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New noteworthy records of flowering plants in Cyprus (1996–2024)

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Abstract. – This paper deals with specimen-based records of 32 taxa, of which the following are new to Cyprus or have been documented by specimens for the first time: *Euphorbia aulacosperma*, *Ranunculus rionii* (classified as indigenous), *Guizotia abyssinica*, *Matricaria discoidea*, *Senecio angulatus*, *Triticum aestivum*, *T. durum*, and *T. turgidum* (all casual neophytes). Other cases concern rare and endangered taxa. There are also brief taxonomic notes on *Cenchrus longisetus*, *Lathyrus hierosolymitanus* and *Phlomis longifolia* var. *bailanica*, in which historical and taxonomic questions are discussed.

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Introduction

This paper is another continuation of a series started seven years ago (Hand 2017), in which the intention and criteria for the selection of taxa and data were outlined. The new instalment, again compiled by several authors, focusses on taxa new for Cyprus, taxa with a very scattered distribution on the island or taxa with restricted distribution range in a single or few phytogeographical divisions. In various cases occurrence status is clarified and taxonomic issues are discussed briefly.

This series of noteworthy records is to be continued in loose succession. Authors who do not wish to write separate contributions for Cypricola, please contact the corresponding author.

Material and Methods

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Hand & al. (2011–) and herbarium abbreviations Thiers (2022); the private herbarium of G. Hadjikyriakou is indicated as "Herb. GH". First records for any phytogeographical unit are marked with a "+". Plants listed in the Red Data Book are marked with the abbreviation RDB followed by the threat category, which is explained in full detail by Tsintides & al. (2007). Known data concerning the distribution of taxa in Cyprus are not repeated here but can be found in the online checklist for Cyprus (Hand & al. 2011–), which aims at a complete recording of specimen-based re-

cords. Georeferenced data are not presented here but are stored in a database. They will be published at a later date making them accessible via the above-mentioned website.

Results

Spermatophyta

Adoxaceae

***Sambucus ebulus* L.**
Division 5: Streamside, 660 m SW of Kefalovrysos of Kythrea, Syrkania Quarter, alt. 220 m, 30.5.2024, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7793* (Herb. GH); ibid., 22.6.2024, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7794* (Herb. GH).
Although it is spreading by creeping rhizomes it seems to be rare in the vicinity. However, the species is known to occur in the Kythrea area since about 1880 (Meikle 1977).

Apiaceae

***Pimpinella cypria* L.**
+ Division 2: Pano Panagia, vicinity of summit Panagia, shady slopes, alt. c. 1000 m, 30.4.1998, *R. Hand 2385* (B); Vouni Panagias, calcareous slopes and cliffs, alt. 940 m, 16.4.2001, *C. S. Christodoulou* (CYP 4363); ibid., 11.7.2024, *C. S. Christodoulou* (CYP 6680).
The species has long been known as a Cypriot endemic of the Pentadactylos Mountains (Meikle 1977). For at least a quarter of a century, however, it has also been known from an isolated occurrence in western Cyprus, at Vouni Panagias. However, no data on specimens from there have ever been published. It is also somewhat unclear who first discovered the occurrence. Apparently, it was found independently by several botanists (including Nicholas Symons around 2001/2002). In any case, the oldest known record to date is from 1998. On the remarkable flora of Vouni Panagias, see also the entry under *Euphorbia aulacosperma*.

Asteraceae

***Filago pygmaea* L.** [Syn.: *Evax pygmaea* (L.) Brot.]
+ Division 5: Lefkosia, Athalassa National Forest Park, on hill 230 m SE of small reservoir, rocky phrygana, alt. 165 m, 5.4.2012, *R. Hand 6004 & C. S. Christodoulou* (B).

***Guizotia abyssinica* (L. f.) Cass.** [Syn.: *Guizotia schimperi* auct., non Sch. Bip.]
+ Division 3: Rocky place with phrygana, NW Psevdas, alt. 280 m, 8.5.2021, *C. Makris in G. Hadjikyriakou 7769* (Herb. GH).
First record for Cyprus. This annual, native to E Africa, has been introduced to many parts of the world, notably N America, Europe, S Asia, Australia and other parts of

Africa (POWO 2024). *G. abyssinica* is cultivated for oil production and for birdseed. For the time being it should be classified as 'Casual'.

