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The Flora of Mount Egaleo (Attica, Greece)

By

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With 1 figure

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Summary

SARLIS G. P. 1980. The flora of Mount Egaleo (Attica, Greece). — *Phyton* (Austria) 20 (3—4): 261—278, 1 figure. — English with German summary.

Egaleo is a chain of hills in the W of Athens; the highest point reaches 468 m. The mountain as a whole is situated in the zone of Oleo-Ceratonion. At a hillside the new Botanical Garden of the University was founded. The paper contains an abstract concerning geography, geology, ecology and conditions of the vegetation. The main part is a list of 443 species of tracheophytes which have been found in the Egaleo region.

Zusammenfassung

SARLIS G. P. 1980. Die Flora des Berges Egaleo (Attika, Griechenland). — *Phyton* (Austria) 20 (3—4): 261—278, 1 Abbildung. — Englisch mit deutscher Zusammenfassung.

Der Egaleo ist ein Hügelzug (höchste Erhebung 468 m) im Westen von Athen, der zur Gänze im Bereich des Oleo-Ceratonions liegt. An seinem Hang wurde der neue Botanische Garten der Universität angelegt. Die Arbeit enthält einen kurzen Abriss betreffend Geographie, Geologie, Ökologie und Zustand der Vegetation. Den Hauptteil bildet eine Liste von 443 im Gebiet des Egaleo beobachteten Gefäßpflanzen.

Egaleo is situated approx. ten kilometers to the West of Athens the last wouthward extension of Mount Parnis to which it is morphologically connected. The end of the S. Egaleo range is the cap of Perama at the

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channel of Salamina, the southern and greatest part of which borders the continuation of this mountain (Fig. 1).

Egaleo is situated approx. ten kilometers to the West of Athens extending 17,5 km in southwestwardly direction. It is divided in two mountaineous blocks by the balley driving from Daphni Cloister to Skaramangas.

