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The Flora of Mount Egaleo (Attica, Greece)

By

George P. Sarlis *)

With 1 figure

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Summary

Sarlis G. P. 1980. The flora of Mount Egaleo (Attica, Greece). — Phyton (Austria) 20 (3—4): 261—278, 1 figure. — English with German summary.

Egaleo is a chain of hills in the W of Athens; the highest point reaches 468 m. The mountain as a whole is situated in the zone of Oleo-Ceratonion. At a hillside the new Botanical Garden of the University was founded. The paper contains an abstract concerning geography, geology, ecology and conditions of the vegetation. The main part is a list of 443 species of tracheophytes which have been found in the Egaleo region.

Zusammenfassung

Sarlis G. P. 1980. Die Flora des Berges Egaleo (Attika, Griechenland). — Phyton (Austria) 20 (3—4): 261—278, 1 Abbildung. — Englisch mit deutscher Zusammenfassung.

Der Egaleo ist ein Hügelzug (höchste Erhebung 468 m) im Westen von Athen, der zur Gänze im Bereich des Oleo-Ceratonions liegt. An seinem Hang wurde der neue Botanische Garten der Universität angelegt. Die Arbeit enthält einen kurzen Abriß betreffend Geographie, Geologie, Ökologie und Zustand der Vegetation. Den Hauptteil bildet eine Liste von 443 im Gebiet des Egaleo beobachteten Gefäßpflanzen.

Egaleo is situated approx. ten kilometers to the West of Athens the last wouthward extension of Mount Parnis to which it is morphologically connected. The end of the S. Egaleo range is the cap of Perama at the

*) Dr. George P. Sarlis, Department of Systematic Botany, Agricultural College of Athens, Botanikos Kipos, Iera Odos 75, Athens (301), Greece.

channel of Salamina, the southern and greatest part of which borders the continuation of this mountain (Fig. 1).

Egaleo is situated approx. ten kilometers to the West of Athens extending 17,5 km in southwestwardly direction. It is divided in two mountaineous blocks by the balley driving from Daphni Cloister to Skara-

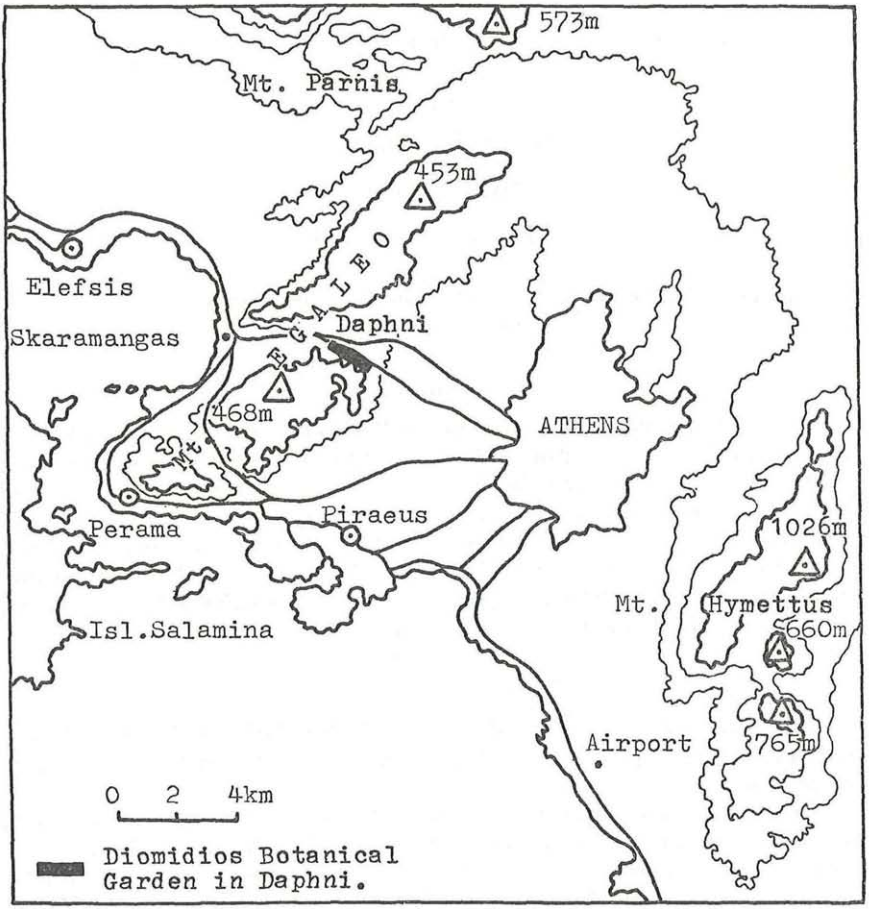

Fig. 1. Map of the Egaleo region

mangas. One is the Northern Egaleo or Pikilon Mountain, whose highest point "Zaharitsa" has an altitude of 453 m above sea level and which is joined by the hill Dema to Parnis. The other is the Southern Egaleo or Mountain of Skaramangas or Korydallos, whose highest point „Pyrovolia" reaches 468 m above sea level. The Southern and the Northern Egaleo are united by the hill of Daphni, while the western, as well as the southern side of the mountain abruptly slide down to the sea.

