

Contribution to the flora of Cyprus

Příspěvek ke květeně Kypru

Jindřich Chrtek & Bohumil Slavík

CHRTEK J.¹) et B. SLAVÍK²) (1981): Contribution to the flora of Cyprus. — Preslia, Praha, 53 : 45–65.

In this contribution the first part of results of the floristic investigation of the island Cyprus is presented. This part includes 161 species and subspecies; two of them are new described taxa (*Biscutella didyma* L. subsp. *dunensis* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Papaver rhoeas* L. subsp. *cyprum* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK). In several cases taxonomic transfers and the nomenclatural changes resulting from them were made [*Chrysaspis campestris* (SCHREBER in STURM) DESV. subsp. *paphia* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Genista sphacelata* DECNE. subsp. *crudelis* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Hymenocarpus circinatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Onobrychis caput-golli* (L.) LAM. var. *brevispina* (HAUSSKN.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK].

¹) National Museum, Department of Botany, 252 43 Průhonice, Czechoslovakia. ²) Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Botanical Institute, 252 43 Průhonice, Czechoslovakia.

In April 1978 we visited through the Czechoslovak Travel Bureau “Čedok” the island Cyprus. We made our botanical investigations first of all in the environs of the towns Paphos and Limassol and occasionally in the Troodos Mts., in the north-western part of the island in the environs of the town Polis, along the southern coast of Cyprus and in the environs of Larnaca. In the course of our trip we collected about 1000 herbarium specimens of vascular plants. These items are preserved in the authors’ collections for the present time.

In the present contribution we keep the arrangement of individual taxa (family-genus-species), as it is used in the “Flora of Cyprus” by MEIKLE, the first volume of which was published in 1977, including the families *Pinnaceae* to *Theligonaceae*. The first part of our contribution includes only those taxa which are treated in Meikle’s first volume. The taxa of the other families will be published in the second part of our contribution.

With individual species we mention only those localities which are authenticated by herbarium sheets. Localities from which plants were recorded but without documentation by herbarium sheets, are not mentioned on principle. In consequence we do not cite all the localities where a species was seen, and, moreover, we may on occasion omit a species (e.g. *Ferula communis* L.) which was frequently seen in the field, but not collected.

The localities are arranged according to the phytogeographical regionalization of Cyprus (MEIKLE 1977), the individual divisions of which are marked by numbers 1–8 (fig. 1). To each locality the letters A–E in parentheses are added, the sense of which is as follows: A = a new taxon for Cyprus (3 taxa with 8 localities), B = a new taxon for the respective phytogeographical division (36 taxa with 47 localities), C = a new locality

within the phytogeographical division (163 localities), D = a precise locality instead of the generalized locality in Meikle's Flora (in 26 cases), E = cases where Meikle gives (i.e. when he has more than 4 localities) the taxon as common in the respective division (31 localities). In the placing of species in individual groups we keep strictly the distribution given in the Flora quoted above, because all accessible and documented finds regarding the flora of Cyprus are included in it.



Fig. 1. — Botanical divisions of Cyprus (sec. MEIKLE 1977).

In this first part of our contribution there are given 161 species and subspecies; two of them are new described taxa (*Biscutella didyma* L. subsp. *dunensis* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Papaver rhoeas* L. subsp. *cyprum* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK), and 36 are new for individual phytogeographical divisions. *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK is given as new for Cyprus. In total, 275 localities are given here.

New taxa for division 1: *Ranunculus marginatus* var. *trachycarpus*, *Glauzium corniculatum*, *Biscutella didyma* var. *leiocarpa*, *Silene colorata*, *Tamarix hampeana*, *Malva nicaeënsis*, *Geranium molle*, *Erodium malacoides*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Genista sphacelata* subsp. *sphacelata*, *Ononis reclinata* var. *minor*, *Medicago disciformis*, *Medicago littoralis*, *Trifolium scutatum*, *Trifolium tomentosum*, *Astragalus boeticus*, *Hippocrepis multisiliquosa*, *Vicia sativa* var. *sativa*, *Vicia laxiflora*, *Lathyrus ochrus*, *Lathyrus aphaca*, *Lathyrus gorgonei*, *Lathyrus blepharicarpos*, *Torilis nodosa*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Galium tricornutum*.

New taxa for division 3: *Alyssum minus*, *Silene gallica*, *Stellaria media* subsp. *apetala*, *Lavatera cretica*, *Geranium dissectum*, *Trifolium cherleri*, *Crataegus azarolus*, *Bupleurum lancifolium*, *Tordylium syriacum*.

New taxon for division 4: *Malva sylvestris* var. *sylvestris*.

In some cases we made taxonomic alterations and nomenclatural changes resulting from them [*Chrysaspis campestris* (SCHREBER in STURM) DESV. subsp. *paphia* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Genista sphacelata* DECNE. subsp. *crudelis* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Onobrychis caput-galli* (L.) LAM. var. *brevispina* (HAUSSKN.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK]. In several problematic taxa we collected seeds at the original localities in order to use them

for cytotaxonomical studies, the results of which will be published in a special paper in the future.

We should like to express our thanks to Dr. R. D. Meikle (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) for revision of the English typescript.

LIST OF SPECIES

Cupressaceae

Juniperus phoenicea L.

1. Fontana Amorosa near Potami Chiftlik, on rocky slopes, 202 [C].

Juniperus foetidissima WILLD.

2. In the neighbourhood of the highest hill resort Troodos, 203 [E].

Ranunculaceae

Clematis cirrhosa L.

3. Amathus near Limassol, on dry shrubby slopes, 145 [C].

Anemone coronaria L.

3. Temple of Apollo near Episkopi, 232 [C].

Adonis annua L.

1. Yeroskipos, grassy way border S.W. of the village near the coast, 303, 304 [C].

Adonis microcarpa DC.

1. Paphos, grassy slope near hotel Dionysos, with scarlet, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 257, and yellow, 256, petals [C]; Paphos, in front of Paphos Beach Hotel, with yellow petals, 263 [C]; Yeroskipos, fallow field S.W. of the village, with yellow, 261, and scarlet, 258, 259, 260, petals [C]. — 3. Amathus, field borders in the valley 1 km N. of the hotel Amathus, with scarlet petals, 262 [C].

At all localities yellow-flowering plants predominated, whereas the red-flowering ones occurred only sporadically. DAVIS in DAVIS (1965: 144) mentions for Turkey predominantly the red-flowering plants, the yellow-flowering ones, however, only rarely.

Ranunculus asiaticus L.

1. Fontana Amorosa near Potami Chiftlik, on grassy and stony slopes, var. *flavus* DÖRFL., 270 [C]; Skoulli, grassy places in maquis, var. *sanguineus* (MILL.) DC., 498 [C]. — 3. Amathus, dry stony slopes N. of the hotel Amathus, var. *albus* HAYEK, 271, 273, 274, 275 [C]; Amathus, on the Amathus-hill, var. *sanguineus* (MILL.) DC. and plant with yellowish petals red striped, 272 [C].

In the environs of Amathus, where it grows abundantly, plants with white flowers predominated sometimes bearing variously arranged red stripes and sometimes with petals divided to various depth. The plants at all localities bore wide leaf lobes.

Ranunculus paludosus POIR.

1. Skoulli, grassy places in maquis, 276, 277 [C].

Ranunculus cadmicus BOISS. var. *cyprius* BOISS.

2. In *Pinus pallasiana* woodland near the highest hill resort Troodos, 278 [E].

The petals are very variable, as regards their size. More detailed data on the flower morphology of *Ranunculus asiaticus*, *R. cadmicus*, *R. chius* and *R. marginatus* see in SLAVÍKOVÁ (1981).

Ranunculus chius DC. var. *chius*

1. Fontana Amorosa, fountain border, 279 [C].

Ranunculus marginatus URV. var. *trachycarpus* (FISCH. et MEY.) AZN.

