

## Notulae to the Italian native vascular flora: 5

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## Abstract

In this contribution, new data concerning the distribution of native vascular flora in Italy are presented. It includes new records and confirmations to the Italian administrative regions for taxa in the genera *Allium*, *Arabis*, *Campanula*, *Centaurea*, *Chaerophyllum*, *Crocus*, *Dactylis*, *Dianthus*, *Festuca*, *Galanthus*, *Helianthemum*, *Lysimachia*, *Milium*, *Pteris*, and *Quercus*. Nomenclature and distribution updates, published elsewhere, and corrections are provided as supplementary material.

## Keywords

Floristic data, Italy, nomenclature

## How to contribute

The text for the new records should be submitted electronically to Chiara Nepi ([chiara.nepi@unifi.it](mailto:chiara.nepi@unifi.it)). The corresponding specimens along with its scan or photograph have to be sent to FI Herbarium: Sezione di Botanica “Filippo Parlatore” del Museo di Storia Naturale, Via G. La Pira 4, 50121 Firenze (Italy). Those texts concerning nomenclatural novelties (typifications only for accepted names), status changes, exclusions, and confirmations should be submitted electronically to: Fabrizio Bartolucci ([fabrizio.bartolucci@gmail.com](mailto:fabrizio.bartolucci@gmail.com)). Each text should be within 2,000 characters (spaces included).

## Floristic records

*Allium schoenoprasum* L. subsp. *schoenoprasum* (Amaryllidaceae)

+ **SAR:** Villagrande Strisaili (Ogliastra), Rio Bau Mela, rocce del torrente, sx orografica a monte del ponte. (WGS84: 40.016700°N; 09.251693°E) 870 m s.l.m., 17 June 2016, G. Calvia, G. Mereu, A. Tatti (FI). – Species new for the flora of Sardegna.

This species has a boreal distribution and, in Italy, it is known for all the northern administrative regions, Lazio and Abruzzo, but not yet for Sardegna (Bartolucci et al. 2018). The species is widespread in Corsica, according to Jeanmonod and Gamisans (2013). The Sardinian population reported here was first found in June 2013 (herbarium specimen preserved in Berchidda, Herb. Calvia) and was observed again in 2016, in a small area along a stream in the eastern basal sector of the Gennargentu.

G. Calvia, G. Mereu

***Arabis planisiliqua* (Pers.) Rchb. (Brassicaceae)**

+ **ABR:** Serramonacesca (Pescara), Castel Menardo (WGS84: 42.240007°N; 14.086163°E), pascoli, 400 m, 18 May 2002, *F. Conti, D. Tinti* (APP No. 14786, FI); Capestrano (L'Aquila), Vallone di S. Giacomo (WGS84: 42.266167°N; 13.821541°E), *Quercus ilex* and *Q. pubescens* wood, 550 m, 20 May 2005, *C. Oberprieler et al.* (APP No. 15085); Valle Castellana (Teramo), M.ti Gemelli al M. dei Fiori presso Sant'Angelo in Volturino (WGS84: 42.771212°N; 13.581027°E), pendii rupestri, 1200-1465, 24 April 2000, *F. Conti, D. Tinti, L. Gubellini, A. Alessandrini* (APP No. 18778). – Species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

In Italy, the species is recorded only for Liguria and Sardegna, while it is not been recently confirmed for Toscana (Bartolucci et al. 2018).

F. Conti, F. Bartolucci

***Campanula isophylla* Moretti (Campanulaceae)**

+ (CAS) **ABR:** Castelli (Teramo), muraglione in blocchi di roccia calcarea situato lungo il margine stradale all'interno dell'abitato (WGS84: 42.488558°N; 13.711749°E), ca. 497 m, 24 September 2017, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

The site in which the species was discovered is an urban area. The individual has probably grown from seeds produced by plants cultivated for ornamental purposes on private balconies. *Campanula isophylla* is an Italian endemic, native to Liguria (Bartolucci et al. 2018), but widely cultivated for ornamental purposes.