Northern Egaleo separates the plain of Athens from the plain of Thriassion and the valley leaves a passage, crossed by the road from Athens and Piraeus to Elefsis. This is probably the ancient passage of Pythion (the actual Daphni).

Main characteristics of Egaleo are the glens, the roughness, the aridity and the lack of vegetation, although it was woddy in ancient times (1st century A. D.), as mentioned by Statios (Thibaïs XII, 6, 620; Arrigoni 1971).

From the geological point of view and according to the opinion of certain researchers Egaleo constitutes a "horst". The work of Lepsius 1893 contains a geologic map comprising a great part of the Egaleo mountain. However since the time of Lepsius the conceptions about the geology of Attica have changed. Studies by later researchers concerning Mount Parnis and other areas found strata of formations older than those to which the first researchers of Attica attributed the sedimentary formation.

The geologic formations that participate to the structure of Egaleo (Tataris 1967) are most probably as follows (from the older to the younger zones):

a. A bedrock from rocks (more or less altered) of upper Palaeozoic age (Carboniferous-Permian). Within the strata of this shade-chert-sandstone formations there are intercalations of fossiliferous marly limestone with fusulines, belonging to the Uralian stage of the carboniferous period.

b. Light-gray limestones belonging to the Norian-Rhaetian stages of the Triassic-Jurassic periods.

c. Blue-gray plated marly limestones of the lower Cretaceous containing fossils of *Toucasia*, *Harpagodes* and *Requienia*.

d. Black limestones containing Rudists of the young Cretaceous subperiod.

e. Neogen marls, limestones, conglomerates and

f. Quarternaly deposits.

Serpentinized Peridotites interfere mainly between strata of the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations. As products of chemical weathering of peridotite iron-ores (mainly grained limonite) have been found at various places of Egaleo and particularly of Korydallos hill.

As far as the distribution of the aforementioned rocks in concerned, the oldest (Triassic, Jurassic, lower Cretaceous limestone, older strata) occupy the central mass of Egaleo, whereas Upper Cretaceous limestone occupy the eastern edges of it and the hill of Korydallos, as well as a narrow band by the southern borders of Egaleo, separated from the central mass by a fissure of east-western direction.

Informations concerning the flora and vegetation of Egaleo published up to date are very limited. Some of them can be found in the mimeographed study of Diapoulis 1968 about the Diomidios Botanical Garden in Daphni.

The mountain presents a rather poor flora and vegetation and from

that point of view it can be compared only to that of Mount Hymettus and the hill of Lycabettus (ZERLENTIS 1959, 1965).

The main characteristic of the vegetation of Egaleo is that no clear physiognomic distinction is possible between the inferior and the superior zones of the mountain. Consequently the vegetation of Egaleo belongs in its whole to the inferior zone of the sclerophyllous broad-leaved shrubs and the mediterranean conifers.

In general the vegetation is thicker and stronger on the eastern part of the mountain in comparison with the western part. The difference in thickness is due partly to the general direction of the mountain, where the western part is warmer and dryer, and partly to the intensive grazing that resulted in a deterioration and a great degradation of the natural vegetation.

In winter both parts of this mountain are exposed to strong winds, which are not favourable to high woody vegetation. Another reason is the existence of compact rocks, as well as the lack of sufficient humidity.

Finally, the lower eastern part of Egaleo has suffered a considerable influence of the anthropogenous factor up to a certain altitude.

It must be noted that on the hills of Egaleo there are untouched areas with indigenous associations of evergreen sclerophyllous broad-leaved shrubs and low-shrubby xerophiles (phrygana) belonging to the Oleo-Lentiscetum of the Oleo-Ceratonion class.

The recovery of the natural vegetation of the area of the Diomidios Botanical Garden, that for many years was overgrazed by goats and sheep and was subject to the consequences of forest fires, started after the fencing -in approximately fifteen years ago.

There are old clusters of aleppo pines at the foothills mixed with cypresses. In the past different bare parts were reafforested by the Ministry of Agriculture with calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia*) and cypress (Cupressus sp.), as well as recently with evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), while at the higher points of the hills a primary vegetation of phrygana and sclerophyll bushes remained, particularly thorny and aromatic zones, that are not touched by animals. The great proportion of therophytes on the mountain Egaleo is the result of the rocky soil and the dry climate of the region.

Evidence of the vegetation existing in the past is the presence of the woody and bushy plants isolated in glens, remnants of which are still existing, as *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *J. phoenicea*, *Rubus canescens*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Pyrus amygdaliformis*, *Calicotome villosa*, *Anthyllis hermanniae*, *Lonicera etrusca*, *Nerium oleander*, *Quercus coccifera* etc.

Some of the plants found in Egaleo are distinguished by their preference for soils either rich or poor in calcium, constituting in a certain way an index of the soil quality. Although many of them are calcicolous pants, a few of them are growing exclusively on calcareous soils, with the result that they appear both on soils of schist and calcareous origin.

Also, a number of species is found preferentially or even exclusively on rocky grounds within the crevices of rocks or on the sides of steep rocks. Halophilous species grow near the sea, while other sensible to salt are found in the interior, reaching the peak of the mountain. The above petrophilous plants consitute interrupted associations.