***Matricaria discoidea* DC.** [Syn.: *Chamomilla suaveolens* (Pursh) Rydb.]
+ Division 2: Roadside opposite ski installations, Chionistra area, alt. 1700 m, 2.6.2016, *C. Makris in G. Hadjikyriakou 7428* (Herb. GH).
First record for Cyprus. An annual herb, native to N America and widely naturalised in Eurasia, parts of N Africa, Australia and C America (POWO 2024). Cyprus lies on the southern edge of the secondary range in Eurasia; the species has not yet been recorded in Israel (Danin & Fragman-Sapir 2016–), for example, which has been well studied with regard to neophytes. It is noted, that the small population at the collection locality still exists (2022), but for the time being, it should be classified as 'Casual'.

***Senecio angulatus* L. f.**
+ Division 1: Tala, among dense shrubs and trees, in a gully, south main entrance of the village, alt. 220 m, 18.11.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7788* (Herb. GH).
S. angulatus, a native of S Africa and naturalised in various Mediterranean countries as well as Australia (POWO 2024), is a common, perennial garden plant in Cyprus. It is first mentioned as alien species for Cyprus by Brandes (2020: 24), based only on observation at Karmi village (Division 7), which is documented by photographs. On the other hand, the above cited collection, is the first known specimen based documentation, published so far. *S. angulatus* is easily dispersed by the wind-blown achenes, thanks to their parachute-like pappus. It also spreads by stem fragments, dumped garden waste and by the expansion of the plant through runners. Obviously, Tala's naturally established population, resulted from the near-by gardens. However, for the time being, it should be classified as 'Casual'.

Brassicaceae

***Lepidium virginicum* L.**
+ Division 3: Lemesos town, Agias Phylaxeos street, Katholiki parish, margins of open building site, alt. 30 m, 10.4.2019, *C. Makris in G. Hadjikyriakou 7688* (Herb. GH).
Second record for Cyprus (see Hadjikyriakou & al. 2004 for previous record).

Caryophyllaceae

***Rabelera cilicica* (Boiss. & Balansa) Arabi & al.** [Syn.: *Stellaria cilicica* Boiss. & Balansa]
+ Division 7: North side of Kyparissovouno, 14.4.2005, *C. S. Christodoulou* (CYP 4771); N of Kyparissovounos, rocky ground in openings of pine forest, alt. 800 m, 11.5.2014, *K. Kefalas* (CYP 6272).

Chenopodiaceae

***Chenopodium giganteum* D. Don**

Only one record of this poorly documented species has been published to date (Hadjikyriakou in Hand 2011; division 1). However, there are several earlier records in the not easily accessible work by Georgiadis (1994), which are summarised here to complete the state of knowledge:

Division 1: Polis Chrysochous, 17.11.1989, *C. Georgiadis 342* (ATHU); Chlorakas, 15.5.1991, *C. Georgiadis 408* (ATHU); Acheleia, 17.8.1993, *C. Georgiadis 562* (ATHU); Argaka, 11.6.1992, *C. Georgiadis 435* (ATHU).

+ Division 3: Germasogeia, 7.6.1991, *C. Georgiadis 433* (ATHU); Laniteion Gymnasion, Lemesos, 12.9.1991, *C. Georgiadis 434* (ATHU); ibid., 30.9.1992, *C. Georgiadis 534* (ATHU).

+ Division 4: Xylofagou, 17.6.1992, *C. Georgiadis 473* (ATHU); Avgorou, 26.9.1992, *C. Georgiadis 510* (ATHU).

+ Division 6: Nicosia, Pediaios River, C. D. Hay area, 21.8.1990, *C. Georgiadis 380* (ATHU).

Commelinaceae

***Commelina communis* L.**

+ Division 3: Trachoni Lemesou, house yard, alt. 10 m, 25.8.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7781* (Herb. GH).

+ Division 6: Strovolos, house yard, alt. 175 m, 28.8.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7781* (Herb. GH).

First recorded from Division 1 recently (Hand 2022), classified as 'Casual'. However, the above citations, together with casual observations by Georgios Hadjikyriakou suggest that, sooner or later, it should be characterised as naturalised invasive in the urban areas. It thrives in open cultivated or uncultivated spaces in house yards, under trees, even in crevices of pavements.

Cyperaceae

***Crypsis schoenoides* (L.) Lam.**

+ Division 2: Kannaviou dam, moist and dry soil on water dam margins, alt. 410 m, 30.7.2024, *C. S. Christodoulou* (CYP 6678).