N. Olivieri

***Centaurea centauroides* L. (Asteraceae)**

+ **CAL:** Albidona (Cosenza), Serra del Glaccaro, lungo la strada SP 153, incolti a margine strada (WGS84: 39.906101°N; 16.514156°E), 480 m, 21 June 2017, *L. Bernardo, D. Gargano, N.G. Passalacqua* (FI, CLU). – Species new for the flora of Calabria.

This species is endemic to southern Italy (Peruzzi et al. 2014, 2015); it is known for Molise, Campania, Basilicata, and Puglia (Del Guacchio 2010, Bartolucci et al. 2018). To date, the locality reported here represents the southern limit of the species' range.

L. Bernardo, D. Gargano. N.G. Passalacqua

***Chaerophyllum nodosum* (L.) Crantz (Apiaceae)**

+ **PUG:** Monti dell'Arena, Cagnano (Foggia), 15 March 1893, *U. Martelli*, (FI 52277, sub *Physocaulis nodosus* Tausch); Murgie di Gravina, nel "Pulicchio", ai "Fronti di Gravina" (Bari), 12 August 1897, *A. Palanza* (BI 45750-45751); San Giovanni Rotondo (Foggia), Valle Masselli (WGS84: 41.67159°N; 15.79295°E), 482 m s.l.m., lecceta, 31 May 2008, Leg. et Det. *F. Mantino* (BI 40527); Castellaneta (Taranto), Monte S.

Trinità (WGS84: 40.627034°N; 16.858954°E), 410 m s.l.m., boscaglia a Leccio, 9 December 2008, Leg. *F. Carruggio*, Det. *F. Carruggio* & *G. Paziienza* (BI 40528); Gravina in Puglia (Bari), Pulicchio di Gravina (WGS84: 40.90396388°N; 16.42280277°E), 487 m s.l.m., rimboscimento a Pino d'Aleppo, 7 September 2017, Leg. et Det. *G. Paziienza*, (BI 40531–40532). – Species confirmed for the flora of Puglia.

*Chaerophyllum nodosum* is reported as doubtfully present in Puglia (Bartolucci et al. 2018). An ongoing study on the Alfonso Palanza Herbarium preserved in BI allowed to trace two 19<sup>th</sup> century specimens collected in Gravina in Puglia (Bari). Another historical collection by U. Martelli from Cagnano Varano (Gargano) can be found in FI (sub *Physocaulis nodosus* Tausch). Furthermore, this species was indicated for Ginosa in the Arco Jonico (Tenore 1831) and for Monte Sacro, in the Gargano promontory again (Rigo 1877, sub *Physocaulis nodosus* Tausch). The new records confirm the presence of this species in all the Apulian areas for which the species was recorded in the past.

G. Paziienza, F. Carruggio, V. Cavallaro, F. Mantino, L. Forte

### *Crocus neglectus* Peruzzi & Carta (Iridaceae)

+ **LAZ:** Configni (Rieti), M. Cosce versante NO-N (WGS84: 42.431248°N, 12.614087°E), pascolo, suolo calcareo, 820 m, 19 February 2017, *F. Falcinelli* (FI); Leonessa (Rieti), M. La Cerasa versante NO (WGS84 42.560348°N; 13.093250°E), pascolo, suolo calcareo, 1520 m, 23 April 2017, *F. Falcinelli* (PI No. 010235). – Species new for the flora of Lazio.

The presence of *Crocus neglectus* was not yet reported for Lazio (Bartolucci et al. 2018). The localities published here are close to the boundary with Umbria, where the species was recently found (Bartolucci et al. 2017).

Falcinelli F., Roma-Marzio F., Peruzzi L.