We mention hereby a number of calcicolous petrophilous species of Egaleo that appear mainly on places of schist (silicous) origin:

Aethionema saxatile
Allium ampeloprasum
Alyssum saxatile
A. montanum L.
Anthyllis hermanniae
Asparagus acutifolius
Brassica cretica
Centranthus ruber
Chrozophora tinctoria
Coronilla emerus subsp. *emeroides*
Delphinium peregrinum
Euphorbia myrsinites
Galium incurvum
Genista acanthoclada
Lageocia cuminoides
Leopoldia comosa
Onobrychis ebenoides
Oryzopsis miliacea
Phlomis fruticosa
Psoralea bituminosa
Ptilostemon chamaepeuce
Rhamnus lycioides subsp. *graecus*
Scabiosa hymettia
Sedum hispanicum
S. sediforme
Steptorhamphus tuberosus
Teucrium divaricatum
T. polium
Verbascum undulatum

The following calcifuge species appear in the area of Egaleo preferentially on rocks of schist origin:

Atractylis cancellata
Centaurea attica
C. raphanina subsp. *mixta*
C. solstitialis
Ceterach officinarum
Cheilanthes fragrans
Clematis cirrhosa
Cyclamen graecum
Euphorbia acanthothamnos
Osyris alba
Phagnalon graecum
Saxifraga hederacea
Scrophularia heterophylla
Selaginella denticulata
Silene behen
S. vulgaris
Umbilicus parviflorus

Finally within the restricted zone, occupied by military installations on the southern region of the mountain Egaleo, we found that the flora comprises a great number of ammophilous and halophilous species, such as:

Amaranthus lividus
Cakile maritima
Cynodon dactylon
Drimia maritima
Echium arenarium
Glaucium flavum
Limonium sinuatum
Malcolmia maritima
Medicago littoralis
M. marina
Oryzopsis coerulescens
Plantago coronopus
Tribulus terrestris

The vegetation of Egaleo shows a great degradation and is in general not very different from that of the other mountains of Attica (except Mount Parnis, DIAPOULIS 1958) due to the fires, the unfair and avid exploitation of the trees, the intensive grazing, the bad treatment of excursionists, as well as the housing constructions. Already a certain number of species mentioned in the following list seem to disappear, while in older times their density must have been much greater.

If a new disturbance of the present vegetation does not follow because of the above exogenous factors, the actual low vegetation of phrygana will give its place to a new type of vegetation consisting of high bushes and low trees.

Also, because of the low altitude of the hills of Egaleo a reafforestation by mediterranean conifers (as *Pinus halepensis* and *Cupressus sempervirens*) is indicated, together with certain broad-leaved sclerophyll species, such as *Olea europaea* var. *sylvestris*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, *Quercus coccifera*, *Pistacia lentiscus* and others; this latter group present a great resistance to fire and retard its extension to the conifers especially if planted in bands.

In order to reach such an improvement of the vegetation certain protective laws must be applied by the forest authorities to avoid any further destruction of the natural environment of the region. It is most important to improve the woody vegetation of the hills and mountains within the Attic basin by all means available. Such a result cannot however be achieved without the sincere cooperation of the whole population.

List of species found in the Egaleo region

Nomenclature agrees with Flora Europaea vols. 1—4. For the species not included in this volumes, the names are in accordance with DIAPOULIS 1939—1949 or RECHINGER 1943. Instead of authors' names one of the references mentioned for nomenclature is indicated.

FAe = RECHINGER, Flora Aegaea; FE = Flora Europaea; GF = DIAPOULIS, Greece Flora. A = annual, B = biennial, P = perennial.

For many of the species mentioned the vouchers are deposited in ACA

The number of species in the Egaleo region amounts to 443, from which 178 are annuals, 23 biennials and 242 perennials (105 woody and bushy).