Datiscaceae

***Datisca cannabina* L.** – RDB: VU

Division 2: Vavatsinia, by stream that crosses road to Agioi Vavatsinias, shaded ground in stream bed, alt. 775 m, 24.5.2013, *R. Hand 6115* (B).

The occurrence of this endangered species in Cyprus is limited to the Troodos Mountains. The location mentioned is at the extreme eastern edge of the distribution area (see map in Tsintides & al. 2007). Only one individual was found.

Euphorbiaceae

***Euphorbia aulacosperma* Boiss. s. l.**

+ Division 2: Pano Panagia, Vouni Panagias, S part above Agia Moni monastery, grassy place with open limestone patches, alt. 1035 m, 4.5.2017, *R. Hand 8249 & C. Makris* (CYP); ibid., Vouni Panagias, S part above Agia Moni monastery, at serpentines to upper plateau, banks and vineyards, alt. 1066 m, 4.5.2017, *R. Hand 8250 & C. Makris* (CYP); ibid., 8.5.2017, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7543 & C. Makris* (Herb. GH).

First record for Cyprus. The species was discovered by Christodoulos Makris in 2017. Vouni Panagias is one of the few limestone areas in western Cyprus that lies above 1000 m above sea level. It is characterised by a remarkable flora of endemic and rare species, including, e. g., *Hyacinthus orientalis* L., *Pimpinella cypria* Boiss. and *Ranunculus creticus* L. Therefore, there is much to suggest that the newly discovered *Euphorbia* species, an often only very delicate plant, is indigenous there and has only been overlooked so far. It is considered native to all mainland countries northwest, north and east of Cyprus (see, e. g., Radcliffe-Smith 1982, Dimopoulos & al. 2013, Danin & Fragman-Sapir 2016−), so the find is not completely unexpected. The first record for Cyprus is only relatively briefly mentioned here. Further details will be provided in a more comprehensive study on the phylogeography and taxonomy of this little-studied species and its relatives (Bozo Frajman working group, University of Innsbruck, Austria).

Fig. 1: *Euphorbia aulacosperma*, Vouni Panagias, 4.5.2017. − Christodoulos Makris.

Fabaceae

Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit subsp. *leucocephala

Division 1: Choulou, by the bridge on the main road, in the centre of the village, stream side, alt. 310 m, 19.11.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7787* (Herb. GH).

Another record for the division, where the taxon was recently documented for the first time for Cyprus (Hand 2022). It has since been observed by Georgios Hadjikyriakou in almost all divisions of Cyprus. Further documentation is urgently needed, as the species also appears to have a high invasive potential in Cyprus.

***Lathyrus hierosolymitanus* Boiss.**

+ Division 3: About 1 km south of Agia Varvara Pafou , cultivated field, alt. 150 m, 22.4.2019, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7699 & C. Makris* (Herb. GH).

+ Division 5: Northeast Mathiatis, cultivated field, alt. 370 m, 26.4.2019, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7707 & C. Makris* (Herb. GH).

Meikle (1977: 569–570) under *Lathyrus annuus* L. notes the following: "Three of the specimens cited above [from Division 7] (Casey 1002, 1238, 1684) resemble *L. hierosolymitanus* Boiss. in having small, narrow pods (4-4.5 cm. long, 0.7 cm. wide) and seeds with a bluntly rugose, not acutely tuberculate, testa; they differ, however, from Palestine material of this supposed species in having 1-2-flowered racemes of relatively large flowers. None of the additional characters given by authors for distinguishing between *L. annuus* and *L. hierosolymitanus* can be considered satisfactory, and until some other valid distinctions, apart from pod and seed, can be found, it seems best to consider both as variants of a single species, with the Cyprus specimens as connecting links between the two extremes".