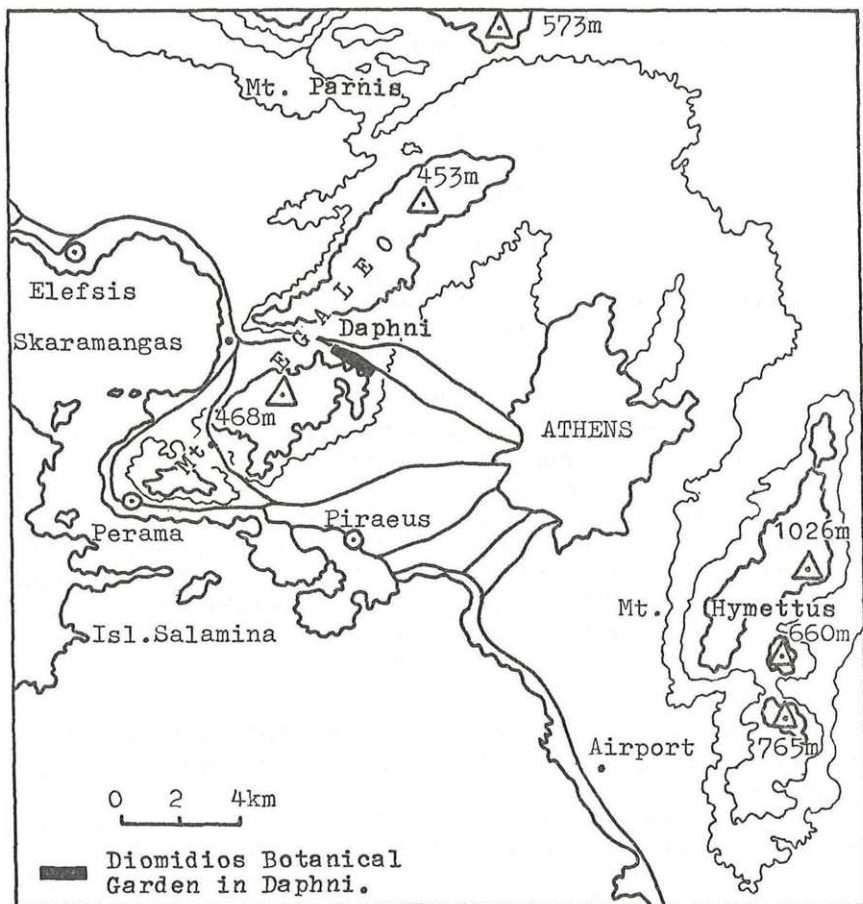


Fig. 1. Map of the Egaleo region

mangas. One is the Northern Egaleo or Pikilon Mountain, whose highest point "Zaharitsa" has an altitude of 453 m above sea level and which is joined by the hill Dema to Parnis. The other is the Southern Egaleo or Mountain of Skaramangas or Korydallos, whose highest point „Pyrovolia“ reaches 468 m above sea level. The Southern and the Northern Egaleo are united by the hill of Daphni, while the western, as well as the southern side of the mountain abruptly slide down to the sea.

Northern Egaleo separates the plain of Athens from the plain of Thriasion and the valley leaves a passage, crossed by the road from Athens and Piraeus to Elefsis. This is probably the ancient passage of Python (the actual Daphni).

Main characteristics of Egaleo are the glens, the roughness, the aridity and the lack of vegetation, although it was woddy in ancient times (1st century A. D.), as mentioned by STATIOS (Thibaïs XII, 6, 620; ARRIGONI 1971).

From the geological point of view and according to the opinion of certain researchers Egaleo constitutes a "horst". The work of LEPSIUS 1893 contains a geologic map comprising a great part of the Egaleo mountain. However since the time of LEPSIUS the conceptions about the geology of Attica have changed. Studies by later researchers concerning Mount Parnis and other areas found strata of formations older than those to which the first researchers of Attica attributed the sedimentary formation.

The geologic formations that participate to the structure of Egaleo (TATARIS 1967) are most probably as follows (from the older to the younger zones):

a. A bedrock from rocks (more or less altered) of upper Palaeozoic age (Carboniferous-Permian). Within the strata of this shade-chert-sandstone formations there are intercalations of fossiliferous marly limestone with fusulines, belonging to the Uralian stage of the carboniferous period.

b. Light-gray limestones belonging to the Norian-Rhaetian stages of the Triassic-Jurassic periods.

c. Blue-gray plated marly limestones of the lower Cretaceous containing fossils of *Toucasia*, *Harpagodes* and *Requienia*.

d. Black limestones containing Rudists of the young Cretaceous subperiod.

e. Neogen marls, limestones, conglomerates and

f. Quarternary deposits.

Serpentinized Peridotites interfere mainly between strata of the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations. As products of chemical weathering of peridotite iron-ores (mainly grained limonite) have been found at various places of Egaleo and particularly of Korydallos hill.

As far as the distribution of the aforementioned rocks is concerned, the oldest (Triassic, Jurassic, lower Cretaceous limestone, older strata) occupy the central mass of Egaleo, whereas Upper Cretaceous limestone occupy the eastern edges of it and the hill of Korydallos, as well as a narrow band by the southern borders of Egaleo, separated from the central mass by a fissure of east-western direction.

Informations concerning the flora and vegetation of Egaleo published up to date are very limited. Some of them can be found in the mimeographed study of DIAPOULIS 1968 about the Diomidios Botanical Garden in Daphni.

The mountain presents a rather poor flora and vegetation and from

that point of view it can be compared only to that of Mount Hymettus and the hill of Lycabettus (ZERLENTIS 1959, 1965).

The main characteristic of the vegetation of Egaleo is that no clear physiognomic distinction is possible between the inferior and the superior zones of the mountain. Consequently the vegetation of Egaleo belongs in its whole to the inferior zone of the sclerophyllous broad-leaved shrubs and the mediterranean conifers.

In general the vegetation is thicker and stronger on the eastern part of the mountain in comparison with the western part. The difference in thickness is due partly to the general direction of the mountain, where the western part is warmer and dryer, and partly to the intensive grazing that resulted in a deterioration and a great degradation of the natural vegetation.

