TWO NEW TAXA FROM THE EASTERN AEGEAN

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ABSTRACT. Two new taxa, *Limonium graecum* (Poiret) Rech. fil. subsp. *ammophilon* Papatsou & Phitos and *Campanula nisyria* Papatsou & Phitos, are described from the eastern Aegean and their chromosome numbers are recorded.

During a study of the flora and vegetation of Nisyros and surrounding islets (eastern Aegean), two new taxa were found by the first author (S.P.); descriptions and comments on their taxonomy follow. Both come from within the area covered by Davis's *Flora of Turkey*.

Limonium graecum (Poiret) Rech. fil. subsp. **ammophilon** Papatsou & Phitos, **subsp. nov.**

A subspeciebus aliis, bracteis majoribus pubescentibus, calycis totis hirtulis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis differt.

Planta perennis 20–35 cm alta, tuberculato-scabra. *Folia* rosularia linearilanceolata ad 3·5 cm longa. *Caules* erecti, ramulis sterilibus pluribus et ad nodos rosulas foliorum radicalibus similes gerentes. *Spiculae* 3–5 florae in spicas brevibus laxe dispositae. *Bractea* interior pubescens, membranaceomarginata, 7–8 mm longa et 4–4·5 mm lata. *Calyx* 6–7 mm longus, tubo piloso.

Greece. Ins. Giali (Dodekanisa): in arenosis maritimis, *Papatsou* 981 (holo. UPA; iso. E), 512, 946 (UPA).

This subspecies, subsp. *ammophilon*, which seems a geographically isolated form, differs from the rest of the *L. graecum* subspecies mainly on account of its pubescent and larger bracts and clearly linear-lanceolate leaves. In addition to these distinctive characters of the new subspecies, the numerous sterile lateral stems and the loose spikelets may also serve as supplementary distinctive characteristics.

Amongst the large number of forms of *L. graecum*, our plant seems closely related to f. *proliferum* (Urv.) Rech. fil., mainly on account of the leaf rosettes on the stem branches. The form in question, which was first described as a species (*Statice prolifera*) from the island of Kammeni near Santorini, seems to be quite widely distributed in the Aegean. Further studies of this taxon are necessary in order to determine a possible connection between it and our new subspecies.

Plants from Vouliagmeni, Attica, belonging to f. *proliferum*, as well as plants of the new subspecies from the *locus classicus*, were examined cytologically and found to be polyploid with $2n = 42$. This chromosome number is encountered for the first time in the genus *Limonium*.

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Campanula nisyria Papatsou & Phitos, **sp. nov.**

A *C. lyrata* Lam. habitu robustiore, foliis et floribus manifeste majoribus, inflorescentia spiciformi differt. A *C. hagielia* Boiss. caule singulari plerumque simplici, inflorescentia spiciformi, planta ex toto longe hirsuta interdum strigosa differt.

Planta biennis vel perennis, tota longe hirsuta, interdum strigosa, caule plerumque singulari usque ad 70 cm longo, raro caulibus lateralibus brevibus. *Folia* basalia ovata, longe petiolata crenati vel dentati-serrata usque ad 22 cm longa; folia caulina superiora sessilia. *Flores* plerumque sessiles vel subsessiles, solitarii vel 2–3-ni fasciculati, inflorescentiam longam spiciformem formantes. *Sepala* triangulari-ovata, margine ciliata, corollae tubo dimidio manifeste breviora; appendices ovatae, dense incani-hirsutae vel albo-strigosae receptaculo aequilonges. *Corolla* magna, violaceo-lilacina, infundibuliformis, tubo ± 20 mm longo in medio ± 11 mm diametro, lobis brevibus. *Stigmata* 5. *Ovarium* 5-loculare.

Greece. Ins. Nisyros (Dodekanisa): Evangelistria, *Papatsou* 168, 518; Emporios, *Papatsou* 446 (holo. UPA); Pali, *Papatsou* 785, 1340 (E); *Gathorne-Hardy* 389 (E).

The new species belongs to the species-group containing *C. lyrata* Lam., *C. betonicifolia* Sibth. & Sm., *C. hagielia* Boiss., *C. sporadum* Feer and *C. iconia* Phitos, which are distributed over the eastern Aegean islands and Asia Minor. Its morphological characteristics, and its geographical distribution, leave no doubt as to its close relationship with the group in question. The relationships of *C. nisyria* to *C. lyrata* and *C. hagielia* are particularly evident. It could be claimed that *C. nisyria*, like *C. hagielia*, is merely a differentiated form of *C. lyrata*, and indeed a detailed study of *C. lyrata* plants on neighbouring islands revealed a whole series of intermediate forms. Some of these forms appear to have differentiated into independent species, as, for example, *C. hagielia* on Rhodos.

Plants of *C. nisyria* from the *locus classicus* were studied cytologically and showed a count of $2n = 34$. This chromosome number is common for all the *C. lyrata* group.