

broad, compressed, with 2–3 ribs on each face, strongly transversely wrinkled. Pappus 8–10 mm long,  $\pm$  deciduous, composed of highly deciduous solitary long bristles and less deciduous grouped hairs.

This species is named in honour of Mr. Johannes Lid of the Botanical Museum, University of Oslo, Norway, who worked on the flora of the Canary Islands.

Holotype: Hierro (Ferro): El Golfo, Los Llanillos, 200–300 m, J. Bornmüller 2538, 16 May 1901; labelled: *Sonchus pinnatus* Ait. var. *Canariensis* Sch. Bip. (G!).

Distribution: Hierro, Canary Islands.

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

*Sonchus lidii* is endemic in the El Golfo region of Hierro Island. It was collected for the first time by Bornmüller in 1901 and was determined as *S. pinnatus* var. *canariensis*. The writer collected it for the second time from the same locality in 1962. This species is characterized by its long coriaceous leaves with subopposite lobes and its richly branched inflorescence with numerous heads on long peduncles and the high number of flowers ( $\pm 200$ ) and involucre scales ( $\pm 52$ ).

## 12. *Sonchus pitardii* Boulos sp. nov.

Frutescens erectus 1–2 m altus. Folia praesertim ad basim inflorescentiae valde ramosae fasciculata, 10–35 cm longa, in lobis multiformis pinnatisecta. Pedunculus 0.5–6 cm longus. Capitula numerosa magnitudine variabilis, flores circa 130 in capitulo. Bractae involucri circa 35, imbricatae. Corolla flava plus minusve 15 mm longa, ligula fere 7 mm, tubus fere 8 mm. Tubus staminalis circa 4.5 mm longus. Achenium 2.5–2.75 mm

longum, rugosum. Pappus plus minusve 6 mm longus, plus minusve deciduus, pro parte piliformis pro parte setiformis.  $2n = 18$ .

Frutescent, erect, branched, 1–2 m high. Leaves 10–35 cm long, grouped at the base of a richly branched inflorescence, branches almost naked below; upper surface of leaves glabrous, lower surface slightly pubescent, pinnatisect; lobes opposite or irregularly arranged, of variable shape, triangular to oblong-lanceolate, 1–4 cm long, 4–8 mm broad. terminal lobe longer and broader, margins almost entire. Peduncle 0.5–6 cm long, hollow, cylindrical, glabrous. Heads numerous, of variable size, 10–18 mm long, 5–12 mm broad when closed; number of flowers  $\pm 130$  per head. Involucre imbricated, of  $\pm 35$  scales per head; differentiated into  $\pm 12$  external, triangular, 3–10 mm long, 1.5–3 mm broad, with ciliated margins, obtuse apex and thick base;  $\pm 10$  intermediate scales, 14–18 mm long, 2 mm broad, oblong-lanceolate, with margins slightly ciliated and obtuse apex;  $\pm 13$  inner scales, 16–18 mm long, 2 mm broad, linear, with scarious ciliated margins and obtuse apex. Corolla yellow,  $\pm 15$  mm long; ligule  $\pm 7$  mm long, with 5 obtuse teeth; corolla tube  $\pm 8$  mm long, hairy at its junction with the ligule; staminal tube  $\pm 4.5$  mm long; style branches  $\pm 1.2$  mm long, hairy. Achene 2.5–2.75 mm long,  $\pm 1$  mm broad, oblanceolate, brownish, wrinkled, compressed, with 2–3 ribs on each face. Pappus  $\pm 6$  mm long,  $\pm$  deciduous, partly composed of bristles which are highly deciduous, long, with multicellular base and irregularly distributed well-developed lateral spines and acute apex; and partly of less deciduous

hairs, grouped at their base, with less developed lateral spines and multicellular apex.

This species is named in honour of CHARLES-JOSEPH PITARD (1873-1927) author of *Les Iles Canaries. Flore de l'Archipel*, Paris, 1908.

Holotype: Los Llanillos, El Golfo, Hierro, 9 August 1962, Boulos (CAI!); isotypes in B! BM! BR! CAI! G! K! LD! MPU! O! P!

Distribution: Hierro, Canary Islands.

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

*Sonchus pitardii* seems to be a hybrid species. The heads, branches, leaves, etc., possess intermediate characters between the two parent species *Sonchus gandogerii* Pitard and *S. lidii* Boulos. Over 60 per cent of the achenes in a head are sterile. The extreme heterogeneity of the morphology of the pollen grains are also in favour of considering *S. pitardii* as a hybrid (PONS and BOULOS, in press).

In the limited area of distribution where the hybrid and the parents occur (El Golfo region of Hierro Island) the writer observed that *S. pitardii* is the most com-

mon. Apparently, it is a successful hybrid with more favourable characters for adaptation than its parents.

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Fig. 11 a.

Fig. 11 a. and b. *Sonchus pitardii* Boulos, type specimens I and II, Los Llanillos, El Golfo, Hierro, 9 August 1962, Boulos (CAI!).

broad, the longest lobe at the middle of the leaf,  $\pm$  triangular or linear-elliptic, curved towards the apex, margins almost entire, apex sharply pointed. Peduncle 3–8 cm long, 1–1.5 mm in diameter, slightly tomentose below the head, more tomentose towards the base, cylindrical, hollow. Head 2 cm long, up to 4 cm in diameter during anthesis, number of flowers about 200 per head. Involucre imbricated, of  $\pm$  52 scales, differentiated into  $\pm$  9 outer, 5–7 mm long, 2–3.5 mm broad, triangular-elliptic, with acute apex,

thick base, and ciliate margins; intermediate scales  $\pm$  16, of 7–13 mm long, 3–4 mm broad, triangular elliptic to linear-elliptic, with obtuse apex and ciliate margins; inner scales  $\pm$  27, of 12–15 mm long, 1–2 mm broad, linear, thin-membranous, with obtuse apex and ciliate margin. Corolla yellow, 16–18.5 mm long; ligule 8–9.5 mm long, 2 mm broad, linear, with 5 subequal pointed teeth; corolla tube 8–9.5 mm long, hairy towards the ligule; staminal tube 4–4.5 mm long; style branches 2.5 mm long, densely hairy. Achene oblanceolate, brownish, 3–3.5 mm long, 1–1.2 mm



Fig. 11 b.