Silva Lusitana, ***21***(2): 235 - 238, 2013

Notas do Herbário Florestal do INIAV (LISFA): Fasc. XXXVII

∫1. *De Novis Flora Lusitana Commentariis*
In memoriam A.R. Pinto da Silva (1912 – 1992)

Aliquot notulae plantarum Iberiae Macaronesiaeque

Several short notes on the plants of Iberia and Macaronesia issuing from taxonomical work on these territories are presented: two *taxa*, two *nothotaxa* and a new name are proposed as new to Science[1].

1. Salix x nobrei nothosubsp. **carloscostae** E. Portela-Pereira, Capelo & C.Neto**, nothosubsp. nov.**

Inter parentibus vero intermedia, ad typum *S. x nobreii* Samp. *ex* Cout. (i.e. *S. atrocinerea* x S. *salvifolia* subsp. *salvifolia*) similis sed foliis lineari-lanceolatis, etiamque indumento, aliquando ferrugineo, sparsiore differt. [=*S. atrocinerea* Brot. x *S. salvifolia* subsp. *australis* Franco]. Habitat cum parentibus ad Iberiam meridionalem. Hoc nomen ad botanicum clarissimum olissiponensem José Carlos Costa dicatum est. *Holotypus*: LISE 80744, Mértola, Pomarão 'ad margines rivi Guadiana', Bento V. Rainha 6069, 28.05.1963

= *Salix atrocinerea x S. salvifolia subsp. australis*
= *Salix x nobrei auct. pp., non nobis hoc loco*
= *Salix x secaliana auct. iber. non* Pau *&* Vicioso *p.p.*
=*Salix x nobrei* nothosubsp. *transtagana* E. Portela-Pereira, Capelo, C. Neto & J.C. Costa *in Silva Lusitana* 21 (1) : 126*, nomem nudum.*

Comment: The names *S. x secaliana* Pau & Vicioso and *S. x nobrei* Samp. ex Cout. apply to nothotaxa of *S. atrocinerea* Brot. and *S. salvifolia* L. subsp. *salvifolia*. As

[1] As the new 'Melbourne Code': *Reg. Veg.* **154**(2012) allows either descriptions in the Latin or English languages, in case of doubt, the authors meant the reference description to be that in the Latin language.

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we recognize *S. salvifolia* subsp. *australis* Franco, their hybrid is, thus far, unnamed. Comparable to *S. x nobrei* nothosubsp. *nobrei,* but leaves linear-lanceolate with less dense indumentum, sometimes with some reddish hairs. Endemic to SW Iberian Península, sympatric with parent *taxa.*

2. Rubia occidens Capelo, M. Seq. & H. Schaef., **sp. nov.**
Ad *Rubia agostinhoii* Dans. & P. Silva affinis etsi nonnumquam verticilli septem foliatus sint autem ab hac differenti maxime ramorum principalium foliis atroviridibus coriaceis linearii-lanceolatis longiter attenuatis, longioribus: ab 25 mm ad 55 mm longas interdum usque 80 mm longitudine, ab 1.5 mm ad 3.0 mm latas; sed tamen nec umquam cuiusmodi *R. agostinhoii* eisdem foliis brevioribus (ad usque 25 mm) suavis herbaceis laete viridia anguste-eliptici vel anguste spathulatis, breviter atenuatis vel fere truncatis mucronatisque. Hanc *R. occidens* habitat in Madera, Insulis Canariensis necnon ad meridiem Hispaniam, autem *R. agostinhoii* tantum in Insulis Azoricis habitat. *Holotypus*: LISE 95134, Madre del Agua, Tenerife, W. Wildpret & A. Garcia Gallo, 10.07.1980
= *Rubia agostinhoi sensu auct mad. & canar. non* Dans & P.Silva *in Agron. Lusit. 36: 62 (1974)*
=*Rubia peregrina subsp. agostinhoi sensu auct. mad. & canar. non (*Dans. & P.Silva*)* Valdés Vermejo *&* Ginez Lopez *in Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 34: 168 (1977)*