Apparently Meikle is not satisfied with the distinguishing characters of pod and seed. However, in the case of *L. annuus*, the pod is strongly rostrate, the ventral suture is slightly curved towards the base and then it is almost straight up to the tip, whereas, the dorsal sature is almost straight and just before the tip evenly bends upwards at an angle of about 20 degrees. Additionally, the seeds are subglobose, rarely subcubical, strongly tuberculate, with pointed tubercles. On the other hand, in *L. hierosolymitanus* the pod is mostly curved upwards, whereas, the ventral suture at the area of the tip bends upwards at an angle of about 20 degrees. Additionally, the dorsal suture usually bends upwards at an angle of 45 degrees and in extreme cases up to 70 degrees, so the pod appears to be subtruncate. It has a short beak, being not rostrate. Also, the seeds are cubical with a bluntly rugose testa. In this respect, from our material (specimens and photographs) it is evident that the characters of the pod and the seed are adequate to suggest that we have two distinct species. The constancy of these morphological characters has been confirmed in cultivated material from Cyprus (pers. comm. A. Kyratzis). In the post-Meikle era, the taxon is accepted by many in the E Mediterranean region as a species in addition to *L. annuus* (see for example Dimopoulos & al. 2013, Kleinsteuber & al. 2016, Danin & Fragman-Sapir 2016–). In our opinion *L. hierosolymitanus* is a distinct species which should be added

to the native flora of Cyprus. Currently, it is known to occur from Greece and Libya eastwards to the countries of the Levante (POWO 2024).

***Trifolium lappaceum* L.**
+ Division 3: Kalavasos, open ground at the pool below Drapeia, alt. c. 135 m, 4.5.2005, *R. Hand 4800* (B).

Lamiaceae

***Phlomis longifolia* var. *bailanica* (Vierh.) Hub.-Mor.** – RDB: RE
P. longifolia is one of the few taxa accepted by Meikle (1985) for Cyprus, but of which the author saw no herbarium material. He relied on the identification by Huber-Morath (1958), who saw the only specimen ever collected in Cyprus. Since the specimen, a small piece of flowering shoot, kept in the Boissier herbarium in Geneva (G-00740082) could be checked recently, but at the same time the label data published by Huber-Morath (1958) are not quite correct, the details of the original label are given here:

Theodor Kotschy, Iter Cilicico-Kurdicum 1859.
Plantae in insula "Cypro" lectae.
Suppl: 464. Phlomis viscosa Poir.
Boiss. [standard imprint]
Crescit inter Limasol et Omodos.
alt. 600 ped. Die 7 April.

The plant was collected at a relatively low altitude (c. 190 m according to the Austrian definition at that time), not "c. 1.000–2.000 ft. alt." as interpreted by Meikle (1985). The locality could of course be in the area of the present Kouris reservoir, but further searches in the wider area would be helpful. Perhaps the taxon classified as 'Regionally extinct' (Tsintides & al. 2007) will be found again after all. In recent years, only the endemic *P. brevibracteata* Turrill has been found in the mentioned area (see for details Hadjikyriakou & Hand in Hand 2006).

***Teucrium scordium* subsp. *scordioides* (Schreb.) Arcang.**
+ Division 1: Tala, above Adonis Baths waterfall in Mavrokolympos valley, wet sites along brook, alt. c. 300 m, 26.10.2002, *R. Hand 3642* (B).

Linaceae

***Linum usitatissimum* L.**
+ Division 4: Achna, by shore of reservoir, NE part, alt. 36 m, 15.4.2014, *R. Hand 6434* (B).
As elsewhere in Cyprus, only a casual occurrence.

Molluginaceae

***Glinus lotoides* L.**– RDB: NT
+ Division 2: Kannaviou dam, moist and dry soil on water dam margins, alt. 410 m, 30.7.2024, *C. S. Christodoulou* (CYP 6679).

Orobanchaceae

***Orobanche zosimae* (F. J. Y. Foley) Domina**
Division 3: Vavla, on ridge c. 900 m S of village center, dense phrygana and maquis, host probably *Zosima absinthiifolia*, alt. 534 m, 6.5.2022, *R. Hand 9466* (CYP), conf. as *O. (Phelipanche) gussoneana* s. l. by H. Uhlich, based on photographs.
Since its description as a Cypriot endemic (Foley 2003), this taxon has only rarely been found in Cyprus despite intensive searching. The taxonomic evaluation of the species remains highly controversial. This is already illustrated by the fact that four names are available for the taxon after about 20 years. These synonyms as well as recent literature on the discussion is already displayed in the online checklist for Cyprus (Hand & al. 2011–). More herbarium material from Cyprus and good photographic documentation are required for future clarification.