I. *Pteridophyta*

Selaginellaceae

1. *Selaginella denticulata* — P; FE 1 : 5

Sinopteridaceae

2. *Cheilanthes fragrans* — P; FE 1 : 10

Adiantaceae

3. *Adiantum capillus-veneris* — P; FE 1 : 10

Aspleniaceae

4. *Ceterach officinarum* — P; FE 1 : 17

II. *Spermatophyta*

A. *Gymnospermae*

Pinaceae

5. *Pinus halepensis* — P; FE I : 35

Cupressaceae

6. *Cupressus sempervirens* — P; FE 1 : 37

6a. *C. s.* f. *horizontalis* — P; FE 1 : 37

7. *Juniperus oxycedrus* — P; FE 1 : 38

8. *J. oxycedrus* subsp. *macrocarpa* — P; FE 1 : 38

9. *J. phoenicea* — P; FE 1 : 39

Ephedraceae

10. *Ephedra fragilis* subsp. *campylopoda* — P; FE 1 : 40

B. *Angiospermae*

a. *Dicotyledones*

Fagaceae

11. *Quercus coccifera* — P; FE 1 : 62

12. *Q. ilex* — P; FE 1 : 62

Moraceae

13. *Ficus carica* — P; FE 1 : 67

Urticaceae

14. *Urtica dioica* — P; FE 1 : 68

15. *U. urens* — A; FE 1 : 68

16. *U. pilulifera* — A; FE 1 : 68

17. *Parietaria diffusa* — P; FE 1 : 69

Santalaceae

18. *Osyris alba* — P; FE 1 : 70

Aristolochiaceae

19. *Aristolochia microstoma* — P; FE 1 : 74

Polygonaceae

20. *Polygonum arenarium* — A; FE 1 : 78

21. *P. aviculare* — A; FE 1 : 78

22. *Rumex acetosella* — P; FE 1 : 83

23. *R. pulcher* — B; FE 1 : 87

24. *R. bucephalophorus* — A; FE 1 : 88

Chenopodiaceae

25. *Chenopodium murale* — A; FE 1 : 94

26. *C. album* — A; FE 1 : 94

27. *Salicornia fruticosa* — P; FAe: 123

28. *Salsola kali* — A; FE 1 : 105

Amaranthaceae

29. *Amaranthus deflexus* — P; FE 1: 110
30. *A. lividus* — A; FE 1: 110

Portulacaceae

31. *Portulaca oleracea* — A; FE 1 : 114

Caryophyllaceae

32. *Minuartia mediterranea* — A; FE 1: 127
33. *M. hamata* — A; FE 1: 127
34. *Stellaria media* — A; FE 1: 135
35. *Cerastium illyricum* — A; FE 1: 142
36. *Paronychia kapela* subsp. *chionea* — P; FE 1: 150
37. *P. capitata* — P; FE 1: 150
38. *Herniaria hirsuta* — A; FE 1: 152
39. *Spergularia rubra* — A; FE 1: 155
40. *Agrostemma githago* — A; FE 1: 157
41. *Silene italica* — P; FE 1: 163
42. *S. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris* — P; FE 1: 169
43. *S. muscipula* — A; FE 1: 176
44. *S. behen* — A; FE 1: 177
45. *S. gallica* — A; FE I: 179
46. *S. colorata* — A; FE 1: 180
47. *Petrorhagia armerioides* — P; FE 1: 187
48. *Dianthus diffusus* — P; FE 1: 201

Ranunculaceae

49. *Nigella damascena* — A; FE 1: 210
50. *Delphinium peregrinum* — A; FE 1: 215
51. *Anemone coronaria* — P; FE 1: 219
52. *Clematis cirrhosa* — P; FE 1: 221
53. *Ranunculus muricatus* — A; FE 1: 230
54. *R. millefoliatus* — P; FE 1: 231
55. *R. spruneranus* — P; FE 1: 231

Lauraceae

56. *Laurus nobilis* — P; FE 1 : 246

Papaveraceae

57. *Papaver rhoeas* — A; FE 1: 248
58. *Glaucium flavum* — B; FE 1: 250
59. *Fumaria macrocarpa* — A; FE 1: 256
60. *F. petteri* subsp. *thuretii* — A; FE 1: 257
61. *F. officinalis* — A; FE 1: 258

Capparidaceae

62. *Capparis spinosa* — P; FE 1 : 259

Cruciferae

63. *Sisymbrium irio* — A; FE 1: 264
64. *Erysimum pusillum* subsp. *parnassii* — P; FE 1: 272
65. *E. graecum* — B; FE 1: 272
66. *Malcolmia africana* — A; FE 1: 277
67. *M. maritima* — A; FE 1: 277
68. *M. graeca* — A; FE 1: 278
69. *Matthiola sinuata* — B; FE 1: 280
70. *Cardamine graeca* — A; FE 1: 289
71. *Alyssum saxatile* — P; FE 1: 299
72. *A. montanum* — P; FE 1: 301
73. *Clypeola jonthlaspi* — A; FE 1: 307
74. *C. eriocarpa* — A; FE I: 307
75. *Neslia paniculata* — A; FE 1: 315
76. *Capsella bursa pastoris* — A; FE 1: 316
77. *Aethionema saxatile* — A; FE 1: 322
78. *Biscutella didyma* — A; FE 1: 329
79. *Cardaria draba* — P; FE 1: 333
80. *Brassica cretica* — P; FE 1: 337
81. *B. tournefortii* — A; FE 1: 338
82. *Sinapis arvensis* — A; FE 1: 339
83. *Eruca vesicaria* subsp. *sativa* — A; FE 1: 340
84. *Hirschfeldia incana* — A; FE 1: 342
85. *Cakile maritima* — A; FE 1: 343
86. *Raphanus raphanistrum* — A; FE 1: 346

Resedaceae

87. *Reseda alba* — A; FE 1: 347
88. *R. lutea* — A; FE 1: 348

Crassulaceae

89. *Umbilicus parviflorus* — P; FE 1: 351
90. *Sedum sediforme* — P; FE 1: 358
91. *S. tenuifolium* — P; FE 1: 359
92. *S. hispanicum* — A; FE 1: 363

Saxifragaceae

93. *Saxifraga hederacea* — A; FE 1: 370
94. *S. tridactylites* — A; FE 1: 370

Platanaceae

95. *Platanus orientalis* — P; FE 1: 384

Rosaceae

96. *Rubus canescens* — P; FE 2: 17
97. *Rosa sempervirens* — P; FE 2: 27
98. *Sanguisorba minor* — P; FE 2: 34
99. *Sarcopoterium spinosum* — P; FE 2: 34
100. *Aphanes arvensis* — A; FE 2: 64
101. *Pyrus amygdaliformis* — P; FE 2: 66
102. *Prunus prostrata* — P; FE 2: 79

