NOTES.

ON PHLOMIS LUNARIFOLIA, SIBTH. ET SMITH, AND SOME SPECIES CONFUSED WITH IT.—At least two species have been confused under the name *Phlomis lunarifolia*. A comparison with Sibthorp's type, kindly lent by the authorities at the Oxford University Herbarium, shows that the plant figured and described in the *Botanical Magazine* (1900), t. 7699, is a distinct species (to which I give the name *Phlomis grandiflora*), differing in the following points:—

P. lunarifolia.—Bracts lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate; calyx glabrous between the ribs, with five long ascending mucros, and nearly truncate; hood of corolla semicircular in outline; lower lip scarcely longer than the upper; middle lobe of lower lip entire; nutlets slightly glandular above; leaves crenate, and veins of leaf conspicuously impressed above.

P. grandiflora.—Bracts ovate; calyx stellately pubescent all over, with five membranous, broad and emarginate lobes produced into mucros which are shorter and more spreading than in *P. lunarifolia*; hood of corolla more gradually curved and larger than in *P. lunarifolia*; lower lips conspicuously longer than the upper; middle lobe of lower lip obcordate; nutlets glabrous; leaves entire (or very minutely and obscurely crenulate) and veins *not* conspicuously impressed above.

Phlomis lunarifolia was first described in Sibthorp and Smith's *Prodromus Florae Graecae* (1806), vol. i, p. 414, as follows:—'foliis cordatis crenatis, subtus tomentosis; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis fasciculato-ciliatis mucronatis. *P. Samia* herbacea, lunariae folio, Tourn. Cor. 10. . . . In variis Peloponnesi locis; etiam in monte Atho.'

Sibthorp and Smith give it the habit of *P. Samia* but with broader bracts; and as Boissier points out in *Flora Orientalis*, vol. iv, p. 785, their statement that it was found in the Peloponnesus and on Mt. Athos probably arose from a confusion of the species with *P. Samia*, Linn., which actually occurs in the Peloponnesus and on Mt. Athos. At any rate *P. lunarifolia* has not since been recorded from Greece, and as Sibthorp visited Chrysoku in May, 1787 (see Unger and Kotschy, *Die Insel Cypern*, p. 148), where Kotschy found the plant, we may assume that Sibthorp's specimen came from Cyprus and that the label was lost.

Bentham, who says (*DC. Prod.* 1847, vol. xii, p. 541) 'exemplar in herb. Sibthorp. pessimum,' places it next to *P. Russeliana*, Lag., and he distinguishes it from *P. Russeliana* by the bracts being three times as broad.

In the *Botanical Magazine* (1825) t. 2542 is figured and described *Phlomis lunarifolia* β *Russeliana*, which was thought by the sender, Mr. Lambert, to be the *P. lunarifolia* of the *Prod. Flor. Graecae*. Dr. Sims, the Editor, had no opportunity of comparing the plant with Sibthorp's specimen, but he considered it a variety of it,

and suggested that should it afterwards be determined a distinct species, Lagasca's name *Russeliana* would be appropriate, as he had 'no doubt but that it is the same species of which Dr. Russell has given a figure in his history of Aleppo, and which he thought might perhaps be a yellow-flowered variety of *Phlomis Herba-venti*.' *P. Russeliana*, Lag., has, however, since been reduced by Boissier to *P. viscosa*, Poir., and it is totally different from both *P. lunarifolia* and *P. grandiflora*.

Boissier (*Flora Orientalis*, 1879, vol. iv), who did not see the type specimen of *P. lunarifolia*, confused two species under that name; but his description is better adapted to *P. grandiflora*, e.g. 'bracteis ovatis, . . . calyx stellatim puberulo.' He quotes Kotschy, no. 678¹, and Péronin, no. 71, from Cilicia, which are the true *P. lunarifolia* of Sibthorp, and Bourgeau, no. 296, from near Elmaly in Lycia, which is *P. grandiflora*. Sir J. D. Hooker, in the *Botanical Magazine* (1900), t. 7699, alludes to the confusion of islands [see footnote], and states that Boissier overlooked the record in Unger and Kotschy's *Die Insel Cypern*, published in 1865, where on p. 275 we read—'In Cypern bei Chrysoku im Thale gegen Chrysoroodissa nicht selten bis 6' hoch, n. 678, Peloponnesus.'

Boissier quotes as a synonym '*P. imbricata*, Boiss., in Bourg. Pl. Lyc. 1860.' This refers to the specimen mentioned above (no. 296) which clearly belongs to *P. grandiflora*. He gives *P. fruticosa*, Linn., as the nearest ally, and distinguishes it thus—'ab ea [*P. fruticosa*] indumento tenui, bracteis membranaceis ciliatis glabris calyceque distincta.' *P. fruticosa* may be separated from both *P. lunarifolia* and *P. grandiflora* by its tomentose bracts and calyx, and by the short and recurved calyx-teeth; and from *P. lunarifolia* in having entire leaves.

Halácsy, the most recent writer on the Greek flora, in his *Conspectus Florae Graecae* (1902), vol. ii, p. 509, simply quotes the description of Sibthorp and Smith, and remarks that the species is unknown to present-day authors.