1. Akhelia, moist fields near the river Ezousas W. of the village by the coast, 300, 301 [B].

Ranunculus arvensis L.

2. Kato Platres, road-side in the village, 302 [E].

Nigella damascena L.

1. Paphos, in ruins Saranda Kolones, 152 [E].

Berberidaceae

Leontice leontopetalum L.

1. Field border between Paphos and Ktima, 199 [D].

Papaveraceae

Papaver rhoeas L.

1. Paphos, waste places near the hotel Dionysos, 113, 114 [C]; Yeroskipos, sandy ground S.W. of the village, 115 [C].

The plants from both localities correspond to var. *oblongatum* BOISS.

Papaver rhoeas L. subsp. *cypricum* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, subsp. nova

(Plate III, IV, V)

Plantae annuae, humiles, 5–15 cm altae, caulibus ascendentibus usque rectis, dense patenter setose pilosis; folia rosulata 4–7 cm longa, 1,0–1,5 cm lata, pinnatipartita usque -secta, in parte infima saepe pinnata; segmenta lata, integerrima vel remote denticulata, in utraque facie longe setose pilosa; folia caulina iis rosulatis similia, sed minora; gemmae 7–12 mm longae; sepala maculis atris longitudinalibus ornata, sparse longe patenter setose pilosa, petala obscure coccinea usque sanguinea; capsula 7–12 mm longa et 4,5–7,0 mm lata, obovoidea usque late obovoidea; stigmatidis radii 6–8, marginibus suis ad invicem superpositi; latex albus.

Typus: Cyprus, in arenosis maritimis 2 km situ mer.-orient. ab opp. Paphos, 9. 4. 1978, no. 153, J. CHRTEK et B. SLAVÍK (holotypus: PR).

1. Ktima, on coastal sand-dunes near the Tombs of the Kings, 132 [A]; Paphos, on coastal sand-dunes 2 km S.E. of the town, 153 [A]; Akhelia, on coastal sand-dunes by mouth estuary of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 154 [A].

Papaver rhoeas subsp. *cypricum* differs from the other intraspecific taxa of *P. rhoeas* first of all by its low growth, by mostly numerous, ascendent stems and by lower number of stigmal lobes. From the other closely related species (*P. humile* FEDDE, *P. syriacum* BOISS. et BL.) growing at similar habitats as *P. rhoeas* subsp. *cypricum* it differs by lower growth, less divided leaves, by shorter and wider capsules and by conspicuously spreading-hairy stems in their upper part. From the coastal *P. humile* subsp. *sharonense* FEINBR. it differs moreover by its white latex. *P. syriacum* differs furthermore from all the others by stigmatic disc umbonate, i.e. with distinct protuberance in centre. HOLMBOE (1914 : 83) identified the low-growing coastal poppies with *P. humile* and denoted them as *P. rhoeas* subsp. *P. humile* FEDDE. He compared these plants with the original type item and found that: "In my specimens the leaves are less incised than in the type-specimens, which have been collected by W. BARBEY at El Mandarah in Egypt in March, 1880". We drew the same conclusions by comparative studies of the Cypriot and Egyptian herbarium materials. At present, MEIKLE (1977 : 75) does not evaluate the Cypriote coastal populations and writes only: "Further

material . . . would be useful, also additional material of HOLMBOE's ssp. *humile* from seashores . . .".

Papaver hybridum L.

3. Temple of Apollo near Episkopi, waste place in ruins, 372 [C].

Glaucium corniculatum (L.) J. H. RUDOLPH var. *corniculatum*

1. Paphos, cultivated field N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 402 [B]; Yeroskipos, field border S.W. of the village, 403 [B].

Hypercium imberbe SIBTH. et SM.

3. Amathus, bare ground on dry hill-side N. of the hotel Amathus, 88 [D].

Fumariceae

Corydalis rutifolia (SIBTH. et SM.) DC.

2. In *Pinus pallasiana* woodland with *Quercus alnifolia* under the highest hill resort Troodos, 591 [E].

Fumaria judaica BOISS.

1. Ayios Neophytos, rudetary place in the monastery, 512 [C].

Fumaria macrocarpa PARL.

1. Paphos, field border S. of the Stili Ayiou Pavlou, 500, 501 [C]; Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 502, 503 [C].

Fumaria officinalis L.

2. Kato Platres, road-side in the village, 504 [C].

Fumaria bracteosa POMEL

1. Paphos, amphitheatre near the lighthouse, 237 [D]; Akhelia, bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 206, 207 [C].

Fumaria parviflora LAM.

2. Pano Panayia, on the old wall on the E. village border, 446 [C].

Brassicaceae

Sinapis alba L.

1. Paphos, waste place near Christian Catacombs, 377 [D].

Rapistrum rugosum (L.) ALL.

1. Yeroskipos, grassy way border S.W. of the village, 233 [C].

Erucaria hispanica (L.) DRUCE

1. Paphos, cultivated field N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 333 [C]; Akhelia, dry stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 334 [C].

Biscutella didyma L.

During our field studies in the western half of Cyprus we observed two morphotypes very different at first sight; they differed not only morphologically, but also ecologically. The more common one, growing on rocks and stony slopes covered with bush was characterized by a higher and more robust growth (mostly 20–50 cm), by light yellow petals, by fruits with valves 4–6 cm in diameter, totally glabrous, without distinctly thickened margins (fig. 2). According to MEIKLE (1977 : 124) and ZOHARY (1966 : 299), these plants correspond univocally to *Biscutella didyma* L. var. *leiocarpa* (DC.) VIS. This taxon seems to be identical with *B. didyma* L. subsp. *applanata*

(MACH. LAUR.) HADAČ et CHRTEK (cf. also HEDGE in DAVIS 1965 : 314; MOUTERDE 1970 : 86).

The other morphotype, limited to sand dunes along the coast, is slender in habit, with stems 5–15 cm high, bristly spreading-hairy in the lower part, richly branched from the base, with small, dark yellow, at most 2.5 cm

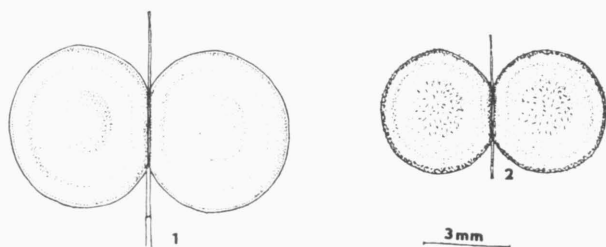


Fig. 2. — Fruits: 1. *Biscutella didyma* L. var. *leiocarpa* (DC.) Vis., 2. *B. didyma* L. subsp. *dunensis* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK.

long petals and with smaller fruits (valves 2.5–3.5 mm in diameter, a little thickened on the margins), disc shortly hairy, except on the margin and at the centre where the hairs are a little longer. This variant, which formed uniform populations, we could not identify with any taxon described hitherto. From the fruit indument it most resembles *B. didyma* L. var. *columnae* (TEN.) HAL. As we have not succeeded in identifying this morphotype with any taxon described within the range of the species *B. didyma* L., we evaluate it as a new subspecies of this species.

Biscutella didyma L. subsp. *dunensis* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK. subsp. nova

(Plate VI)

Plantae annuae, 5–15 cm altae, caulibus pluribus, gradatim ramigeris, patenter setose pilosis; folia rosulata oblanceolata, pinnatifida, 10–25 mm longa, folia caulina paucissima, ad apicem versus conspicue diminuta; petala ca. 2,5 mm longa, saturate lutea; fructus parvi, valvae 2,5–3,5 mm in diam.; fructuum superficies indumento inaequali tecta, scilicet pilis brevissimis, densis, in siliculae tota superficie necnon pilis clavatis in disci parte centrali et nonnunquam etiam ad (valvarum) modice incrassatas margines distributis.