### *Dactylis glomerata* L. subsp. *hackelii* (Asch. & Graebn.) Cif. & Giacom. (Poaceae)

+ **CAM:** Anacapri (Napoli), Punta Campetiello (WGS84: 40.549047°N; 14.198525°E), rupe calcarea marittima, 10 m, SW, 26 August 2015, *A. Stinca, M. Ravo* (FI, PORUN); Anacapri (Napoli), Punta di Miglio (WGS84: 40.557127°N; 14.198239°E), rupe calcarea marittima, 10 m, N, 26 August 2015, *A. Stinca, M. Ravo* (PORUN); Capri (Napoli), Bagni di Tiberio (WGS84: 40.559380°N; 14.229349°E), rupe calcarea marittima, 2 m, N, 8 August 2015, *A. Stinca, M. Ravo* (PORUN); Capri (Napoli), tra Marina Grande e Punta Vivara (WGS84: 40.556711°N; 14.237138°E), pendio rupestre marittimo, 3 m, NNE, 8 August 2015, *A. Stinca, M. Ravo* (PORUN); Capri (Napoli), Punta Tragara (WGS84: 40.543408°N; 14.251923°E), rupe calcarea marittima, 5 m, SW, 9 August 2015, *A. Stinca, M. Ravo* (PORUN). – Subspecies new for the flora of Campania.

In Italy, *Dactylis glomerata* subsp. *hackelii* was, so far, recorded only for Toscana, Lazio, Puglia, and Sicilia (Bartolucci et al. 2018).

A. Stinca, G. Chianese

***Dianthus carthusianorum* L. subsp. *tenorei* (Lacaita) Pignatti (Caryophyllaceae)**

+ **PUG:** Corato (Bari), Necropoli di San Magno, prateria xerica su substrato calcareo (WGS84: 41.020401°N; 16.212041°E), 478 m, 3 June 2017, G. Buccomino (FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Puglia.

This is an Italian endemic subspecies, reported by Bartolucci et al. (2018) for central and southern Italy excluding Puglia and the islands. The population reported here consists of a small number of individuals. This taxon has also been observed in the “Trullo di Sotto” locality (Poggiorsini, Bari), in the calcareous steppe grasslands related to vegetation of trans-Adriatic and north-Adriatic Carso areas (Forte et al. 2005). Both sites are included in the “Alta Murgia” National Park and the “Murgia Alta” SCIs-SPAs IT9120007 under EU Directive 92/43/CEE.

G. Buccomino

***Festuca trichophylla* (Ducros ex Gaudin) K.Richt. subsp. *asperifolia* (St.-Yves) Al-Bermani (Poaceae)**

+ **LAZ:** Micigliano (Rieti), Monti Reatini, Fonte Campo Marino (WGS84: 42.44698°N; 13.04959°E), brometo a *Bromopsis erecta*, con *Brachypodium rupestre* e *Lotus herbaceus*, argille, 910 m, E, 18 June 2015, Leg. E. Del Vico, L. Facioni, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (FI); Rieti (Rieti), Monti Reatini, Monte Lugnano (WGS84: 42.44231°N; 12.96242°E), prateria a *Brachypodium rupestre*, con *Dactylis glomerata* e *Lolium arundinaceum*, 1249 m, WSW, 22 July 2016, Leg. E. Del Vico, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (PAV). – Subspecies new for the flora of Lazio.

This subspecies, typical of mesophilous to mesoxerophilous grasslands (Foggi et al. 2017), is reported from most Italian administrative regions, but not yet from Lazio (Bartolucci et al. 2018).

N.M.G. Ardenghi, E. Del Vico, L. Facioni

***Festuca trichophylla* (Ducros ex Gaudin) K.Richt. subsp. *trichophylla* (Poaceae)**

+ **LAZ:** Poggio Bustone (Rieti), Monti Reatini, Prati S. Giacomo (WGS84: 42.51347°N; 12.90438°E), prateria a *Cynosurus cristatus* con *Lolium perenne*, terra rossa, 1310 m, WSW, 2 July 2015, Leg. E. Del Vico, L. Facioni, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (PAV); Micigliano (Rieti), Monti Reatini, Erba pulita (WGS84: 42.46443°N; 12.99754°E), festuceto a *F. trichophylla* subsp. *trichophylla*, con *Poa molinerii*, *Koeleria splendens* e *Thymus praecox* subsp. *polytrichus*, marne, 1702 m, E, 15 July 2017, Leg. E. Del Vico, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (PAV); Rieti (Rieti), Monti Reatini, l’anello-Campoforogna (WGS84: 42.44679°N; 12.99214°E), prateria a *Cynosurus cristatus*, calcare, 1616 m, SE, 21 July 2015, Leg. E. Del Vico, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (PAV); Cantalice (Rieti), Monti Reatini, Colle Mattutino (WGS84: 42.49041°N; 12.91424°E), prateria a *Brachypodium rupestre*, con *Dactylis glomerata* e *Bromopsis erecta*, calcare, 1192 m, SE,