In winter both parts of this mountain are exposed to strong winds, which are not favourable to high woody vegetation. Another reason is the existence of compact rocks, as well as the lack of sufficient humidity.

Finally, the lower eastern part of Egaleo has suffered a considerable influence of the anthropogenous factor up to a certain altitude.

It must be noted that on the hills of Egaleo there are untouched areas with indigenous associations of evergreen sclerophyllous broad-leaved shrubs and low-shrubby xerophiles (phrygana) belonging to the Oleo-Lentiscetum of the Oleo-Ceratonion class.

The recovery of the natural vegetation of the area of the Diomidios Botanical Garden, that for many years was overgrazed by goats and sheep and was subject to the consequences of forest fires, started after the fencing-in approximately fifteen years ago.

There are old clusters of Aleppo pines at the foothills mixed with cypresses. In the past different bare parts were reafforested by the Ministry of Agriculture with Calabrian pine (*Pinus brutia*) and cypress (*Cupressus* sp.), as well as recently with evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*), while at the higher points of the hills a primary vegetation of phrygana and sclerophyll bushes remained, particularly thorny and aromatic zones, that are not touched by animals. The great proportion of therophytes on the mountain Egaleo is the result of the rocky soil and the dry climate of the region.

Evidence of the vegetation existing in the past is the presence of the woody and bushy plants isolated in glens, remnants of which are still existing, as *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Pinus halepensis*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, *J. phoenicea*, *Rubus canescens*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Pyrus amygdaliformis*, *Calicotome villosa*, *Anthyllis hermanniae*, *Lonicera etrusca*, *Nerium oleander*, *Quercus coccifera* etc.

Some of the plants found in Egaleo are distinguished by their preference for soils either rich or poor in calcium, constituting in a certain way an index of the soil quality. Although many of them are calcicolous plants, a few of them are growing exclusively on calcareous soils, with the result that they appear both on soils of schist and calcareous origin.

Also, a number of species is found preferentially or even exclusively on rocky grounds within the crevices of rocks or on the sides of steep rocks. Halophilous species grow near the sea, while other sensible to salt are found in the interior, reaching the peak of the mountain. The above petrophilous plants constitute interrupted associations.

We mention hereby a number of calcicolous petrophilous species of Egaleo that appear mainly on places of schist (silicous) origin:

<i>Aethionema saxatile</i>	<i>Leopoldia comosa</i>
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	<i>Onobrychis ebenoides</i>
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	<i>Oryzopsis miliacea</i>
<i>A. montanum</i> L.	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>
<i>Anthyllis hermanniae</i>	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>
<i>Brassica cretica</i>	<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> subsp. <i>graecus</i>
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	<i>Scabiosa hymettia</i>
<i>Chrozophora tinctoria</i>	<i>Sedum hispanicum</i>
<i>Coronilla emerus</i> subsp. <i>emeroides</i>	<i>S. sediforme</i>
<i>Delphinium peregrinum</i>	<i>Steptorhamphus tuberosus</i>
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	<i>Teucrium divaricatum</i>
<i>Galium incurvum</i>	<i>T. polium</i>
<i>Genista acanthoclada</i>	<i>Verbascum undulatum</i>
<i>Lageocia cuminoides</i>	

The following calcifuge species appear in the area of Egaleo preferentially on rocks of schist origin:

<i>Atractylis cancellata</i>	<i>Osyris alba</i>
<i>Centaurea attica</i>	<i>Phagnalon graecum</i>
<i>C. raphanina</i> subsp. <i>mixta</i>	<i>Saxifraga hederacea</i>
<i>C. solstitialis</i>	<i>Scrophularia heterophylla</i>
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>
<i>Cheilanthes fragrans</i>	<i>Silene behen</i>
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	<i>S. vulgaris</i>
<i>Cyclamen graecum</i>	<i>Umbilicus parviflorus</i>
<i>Euphorbia acanthothamnus</i>	

