

***Sedum aetnense* Tineo ex Guss. (Crassulaceae), a new species record for the flora of Greece**

Vincent BOURGUIGNON

Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle,
Direction des Collections, Herbar national,
case postale 39, 57 rue Cuvier, F-75231 Paris cedex 05 (France)
bourguignon@mnhn.fr

Bourguignon V. 2010. — *Sedum aetnense* Tineo ex Guss. (Crassulaceae), a new species record for the flora of Greece. *Adansonia*, sér. 3, 32 (1): 121-123.

KEY WORDS

Crassulaceae,
Sedum aetnense,
Grèce,
new record.

ABSTRACT

The presence of *Sedum aetnense* Tineo ex Guss. is newly reported in Greece. It was collected East of the Prespa lakes, close to the border with Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

RÉSUMÉ

Sedum aetnense Tineo ex Guss. (Crassulaceae), une espèce nouvellement mentionnée dans la flore de Grèce.

MOTS CLÉS
Crassulaceae,
Sedum aetnense,
Grèce,
mention nouvelle.

La présence de *Sedum aetnense* Tineo ex Guss. est rapportée en Grèce, où l'espèce a été récoltée à l'Est des lacs Prespa, non loin des frontières avec l'Albanie et l'ex-République Yougoslave de Macédoine.

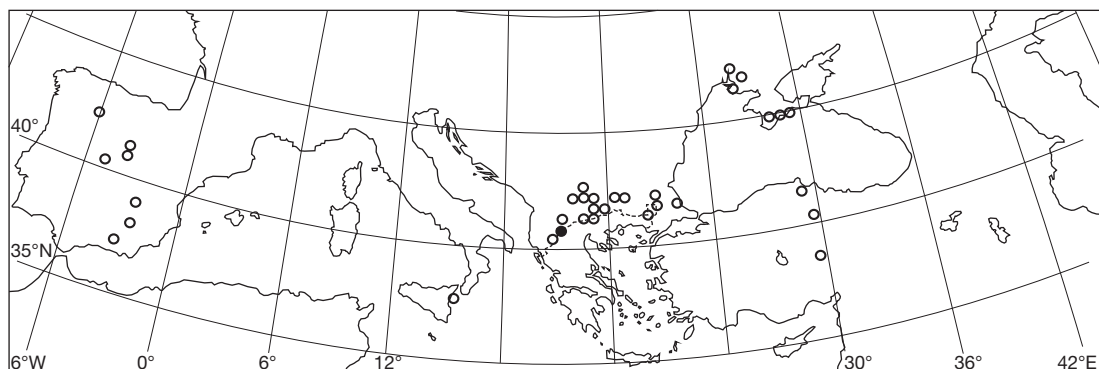


FIG. 1. — Distribution (O) of *Sedum aetnense* Tineo ex Guss. (s.s.). Map redrawn from Jalas *et al.* (1999) and Chamberlain (1972), with the new locality (●).

Sedum aetnense Tineo ex Guss. (Gussone 1845: 826) is a small annual belonging to the section *Macrosepala*, together with *Sedum tetramerum* Trautv. (Trautvetter 1881: 454), a very similar species. Both names are considered as synonymous in the latest treatment (Hart & Bleij 2003), but Chamberlain (1972) for the flora of Turkey and Borissova (1939) for the flora of the former Soviet Union, where the two species occur, separate them in that *S. aetnense* has ciliate-denticulate leaves and sepals, while *S. tetramerum* has entire sepals and entire or sparsely ciliate leaves, and the two species also differ in their distribution. While *S. tetramerum* occurs from Eastern Anatolia and Caucasus to the Middle East and Central Asia, *S. aetnense* occurs westward in Anatolia, Crimea, the Balkans, Sicily, and the Iberian Peninsula (Borissova 1939; Chamberlain 1972; Jalas *et al.* 1999; Fig. 1). Despite this wide distribution, the species is considered as rare and localized within its entire range.