Typus: Cyprus, loco arenoso in amphitheatri ruina prope pharum situ occ. ab opp. Paphos, 3. 4. 1978, no. 622, J. CHRTEK et B. SLAVÍK (holotypus: PR).

On the sand dunes this subspecies grew together with *Lotus halophilus* BOISS. et SPRUNER, *Pseudorhiza pumila* (L.) GRANDE and *Centaurea cretica* NYMAN. It is not impossible that it is an endemic subspecies occurring on the dunes of Cyprus.

Biscutella didyma L. var. *leiocarpa* (DC.) Vis.

1. Fontana Amorosa, rocky slopes, 651 [B]; Ayios Neophytos, shrubby hillsides near the monastery, 650 [B]; Paphos, in ruins Saranda Kolones, 551 [B]; Paphos, coastal cliffs S.E. of the town, 560, 561 [B]. — 3. Amathus, stony slopes N. of the hotel Amathus, 119 [C].

Biscutella didyma L. subsp. *dunensis* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK

1. Paphos, sandy place in amphitheatre near the lighthouse, 622 [A]; Ktima, sandy ground near the Tombs of the Kings, 623 [A].

Thlaspi cyprium BORNM.

2. In *Pinus pallasiana* woodland near the highest hill resort Troodos, 190 [E].

Neslia apiculata C. A. MEY.

1. Field border between Paphos and Ktima, 290 [C].

Alyssum troodi BOISS.

2. In *Pinus pallasiana* woodland with *Quercus alnifolia* under the highest hill resort Troodos, 383, 384, 385 [E].

Alyssum minus (L.) ROTHM.

3. Amathus, on dry stony slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 351 [B].

MEIKLE (1977 : 139) mentions the stellato-pilose styles; our plants, however, have glabrous styles, like those figured in ZOHARY (1966 : fig. 424).

Alyssum strigosum BANKS et SOL.

2. Kato Platres, road-side in the village, 221 [E]. — 3. Yermasoyia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 222, 223 [E].

Erophila verna (L.) CHEVALL.

2. Kato Platres, grassy road-side in the village, 101 [E].

Cardamine hirsuta L.

2. Kato Platres, in moist gullies in the village, 62 [C].

Turritis laxa (SIBTH. et SM.) HAYEK

2. Kykko monastery, in the pine forest, 170, 171 [E].

Matthiola tricuspidata (L.) R. BR.

1. Paphos, on sandy seashore near the lighthouse, 320, 321, 322 [D]; Yeroskipos, coastal sand-dune S. of the village, 431 [D].

Alliaria petiolata (M. BIEB.) CAVARA et GRANDE

2. Kato Platres, shrubby place in the village, 80 [C].

Sisymbrium orientale L.

2. Kykko monastery, by the monastery wall, 361 [E]; Pano Panayia, in the village, 140 [E]. — 3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 241 [C].

Capparaceae

Capparis spinosa L.

1. Akhelia, on stony stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 48 [C].

Resedaceae

Reseda lutea L.

1. Paphos, road-side by the hotel Dionysos, 110, 111 [C]; Akhelia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 264, 265 [C].

Reseda orientalis (MUELL. ARG.) BOISS. ex KOTSCHY

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 250 [D].

Cistaceae

Cistus creticus L.

1. Skoulli, maquis, 326 [C].

Cistus salviifolius L.

3. Amathus, on shrubby slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 327, 328 [C].

Helianthemum obtusifolium DUNAL

1. Yeroskipos, batha near the seashore S.W. of the village, 176 [C]. — 3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 184, 185 [C].

Helianthemum salicifolium (L.) MILL.

3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 56 [C].

Fumana arabica (L.) SPACH var. *arabica*

3. Amathus, rocky slope on the Amathus-hill, 418 [C].

Fumana thymifolia (L.) VERLOT var. *thymifolia*

1. Yeroskipos, batha near the seashore S.W. of the village, 74 [C].

Frankeniaceae

Frankenia pulverulenta L.

1. Paphos, on the way near the harbour, 583, 584 [C].

Frankenia hirsuta L. var. *hispida* (DC.) BOISS.

1. Ktima, rocky hillside by the Tombs of the Kings, 585 [D].

Caryophyllaceae

Kohlrauschia velutina (GUSS.) REICHE.

3. Amathus, dry grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 96 [C].

Vaccaria pyramidata MEDIK. var. *pyramidata*

1. Paphos, cultivated field by the hotel Dionysos, 167 [C].

Silene vulgaris (MOENCH) GARCKE

1. Paphos, field border S. of the Stili Ayiou Pavlou, 491, 492 [C]. — 3. Amathus, dry grassy slope N.E. of the hotel Amathus, 470, 471 [C].

The plants from the Paphos locality are of conspicuously robust growth, stems up to 1 m long, leaves up to 8 cm long and 3.5 cm wide, calyces inflated, up to 2.2 cm long, and with a 1.1 cm long capsule (an unripe capsule measured).

Silene sedoides POIR.

1. Paphos, on coastal sand-dunes 2 km S.E. of the town, 310 [C].

Silene behen L.

1. Paphos, cultivated field N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 440 [C]; Akhelia, on grassy stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 430 [C].

Silene discolor SIBTH. et SM.

1. Ktima, seashore by the Tombs of the Kings, 421 [D].

Silene gallica L.

3. Yermasoyia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 280[B].

Silene colorata POIR. var. *colorata*

1. Paphos, on coastal sand-dunes 2 km S.E. of the town, 266 [B].

Cerastium glomeratum THUILL.

1. Fontana Amorosa, dry grassy slope, 400 [C]; Skoulli, grassy place in maquis, 432 [C]; Ayios Neophytos, grassy place, 401 [C]; Paphos, amphitheatre near the lighthouse, 340, 341 [C]. — 2. Kato Platres, road-side in the village, 411, 412 [E].

Cerastium brachypetalum PERS. subsp. *roeseri* (BOISS. et HELDR.) NYMAN

2. Kato Platres, grassy road-side in the village, 319 [E].

Stellaria media (L.) VILL. subsp. *media*

2. Kato Platres, road-side in the village, 239 [C]; Kykko monastery, rudimentary place, 218, 219 [C]; Pano Panaia, in the village, 235 [C].

Stellaria media (L.) VILL. subsp. *postii* HOLMBOE

1. Fontana Amorosa, waste place near the restaurant, 215 [C]; Ayios Neophytos, rudimentary place in the monastery, 214 [C]; Paphos, road-side in the town, 99, 102 [C].

We do not identify subsp. *cupaniana* (JORD. et FOURR.) NYMAN with subsp. *postii* HOLMBOE, as MEIKLE (1977 : 259) did. All the plants collected by us had the lower part of stems with 1 line of hairs and petals shorter than sepals, which corresponds, according to CHATER et HEYWOOD (1964 : 134), to subsp. *postii*, not to subsp. *cupaniana*. Our plants agree completely with the original description and illustration.

Stellaria media (L.) VILL. subsp. *apetala* ČELAK.

3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 138, 139 [B].

Minuartia hybrida (VILL.) SCHISCHK.

3. Temple of Apollo near Episkopi, on the path, 358, 359 [C].

Sagina apetala ARD.

1. Paphos, in the ruins Saranda Kolones, 69 [D].

Spergularia diandra (GUSS.) HELDR. et SART.

1. Paphos, on the way N.W. of the Christian Catacombs, 116, 117 [C].

Spergularia bocconii (SCHEELE) ASCHERS. et GRAEBN.

1. Paphos, on the way by the municipal baths, 356 [D].

Illecebraceae

Paronychia argentea LAM.

3. Yermasoyia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village 450, 451, 452, 453 [E].

Paronychia macrosepala BOISS.