Leguminosae

103. *Cercis siliquastrum* — P; FE 2: 83
104. *Ceratonia siliqua* — P; FE 2: 83
105. *Parkinsonia aculeata* — P.
106. *Anagyris foetida* — P; FE 2: 85
107. *Calicotome villosa* — P; FE 2: 86
108. *Genista acanthoclada* — P; FE 2: 100
109. *Spartium junceum* — P; FE 2: 101
110. *Lupinus angustifolius* — A; FE 2: 105
111. *Robinia pseudacacia* — P; FE 2: 106
112. *Colutea arborescens* — P; FE 2: 107
113. *Astragalus sinaicus* — A; FE 2: 113
114. *A. hellenicus* — P; FE 2: 117
115. *A. graecus* — P; FE 2: 117
116. *A. spruneri* — P; FE 2: 122
117. *Psoralea bituminosa* — P; FE 2: 127
118. *Vicia villosa* subsp. *microphylla* — A; FE 2: 132
119. *V. tenuissima* — A; FE 2: 133
120. *V. peregrina* — A; FE 2: 135
121. *Lathyrus saxatilis* — A; FE 2: 141
122. *L. sphaericus* — A; FE 2: 141
123. *L. cicera* — A; FE 2: 142
124. *L. aphaca* — A; FE 2: 143
125. *Ononis ornithopodioides* — A; FE 2: 145
126. *O. reclinata* — A; FE 2: 145
127. *O. pubescens* — A; FE 2: 145
128. *Melilotus italica* — A; FE 2: 149
129. *M. neapolitana* — A; FE 2: 149
130. *Trigonella sprunerana* — A; FE 2: 151
131. *T. coerulescens* — A; FE 2: 152
132. *T. gladiata* — A; FE 2: 152
133. *Medicago orbicularis* — A; FE 2: 155
134. *M. marina* — P; FE 2: 156
135. *M. rigidula* — A; FE 2: 156
136. *M. littoralis* — A; FE 2: 156
137. *M. arabica* — A; FE 2: 156
138. *M. minima* — A; FE 2: 157
139. *Trifolium tomentosum* — A; FE 2: 165
140. *T. arvense* — A; FE 2: 167
141. *T. stellatum* — A; FE 2: 168
142. *T. angustifolium* — A; FE 2: 170
143. *Dorycnium pentaphyllum* subsp. *herbaceum* — P; FE 2: 173
144. *Lotus peregrinus* — P; FE 2: 176
145. *Anthyllis hermanniae* — P; FE 2: 178
146. *Coronilla emerus* subsp. *emeroides* — P; FE 2: 183
147. *Hippocrepis unisiliquosa* — A; FE 2: 185
148. *Onobrychis ebenoides* — P; FE 2: 188
149. *O. caput-galli* — A; FE 2: 191

Oxalidaceae

150. *Oxalis corniculata* — P; FE 2: 192
151. *O. pes-caprae* — P; FE 2: 193

Geraniaceae

152. *Geranium rotundifolium* — A; FE 2: 198
153. *G. molle* — A; FE 2: 198
154. *G. lucidum* — A; FE 2: 198

155. *Erodium laciniatum* — A; FE 2: 200
156. *E. malacoides* — A; FE 2: 200
157. *E. gruinum* — A; FE 2: 201
158. *E. cicutarium* — A; FE 2: 202

Zygophyllaceae

159. *Tribulus terrestris* — A; FE 2 : 205

Linaceae

160. *Linum bienne* — B; FE 2: 209
161. *L. trigynum* — A; FE 2: 210

Euphorbiaceae

162. *Chrozophora tinctoria* — A; FE 2: 211
163. *Mercurialis annua* — A; FE 2: 212
164. *Euphorbia acanthothamnos* — P; FE 2: 220
165. *E. helioscopia* — A; FE 2: 221
166. *E. myrsinites* — P; FE 2: 221
167. *E. exigua* — A; FE 2: 222
168. *E. peplus* — A; FE 2: 222

Rutaceae

169. *Ruta graveolens* — P; FE 2 : 227

Simaroubaceae

170. *Ailanthus altissima* — P; FE 2 : 231

Polygalaceae

171. *Polygala venulosa* — P; FE 2: 233

Anacardiaceae

172. *Pistacia terebinthus* — P; FE 2: 237
173. *P. lentiscus* — P; FE 2: 237
174. *Schinus molle* — P; FE 2: 237

Rhamnaceae

175. *Rhamnus lycioides* subsp. *graecus* — P; FE 2 : 244

Malvaceae

176. *Malva cretica* — A; FE 2: 250
177. *M. sylvestris* — B; FE 2: 250
178. *Alcea rosea* — P; FE 2: 254

Thymelaeaceae

179. *Thymelaea hirsuta* — P; FE 2: 259
180. *T. tartonraira* — P; FE 2: 259

Guttiferae

181. *Hypericum empetrifolium* — P; FE 2: 264
182. *H. perfoliatum* — P; FE 2: 266
183. *H. triquetrifolium* — P; FE 2: 269