23 June 2016, Leg. E. Del Vico, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (PAV); Poggio Bustone (Rieti), Monti Reatini, Colle Pietrolone (WGS84: 42.49889°N, 12.90310°E), marne, prateria a *Cynosurus cristatus*, con *Lolium perenne*, 1070 m, WSW, 24 June 2016, Leg. E. Del Vico, Det. N.M.G. Ardenghi (FI, PAV). – Subspecies new for the flora of Lazio.

This subspecies was not yet reported from Lazio (Bartolucci et al. 2018), despite it being quite common in the Monti Reatini area (central Apennines).

N.M.G. Ardenghi, E. Del Vico, L. Facioni

### *Galanthus reginae-olgae* Orph. subsp. *reginae-olgae* (Amaryllidaceae)

+ **LAZ:** Ischia di Castro (Viterbo), Valle del F. Fiora, nei pressi dell'Eremo di Poggio Conte (WGS84: 42.510893°N; 11.625411°E), 113 m, bosco misto con cerro, carpino bianco e alloro, esp. W-SW, 23 December 2017, A. Scoppola, C. Nicolini, Det. L. Peruzzi, (FI, UTV No. 35351). – Species new for the flora of Lazio.

According to Davis (1999) and Pignatti (2017) it is a NE-Steno-Mediterranean taxon occurring in Greece, the northwestern and western Balkan Peninsula, Sicilia, and peninsular Italy. The records from the four administrative regions in mainland Italy are all recent: Toscana (Mazzoni et al. 2009), Calabria (Di Marco et al. 2011), Basilicata (Bernardo and Caldararo 2015), and Campania (Bamonte 2016). In Lazio, it was observed and collected in 2007 in Ponte San Pietro, close to the border with Toscana, where several hundred individuals grew in mixed Turkey and downy oak wood (L. Peruzzi pers. comm.). It was then cultivated for some years at the Pisa Botanical Garden, but the discovery in Lazio was never published. The current finding comes from a locality not far from Ponte San Pietro in the Fiora river valley, where the local environment (woodland) is particularly favorable due to water availability during the growing season. Here, this taxon grows abundantly on deep fertile volcanic soil. It flowers from late November; leaves either about 2–4 cm long or absent at the onset of flowering.

A. Scoppola, M. Martino

### *Helianthemum oleandicum* (L.) Dum.Cours. subsp. *italicum* (L.) Ces. (Cistaceae)

+ **CAM:** Vico Equense (Napoli), loc. Croce della Conocchia (WGS84: 40.646848°N; 14.496707°E), 1297 m, rocky slopes, 7 July 2015, F. Scafidi, E. Di Gristina (PAL109646, FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Campania.

This taxon is endemic to the Euro-Mediterranean Region (Raab-Straube 2018). In Italy, it is reported for northern and central administrative regions, and it is recorded as doubtfully present in Puglia (Bartolucci et al. 2018). To date, the locality reported here represents the southern limit of its Italian range.

F. Scafidi, E. Di Gristina



*Lysimachia arvensis* (L.) U.Manns & Adreb subsp. *arvensis* (Primulaceae)

+ **CAL:** Oriolo (Cosenza), C.da Scalapitta, nell'alveo del torrente Scalapitto (WGS84: 40.04053°N; 16.451051°E), alveo fluviale in secca, 325 m, 17 August 2017, *F. Roma-Marzio* (FI). – Subspecies new for the flora of Calabria.