1. Ktima, on coastal sand-dunes by the Tombs of the Kings, 398 [C]. Rev. D. MEIKLE. Sepals are not recurved.

Herniaria cinerea DC.

1. Paphos, on the way by the municipal bath, 268 [D]; Paphos, in the ruins Saranda Kolones, 267 [D].

Tamaricaceae

Tamarix tetrandra PALL. ex M. BIEB.

3. Yermasoyia, on stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 354 [E]; Amathus, dry brook bed E. of the hotel Amathus, 352, 353 [E].

Tamarix hampeana BOISS. et HELDR.

1. Akhelia, on stony stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 355 [B].

Tamarix smyrnensis BUNGE

1. Akhelia, on stony stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 371 [B].

Malvaceae

Lavatera cretica L.

1. Fontana Amorosa, waste place near the restaurant, 134 [C]; Ktima, cultivated field near the Tombs of the Kings, 211 [C]; Paphos, by the church near the hotel Dionysos, 135 [C]; Paphos, on the way by the municipal baths, 137 [C]; Paphos, cultivated field N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 459 [C]; Akhelia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Ezousas, 155 [C]. — 3. Mouttayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 136, 156, 172 [B]. — 4. Larnaca, near the airport by the coast, 146, 166 [D].

Malva sylvestris L. var. *sylvestris*

4. Larnaca, near the airport by the coast, 194, 195 [B].

Malva nicaeënsis ALL.

1. Fontana Amorosa, road-side, 161 [B]; Paphos, road-side between hotel Dionysos and Paphos Beach Hotel, 120, 151 [B]; Paphos, cultivated field N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 163, 164 [B]; Yeroskipos, waste place S.W. of the village, 131, 133 [B].

Malva parviflora L. var. *parviflora*

1. Paphos, by the church near the hotel Dionysos, 162 [C]; Paphos, road-side between hotel Dionysos and Paphos Beach Hotel, 121, 183 [C]; Akhelia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Ezousas, 186 [C]. — 3. Mouttayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 165, 181, 182, 187 [C]. — 4. Larnaca, in the harbour, 188 [D].

Linaceae

Linum bienne MILL.

1. Fontana Amorosa, dry grassy slope, 308 [C]. — 3. Yermasoyia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 307 [C].

Zygophyllaceae

Fagonia cretica L.

3. Stony slope below the road by the Petra tou Romiou between Kouklia and Pissouri, 331, 332, 413 [C].

Geraniaceae

Geranium tuberosum L.

1. Paphos, cultivated field N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 281 [C]. — 2. Chrysorroiyatissa monastery, grassy slope, 201 [C].

Geranium rotundifolium L.

1. Fontana Amorosa, waste place near the restaurant, 281 [C]; Paphos, dry brook bed N. of Paphos Beach Hotel, 269 [C]; Paphos, cultivated field at the E. border of the town, 283 [C]; Paphos, rocky place near Christian Catacombs, 168 [C]. — 3. Yermasoyia, dry stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 282 [C].

Geranium molle L.

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 311 [B].

Geranium dissectum L.

3. Yermasoyia, dry stony bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 242 [B].

Erodium moschatum (L.) L'HÉRIT.

1. Paphos, waste place near the harbour, 125, 204 [C]; Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 205 [C]

Erodium gruinum (L.) L'HÉRIT.

1. Paphos, waste places near Christian Catacombs, 350 [C].

Erodium malacoides (L.) WILLD.

1. Ayios Neophytos, rudery place in the monastery, 212 [B].

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis corniculata L.

1. Paphos, along the street N. of the hotel Dionysos, 85 [B]. — 3. Limasol, pavement in the Hellas street, 93 [C].

Oxalis pes-caprae L.

3. Amathus, by road-side W. of the hotel Amathus, 87, 106 [C].

Rutaceae

Ruta chalepensis L.

1. Ayios Neophytos, ruderal place in the monastery, 90, 91 [E].

Fabaceae

Calycotome villosa (POIR.) LINK

1. Skoulli, grassy places in maquis, 180 [C].

Our plant is conspicuous by its silvery white, densely hairy pods, whereas all specimens of this species from the eastern Mediterranean we had the opportunity to investigate in the herbaria, had conspicuously ferruginous, densely hairy pods.

Genista sphacelata DECNE. subsp. *sphacelata*

1. Akhelia, dry stony bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 209 [B].

This subspecies differs from the mountain populations in the Troodos Mts. not only morphologically, but also in geographical respects. Subspecies *sphacelata* is characterized by its growth up to 2 m in height and by its flowers usually 1 cm long. The mountain populations, on the contrary, form dense dwarf shrubs at most 17 cm high and with flowers usually less than 1 cm long. These two morphotypes attracted the attention of HOLMBOE (1914 : 102) who distinguished var. *sphacelata* (mountain plants) and var. *bovilliana* (lowland plants). However, MEIKLE (1977 : 384) proved that the Holmboe's var. *bovilliana* was identical with the type material described from Mt. Carmel, and the low-growing mountain plants from the Troodos Mts. he described as a new, probably endemic variety, var. *crudelis*. On the basis of distinct differences between both morphotypes we assume that they are independent subspecies — *Genista sphacelata* DECNE. subsp. *sphacelata* and *G. sphacelata* DECNE. subsp. *crudelis* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK comb. nov.

Bas.: *Genista sphacelata* DECNE. var. *crudelis* MEIKLE, Fl. Cyprus, p. 806, Kew, 1977.

Ononis viscosa L. subsp. *breviflora* (DC.) NYMAN

1. Akhelia, grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 230 [C].

Ononis reclinata L. var. *minor* MORIS

1. Akhelia, grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 390 [B]. — 3. Yermasoyia, dry stony bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 391, 392 [C].

Trigonella monspeliaca L.

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 240 [C]; Paphos, dry brook bed N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 243 [C].

Medicago marina L.

1. Ktima, on coastal sand-dunes near the Tombs of the Kings, 613, 614, 615 [D].

Medicago minima (L.) BARTAL.

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 346 [C]; Paphos, dry brook bed N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 347 [C].

Medicago disciformis DC.

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 387, 388, 389 [B].

Medicago polymorpha L.

1. Akhelia, on dry stream bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 437, 438, 439 [C].

Medicago littoralis ROHDE ex LOIS.-DESLONG.

1. Akhelia, mouth estuary of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 447, 448 [B].

Medicago turbinata (L.) ALL.

1. Akhelia, grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 469 [C].

Melilotus sulcatus DESF.

1. Akhelia, dry stony bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 378, 379 [C].

Trifolium cherleri L.

3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 441, 442 [B].

Trifolium pamphylicum BOISS. et HELDR.

3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 342, 343, 344 [C].

In all plants of ours the corolla distinctly exceeds the calyx teeth which, however, sometimes are sharp-tipped, not blunt-tipped.

Trifolium stellatum L. var. *stellatum*

1. Paphos, grassy slope by the hotel Dionysos, 220 [C]. — 3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 497 [C].

Trifolium clypeatum L.

1. Paphos, grassy slope near the ruins Saranda Kolones, 210 [C]. — 3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 200 [C].

Trifolium scutatum BOISS.

1. Fontana Amorosa, dry grassy hillside, 481 [B].

Trifolium tomentosum L.

1. Paphos, waste place near the harbour, 611 [B]; Akhelia, dry grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 612 [B].

The plants from both localities correspond with *Trifolium tomentosum* var. *curvisepalum* (V. TÄCKH.) HOSSAIN, which is also in accord with MEIKLE's (1977 : 462) opinion that this variety predominates in Cyprus.

Trifolium spumosum L.

1. Paphos, waste ground near the harbour, 632 [C]; Paphos cultivated field N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 633 [C].

Chrysaspis campestris (SCHREBER in STURM) DESV.

1. Paphos, in the ruins Saranda Kolones, 297 [C]; Yeroskipos, grassy way border S.W. of the village near the coast, 298 [C]; Akhelia, dry grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 299 [C]. — 3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 288, 289 [C].