Cistaceae

184. *Cistus incanus* subsp. *creticus* — P; FE 2: 283
185. *C. parviflorus* — P; FE 2: 283
186. *C. monspeliensis* — P; FE 2: 283
187. *C. salvifolius* — P; FE 2: 284
188. *Tuberaria guttata* — P; FE 2: 286
189. *Helianthemum lavandulifolium* — P; FE 2: 287
190. *H. hymettium* — P; FE 2: 290
191. *Fumana arabica* — P; FE 2: 291
192. *F. thymifolia* — P; FE 2: 292

Tamaricaceae

193. *Tamarix gallica* — P; FE 2 : 293

Cucurbitaceae

194. *Ecballium elaterium* — A; FE 2: 297
195. *Bryonia cretica* subsp. *dioica* — B; FE 2: 297

Cactaceae

196. *Opuntia ficus-indica* — P; FE 2 : 300

Lythraceae

197. *Lythrum hyssopifolia* — A; FE 2 : 301

Myrtaceae

198. *Eucalyptus robustus* — P; FE 2: 304
199. *E. globulus* — P; FE 2: 305

Punicaceae

200. *Punica granatum* — P; FE 2: 305

Araliaceae

201. *Hedera helix* — P; FE 2 : 314

Umbelliferae

202. *Eryngium maritimum* — P; FE 2: 322
203. *E. campestre* — P; FE 2: 323
204. *Lagoetia cuminoides* — A; FE 2: 324
205. *Scandix pecten-veneris* — A; FE 2: 327
206. *Smyrnium olusatrum* — B; FE 2: 328
207. *S. perfoliatum* — B; FE 2: 328
208. *Foeniculum vulgare* — P; FE 2: 341
209. *Bupleurum fruticosum* — P; FE 2: 350
210. *Ammi majus* — A; FE 2: 353
211. *Ferulago nodosa* — P; FE 2: 359
212. *Tordylium apulum* — A; FE 2: 367
213. *Thapsia garganica* — P; FE 2: 370
214. *Daucus guttatus* — A; FE 2: 373
215. *D. carota* subsp. *maximus* — A; FE 2: 374

Ericaceae

216. *Erica arborea* — P; FE 3: 7
217. *E. manipuliflora* — P; FE 3: 7
218. *Arbutus unedo* — P; FE 3: 11
219. *A. andrachne* — P; FE 3: 11

Primulaceae

220. *Cyclamen graecum* — P; FE 3: 25
221. *Anagallis arvensis* — A; FE 3: 28
222. *A. foemina* — P; FE 3: 28

Plumbaginaceae

223. *Armeria undulata* — P; FE 3: 33
224. *Limonium sinuatum* — P; FE 3: 40

Oleaceae

225. *Olea europaea* — P; FE 3: 55
225a. *O. europaea* var *sylvestris* — P; FE 3: 55
226. *Phillyrea latifolia* — P; FE 3: 55

Apocynaceae

227. *Nerium oleander* — P; FE 3: 68

Rubiaceae

228. *Asperula arvensis* — A; FE 4: 13
229. *Galium incurvum* — P; FE 4: 26
230. *G. aparine* — A; FE 4: 35
231. *G. murale* — A; FE 4: 36

Convolvulaceae

232. *Convolvulus boissieri* — P; FE 3: 80
233. *C. dorycnium* — P; FE 3: 80
234. *C. arvensis* — P; FE 3: 81
235. *C. althaeoides* subsp. *althaeoides* — P; FE 3: 82
235a. *C. althaeoides* subsp. *tenuissimus* — P; FE 3: 82

Boraginaceae

236. *Heliotropium europaeum* — A; FE 3: 85
237. *Buglossoides arvensis* — A; FE 3: 37
238. *Onosma frutescens* — P; FE 3: 91
239. *Cerinthe minor* — A; FE 3: 94
240. *Alkanna tinctoria* — P; FE 3: 96
241. *Echium italicum* — B; FE 3: 98
242. *E. plataginеum* — A; FE 3: 99
243. *E. parviflorum* — A; FE 3: 100
244. *E. arenarium* — B; FE 3: 100
245. *Anchusa undulata* — B; FE 3: 107
246. *A. variegata* — A; FE 3: 109
247. *Cynoglossum columnae* — A; FE 3: 120
248. *C. creticum* — B; FE 3: 120

Verbenaceae

249. *Vitex agnus-castus* — P; FE 3: 122
250. *Verbena officinalis* — P; FE 3: 123

Labiatae

251. *Ajuga iva* — P; FE 3: 129
252. *Teucrium divaricatum* — P; FE 3: 132
253. *T. polium* — P; FE 3: 134
254. *Prasium major* — P; FE 3: 137
255. *Marrubium vulgare* — P; FE 3: 138
256. *Phlomis fruticosa* — P; FE 3: 145
257. *Lamium garganicum* — P; FE 3: 147
258. *L. amplexicaule* — A; FE 3: 148
259. *Ballota acetabulosa* — P; FE 3: 150
260. *Stachys cretica* — P; FE 3: 153
261. *S. spruneri* — P; FE 3: 155
262. *Glechoma hederacea* — P; FE 3: 161
263. *Melissa officinalis* — P; FE 3: 162
264. *Satureja thymbra* — P; FE 3: 164
265. *Calamintha nepeta* — P; FE 3: 166
266. *Micromeria nervosa* — P; FE 3: 169
267. *M. juliana* — P; FE 3: 169
268. *Origanum heracleoticum* — P; FE 3: 171
269. *Thymus capitatus* — P; FE 3: 174
270. *Mentha pulegium* — P; FE 3: 184
271. *Rosmarinus officinalis* — P; FE 3: 187
272. *Salvia triloba* — P; FE 3: 189
273. *S. pomifera* — P; FE 3: 190
274. *S. verbenaca* — P; FE 3: 192
275. *S. viridis* — P; FE 3: 192

