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WERNER GREUTER & THOMAS RAUS (ed.)

## Med-Checklist Notulae, 20

### Abstract

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Continuing a series of miscellaneous contributions, by various authors, where hitherto unpublished data relevant to the Med-Checklist project are presented, this instalment deals with the families *Berberidaceae*, *Boraginaceae*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Compositae*, *Convolvulaceae*, *Crassulaceae*, *Cruciferae*, *Droseraceae*, *Elatinaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, *Juglandaceae*, *Labiatae*, *Leguminosae*, *Scrophulariaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Umbelliferae*, *Valerianaceae*; *Cyperaceae*, *Hydrocharitaceae*, *Gramineae*, *Pontederiaceae*, and *Potamogetonaceae*. It includes new country and area records, taxonomic and distributional considerations. A new combination is validated in *Gymnospermium*.

### Notice

For explanation see the introduction and list of geographical symbols in Willdenowia 10: 13-15. 1980, and the definition of the status symbols in Willdenowia 11: 23. 1981. The previous instalment was published in Willdenowia 30: 229-243. 2000.

[etc. etc.....]

### *Gramineae*

*Phragmites frutescens* H. Scholz

Danin, A., Scholz, H., Koren, M. & Fragnan, O. 2001. *Phragmites frutescens* H. Scholz. in Israel. In: W. Greuter & T. Raus (ed. Med-checklist notulae, 20, Willdenowia 31(2): 326-327.

### Gramineae

#### *Phragmites frutescens* H. Scholz

+ IL: Israel, Philistean Plain: Gaza, 6.5.1927, *Eig & al.* (HUJ); *ibid.*: 1 km E of Lod, mudd soil, 20.5.2001, *Danin* (HUJ); *id.*, Hula Plain: Tel Anafa near Kibbutz Shamir 4.6.1978, *Miller* (HUJ); *ibid.*: Kfar Blum, 1984, *Koren* (HUJ); *id.*, Kinnrot Valley northern shore of the Kinneret, 27.11.1999, *Prasse* (B); *ibid.*: near Migdal, deep soil 23.7.2001, *Danin* (HUJ); *id.*, Acco Plain: 1 km E of Acco, a muddy high terrace o Nahal Na'aman, 13.5.2001, *Danin* (HUJ); *id.*: Sharon, 2 km S of En HaChosh muddy ditch, 16.4.2001, *Danin & Porat* (B, HUJ); *ibid.*: 3 km N of Hadera, muddy roadside, 25.4.2001, *Danin* (HUJ). – In Israel this somewhat spinescent reed was regarded for many years as a "terrestrial form" of *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. (Feinbrun-Dothan, Fl. Palaest. 4: 270. 1986; Feinbrun-Dothan & Danin, Anal. Fl. Eretz Israel, 1991). It seems to have been noticed first by Moshe Koren, who collected it more than 20 years ago but failed to attract the attention of botanists at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University. The description of *Ph. frutescens* (Scholz in Taxon 45: 253. 1996) and the recent paper on its occurrence all over Greece (Scholz & Böhling in Willdenowia 30: 251-258. 2000) prompted a study on the identity of reeds in Israel. Two specimens of *Ph. frutescens* from northern Israel were determined by Scholz. Comparison with a terrestrial form of genuine *Ph. australis* from the southern Dead Sea Valley, determined by Scholz as well, revealed good diagnostic characters to differentiate the two species. Essentially, *Ph. australis* functions as a geophyte or hemicryptophyte that produces new culms about the end of March to replace those that carried panicles last year; the sterile culms, when undisturbed, keep carrying leaves but do not produce axillary branches (damaged culms, e.g. as at roadsides, develop side branches with small spinescent leaves); the lower nodes of old culms are hidden by the leaf sheaths of the previous year, for the lamina is shed from an abscission line along the ligule, i.e. the base of the leaf lamina. *Ph. frutescens*, by the look of its above ground parts in April and May, is a rhizomatous chamaephyte or phanerophyte, with new culms sprouting of from the underground rhizome in June-July; the previous year's panicles are subtended by slowly dying and sometime overtopping old leaves and by newly produced lateral branches carrying

small, spinescent leaves; the lower, leafless nodes are unsheathed, as the abscission line of old leaves is at the sheath base. The two species also differ in habitat preference: *Ph. australis* grows near water, whereas *Ph. frutescens* prefers muddy places. In coastal Israel, on the banks of the rivers Nahal Alexander, Nahal Hadera and Nahal Poleg, where the muddy soil becomes mixed with sand, *Ph. australis* borders the water and *Ph. frutescens* constitutes an outer belt. Along the coast of Mt Carmel and the Galilee and on the Esdraelon Plain, in depressions, only *Ph. australis* was found so far.

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#### *Stipa papposa* Nees

N IJ: Israel: Judean Mts, Jerusalem, the Hebrew University campus at Givat Ram, abandoned, not irrigated flower beds, 2.6.2001, *Danin* (HUJ; det. Scholz). – A S American grass (known from Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile), characterised by glumes shorter than lemma, which bears pappus-like hairs apically and a glabrous awn. It seems to have been introduced as an ornamental, but now starts to expand and become naturalised in Israel. It is also reported as a xenophyte from a similar habitat in S Africa, where a single population on the University of Cape Town campus was sampled in 1963 and again in 1980 (Gibbe Russell & al in Mem Bot Surv S. Afr.