We assent to HOLUB's (1976) and HENDRYCH's (1976, 1978) opinions that the small yellow-flowering clovers should be separated in an independent

genus *Chrysaspis* DESV. In Cyprus grow, besides *C. campestris*, also *Chrysaspis boissieri* (GUSS. ap. SOYER-WILLEMET et GODRON) HENDRYCH and *C. dubia* (SIBTH.) DESV. Of all these species, *C. campestris* appears to be most variable in Cyprus. Its variability is evident in habitus, leaves and inflorescences. MEIKLE (1977 : 470) points to uniform populations in the region of Kakomallis, which he characterizes as „unbranched and erect, with very small hairy leaflets”. Moreover, he describes from the Paphos forest in the Troodos Mts. (summit of Khorteri) a new subspecies of this species, *Trifolium campestre* SCHREB. subsp. *paphium* MEIKLE, characterized mainly by „petals at first violet-mauve, later brownish-yellow”. We assume that it is a good taxon and, as we recognize the independent genus *Chrysaspis*, we make the necessary taxonomic change.

Chrysaspis campestris (SCHREBER in STURM) DESV. subsp. *paphia* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, comb. nova

Bas.: *Trifolium campestre* SCHREB. subsp. *paphium* MEIKLE in HOOKER's Icon. Plant., 37 : t. 3652, 1969.

On grassy slopes N. of the hotel Amathus we collected seeds of *Chrysaspis campestris* and moreover seeds from totally dry plants we assumed to belong to the same species. In 1979, both seed samples were sown in the experimental garden of the Department of Taxonomy of the Botanical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences at Průhonice. From the first sample the typical plants of the species *Chrysaspis campestris* grew. From the other sample there grew plants resembling this species, but differing from it in several morphological features. As the most important we regard the sessile to very short-stalked terminal leaflets, less numerous flowers in heads (16—20) and the slightly different shape of the corolla, especially of the standard. We have not yet succeeded in determining this taxon; it will be necessary to give it further attention in the field.

Hymenocarpus circinnatus (L.) SAVI

MEIKLE (1977 : 472) mentions only *H. circinnatus* (L.) SAVI from Cyprus. *H. nummularius* he does not mention at all, not even as a synonym. In the herbarium material PR we saw also typical specimens of *H. circinnatus* with the toothed fruit edge (fig. 3) and with peduncle longer than leaves (prope Hagios Andronikos, SENTENIS et RIGO, Iter cyprium No 424, 22. 4. 1880). All items of ours collected at three localities in the wider environs of Paphos in the SW part of Cyprus were uniform, as regards their habitus, indument and fruit morphology. The fruit border is uniformly smooth-edged, peduncle shorter than leaves and indument of the plants is silvery white, not ferrugineous. After studies of literature and herbarium materials we have drawn the conclusion that two species are involved here, which are characterized not only by their morphological features, but also by their different geographical distribution, as evident from the map (fig. 4) which we made on the basis of localities ascertained in the herbaria PR, PRC and BRNU.

Hymenocarpus circinnatus (L.) SAVI subsp. *circinnatus* is distributed in the Mediterranean region from S.E. France across the Apennine and Balkan Peninsulas and Asia Minor to Iran in the south on the mediterranean islands (Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Aegean Islands, Rhodes, Cyprus) and rarely along North-African coast (Algeria, Egypt); the southern boundary in the Near

East is unclear for the present time. The transitional types between both subspecies we observed in two sheets from Iraq (env. of Sulaimania in Kurdistan: in stepposis inter Derbendikhan et Sulaimania, E. HADAČ et cons., 24. 5. 1961 PR; in agris 5 km ad or. a Sulaimania, E. HADAČ, 25. 5. 1961, PR); they are also mentioned from other regions (e.g. Mardin in Turkey, CHAMBERLEIN in DAVIS 1970 : 533).

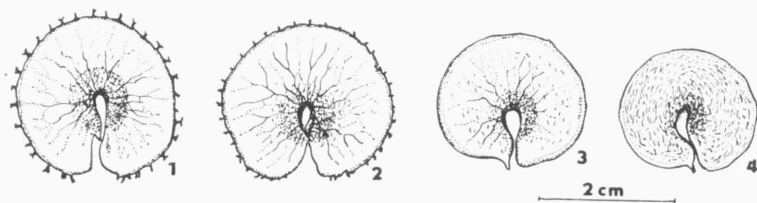


Fig. 3. — Fruits: 1—2. *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *circinnatus*, 3—4. *H. circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK.

[Specimina visa: France: Toulon (TEMPSKY s.d. PRC), Villefranche (TEMPSKY 1839 PRC). — Corsica: St. Florent (SPENCER 1912 BRNU), Bastia (MABILE et DEBEAUX 1865 PRC, ANDRÉ 1866 PRC, s. coll. et s.d. PRC).

Italy: Roma (CUBONI 1880 PRC, BALDINI 1888 PRC), Sarno (PELLANDA 1909 BRNU), Sannicandr-Garganico (PORTA et RIGO 1874 PR), Pistieci (GAVIOLI 1917 BRNU), Otranto (PORTA et RIGO 1875 PRC), Calabria (s. coll. et s.d. PRC). — Sardinia: St. Rocco (MÜLLER 1827 PRC) — this locality is not in fig. 4. — Sicily: Palermo (PRESL s.d. PRC, JACONO 1879 PR et PRC, FOCKE 1885 PRC, ROSS 1889 BRNU, PR et PRC, ROSS 1905 PR et PRC, SPENCER 1904 BRNU), Messina (BORZI 1880 PRC), Galati (RIGO 1898 BRNU).

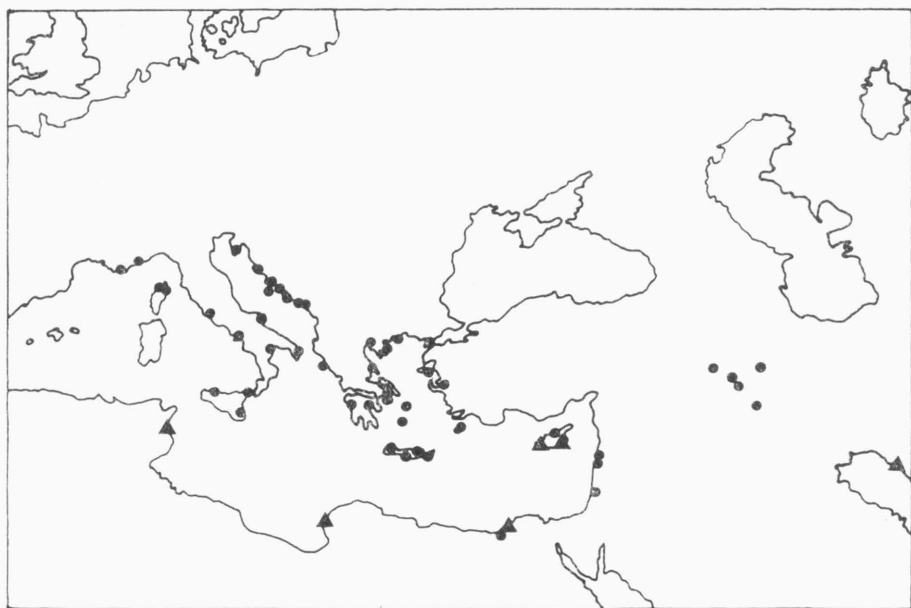


Fig. 4. — Distribution of *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *circinnatus* (●) and *H. circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK (▲).

