

Fig. 4. *Sonchus hierrensis* (Pitard) Boulos, type specimen, labelled *Sonchus jacquini* var. *Hierrensis* Pit., Hierro; Riscos de Jinama, C. Pitard 603 (P!).

5. ***Sonchus gomeraensis*** Boulos sp. nov.
S. gonzalezpadroni Svent. Addit. Fl. Canar.
 1: 79, T. 32 1960; nom. illegit. art.
 37, Code Montreal 1961.

Perennis, 30–80 cm altus, ad basim ramosus. Folia basalia rosulata, ad 40 cm longa, in lobis plus minusve triangularibus pinnatisecta. Folia caulina pauci, auriculata. Caulis brevis lignosus. Pedunculus 1–7 cm longus. Flores 265–480 in capitulo. Involucri squamae imbricatae, plus minusve 44. Corolla flava, 15–18 mm longa. Achenium 2.8–3.2 mm longum. Pappus 9–11 mm longus, plus minusve deciduus, pro parte piliformis, pro parte setiformis. $2n = 18$.

Perennial, 30–80 cm high, branched at the base from a short woody stem; caudical leaves rosetted, 8–40 cm long, 3–8 cm broad, sometimes broader, whitish-pubescent on the lower side especially on juvenile leaves, pinnatisect, lobes \pm triangular, \pm ovate, or of irregular shape, 0.5–3 cm long, 0.5–2.5 cm broad, with denticulate margin and acute apex; cauline leaves fewer and less developed than the caudical ones, auriculate. Peduncle 1–7 cm long, cylindrical, hollow, glabrous. Heads usually numerous, 1.5–2 cm long, up to 3.5 cm in dia-

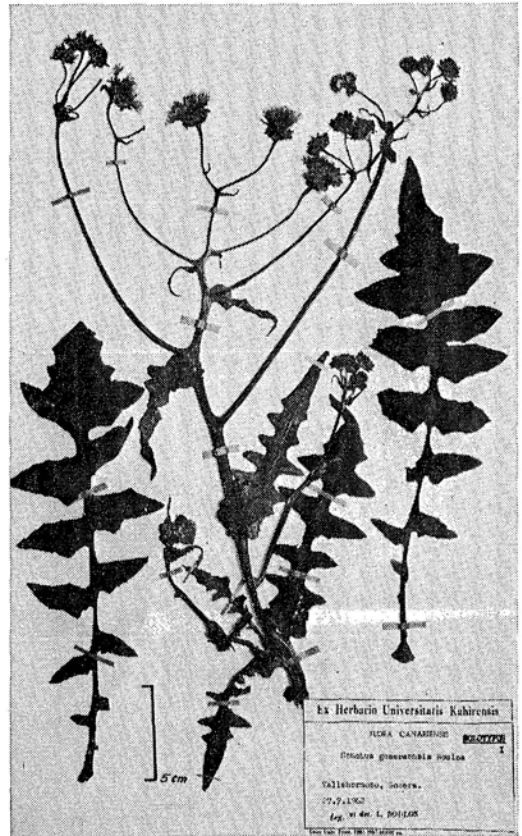


Fig. 5. *Sonchus gomeraensis* Boulos, type specimen, Vallehermoso, Gomera, 27 July 1962, Boulos (CAI!).

meter during anthesis, number of flowers 265–480. Involucre of ± 44 imbricated scales, differentiated into ± 18 external, 6–10 mm long, 2.5–4 mm broad, triangular or \pm ovate with thick base and obtuse ciliated apex; ± 12 intermediate, 10–13 mm long, 2–3 mm broad, lanceolate or \pm linear, often curved, rather thick at the base, with scarious ciliated margin and acuminate ciliated apex; ± 14 internal, 10–13 mm long, 1.2–2 mm broad, \pm linear, scarious, with acuminate ciliated apex. Corolla yellow, 15–18 mm long, ligule ± 10 mm long, 2 mm broad, with 5 equal obtuse teeth; corolla tube ± 8 mm long, hairy at its junction with the ligule; staminal tube ± 4 mm long; style branches 1.5–2 mm long, densely hairy. Achene brownish, transversely wrinkled, 2.8–3.2 mm long, 1–1.2 mm broad, elliptic-ovoid, attenuated and often curved towards the base, with 2–3 ribs on each side. Pappus 9–11 mm long, \pm deciduous, composed of highly deciduous long bristles with multicellular base, lateral spines, and pointed apex; and less deciduous shorter thin hairs, in groups, twisted especially towards the apex, with less developed lateral spine and blunt apex.

Holotype: Vallehermoso, Gomera, Canary Islands, 27 July 1962, Boulos (CAI!); isotypes in B! BM! CAI! G! K! MPU! O! P!

Distribution: Gomera, Canary Islands, common.

Chromosome number: $2n = 18$, Roux et BOULOS (in press).

Sonchus gomeraensis is named after Gomera, the island where it is endemic. It grows in humid places; on the borders of cultivated fields, in the forests of *Erica arborea* L., *Juniperus cedrus* Webb et Berth.,

and *Laurus canariensis* Webb et Berth. of central Gomera Island. It also grows on the dry rocky slopes of the north-east part of the island where the plants possess a particular form, most probably an ecotype which is different from that of the humid localities. This species, in general, grows at an altitude of 300–800 metres; flowering and fruiting from April to October.

Sonchus gomeraensis was considered as *S. radicans* Ait. by many authors. DE CANDOLLE (1838) and SCHULTZ BIPONTINUS (1849–1850) pointed out the presence of *S. radicans* on Madeira Island and at Mogador, Morocco. The latter locality was recorded after specimens collected by Broussonet. PITARD & PROUST (1908) reported on its presence (*S. radicans*) on Gomera. The writer would rather refer the plant of Madeira to *S. ustulatus* Lowe and that of Gomera to *S. gomeraensis*. The occurrence of *S. radicans* in Morocco however is doubtful, especially as it is based on collections by Broussonet which were often mixed with those from Canary Islands.

The difference between *S. gomeraensis* and *S. radicans* is obvious, e.g., the achene in the latter species is smooth, only 2–2.5 mm long, 0.6–0.8 mm broad; pappus 4.5–6 mm long, highly deciduous.

6. ***Sonchus brachylobus*** Webb et Berth. Hist. Nat. Iles Canar. 3: 438 1849–1850.

S. neglectus Pitard, in Pitard et Proust, Iles Canaries Fl. Archipel 261 1908.

Lectotype: Cuesta de Silva, Gran Canaria, Despréaux (P!).

Distribution: North and north-west of Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.