Finally within the restricted zone, occupied by military installations on the southern region of the mountain Egaleo, we found that the flora comprises a great number of ammophilous and halophilous species, such as:

<i>Amaranthus lividus</i>	<i>Malcolmia maritima</i>
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	<i>Medicago littoralis</i>
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	<i>M. marina</i>
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	<i>Oryzopsis coerulescens</i>
<i>Echium arenarium</i>	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	

The vegetation of Egaleo shows a great degradation and is in general not very different from that of the other mountains of Attica (except Mount Parnis, DIAPOULIS 1958) due to the fires, the unfair and avid exploitation of the trees, the intensive grazing, the bad treatment of excursionists, as well as the housing constructions. Already a certain number of species mentioned in the following list seem to disappear, while in older times their density must have been much greater.

If a new disturbance of the present vegetation does not follow because of the above exogenous factors, the actual low vegetation of phrygana will give its place to a new type of vegetation consisting of high bushes and low trees.

Also, because of the low altitude of the hills of Egaleo a reafforestation by mediterranean conifers (as *Pinus halepensis* and *Cupressus sempervirens*) is indicated, together with certain broad-leaved sclerophyll species, such as *Olea europaea* var. *sylvestris*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, *Quercus coccifera*, *Pistacia lentiscus* and others; this latter group present a great resistance to fire and retard its extension to the conifers especially if planted in bands.

In order to reach such an improvement of the vegetation certain protective laws must be applied by the forest authorities to avoid any further destruction of the natural environment of the region. It is most important to improve the woody vegetation of the hills and mountains within the Attic basin by all means available. Such a result cannot however be achieved without the sincere cooperation of the whole population.

List of species found in the Egaleo region

Nomenclature agrees with Flora Europaea vols. 1—4. For the species not included in this volumes, the names are in accordance with DIAPOULIS 1939—1949 or RECHINGER 1943. Instead of authors' names one of the references mentioned for nomenclature is indicated.

FAe = RECHINGER, Flora Aegaea; FE = Flora Europaea; GF = DIAPOULIS, Greece Flora. A = annual, B = biennial, P = perennial.

For many of the species mentioned the vouchers are deposited in ACA

The number of species in the Egaleo region amounts to 443, from which 178 are annuals, 23 biennials and 242 perennials (105 woody and bushy).

I. *Pteridophyta*

Selaginellaceae

1. *Selaginella denticulata* — P; FE 1 : 5

Sinopteridaceae

2. *Cheilanthes fragrans* — P; FE 1 : 10

Adiantaceae

3. *Adiantum capillus-veneris* — P; FE 1 : 10

Aspleniaceae

4. *Ceterach officinarum* — P; FE 1: 17

II. *Spermatophyta*A. *Gymnospermae**Pinaceae*

5. *Pinus halepensis* — P; FE 1: 35

Cupressaceae

6. *Cupressus sempervirens* — P; FE 1: 37
 7. *Juniperus oxycedrus* — P; FE 1: 38
 6a. *C. s. f. horizontalis* — P; FE 1: 37
 8. *J. oxycedrus* subsp. *macrocarpa* — P; FE 1: 38
 9. *J. phoenicea* — P; FE 1: 39

Ephedraceae

10. *Ephedra fragilis* subsp. *campylopoda* — P; FE 1: 40

B. *Angiospermae*a. *Dicotyledones**Fagaceae*

11. *Quercus coccifera* — P; FE 1: 62
 12. *Q. ilex* — P; FE 1: 62

Moraceae

13. *Ficus carica* — P; FE 1: 67

Urticaceae

14. *Urtica dioica* — P; FE 1: 68
 15. *U. urens* — A; FE 1: 68
 16. *U. pilulifera* — A; FE 1: 68
 17. *Parietaria diffusa* — P; FE 1: 69