Jugoslavia: Pula (UNTCHJ 1902 PRC, 1904 PR et BRNU), Zara (BECK s.d. PRC), Split (PICHLER 1868 PR, STUDNICZKA 1874 PR, 1875 PRC, KREBS 1901 PR, PETER s.d. PR), Toretto near Split (PICHLER s.d. BRNU PR et PRC), Solin (PICHLER 1880 PRC, s.coll. 1887 BRNU, STERNECK 1899 PRC, s. coll. 1911 PR), M. Marjan near Split (EVERS 1903 BRNU), camping Trstenik near Split (J. DVOŘÁK 1965 BRNU), Vis (MARCHESETTI 1882 PRC), Hvar (WITTING 1884 BRNU, RICHTER 1909 BRNU, SAGORSKI 1911 BRNU), Mljet (LATZEL 1909 BRNU), Dubrovnik, Ombla (BORNMÜLLER 1886 PRC), Dubrovnik (JABORNEGG 1863 PRC), between Dabac and Brastina (LATZEL 1909 BRNU), Mlini (LATZEL 1909 BRNU), Boranka (LATZEL 1909 BRNU), Gravosa (BAENITZ 1897 PRC), Lacroia (BECK 1894 PRC), Savina (ČELAKOVSKÝ 1910 PR, 1911 PRC), Trinita near Kotor (BECK 1894 PRC).

Greece: Kérira (BAENITZ 1896 PRC), Thásos (DIMONIE 1909 PRC), Limin (SINTENIS et BORN-MÜLLER 1891 PR), Athos (SLAVÍK ? et BRAUER 1883 PR), Thessaloniki (DIMONIE 1908 PRC), Lechónia (SINTENIS 1896 PRC), Parnes near Sfendeli and near Dekeleia (ŠIRJAEV 1932 BRNU), Chasia (ŠIRJAEV 1932 BRNU), Pentelikon near Kephisiam (ŠIRJAEV 1932 BRNU), Hymettos near Athine (ŠIRJAEV 1932 BRNU), Korydalos near Pyrgos (ŠIRJAEV 1932 BRNU), Mykénai (STERNECK 1910 PRC), Ermúpolis (STERNECK 1902 PRC), Kimólos (HELDREICH et HALÁCSY 1889 PR), Mytiléné (KNÍZEK 1902 PR, STERNECK 1902 PRC). — Crete: Kanea (REVERCHON 1883 PR et PRC), Tymbakion (V. NÁBĚLEK 1914 BRNU), Candia (V. NÁBĚLEK s.d. BRNU), Knossos (V. NÁBĚLEK 1914 BRNU), Ierápetra, Males (LEONIS 1900 PR). — Rhodes: Bastida (BOURGEAU 1870 PR et PRC), Rhodes (KNÍZEK 1902 PR).

Turkey: Gelibolu (MALÝŠEV 1921 BRNU, ŠIRJAEV 1921 BRNU), Smyrna (FLEISCHER 1827 PRC).

Cyprus: Hagios Ambrosios (SINTENIS et RIGO 1880 PR).

Lebanon: Beirut (BLANCHE 1880 PRC), Sidon (GAILLARDOT s.d. PR).

Israel: Samaria, between Bat Shelomo and Eliakim (LORCH et GRIZZI 1957 PRC).

Iraq: Bashiga (HADAČ 1960 PR), between Dorman and Altun Köprü (HADAČ 1960 PR), Kirkúk (HADAČ 1960 PR), Jebel Hamrin near Baquba-Chanagin (HADAČ 1960 PR).

Egypt: Burg el Arab (CHRTEK et SLAVÍKOVÁ 1976 PRC, CHRTEK, KOSINOVÁ et SLAVÍKOVÁ 1977 PRC).

Hymenocarpus circinnatus (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, comb. nova

Bas.: *Medicago nummularia* DC., Cat. Hort. Monsp. 124, 1813. — Syn.: *Hymenocarpus nummularius* (DC.) BOISS., Fl. Orient. 2 : 160, 1872; *H. circinnatu* (L.) SAVI var. *nummularius* (DC.) BORN., Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 57 B : 258, 1937.

This subspecies is distributed in Tunis, northern (coastal) Libya and Egypt, in Palestina, Transjordanian, Syria, Cyprus and S. Iran.

Specimina visa: Tunis: Sousse (PITARD 1907 BRNU).

Libya: Benghazi (RUHMER 1883 PR).

Egypt: Ramlé (LETOURNEUX 1877 PRC).

Cyprus: Larnaca (DESCHAMPS 1893 PRC).

Iran: Buschir (BORNMÜLLER 1893 PRC), Radar near Dalechi — this locality is not in fig. 4 (KOTSCHY 1842 PR).

Hymenocarpus circinnatus (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK

1. Paphos, amphitheatre near the lighthouse, 580 [A]; Paphos, cultivated field N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 581 [A]; Akhelia, dry stony bed of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village 582 [A].

Lotus tenuis W. et K.

1. Paphos, moist ground near the harbour, 162, 163 [C]; Akhelia, alluvial deposits of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 323 [C].

We assume — in contradistinction to MEIKLE (1977 : 481) who regards this taxon only a variety of *L. corniculatus* L. — that it is an independent species differing not only in the morphological, but also in the ecological and cytological respect.

Lotus peregrinus L.

1. Paphos, waste place near the harbour, 363 [C]; Paphos, in ruins Saranda Kolones, 480, 482 [C]; Paphos, grassy slope by the hotel Dionysos, 244 [C]; Paphos, dry brook bed N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 213 [C]; edge of cultivated field between Paphos and Ktima, 404, 405 [C]; Yeroskipos, grassy way border S.W. of the village, 443 [C]; Akhelia, grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 422 [C]. — 3. Yermasoyia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 472, 473, 474, 475 [C]; Amathus, dry hillside N. of the hotel Amathus, 406 [D]; Amathus, on the Amathus hill, 305 [D].

Lotus edulis L.

1. Fontana Amorosa, grassy hillside, 433, 434, 435 [C]; Paphos, dry brook bed N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 306 [D].

Tetragonolobus purpureus MOENCH

1. Fontana Amorosa, waste place, 157 [C]; Paphos, cultivated field N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 158 [C].

Astragalus hamosus L.

1. Paphos, cultivated field N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 511 [D]; Akhelia, waste shrubby place by streamside S.W. of the village, 522 [C].

Astragalus boeticus L.

1. Paphos, waste ground near the harbour, 652, 653 [B].

Astragalus cyprius BOISS.

3. Amathus, dry hillside N. of the hotel Amathus, 681, 682 [E].

Scorpiurus muricatus L. subsp. *subvillosus* (L.) THELL.

1. Paphos, cultivated field N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 540, 541 [D]; Akhelia, dry margin of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 542 [C]. — 3. Amathus, grassy hillside N. of the hotel Amathus, 599 [E].

The species is very variable within its distribution area, especially as regards the indument of its fruits. Three taxa are mostly distinguished at various ranks, from variety to species. On the basis of the studies of herbarium material, and in the light of geographical distribution, we regard these intraspecific taxa as subspecies. MEIKLE (1977 : 508) mentions from Cyprus only *Scorpiurus muricatus* L. var. *subvillosus* (L.) FIORI, which is in full accordance with our field observations. The plants with smooth and shortly tuberculate fruits (subsp. *muricatus*) we have never observed in Cyprus. The distribution area of this subspecies includes first of all the southern border territories of the Mediterranean up to Iraq, analogously as in *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) SAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK.

Coronilla securidaca L.

1. Fontana Amorosa, edge of cultivated field near the restaurant, 224, 225 [C].

The plant collected by us was conspicuously robust, with stems up to 70 cm long, very thick.

Coronilla scorpioides (L.) KOCH

1. Akhelia, grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 284 [C]. — 3. Amathus, stony hillside N. of the hotel Amathus, 234, 245 [E].

Hippocrepis unisiliquosa L. subsp. *unisiliquosa*

1. Paphos, along the street N. of the hotel Dionysos, 490 [C]. — 3. Amathus, shrubby slope on the Amathus hill, 294, 295 [C].