Phytolaccaceae

***Phytolacca americana* L.**
+ Division 1: Kritou Terra, recreation ground by the spring west of the village, alt. 460 m, 19.11.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7786* (Herb. GH).
Apart from this new record, the species has been documented from divisions 4 and 7 (Meikle 1985). Several earlier records by Georgiadis (1994) have not yet been included in the checklist and should be added:
+ Division 3: Maroni, 30.9.1992, *C. Georgiadis 164* (ATHU); ibid., 2.10.1992, *C. Georgiadis 165* (ATHU); Zygi, 24.10.1992, *C. Georgiadis 295* (ATHU).
Division 4: Kiti area, 17.9.1992, *C. Georgiadis 135* (ATHU).

Plantaginaceae

***Plantago notata* Lag.**
+ Division 1: Lysos, 35 m SW of church, house of family Christodoulou, on roof top, alt. 545 m, 25.3.2012, *R. Hand 5923 & C. S. Christodoulou* (B).

Poaceae

***Cenchrus longisetus* M. C. Johnst.** [Syn.: *C. villosus* (Fresen.) Kuntze, nom. illeg., *Pennisetum villosum* Fresen.]
+ Division 4: Ammochostos town, along Demokratias street, by the Greek Gymnasium and Lykion Ellinidon Ammochostou, within the closed part of the town, alt. 8 m, 17.3.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7779* (Herb. GH).
A perennial plant, first reported by Meikle (1985: 1859), based on Merton's unlocalised specimen no. 2936, which has been collected by the end of 1960s. Merton suggests in a letter (23.11.1970) that it was introduced by the Department of Agriculture. However, Jones & Merton (1958: 40) state that only *C. purpureus* (Syn.: *Pennisetum purpureum*) has been selected for cultivation, on an experimental scale in Cyprus, which still regenerates in the lowlands of Cyprus (roadsides and field margins). Besides, *C. purpureus* is much taller, differing from *C. longisetus* by clear-cut characteristics, easily distinguished by a specialist, particularly Merton. In this respect, Merton's specimen no. 2936, has been correctly named. On the other hand, *C. longisetus* was also collected by Georgiadis in 1980s and the beginning of 1990s (Georgiadis 1994: 174–176). It is also reported by Della (1999: 124, 182, 211). *C. longisetus* is native to Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen (POWO 2024). However, it is cultivated in many parts of the world, both, as ornamental and as a pasture grass and naturalised to varying degrees. Perhaps the collection cited above is an escapee from the adjacent old public garden. Until final clarification, the species should be categorised as 'Casual' in Cyprus.

Fig. 2: *Cenchrus longisetus*, Ammochostos, 15.3.2023. – Georgios N. Hadjikyriakou.

***Rostraria hadjikyriakou* Christodoulou & Hand**
Division 3: Tochni, gypsum slopes, in sparse phrygana, 23.4.2021, alt. 118 m, *G. Chrysostomou* (CYP 6620); Zygi, gypsum slopes, in sparse phrygana, 29.4.2021, alt. 78 m, *G. Chrysostomou* (CYP 6636).
+ Division 4: Rizoelia NFP [National Forest Park], gypsum slopes, in sparse phrygana, 24.4.2021, alt. 96 m, *G. Chrysostomou* (CYP 6632); ibid., alt. 88 m, 11.5.2021, *G. Chrysostomou & K. Iosif* (CYP 6643).
The recently described gypsophilous endemic of Cyprus (Hand & al. 2021) has now been found in other areas. Chrysostomou & al. (2024) have already updated information on ecology and distribution.

***Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench**
Division 5: Athalassa, cultivated field, alt. 170 m, 10.5.1999, *G. Hadjikyriakou 4819* (Herb. GH).
First reported by Natrass (1937: 10), under the name *S. technicum*, from division 6 (Meikle 1985: 1869–1870). Then first collected by Della (specimen ARI 3349, division 5; Della & Iatrou 1995). In this paper it is classified as naturalised. According to our long field experience, the species has not yet succeeded in establishing itself in Cyprus. The status should therefore be downgraded to 'Casual'.

***Triticum aestivum* L.**
+ Division 3: East of Akrotiri Salt Lake, margins of marshy place, alluvium, alt. 0 m, 9.4.1999, *G. Hadjikyriakou 4276* (Herb. GH).
T. aestivum is locally known with the common name Skalavatis. It is reported as a cultivated wheat by Unger & Kotschy (1865: 184), under the name *T. vulgare* L., but not documented by specimens. This reference is also mentioned by Meikle (1985: 1825–1826). The species must be classified as 'Casual'.

