncate-emarginate to denticulate apically, exceeding the wings by c. 1 mm; wings appearing glabrous but minutely sericeous-strigulose distally under strong magnification. *Seed* (immature) 1, brown, indistinctly verruculose.

The closely related *Trifolium pallidum* Waldst. & Kit. is admittedly a variable species (see e.g. Zohary & Heller 1984), not always easy to distinguish from *T. pratense,* especially when the basal parts are lacking; but as the differences between it and *T. michaelis* appear to be constant even when both grow together, as is the case in locality N° **45**, I cannot but consider them as specifically distinct.

Results and Discussion

The 2708 gatherings of this account represent 1078 different taxa (species and additional subspecies), which means that on average 2.5 gatherings per taxon were made. The total number of specimens collected was 13,653, or on average, 5 per gathering.

In 1995 when the material was collected, twelve of these taxa had not yet been named. Three were published in the intervening years: *Achillea occulta* (Constantinidis & Kalpoutzakis 2005), *Omphalodes verna* subsp. *graeca* (Greuter & Raab-Straube 2005), and *Onobrychis peloponnesiaca* (Tan & Iatrou 1996). The remaining 9 (7 species, 2 subspecies) are being described here. This is an amazing yield for a single Iter, and demonstrates if need be how well the organisers adhered to the first declared goal of the Itinera, "to study and collect plants from poorly known areas". For the record, during Iter Mediterraneum III to Sicily 5 new species were gathered (Raimondo 2004), and one each for Iter Mediterraneum IV to Cyprus (Alziar & al. 1999) and Iter Mediterraneum XI to Armenia (*Loncomelos exalbescens*, Speta 2006).

One species, *Euphorbia aulacosperma*, resulted to be a new record for Greece and Europe. *Isoetes heldreichii* not only constitutes a first record for the Peloponnese but also the first gathering, subsequent to its discovery in 1885, of a species that had vanished and was presumed extinct. Other new Peloponnese records include *Ephedra distachya, Herniaria glabra, Petrorhagia ochroleuca, Euphorbia phymatosperma, Cytisus scoparius, Papaver davisii, Apera interrupta*, and probably also *Anagallis arvensis* subsp. *parviflora* and the two subspecies of *Portulaca oleracea* (the distribution of which is imperfectly known). As mentioned in the Notes, several other taxa have their known distributional range significantly expanded.

The way in which the data have been prepared for presentation yielded one rather unexpected if preliminary result. It turned out that the altitudinal range of several species, as recorded here, is surprisingly narrow. The phenomenon can be partly explained away by factors likely to bias the result, such as the limited number of localities and collecting sea-

son, especially in those cases in which all gatherings are from the same territorial unit. I have therefore limited my sampling to the 48 taxa gathered in at least five territorial units (thus eliminating littoral species, collected in only thee territories), and found that for no less than 34 of them, listed in Table 3, the recorded altitudinal range was 1000 m or less.

Table 3. Species gathered in at least five territorial units and with recorded altitudinal range of 1000 m or less (ordered by increasing altitudinal range).

350 m	*Sherardia arvensis*	800 m	*Onosma frutescens*
350 m	*Vulpia myuros*	849 m	*Daucus guttatus*
370 m	*Phleum subulatum*	850 m	*Aira elegantissima*
450 m	*Prunella laciniata*	850 m	*Thesium bergeri*
500 m	*Campanula spatulata*	870 m	*Brachypodium sylvaticum*
500 m	*Triticum comosum*	949 m	*Catapodium rigidum*
550 m	*Cerastium brachiatum*	950 m	*Achnatherum bromoides*
600 m	*Hypericum empetrifolium*	950 m	*Bromus madritensis*
600 m	*Melica transsilvanica*	950 m	*Bromus rigidus*
630 m	*Carex distachya*	950 m	*Hedypnois rhagadioloides*
630 m	*Carex flacca*	950 m	*Triticum markgrafii*
650 m	*Lathyrus laxiflorus*	980 m	*Scaligeria napiformis*
650 m	*Trifolium angustifolium*	999 m	*Lolium rigidum*
750 m	*Trifolium physodes*	1000 m	*Dorycnium hirsutum*
800 m	*Anthyllis vulneraria* (both subspecies)	1000 m	*Galium taygeteum* (both varieties)
800 m	*Aurinia saxatilis*	1000 m	*Hypochoeris cretensis*
800 m	*Cynosurus effusus*	1000 m	*Veronica chamaedrys*

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