Santalaceae

18. *Osyris alba* — P; FE 1: 70

Aristolochiaceae

19. *Aristolochia microstoma* — P; FE 1: 74

Polygonaceae

20. *Polygonum arenarium* — A; FE 1: 78
 21. *P. aviculare* — A; FE 1: 78
 22. *Rumex acetosella* — P; FE 1: 83
 23. *R. pulcher* — B; FE 1: 87
 24. *R. bucephalophorus* — A; FE 1: 88

Chenopodiaceae

25. *Chenopodium murale* — A; FE 1: 94
 26. *C. album* — A; FE 1: 94
 27. *Salicornia fruticosa* — P; FAe: 123
 28. *Salsola kali* — A; FE 1: 105

Amaranthaceae

29. *Amaranthus deflexus* — P; FE 1: 110
 30. *A. lividus* — A; FE 1: 110

Portulacaceae

31. *Portulaca oleracea* — A; FE 1: 114

Caryophyllaceae

32. *Minuartia mediterranea* — A; FE 1: 127
 33. *M. hamata* — A; FE 1: 127
 34. *Stellaria media* — A; FE 1: 135
 35. *Cerastium illyricum* — A; FE 1: 142
 36. *Paronychia kapela* subsp. *chionea* — P; FE 1: 150
 37. *P. capitata* — P; FE 1: 150
 38. *Herniaria hirsuta* — A; FE 1: 152
 39. *Spergularia rubra* — A; FE 1: 155
 40. *Agrostemma githago* — A; FE 1: 157
 41. *Silene italica* — P; FE 1: 163
 42. *S. vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris* — P; FE 1: 169
 43. *S. muscipula* — A; FE 1: 176
 44. *S. behen* — A; FE 1: 177
 45. *S. gallica* — A; FE I: 179
 46. *S. colorata* — A; FE 1: 180
 47. *Petrorhagia armerioides* — P; FE 1: 187
 48. *Dianthus diffusus* — P; FE 1: 201

Ranunculaceae

49. *Nigella damascena* — A; FE 1: 210
 50. *Delphinium peregrinum* — A; FE 1: 215
 51. *Anemone coronaria* — P; FE 1: 219
 52. *Clematis cirrhosa* — P; FE 1: 221
 53. *Ranunculus muricatus* — A; FE 1: 230
 54. *R. millefoliatus* — P; FE 1: 231
 55. *R. sprunerianus* — P; FE 1: 231

Lauraceae

56. *Laurus nobilis* — P; FE 1: 246

Papaveraceae

57. *Papaver rhoeas* — A; FE 1: 248
 58. *Glaucium flavum* — B; FE 1: 250
 59. *Fumaria macrocarpa* — A; FE 1: 256
 60. *F. petteri* subsp. *thuretii* — A; FE 1: 257
 61. *F. officinalis* — A; FE 1: 258

Capparidaceae

62. *Capparis spinosa* — P; FE 1: 259

Cruciferae

63. *Sisymbrium irio* — A; FE 1: 264
 64. *Erysimum pusillum* subsp. *par-nassii* — P; FE 1: 272
 65. *E. graecum* — B; FE 1: 272
 66. *Malcolmia africana* — A; FE 1: 277
 67. *M. maritima* — A; FE 1: 277
 68. *M. graeca* — A; FE 1: 278
 69. *Matthiola sinuata* — B; FE 1: 280
 70. *Cardamine graeca* — A; FE 1: 289
 71. *Alyssum saxatile* — P; FE 1: 299
 72. *A. montanum* — P; FE 1: 301
 73. *Clypeola jonthlaspi* — A; FE 1: 307
 74. *C. eriocarpa* — A; FE I: 307
 75. *Neslia paniculata* — A; FE 1: 315
 76. *Capsella bursa pastoris* — A; FE 1: 316
 77. *Aethionema saxatile* — A; FE 1: 322
 78. *Biscutella didyma* — A; FE 1: 329
 79. *Cardaria draba* — P; FE 1: 333
 80. *Brassica cretica* — P; FE 1: 337
 81. *B. tournefortii* — A; FE 1: 338
 82. *Sinapis arvensis* — A; FE 1: 339
 83. *Eruca vesicaria* subsp. *sativa* — A; FE 1: 340
 84. *Hirschfeldia incana* — A; FE 1: 342
 85. *Cakile maritima* — A; FE 1: 343
 86. *Raphanus raphanistrum* — A; FE 1: 346