Three taxonomically doubtful subspecies are recognized in Italy for *Lysimachia arvensis* (Peruzzi and Bartolucci 2016, Bartolucci et al. 2018): *L. arvensis* subsp. *arvensis*, *L. arvensis* subsp. *latifolia* (L.) Peruzzi, and *L. arvensis* subsp. *parviflora* (Hoffmanns. & Link) Peruzzi. In Calabria, only *L. arvensis* subsp. *parviflora* was recorded so far (Bartolucci et al. 2018). The plants reported here are characterized by red-orange petals with three-celled marginal hairs.

F. Roma-Marzio

*Milium vernale* M.Bieb. subsp. *vernale* (Poaceae)

+ **TOS:** San Rossore (Pisa), coastal pine forest with *Pinus pinea* L. (WGS84: 43.737031°N; 10.334932°E), on sandy soil, 0-5 m, 4 May 2015, leg. *G. Bonari* (FI). – Species new for the flora of Toscana.

To date, this species was known in Italy for the main islands, the south and the center of the Peninsula northwards to Lazio, Umbria, and Marche (Bartolucci et al. 2018). It includes six different variants accepted at subspecific rank, four of which recorded for the Italian flora (Valdés and Scholz 2009). Among these, *M. vernale* subsp. *intermedium* Prob., described from Algeria and putatively reported for Italy but no longer taken into account (Pignatti 2017), remains unresolved. Certainly, systematic and taxonomic boundaries among these taxa are not clear, with the exception of *M. vernale* subsp. *montianum* (Parl.) K.Richt., a morphologically, ecologically and chorologically better circumscribed unit. The Tuscan finding can be attributed to the autonymic subspecies by its culms not sheathed up to the panicle, by the uppermost leaf and the panicle open, with branches not, or scarcely, verticillate.

E. Banfi, G. Bonari

*Pteris vittata* L. (Pteridaceae)

+ (CAS) **UMB:** Gubbio (Perugia) (WGS84: 43.351888°N; 12.572579°E), mura dell'Anfiteatro Romano, 380 m a.s.l., 2 April 2014, *G. Mei* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Umbria.

The observed population consists of a very small number of individuals, all characterized by reduced size, likely a symptom of stress.

G. Mei

### *Quercus suber* L. (Fagaceae)

+ (CAS) **ABR**: Pescara (Pescara), aiuola spartitraffico, presso via Antonio Lo Feudo (WGS84: 42.450919°N; 14.218694 E), a ca. 4 m, 9 August 2017, *N. Olivieri* (FI). – Casual alien species new for the flora of Abruzzo.

Some young individuals of the species have developed near some adult ones introduced for ornamental purposes in some road-flowerbeds located in the southern part of the city of Pescara. *Quercus suber* is a western Mediterranean species, spread in Italy in Liguria, Toscana, Lazio, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna, and alien in Umbria (Bartolucci et al. 2018). In Abruzzo, the species was present, in the past, in the province of Chieti, as evidenced by various findings discovered in a byzantine settlement of the 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> century AD at Crecchio (Sciò 1993). There is evidence that the presence of *Q. suber* in the region lasted until at least 1700 AD in some areas located along the Adriatic coast (Romanelli 1790). In these places, some existing toponyms refer to this plant.

N. Olivieri

### Nomenclature and distribution updates from other literature sources

Nomenclature and distribution updates according to Meve and Liede (2002), Barbaro and Kreutz (2007), Crespo et al. (2015), Ardenghi and Polani (2016), Wilson (2016), Lazzeri (2017), Banfi (2018), Baum and Johnson (2018), Di Gristina et al. (2018), Gutiérrez-Larruscain et al. (2018), Nardi et al. (2018), Madhani et al. (2018), Selvaggi et al. (2018) and corrections to Bartolucci et al. (2018) are provided in Supplementary material 1.

F. Bartolucci

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## Supplementary material I

### Supplementary material

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Data type: species data

Explanation note: 1. Nomenclature updates; 2. Distribution updates; 3. Synonyms, misapplied or included names.

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