In the Balkans, despite *S. aetnense* is known to occur in several localities near the Greek border, it was so far unrecorded into Greece (K. Tan pers. comm.). Jalas *et al.* (1999: 84) report that Hart (in litt.) mentioned its presence in Greece “not too far from the Turkish border”, but without citing a specimen or a locality and Hart & Egli (2003: 13) mention that *Sedum aetnense* “is probably more widespread than actually known”.

However, in the treatment of *Sedum* for the recent *Flora Hellenica*, the species is not included (Hart 2002).

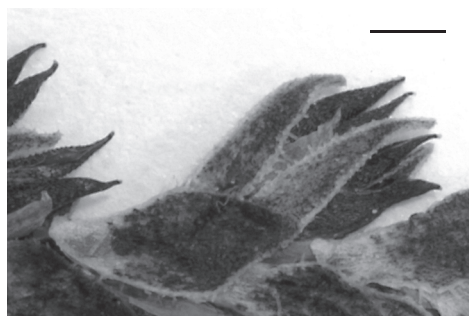


FIG. 2. — *Sedum aetnense* Tineo ex Guss., detail of flower. Scale bar: 1 mm.

In this paper, the presence of this species is confirmed for Greece. A new locality was discovered in Northern Greece, near the village Agios Germanos (Prefecture of Florina, 40°50'N, 21°09'E), situated East of the Prespa lakes, close to the border with Albania and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It was found in flowers and fruits in late April 2008, on gravelly slopes, at an altitude about 1000-1200 m. The specimens collected are deposited at P (Bourguignon I, P00698990; Fig. 2), where they were compared for determination with material originating from the type locality of *Sedum skorpilii* Velen. (Velenovský 1898), a synonymous name (*Stribrnys.n.*, “In arenosis ad Eli Dere, Bulgaria, 22-V-1895”).

The presence of this species in Greece does not come as a surprise, both in view of Hart's comment

in Jalas *et al.* 1999, and also because of the proximity of known occurrences in neighbouring areas.

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to Pierre Authier (MNHN), Kit Tan (Institute of Biology, University of Copenhagen), Bojan Zlatkovic, Gordana Tomovic and Vladimir Randjelovic (Department of Botany and Ecology, University of Niš) for their communications and help in finding literature, as well as the volunteers of the CTP for their kind hospitality at Prespa.

REFERENCES

- BORISSOVA A. G. 1939. — Crassulaceae, in KOMAROV V. L. (ed.), [*Flora U.R.S.S.*], volume 9. Editio Academiae scientiarum, Leningrad: 8-134 (in Russian, English translation published in 1971 by Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem).
- CHAMBERLAIN D. F. 1972. — *Sedum*, in DAVIS P. H. (ed.), *Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands* 4. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh: 224-244.
- GUSSONE G. 1845. — *Flora siculae synopsis* 2. Tramatour, Naples, 920 p.
- HART H.'T 2002. — *Sedum*, in STRID A., TAN K. (eds) *Flora Hellenica* 2. A. R. G. Gantner Verlag, Ruggell: 314-334.
- HART H.'T, BLEIJ B. 2003. — *Sedum*, in EGGLI U. (ed.), *Illustrated Handbook of Succulent Plants: Crassulaceae*. Springer Verlag, Berlin: 235-332.
- HART H.'T & EGGLI U. (eds) 2003. — *Sedums of Europe. Stonecrops and Wallpeppers*. A. A. Balkema, Lisse, 125 p.
- JALAS J., SUOMINEN J., LAMPINEN R., KURTO A. (eds) 1999. — *Atlas Florae Europaeae. Distribution of Vascular Plants in Europe*. 12. *Resedaceae to Platanaceae*. The Committee for Mapping the Flora of Europe; Societas Biologica Fennica Vanamo, Helsinki, 250 p.
- TRAUTVETTER E.R. VON 1881. — Elenchus stirpus anno 1880 in isthmo caucasico lectarum. *Acta Horti Petropolitani* 7 (2): 398-531.
- VELENOVSKÝ J. 1898. — Sechster Nachtrag zur Flora von Bulgarien. *Sitzungsberichte der Koniglichen Bohmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Classe* 1898 (29): 1-8.

Submitted on 5 May 2009;
accepted on 14 December 2009.