Comment: The name *Rubia agostinhoi* Dans. & P. Silva has been applied throughout to all macaronesian and south-iberian *Rubiae* with eight-leaved whorls. In fact, either from, as defined in original diagnosis, the type specimen (LISE 70247), herbarium and field observations, it strikes that plants with leathery dark-green linear-lanceolate, gradually tapering to apex, very long leaves (25-80 mm) in main stems, occur in mountains of south coast continental Spain, Madeira and the Canaries; and that Azorean plants have much smaller, up to 25 mm long, light-green smooth narrow-elliptic or spatulate suddenly attenuate or even truncate, mucronate leaves. Therefore, the name *R. agostinhoi* Dans. & P. Silva should be used to refer plants of the Azores alone, being an endemism of the territory. Other iberian, madeiran and canarian populations, we propose, to be a distinct species: *R. occidens*. Molecular studies are underway confirming separation (Schafer *et al.*, ined.). Derivation is from the latin word for 'West' or 'sunset'.

3. Viola sequeirae Capelo, R. Jardim, J. C. Costa, Lousã & Rivas Mart., **sp. nov.**
A *Viola riviniana* differt petalis lateralis divaricatis paene horizontalis vel parvo angulo descendentibus, anguste ovatis-rhomboidalis ratione longitudine /

latitudine maior quam 1.6, atenuatis; petalas superiores etiam similia haec sunt; *V. sequeirae*, dissimiliter *V. riviniana,* nunquam petalas deorsus ostendentes, latis elipticis ratione longitudine / latitudine ad usque 1.4 (1.6), obtusis habet. Praeterhac *V. sequeirae* ad *Viola anagae* Gilli - *Feddes Repert.* 89(9-10): 595. 1979 plus minusve comparatur, sed his petalae *V. riviniana* similis sunt. Habitat tantum in Insula Madera. Hoc nomem ad botanicum clarissimum Miguel Menezes de Sequeira gratio animo dicamus. *Holotypus*: LISI 220/209, M. Lousã & J.C. Costa, Ilha da Madeira, Funchal, Chão da Lagoa, 28.05.2000: the specimen on the right side of the sheet.
= *Viola riviniana auct. mad. non* Rchb.

Comment: In the *Viola* cf. *riviniana* populations of Madeira it strikes that the lateral petals are nearly horizontal and spreading when compared to clearly downward position in the typical continental ones. Moreover, the narrow rhomboid-elliptical, tapering to the apex, lateral and upper petals allows distinction from the candidate *V. anagae* of Tenerife (Canaries). The later has largely elliptical blunt lateral petals instead, similar to those of *V. riviniana.* Thus, *V. sequeirae* is an autonomous species endemic to Madeira.

4. **Ulex x dalilae** Capelo, J.C. Costa & Lousã, **nothosp. nov.**
Plantae ipsae a parentibus (=*Ulex densus* Welw. ex Webb x *Ulex jussiaei* Webb) intermediis ab Ulice denso ramis divaricatiis erectis etiamque bracteas spinarum primae ordinis inter U. jussiaei U. densoque intermediis anguste-triangulariis, rigescentibus, spinescentibus differt. Hoc nomen ad botanicam clarissimam Dalila Espírito-Santo dicatum est. *Holotypus*: LISI 49754, J.C. Costa, J. Capelo & M. Lousã, Sintra, Linhó, 'num mato baixo de solo calcário', 24.02.1993.

Comment: Hybrid individuals with intermediate characters between *Ulex densus* (in hard dolomitic limestone) and *Ulex jussiaei* (several silicate or calcareous substrata) are found in locations where both species are sympatric. In *U.* x *dalilae* the cushion habit is less evident when compared to *U. densus* with erect spreading branches. Axillary bracts (phyllodia) of first-order spines are narrow-triangular but stiffer and spinier than those of *Ulex densus* and somewhat closer to those of *U. jussiaei*.

5. **Daphne gnidium subsp. maritima** (Rozeira) Capelo, J.C. Costa, Esp. Santo & Lousã, **stat. nov**.
Basionymon: Daphne gnidium L. *var.* maritima Rozeira, *Agron. Lusit.* 24: 169, 1964.

Comment: it differs from the type by being a denser cushion-like shrub with much shorter internodes and also by having obovate-lanceolate or spathulate leaves abruptly attenuate, obtuse, mucronulate, with somewhat hyaline margin. Ecology & phytosociology: sea-cliffs under salt spray winds; *Dactylo maritimae-Ulicion maritime* Géhu 1975.

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