Solanaceae

276. *Hyoscyamus niger* — A; FE 3: 195
277. *Solanum nigrum* — A; FE 3: 197
278. *Datura stramonium* — A; FE 3: 200
279. *Nicotiana glauca* — P; FE 3: 201

Scrophulariaceae

280. *Verbascum undulatum* — B; FE 3: 213
281. *V. sinuatum* — B; FE 3: 213
282. *Scrophularia peregrina* — A; FE 3: 218
283. *S. heterophylla* — P; FE 3: 219
284. *Misopates orontium* — A; FE 3: 224
285. *Veronica glauca* — A; FE 2: 248
286. *V. arvensis* — A; FE 3: 249
287. *V. cymbalaria* — A; FE 3: 250
288. *Bellardia trixago* — A; FE 3: 269

Globulariaceae

289. *Globularia alypum* — P; FE 3: 283

Orobanchaceae

290. *Orobanche crenata* — A; FE 3: 290
291. *O. pubescens* — P; FE 3: 290

Plantaginaceae

292. *Plantago major* — P; FE 4: 39
293. *P. coronopus* — A; FE 4: 40
294. *P. lanceolata* — P; FE 4: 42
295. *P. lagopus* — P; FE 4: 43
296. *P. albicans* — P; FE 4: 43
297. *P. bellardii* — A; FE 4: 43
298. *P. arenaria* — A; FE 4: 43

Caprifoliaceae

299. *Lonicera implexa* — P; FE 4: 47
300. *L. etrusca* — P; FE 4: 47

Valerianaceae

301. *Centranthus ruber* — P; FE 4: 55
302. *C. calcitrapae* — A; FE 4: 56

Dipsacaceae

303. *Knautia integrifolia* — A; FE 4: 67
304. *Scabiosa hymettia* — P; FE 4: 69

Campanulaceae

305. *Campanula celsii* — B; FE 4: 81
306. *C. rupestris* — B; FE 4: 82
307. *C. drabifolia* — A; FE 4: 88

Compositae

308. *Bellis annua* — A; FE 4: 111
309. *Conyza canadensis* — A; FE 4: 120
310. *Helichrysum stoechas* subsp. *barrelieri* — P; FE 4: 129
311. *Phagnalon graecum* — P; FE 4: 133
312. *Dittrichia viscosa* — P; FE 4: 137
313. *D. graveolens* — A; FE 4: 137
314. *Pulicaria odora* — P; FE 4: 137
315. *Pallenis spinosa* — A; FE 4: 139
316. *Xanthium strumarium* — A; FE 4: 143
317. *X. spinosum* — A; FE 4: 143
318. *Anthemis tomentosa* — A; FE 4: 154
319. *A. chia* — A; FE 4: 155
320. *Chamomilla recutita* — A; FE 4: 167
321. *Chrysanthemum segetum* — A; FE 4: 168
322. *C. coronarium* — A; FE 4: 169
323. *Senecio vulgaris* — A; FE 4: 204
324. *Calendula arvensis* — A; FE 4: 207
325. *Carlina corymbosa* subsp. *graeca* — B; FE 4: 209
326. *Atractylis cancellata* — A; FE 4: 211
327. *Echinops sphaerocephalus* subsp. *albidus* — P; FE 4: 214
328. *E. microcephalus* — P; FE 4: 214
329. *Carduus pycnocephalus* — A; FE 4: 231

330. *Cirsium creticum* — P; FE 4: 242
331. *Picnomon acarna* — A; FE 4: 242
332. *Notobasis syriaca* — A; FE 4: 242
333. *Ptilostemon chamaepeuce* — P; FE 4: 243
334. *Onopordon illyricum* — B; FE 4: 247
335. *Silybum marianum* — A; FE 4: 249
336. *Centaurea raphanina* subsp. *mixta* — P; FE 4: 269
337. *C. attica* — P; FE 4: 275
338. *C. spinosa* subsp. *tomentosa* — P; FE 4: 282
339. *C. solstitialis* — B; FE 4: 284
340. *Crupina crupinastrum* — A; FE 4: 301
341. *Carthamus lanatus* — A; FE 4: 303
342. *Scolymus hispanicus* — B; FE 4: 304
343. *Cichorium intybus* — P; FE 4: 304
344. *Rhagadiolus stellatus* — A; FE 4: 308
345. *Picris pauciflora* — A; FE 4: 317
346. *Scorzonera crocifolia* — P; FE 4: 320
347. *S. lanata* — P; FE 4: 322
348. *Tragopogon porrifolius* — B; FE 4: 323
349. *Reichardia picroides* — P; FE 4: 325
350. *Sonchus oleraceus* — A; FE 4: 327
351. *Steptorhamphus tuberosus* — P; FE 4: 328
352. *Lactuca serriola* — A; FE 4: 330
353. *Taraxacum megalorhizon* — P; FE 4: 334
354. *T. officinale* — P; FE 4: 342
355. *Chondrilla ramosissima* — B; FE 4: 343
356. *Crepis foetida* — A; FE 4: 354
357. *C. micrantha* — A; FE 4: 355