Resedaceae

87. *Reseda alba* — A; FE 1: 347
 88. *R. lutea* — A; FE 1: 348

Crassulaceae

89. *Umbilicus parviflorus* — P; FE 1: 351
 90. *Sedum sediforme* — P; FE 1: 358
 91. *S. tenuifolium* — P; FE 1: 359
 92. *S. hispanicum* — A; FE 1: 363

Saxifragaceae

93. *Saxifraga hederacea* — A; FE 1: 370
 94. *S. tridactylites* — A; FE 1: 370

Platanaceae

95. *Platanus orientalis* — P; FE 1: 384

Rosaceae

96. *Rubus canescens* — P; FE 2: 17
 97. *Rosa sempervirens* — P; FE 2: 27
 98. *Sanguisorba minor* — P; FE 2: 34
 99. *Sarcopoterium spinosum* — P; FE 2: 34
 100. *Aphanes arvensis* — A; FE 2: 64
 101. *Pyrus amygdaliformis* — P; FE 2: 66
 102. *Prunus prostrata* — P; FE 2: 79

Leguminosae

103. *Cercis siliquastrum* — P; FE 2: 83
 104. *Ceratonia siliqua* — P; FE 2: 83
 105. *Parkinsonia aculeata* — P.
 106. *Anagyris foetida* — P; FE 2: 85
 107. *Calicotome villosa* — P; FE 2: 86
 108. *Genista acanthoclada* — P; FE 2: 100
 109. *Spartium junceum* — P; FE 2: 101
 110. *Lupinus angustifolius* — A; FE 2: 105
 111. *Robinia pseudacacia* — P; FE 2: 106
 112. *Colutea arborescens* — P; FE 2: 107
 113. *Astragalus sinaicus* — A; FE 2: 113
 114. *A. hellenicus* — P; FE 2: 117
 115. *A. graecus* — P; FE 2: 117
 116. *A. spruneri* — P; FE 2: 122
 117. *Psoralea bituminosa* — P; FE 2: 127
 118. *Vicia villosa* subsp. *microphylla* — A; FE 2: 132
 119. *V. tenuissima* — A; FE 2: 133
 120. *V. peregrina* — A; FE 2: 135
 121. *Lathyrus saxatilis* — A; FE 2: 141
 122. *L. sphaericus* — A; FE 2: 141
 123. *L. cicera* — A; FE 2: 142
 124. *L. aphaca* — A; FE 2: 143
 125. *Ononis ornithopodioides* — A; FE 2: 145
 126. *O. reclinata* — A; FE 2: 145
 127. *O. pubescens* — A; FE 2: 145
 128. *Melilotus italica* — A; FE 2: 149
 129. *M. neapolitana* — A; FE 2: 149
 130. *Trigonella sprunerana* — A; FE 2: 151
 131. *T. coerulescens* — A; FE 2: 152
 132. *T. gladiata* — A; FE 2: 152
 133. *Medicago orbicularis* — A; FE 2: 155
 134. *M. marina* — P; FE 2: 156
 135. *M. rigidula* — A; FE 2: 156
 136. *M. littoralis* — A; FE 2: 156
 137. *M. arabica* — A; FE 2: 156
 138. *M. minima* — A; FE 2: 157
 139. *Trifolium tomentosum* — A; FE 2: 165
 140. *T. arvense* — A; FE 2: 167
 141. *T. stellatum* — A; FE 2: 168
 142. *T. angustifolium* — A; FE 2: 170
 143. *Dorycnium pentaphyllum* subsp. *herbaceum* — P; FE 2: 173
 144. *Lotus peregrinus* — P; FE 2: 176
 145. *Anthyllis hermanniae* — P; FE 2: 178
 146. *Coronilla emerus* subsp. *emeroides* — P; FE 2: 183
 147. *Hippocrepis unisiliquosa* — A; FE 2: 185
 148. *Onobrychis ebenoides* — P; FE 2: 188
 149. *O. caput-galli* — A; FE 2: 191