Phlomis Cypria, Post (in *Mém. de l'Herbier Boissier*, 1900, p. 99), which has somewhat broad bracts, is distinguished by its smaller heads of flowers, which are solitary at the top of the branches, by its woolly bracts and calyx and very small lanceolate leaves. In the Kew Herbarium there are two fruiting pieces of what may be *P. Cypria*, which were distributed with flowering specimens of *P. viscosa* var. *cretica* [wrongly labelled *P. fruticosa*, Linn.] from waste places at Canea in Crete, by E. Reverchon (no. 143). The former match Post's type specimens of *P. Cypria* in Herb. Kew. very well, and as Reverchon states the specimens were collected in May and July (1883), it is probable that the two pieces in question were gathered in July, the collector supposing them to be fruiting specimens of *P. viscosa* var. *cretica*.

I now give descriptions and synonymy of both *P. lunarifolia* and *P. grandiflora*.

Phlomis lunarifolia, Sibth. et Smith, *Prod. Florae Graecae*, vol. i, p. 414.

Suffrutex 2–6 pedalis, ramis junioribus stellatim tomentosis. *Folia* 2–5 poll. longa, $\frac{3}{4}$ –3 poll. lata, apice rotundata, crenata, supra sparse stellatim pubescentia, subtus stellatim tomentosa, venis et venulis supra conspicue impressis, inferiora anguste ovata, basi cordata, petiolis usque ad $8\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis, superiora ovato-oblonga, basi rotundata vel obtusa, subsessilia vel breviter petiolata. *Bractae* lanceolatae vel

¹ Erroneously from Rhodes instead of from Cyprus (Chrysochu).

ovato-lanceolatae, acuminatae, extra stellatim puberulae, marginibus tuberculato-setosis. *Calyx* 5-7 lin. longus, inter costas glaber, margine ciliato, mucronibus et costis primariis setosis, costis secundariis stellatim pilosis, lobis plane obscuris, unde calycis ore truncato, mucronibus inaequalibus circa 2-4 lin. longis, ascendentibus. *Corolla* flava, extra stellatim tomentosa; galea sub apice retuso obtuse bicarinata, semicircularis, 8 lin. longa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 lin. lata; labium inferum quam galea vix longius, lobo medio integro; tubus 7 lin. longus, annulo pilorum uniseriatim dispositorum infra insertionem filamentorum instructus. *Filamenta* ad et infra medium pilosa, postica appendiculata, appendice $\frac{3}{4}$ lin. longa, $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. lata. *Nuculae* apice sparse glandulosae, glandulis minutissimis subsessilibus.

P. lunarifolia, Benth. in *DC. Prod.* (1847) xii, 541.

P. lunariaefolia, Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* (1879) iv, 785, *partim*.

P. Samia, *herbacea*, *Lunariae folio*, Tourn. *Cor.* 10.

Distribution:—

Cyprus, near Chrysoku (see above); *Sibthorp* (Oxford University Herb.); *Kotschy*, no. 678, ann. 1862 (Herb. Kew. and Brit. Mus.).

Cyprus, without precise locality, *Miss Samson*, ann. 1904 (Herb. Kew. Leaves rather broader and more lyre-shaped than in the other specimens).

Cilicia, mountain near Anamour, *Péronin*, no. 71, ann. 1872 (Herb. Kew. and Brit. Mus.; sub *P. fruticosa*, Linn.).

Phlomis grandiflora, H. S. Thompson, sp. nov.

Suffrutex 3-4 pedalis, cano-tomentosus, ramis junioribus stellatim tomentosis. *Folia* $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ poll. longa, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ poll. lata, apice obtusa, basi rotundata vel obtuse cuneata, integra vel minutissime et obscure crenata, supra tenuiter stellatim pubescentia, subter stellatim tomentosa; venis et venulis supra haud vel vix impressis; inferiora petiolis usque ad 2 poll. longis, superiora subsessilia. *Bractae* late ovatae, breviter acuminatae, extra stellatim puberulae, breviter ciliatae. *Calyx* $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, ubique dense stellatim pilosus, lobis valde depressis, latissimis, emarginatis, mucronibus e lorum emarginaturis ortis inaequalibus, circa $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longis, subpatentibus. *Corolla* aurea, extra (imprimis galea) stellatim tomentosa, galea sub apice retuso obtuse bicarinata, cymbiformis $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 lin. lata; labium inferum quam galea multo longius, lobo medio obcordato; tubus $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, annulo pilorum pluriseriatim dispositorum infra insertionem filamentorum instructus. *Filamenta* ad et infra medium pilosa, postica appendiculata, appendice $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longa, $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. lata. *Nuculae* glabrae.

P. lunariaefolia, Boiss., *Fl. Orient.* (1879) iv, 785, *partim*; Hook. f., Bot. Mag. (1900) t. 7699, non Sibth. et Smith.

P. imbricata, Boiss., *Fl. Orient.* (1879) iv, 785.

Distribution:—

Asia Minor, Lycia, Andipholi; Prof. Forbes, no. 449, ann. 1841 (Herb. Kew.).

Lycia, near Elmaly; E. Bourgeau, ann. 1860 (Herb. Kew.).

Pisidia, on Dauros Dag, SW. of Egerdir; Whitall, ann. 1893 (Herb. Kew.). Also specimens raised in Hort. Kew. from seed sent by Mr. Whitall (Herb. Kew.).

H. STUART THOMPSON.

KEW.

Thompson, Harold Stuart. 1905. "On *Phlomis lunarifolia*, Sibth. et Smith, and some species confused with it." *Annals of botany* 19, 439–441.

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