Hippocrepis multisiliquosa L.

1. Paphos, waste place near the harbour, 373, 382 [B]; Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 324 [B]; Ktima, Tombs of the Kings, 236 [B].

Hedysarum spinosissimum L.

3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 493, 494, 495, 496 [E].

Some authors (e.g. MEIKLE 1977 : 523, HEDGE in DAVIS 1970 : 551) do not distinguish any infraspecific taxa within the limits of this species. HOLMBOE (1914 : 111), on the contrary, notes from Cyprus only *Hedysarum spinosissimum* L. subsp. *pallens* HALACSY, MOUTERDE (1970 : 384) from Syria only *H. spinosissimum* L. var. *pallens* (MORIS) ROUY as alien species, POST et DINSMORE (1932 : 409) from Palestina *H. pallens* (MORIS) HALACSY. HEYN (1963 : 188—190) in her detailed study distinguishes two varieties in the territory of Israel, viz. var. *spinosissimum* and var. *pallens* (MORIS) ROUY, regarding the first variety "as the coastal variety", the other one "as the variety of arid habitats". Var. *spinosissimum* is in Israel distributed in the northern and middle part of the mediterranean region, whereas var. *pallens* was found only in the south, in the Negev desert. All plants of our, collected on grassy slope near Amathus, resembled by their characters rather var. *spinosissimum* than var. *pallens*.

Onobrychis caput-galli (L.) LAM. f. *brevispina* HAUSSKN.

3. Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 670, 671 [C].

All plants collected at the locality Amathus belonged to a taxon which is distinctly different from the typical plants. The spines on fruits of typical plants are 3—5 mm long, while in f. *brevispina* HAUSSKN. only 1—3 mm (vide HEYN 1963 : 187—189). MEIKLE (1977 : 528) also mentions f. *brevispina* as predominating in Cyprus; it seems to be more common over the whole eastern Mediterranean than the typical plant. As each of these morphologically distinct and different taxa forms $\pm$ uniform populations at any locality, but is not yet known to have any well-pronounced geographical differentiation, we regard it as more correct to evaluate the form *brevispina* as a variety:

Onobrychis caput-galli (L.) LAM. var. *brevispina* (HAUSSKN.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, status novus

Bas.: *O. caput-galli* (L.) LAM. f. $\in$ *brevispina* HAUSKNECHT in ŠIRJAEV Publ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Masaryk 56 : 37, 1925.

Onobrychis crista-galli (MURR.) LAM.

1. Fontana Amorosa, grassy hillside, 643, 647 [C]; Paphos, waste ground near the harbour, 641, 649, 654 [C]; Paphos, in ruins Saranda Kolones, 644 [C]; Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 640 [C]; Akhelia, grassy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 642 [C]. — 3. Stony slope under the road by the Petra tou Romiou between Kouklia and Pissouri, 646, 650 [E]; Amathus, grassy slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 552, 553, 554, 645, 648 [E].

Onobrychis venosa (DESF.) DESV.

3. Ayios Tykhonas, dry rocky slope S.E. of the village, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664 [E].

Vicia hybrida L.

1. Fontana Amorosa, shrubby slope, 285 [C]; Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 335, 414 [C]. — 2. Chrysorroiyatissa monastery, grassy slope, 364 [E].

Vicia sativa L. var. *sativa*

1. Akhelia, alluvial deposits of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 247 [B]. — 2. Chrysorroyia-tissa monastery, road-side, 246 [D].

Vicia peregrina L.

1. Paphos, dry brook bed N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 530, 531 [C]. — 3. Amathus, shrubby slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537 [E].

Vicia villosa ROTH subsp. *eriocarpa* (HAUSSKN.) P. W. BALL

3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 226, 621 [C].

Vicia palaestina BOISS.

3. Amathus, garigue on the Amathus hill, 325, 393, 394, 395 [C].

Vicia lunata (BOISS. et BAL.) BOISS.

2. Kykko monastery, pine forest, 374, 375, 376 [E].

Vicia laxiflora BROT.

1. Akhelia, grassy margin of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 216, 600, 601 [B].

Lathyrus ochrus (L.) DC.

1. Ktima, cultivated field near the Tombs of the Kings, 436 [B].

Lathyrus aphaca L.

1. Paphos, along the street N. of the hotel Dionysos, 427 [B]. — 2. Kato Platres, road-side in the village, 424 [C]; Kykko monastery, pine forest, 425, 426 [C].

Lathyrus annuus L.

1. Paphos, in ruins Saranda Kolones, 314 [D]; Paphos, cultivated field N. of the Paphos Beach Hotel, 386 [D]. — 3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 339, 463 [C]; Khirokitia, among neolithic ruins, 316 [C].

Lathyrus gorgonei PARL.

1. Ktima, cultivated field near the Tombs of the Kings, 229 [B]; Akhelia, fallow field on the bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 248 [B].

Lathyrus blepharicarpus BOISS. var. *cyprius* MEIKLE

1. Paphos, in ruins Saranda Kolones, 630, 631 [B].

Acacia cyanophylla LINDL.

1. Akhelia, dry sandy bank of the river Ezousas S.W. of the village, 191, 192 [C]. — 3. Yermasoyia, on stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 291, 292 [C]; Amathus, dry brook bed E. of the hotel Amathus, 193 [C].

Rosaceae

Poterium verrucosum (EHRENB.) LINK ex G. DON

3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 362 [C].

Sarcopoterium spinosum (L.) SPACH

3. Amathus, garigue N. of the hotel Amathus, 460, 461, 462 [C].

Crataegus azarolus L.

3. Amathus, shrubby slope on the Amathus hill, 231 [B].

Crassulaceae

Telmissa microcarpa (SM.) BOISS.

1. Stony field border between Paphos and Ktima, 9 [C].

Daucaceae

Scandix pecten-veneris L.

1. Field border between Paphos and Ktima, 249, 521 [D]. — 3. Moutayiaka, road-side S. of the village, 366 [E]; Amathus, valley N.E. of the hotel Amathus, 293, 337 [E].

Torilis nodosa (L.) GAERTN.

1. Ktima, waste place near the Tombs of the Kings, 309 [B].

Torilis tenella (DEL.) REICHB.

1. Paphos, fallow field at the hotel Dionysos, 217 [C].

Orlaya daucoides (L.) GREUTER

3. Amathus, cultivated field in the valley N. of the hotel Amathus, 228 [C].

Pseudorlaya pumila (L.) GRANDE

1. Ktima, sandy ground near the Tombs of the Kings, 315 [D].

Bupleurum lancifolium HORNEM.

3. Amathus, field border in the valley N. of the hotel Amathus, 345, 360, 365, 369 [B].

Tordylium syriacum L.

3. Amathus, dry stony slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 407, 408, 419 [B].

Tordylium aegyptiacum (L.) POIR.

1. Paphos, fallow field at the hotel Dionysos, 227 [C]. — 3. Amathus, waste ground N. of the hotel Amathus, 208 [C].

Sambucaceae

Sambucus nigra L.

1. Paphos, garden near the hotel Dionysos, 296 [B].

Rubiaceae

Valantia hispida L.

1. Skoulli, rocky slope S. of the village, 396, 397 [C]; Paphos, amphitheatre near the lighthouse, 399 [C]. — 3. Yermasoyia, on dry stony stream bed of the river Yermasoyia S. of the village, 348 [C].

Rubia tenuifolia URV.

1. Fontana Amorosa, shrubby hillside, 575, 576, 577 [C]. — 3. Amathus, garigue N. of the hotel Amathus, 570, 571, 573, 574 [C]; Amathus, in shrubs on the Amathus hill, 572 [C].