***Triticum durum* Desf.** [Syn.: T. turgidum subsp. durum (Desf.) Husn.]
+ Division 2: Pente Litharia Omodos, margins of agricultural road, alt. 1050 m, 24.5.1998, *G. Hadjikyriakou 3431* (Herb. GH).
Several locally known cultivars of *T. durum* are extensively sown in Cyprus, i. e. Tripolitiko, Kyperounda, Giannakis, Mavrotheri etc. It was collected in 1936 by Syngrassides (no. 1216) from division 5 (Meikle 1985: 1825), but it is unclear, if this record refers to cultivated plants or not. The above documented occurrence proves that this cereal species sometimes escapes from cultivation. It must be classified as 'Casual'.

***Triticum turgidum* L.**
+ Division 3: West of Mari village, among herbaceous vegetation, alt. 100 m, 4.4.2017, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7491* (Herb. GH).
It is reported as a cultivated wheat by Unger & Kotschy (1865: 184), but not documented by specimens. This reference is also mentioned by Meikle (1985: 1825). *T. turgidum* must be classified as 'Casual'.

Ranunculaceae

***Ranunculus creticus* L.** – RDB: VU
Division 2: Filousa, Dhiarizos valley c. 400 m above bridge, shaded limestone rocks at the river, alt. c. 400 m, 26.3.1998, *R. Hand 2024* (B).
This species, which is rare in Cyprus and was discovered late, has so far only been recorded in two areas (Hadjikyriakou & al. 2004, Tsintides & al. 2007). The smaller occurrence is cited as "Arminou cliffs, foot of vertical cliff, 2002", observed by T. Papachristophorou. The find cited here is earlier, although it is unclear whether the sites are identical. However, they certainly belong to a metapopulation. Unfortunately, the small population could not be confirmed in the following years. In the course of the construction of the Arminou Dam, not only was the valley road severely altered, but the water regime of the river flowing directly below the site was also massively changed. Further mapping in the region would appear to make sense.

***Ranunculus rionii* Lagger**
+ Division 2: Panagia – Vretsia, alt. 800 m, 26.5.1996, *G. Hadjikyriakou 1860* (Herb. GH), rev. G. Wiegleb.
+ Division 3: Livadi Akrotiriou, 22.5.1996, *G. Hadjikyriakou 1850* (Herb. GH); ibid., 24.5.1997, *G. Hadjikyriakou 2730* (Herb. GH); ibid., 29.4.1997, *G. Hadjikyriakou 2627* (Herb. GH); Fasouri marshes [identical with previous location], alt. 1 m, 6.4.2019, *G. Hadjikyriakou* (Herb. GH, CYP, GLM), all rev. G. Wiegleb.
First records for Cyprus. According to Wiegleb & al. (2017) and Wiegleb (2020) this species is known to occur in parts of Europe, N Africa as well as of W and C Asia. It is highly likely that the taxon has been confused or overlooked so far in Cyprus. Traditionally, only two taxa of the subgenus, often treated as a section only, are accepted for Cyprus: *R. sphaerospermus* Boiss. & C. I. Blanche and the taxon described by Meikle as *R. peltatus* var. *microcarpus* (Syn.: *R. peltatus* subsp. *fucoides* auct. cypr.). According to the current state of research, however, the name *R. fucoides* Freyn should not be used for this taxon. In species rank the name *R. saniculifolius* Viv. is to be preferred (G. Wiegleb, pers. comm.; see also Jopek & al. 2023 concerning taxonomic problems in the E Mediterranean). A revised identification key for the species group will be made available via the portal to the flora of Cyprus (Hand & al. 2011–). It should also be mentioned that during a revision of the complete material from the Hadjikyriakou collection by G. Wiegleb, a number of specimens could not be reliably assigned to a species for various reasons. However, the revision indicates that further taxa are to be expected in Cyprus. In particular, the wetlands heavily frequented by migrating waders and waterfowl are promising in this respect.

Urticaceae

***Urtica membranacea* Poir.** – RDB: VU
Division 4: Ammochostos town, along Demokratias street, by the Greek Gymnasium and the Lykion of Ellinidon Ammochostou, within the fenced part of the town, alt. 8 m, 17.3.2023, *G. Hadjikyriakou 7780* (Herb. GH).
This is a third collection of the species from the town of Ammochostos (Famagusta) predated by collections of Holmboe in 1905 and Merton in 1957 (see Meikle 1985).

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