b. *Monocotyledones*

Liliaceae

358. *Merendera attica* — P; GF A: 79
359. *Colchicum pusillum* — P; FAe: 709
360. *C. latifolium* — P; FAe: 709
361. *Asphodelus microcarpus* — P; FAe: 710
362. *Gagea peduncularis* — P; FAe: 712
363. *G. arvensis* — P; FAe: 712
364. *Allium ampeloprasum* — P; FAe: 715
365. *A. neapolitanum* — P; FAe: 718
366. *A. roseum* — P; FAe: 718
367. *A. stamineum* — P; FAe: 718
368. *Fritillaria graeca* — P; FAe: 721
369. *Lloydia graeca* — P; FAe: 722
370. *Drimia maritima* — P; Stearn 1978
371. *Scilla autumnalis* — P; FAe: 724
372. *Ornithogalum atticum* — P; FAe: 725
373. *O. tenuifolium* — P; FAe: 725
374. *O. umbellatum* — P; FAe: 725
375. *O. nanun* — P; FAe: 726
376. *Bellevalia hyacinthoides* — P; Persson & Wendelbo 1979
377. *Leopoldia comosa* — P; Bentzer 1973: 75
378. *Muscari commutatum* — P; FAe: 731

379. *Asparagus acutifolius* — P; FAe: 732
380. *A. aphyllus* — P; F733 Ae:
381. *Ruscus aculeatus* — P; FAe: 733
382. *Smilax aspera* — P; FAe: 734

Amaryllidaceae

383. *Stenbergia sicula* — P; FAe: 735

Agavaceae

384. *Agave americana* — P; FAe: 736

Iridaceae

385. *Crocus laevigatus* — P; FAe: 738
386. *C. sieberi* — P; FAe: 738
387. *C. cartwrightianus* — P; FAe: 738
388. *C. cancellatus* — P; FAe: 738
389. *Romulea columnae* — P; FAe: 740
390. *Iris pumila* subsp. *attica* — P; FAe: 741
391. *Gladiolus segetum* — P; FAe: 742

Juncaceae

392. *Juncus compressus* — P; FAe: 745
393. *J. maritimus* — P; FAe: 746
394. *Luzula nodulosa* — P; FAe: 747

Cyperaceae

395. *Carex distachya* — P; FAe: 754
396. *C. hispida* — P; FAe: 755

Gramineae

397. *Bromus madritensis* — A; FAe: 759
398. *B. rubens* — A; FAe: 759
399. *B. sterilis* — A; FAe: 760
400. *B. intermedius* — A; FAe: 761
401. *Agropyron repens* — P; FAe: 764
402. *Aegilops ovata* — A; FAe: 766
403. *Ae. triaristata* — A; FAe: 766
404. *Hordeum crinitum* — A; FAe: 768
405. *H. murinum* — A; FAe: 769
406. *Arundo donax* — P; FAe: 771
407. *Briza maxima* — A; FAe: 774
408. *B. spicata* — A; FAe: 775
409. *Dactylis glomerata* — P; FAe: 775
410. *Cynosurus echinatus* — P; FAe: 777
411. *Poa annua* — A; FAe: 778
412. *P. bulbosa* — P; FAe: 779
413. *Scleropoa rigida* — A; FAe: 786
414. *Lolium temulentum* — A; FAe: 787
415. *L. perenne* — P; FAe: 788
416. *Koeleria phleoides* — A; FAe: 790
417. *Avena sterilis* — A; FAe: 792
418. *A. barbata* — A; FAe: 792
419. *Aira capillaris* — A; FAe: 794
420. *Lagurus ovatus* — A; FAe: 797
421. *Stipa bromoides* — P; FAe: 801
422. *S. lagascae* — P; FAe: 802
423. *S. tortilis* — A; FAe: 802
424. *Oryzopsis miliacea* — P; FAe: 802
425. *O. coerulescens* — P; FAe: 803
426. *Digitaria sanguinalis* — A; FAe: 806
427. *Cynodon dactylon* — P; FAe: 806
428. *Panicum crus-galli* — A; FAe: 806
429. *Setaria viridis* — A; FAe: 807

Orchidaceae

430. *Ophrys apifera* — P; FAe: 811
431. *O. fusca* — P; FAe: 815
432. *O. heldreichii* — P; FAe: 817
433. *O. lutea* — P; FAe: 817
434. *Serapias laxiflora* — P; FAe: 822
435. *S. lingua* — P; FAe: 824
436. *Anacamptis pyramidalis* — P; FAe: 828
437. *Neotinea intacta* — P; FAe: 830
438. *Orchis laxiflora* — P; GF A: 230
439. *O. quadripunctata* — P; FAe: 837

Araceae

440. *Arum italicum* — P; FAe: 844
441. *Dracunculus vulgaris* — P; FAe: 845
442. *Biarum spruneri* — P; GF A: 242
443. *Arisarum vulgare* — P; FAe: 845

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