Rubia laurae (HOLMBOE) AIRY SHAW

3. Amathus, garigue N. of the hotel Amathus, 287 [C].

Galium tricornutum DANDY

1. Ktima, cultivated field near the Tombs of the Kings, 454 [B]. — 3. Amathus, cultivated field in the valley N. of the hotel Amathus, 455, 456, 457 [C].

Galium verrucosum HUDS.

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 286 [C].

Sherardia arvensis L.

1. Paphos, Christian Catacombs, 317 [C]. — 3. Amathus, stony slope N. of the hotel Amathus, 318 [C].

V dubnu 1978 navštívili autoři s turistickou kanceláří Čedok ostrov Kypr. Botanický výzkum prováděli především v okolí Paphosu a Limassolu, příležitostně též v pohoří Troodos, na severozápadě ostrova v okolí Polis, při jižním pobřeží Kypru a v okolí přístavu Larnaca. Během cesty sebrali asi 1000 herbářových položek cévnatých rostlin. Herbářové položky jsou zatím uloženy u autorů.

Pořadí jednotlivých taxonů je shodné s pořadím v díle „Flora of Cyprus“ (MEIKLE 1977), jehož první svazek, který dosud vyšel, zahrnuje taxony od čeledi *Pinaceae* až po *Theligonaceae*. V tomto příspěvku jsou zpracovány pouze taxony, obsažené také jen v prvním svazku Meikleovy Flóry. Taxony zbývajících čeledí budou uveřejněny v druhém příspěvku.

U jednotlivých druhů jsou uvedeny pouze ty lokality, které jsou doloženy herbářovou položkou. Lokality, které byly autory v terénu pouze zaznamenány a nebyla k nim sebrána doložová položka, nejsou zásadně uváděny. Týká se to jak druhů v příspěvku z jiných lokalit doložených, tak druhů, v příspěvku vůbec neuvedených, i když někdy v terénu často pozorovaných (např. *Ferula communis* L.).

Lokality jsou řazeny do fytogeografických oblastí podle fytogeografického členění Kypru (MEIKLE 1977), označovaných čísly 1–8 (viz obr. 1). Terénní výzkum byl prováděn hlavně v oblastech 1 a 3, sporadicky v oblastech 2 a 4. Za každou lokalitou je připojeno v hranaté závorce velké písmeno (A–E), označující: A – nový taxon pro Kypr (z uvedených čeledí zjištěny 3 taxony s 8 lokalitami), B – nový taxon pro fytogeografickou oblast (36 taxonů s 47 lokalitami), C – nová lokalita v rámci určité fytogeografické oblasti (163 lokalit), D – zpřesněná lokalita proti široce pojaté lokalitě v Meikleově Flóře (v 26 případech), E – pro případy, kdy Meikle (pokud měl k dispozici více než 4 lokality) uvádí z fytogeografické oblasti obecný výskyt bez výčtu lokalit (týká se v tomto příspěvku 31 lokalit). Při zařazování lokalit do jednotlivých skupin vycházeli autoři striktně z rozšíření uvedeného ve výše citované Flóře, neboť v ní jsou shrnuty veškeré dostupné doložené nálezy, týkající se kyperské květeny.

V předloženém prvním příspěvku je uvedeno 161 druhů a subspecií, z nichž dva jsou nově popsané taxony (*Biscutella didyma* L. subsp. *dunensis* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Papaver rhoeas* L. subsp. *cyprium* CHRTEK et SLAVÍK) a 36 je nových pro určité fytogeografické oblasti (pro oblast 1 celkem 26 taxonů, pro oblast 3 – 9 taxonů a pro oblast 4 – 1 taxon). Kromě výše uvedených dvou nově popsaných taxonů je pro Kypr v tomto příspěvku nově uveden i *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) ŠAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK. Celkem je v textu uvedeno 275 lokalit.

Pro fytogeografickou oblast 1 (viz obr. 1) byly nově zjištěny tyto taxony: *Ranunculus marginatus* var. *trachycarpus*, *Glaucium corniculatum*, *Biscutella didyma* var. *leiocarpa*, *Silene colorata*, *Tamarix hampeana*, *Malva nicaeensis*, *Geranium molle*, *Erodium malacoides*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Genista sphacelata* subsp. *sphacelata*, *Ononis reclinata* var. *minor*, *Medicago disciformis*, *Medicago littoralis*, *Trifolium scutatum*, *Trifolium tomentosum*, *Astragalus boeticus*, *Hippocrepis multisiqualosa*, *Vicia sativa* var. *sativa*, *Vicia laxiflora*, *Lathyrus ochrus*, *Lathyrus aphaca*, *Lathyrus gorgonei*, *Lathyrus blepharicarpos*, *Torilis nodosa*, *Sambucus nigra*, *Galium tricornutum*.

Pro fytogeografickou oblast 3 byly nově zjištěny: *Alyssum minus*, *Silene gallica*, *Stellaria media* subsp. *apetala*, *Lavatera cretica*, *Geranium dissectum*, *Trifolium cherleri*, *Crataegus azarolus*, *Bupleurum lancifolium*, *Tordylium syriacum*.

Pro fytogeografickou oblast 4 byla zjištěna jako nový taxon *Malva sylvestris* var. *sylvestris*.

V několika případech provedli autoři taxonomické přesuny a z toho vyplývající nomenklatorické změny: *Chrysaspis campestris* (SCHREBER in STURM) DESV. subsp. *paphia* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Genista sphacelata* DECNE. subsp. *crudelis* (MEIKLE) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Hymenocarpus circinnatus* (L.) ŠAVI subsp. *nummularius* (DC.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK, *Onobrychis caput-galli* (L.) LAM. var. *brevispina* (HAUSSKN.) CHRTEK et SLAVÍK.

U vybraných taxonů sebrali autoři na původních lokalitách semena pro cytotaxonomické studie, jejichž výsledky budou uveřejněny později v samostatném článku.

REFERENCES

- CHATER A. O. et V. H. HEYWOOD (1964): *Stellaria* L. — In: TUTIN T. G. et al. [ed.]: *Flora Europaea*, vol. 1, p. 133–136. — Cambridge.
DAVIS P. H. (1965): *Flora of Turkey*. Vol. 1. — Edinburgh.
— (1970): *Flora of Turkey*. Vol. 3. — Edinburgh.

- HENDRYCH R. (1976): Vorläufige Mitteilung zur Gattung *Chrysaspis* Desvaux (1818). — *Preslia*, Praha, 48 : 216—224.
- (1978): Ein Versuch, die Arealentwicklung der Gattung *Chrysaspis* zu erläutern. — *Preslia*, Praha, 50 : 119—137.
- HEYN CH. C. (1963): Cytotaxonomy of two Legumes from Israel (*Onobrychis caput-galli* (L.) Lam. and *Hedysarum spinosissimum* L.). — *Israel Journ. Bot.*, Jerusalem, 12 : 187—191.
- HOLMBOE J. (1914): Studies on the vegetation of Cyprus. — *Bergens Mus. Skr.*, Bergen, 1/2 : 1 — 344.
- HOLUB J. (1976): New names in Phanerogamae 4. — *Folia Geobot. Phytotax.*, Praha, 11 : 75 — 85.
- MEIKLE R. D. (1977): *Flora of Cyprus*. Vol. 1. — Kew.
- MOUTERDE P. (1970): *Nouvelle flore du Liban et de la Syrie*. Vol. 2, texte et atlas. — Beyrouth.
- POST G. E. et J. E. DINSMORE (1932): *Flora of Syria, Palestine and Sinai*. Vol. 1. — Beirut.
- SLÁVIKOVÁ Z. (1981): Zur Blütenmorphologie einiger *Ranunculus*-Arten von Zypern.
— *Preslia*, Praha, 53 [in press].
- ZOHARY M. (1966): *Flora Palaestina*. Vol. 1, text and plates. — Jerusalem.

Received December 12, 1979

See also plates III—VI in the Appendix.