Oxalidaceae

150. *Oxalis corniculata* — P; FE 2: 192
 151. *O. pes-caprae* — P; FE 2: 193

Geraniaceae

152. *Geranium rotundifolium* — A; FE 2: 198
 153. *G. molle* — A; FE 2: 198
 154. *G. lucidum* — A; FE 2: 198

155. *Erodium laciniatum* — A; FE 2: 200
 157. *E. gruinum* — A; FE 2: 201
 158. *E. cicutarium* — A; FE 2: 202
 156. *E. malacoides* — A; FE 2: 200

Zygophyllaceae

159. *Tribulus terrestris* — A; FE 2: 205

Linaceae

160. *Linum bienne* — B; FE 2: 209
 161. *L. trigynum* — A; FE 2: 210

Euphorbiaceae

162. *Chrozophora tinctoria* — A; FE 2: 211
 165. *E. helioscopia* — A; FE 2: 221
 166. *E. myrsinites* — P; FE 2: 221
 163. *Mercurialis annua* — A; FE 2: 212
 167. *E. exigua* — A; FE 2: 222
 168. *E. peplus* — A; FE 2: 222
 164. *Euphorbia acanthothamnus* — P; FE 2: 220

Rutaceae

169. *Ruta graveolens* — P; FE 2: 227

Simaroubaceae

170. *Ailanthus altissima* — P; FE 2: 231

Polygalaceae

171. *Polygala venulosa* — P; FE 2: 233

Anacardiaceae

172. *Pistacia terebinthus* — P; FE 2: 237
 173. *P. lentiscus* — P; FE 2: 237
 174. *Schinus molle* — P; FE 2: 237

Rhamnaceae

175. *Rhamnus lycioides* subsp. *graecus* — P; FE 2: 244

Malvaceae

176. *Malva cretica* — A; FE 2: 250
 178. *Alcea rosea* — P; FE 2: 254
 177. *M. sylvestris* — B; FE 2: 250

Thymelaeaceae

179. *Thymelaea hirsuta* — P; FE 2: 259
 180. *T. tartonraira* — P; FE 2: 259

Guttiferae

181. *Hypericum empetrifolium* — P; FE 2: 264
 183. *H. triquetrifolium* — P; FE 2: 269
 182. *H. perforatum* — P; FE 2: 266

Cistaceae

184. *Cistus incanus* subsp. *creticus* — P; FE 2: 283
 185. *C. parviflorus* — P; FE 2: 283
 186. *C. monspeliensis* — P; FE 2: 283
 187. *C. salvifolius* — P; FE 2: 284
 188. *Tuberaria guttata* — P; FE 2: 286
 189. *Helianthemum lavandulifolium* — P; FE 2: 287
 190. *H. hymettium* — P; FE 2: 290
 191. *Fumana arabica* — P; FE 2: 291
 192. *F. thymifolia* — P; FE 2: 292

Tamaricaceae

193. *Tamarix gallica* — P; FE 2: 293

Cucurbitaceae

194. *Ecballium elaterium* — A; FE 2: 297
 195. *Bryonia cretica* subsp. *dioica* — B; FE 2: 297

Cactaceae

196. *Opuntia ficus-indica* — P; FE 2: 300

Lythraceae

197. *Lythrum hyssopifolia* — A; FE 2: 301

Myrtaceae

198. *Eucalyptus robustus* — P; FE 2: 304
 199. *E. globulus* — P; FE 2: 305

Punicaceae

200. *Punica granatum* — P; FE 2: 305

Araliaceae

201. *Hedera helix* — P; FE 2: 314

Umbelliferae

202. *Eryngium maritimum* — P; FE 2: 322
 203. *E. campestre* — P; FE 2: 323
 204. *Lagoetia cuminoides* — A; FE 2: 324
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