

bract shape, and the short beak of the achene. In view of the total variation shown by *L. viminea* throughout its range, however, and the fact that material described by Rechinger (W) does not have fully ripe achenes, I feel that subspecific rank is appropriate. There is no existing name at subspecific rank, and the following new combination is therefore required:

*Lactuca viminea* (L.) J. & C. Presl subsp. *alpestris* (Gand.) Feráková, comb. et stat. nov.

Syn. *Phoenixopus alpestris* Gand. in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr.*, 62: 155 (1914).

*Lactuca alpestris* (Gand.) Rech. fil. in *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Math.-Nat. Kl. (Wien)*, 105: 160 (1943).

*L. viminea* (L.) J. & C. Presl var. *decumbens* Halácsy, *Consp. Fl. Graec.*, Suppl. 2: 57 (1912) (in *Magyar Bot. Lapok*, 11: 167 (1912)).

V. FERÁKOVÁ

(252) *Picris* L.

(1) *P. algarbiensis* Franco, sp. nov.

Biennis vel breviperennis, caule erecto 50-90 cm alto, inerme vel subinermis, proximalibus 2/3 simplicibus, superne paniculato-ramosis. Folia integra spinis sparsissimis parvis basi bulbiferis et setis nonnullis (setis plerumque supra costam subtus) instructa; folia basalia rosulata, tenuia, oblongo-elliptica, in petiolum brevem attenuata folia caulina sparsa, pauca, parva, oblonga sessiliaque. Capitula (6-)10-20, pedunculis post anthesin non vel parce incrassatis. Involucrum 16-18 × 6-8(-10) mm, cylindraceum, bracteis externis 3-5 × 2-3 mm sed apice in mucronem gracilem 1-3 mm productis, non setosis, ellipticis, margine pectinato-spinosis, internis 16-18 × 2-3.5 mm, lineari-oblongis, appendice ultra bractee apicem paululum extenso. Achaenia 9-11 × 1.5 mm, olivacea, subcylindracea, in rostrum parte seminifera plerumque duplo longioribus attenuata, pappo 8-10 mm, albido.

Habitat in siccis schistosis subtus suberetos Lusitaniae australis. Holotypus: Silves: S. Marcos de Serra, próx. do caminho de ferro—Sobreiral em encosta xistosa sobre a ribeira de Odelouca. *J. P. Horta Correia*, 22-vi-1969 (LISI).

(2) *P. spinifera* Franco, sp. nov.

Biennis valde spinosa, caule erecto 20-75 cm alto, spinis plurimis et setis instructo, plerumque e basi corymboso-ramoso. Folia spinis basi bulbiferis et setis dense instructa; folia basalia rosulata, crassa, oblanceolata vel obovata, integra, in petiolum usque 1/5 folii longitudinis attingente; folia caulina infera basalibus similia sed subsessilia, distalia gradatim minora, sessilia semi-amplexicaulia. Capitula plurima; pedunculis plurimis spinis, setis et pubescentia breve obtectis. Involucrum 11-14(-15) × 10-13 mm, late campanulatum, bracteis externis 4-6 × 1.5-2 mm sed apice in mucronem validum 1-3 mm productis, oblongis vel subellipticis, non setosis, spinis validis nonnullis supra nervum medium non exsertum, margine pectinato-spinosis, internis 10-13(-14) × 1.5-3 mm, lanceolato-oblongis, setis sed non spinis secus lineam mediam instructis, margine scariosa integra, appendice ultra bractee apicem paululum extenso. Achaenia 7-9 × 1 mm, flavescentia, fusiformia, in rostrum subaequilongum parte seminifera attenuata, pappo 6-8 mm, albido.

Habitat in siccis Lusitaniae centralis et austro-orientalis. Holotypus: Beja: Charneca do Queroal, *A. R. da Cunha*, Jun. 1881 (LISU, P-40095).

J. DO A. FRANCO

(253) *Scorzonera* L.

(1) Three species are here recorded for the flora of Spain for the first time:—

(i) *S. transtagana* Coutinho

This extremely rare species was described from Portugal in 1913 by Coutinho, from two localities, Serra de S. Domingos, near Santiago do Cacém, in Alentejo litoral, and Catalans, near Bensafrim, in Algarve. Professor J. do Amaral Franco kindly located for me two specimens at LISU, both seen by Coutinho and named "*S. transtagana* (Welw.) P. Cout." by him: P-40170, "Algarve: Catalans pr. Bensafrim, Avr. 1881, *J. Daveau*" and P-40171, "Serra de Cercal, Apr. 1848, *Welwitsch*." The latter specimen is here designated as lectotype, since it must be considered the one on which Coutinho primarily based the name. It was collected by Welwitsch and Coutinho cites Welwitsch in parenthesis after the name (although there is no evidence that Welwitsch himself ever used the epithet *transtagana*). Dr Maria Ireneia de Melo kindly let me have this material on loan. It is a very distinctive species, usually scapose with a solitary capitulum, and folded, grasslike leaves with prominent, densely crowded, rather rigid sheaths. It does not seem to have been reported from Portugal since Daveau's collection, and may perhaps now be extinct there. However, in 1969 Mrs B. Molesworth Allen collected a *Scorzonera* on grassy slopes on limestone at 840 m near Benadalid, Málaga province, Spain (*B. Molesworth Allen* 6245, LTR) which is undoubtedly this species, and this must now be considered its only certain extant locality.

(ii) *S. brevicaulis* Vahl

This species has been known from N.W. Africa and S. France (under the name *S. coronopifolia* Desf.) and is very variable in leaf-shape and -dissection. Specimens from Albacete in S.E. Spain distributed by Porta & Rigo under various names are attributable to this species (*Porta & Rigo* 339, sub *Scorzonera baetica* and *S. (fistulosa* Brot.); 548, sub *Tragopogon australis*; 590, sub *Scorzonera hispanica*  $\gamma$  *crispatula*). All these Albacete plants have the leaf-margins crenulate-undulate to -denticulate, whereas the plants from France are sometimes thus (and have been called *S. coronopifolia* var. *undulata* Rouy, var. *denticulata* Rouy and var. *asphodeloides* Rouy), but usually have the leaf-margins lacerate-dentate.

(iii) *S. fistulosa* Brot.

This very distinctive species with slender, long-creeping, branched rhizome is recorded from two stations in Portugal, between Figuera de Foz and Mira, and near Aljezur. In 1967 it was found in a small pool near the Palacio de Doñana, Coto Doñana, Huelva province, Spain (*Chater, Moore & Tutin*, 25 May 1967, LTR) and again in the following year in the same area (*O. Polunin* 9055, 17 April 1968, LTR).

(2) *S. callosa* Moris

This plant, described by Moris from Sardegna in 1827, is known only from very few collections. Moris later, *Fl. Sard.*, 2: 498 (1840), considered it only a