Atlas Florae Europaeae notes. 13. Suggestions on *Alyssum* and *Lepidium* (Cruciferae)

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In finishing the text for Atlas Florae Europaeae, Vol. 11 (1996), the following taxonomic rearrangements became actual.

*Alyssum campestre* (L.) L. subsp. *strigosum* (Banks & Solander) Jalas, *comb. nova* is proposed. European taxa of the *Lepidium lyratum* group are revaluated as consisting of *L. coronopifolium* Fischer and *L. meyeri* Claus, the latter with subsp. *meyeri* and subsp. *turczaninowii* (Lipsky) Schmalh.

Key words: *Alyssum*, Cruciferae, *Lepidium*, nomenclature, taxonomy

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**Alyssum campestre** (L.) L. subsp. *strigosum* (Banks & Solander) Jalas, *comb. nova*


As shown by Stearn (1973: 632–633), *Alyssum campestre* (L.) L. is the correct name of what has been called *A. minus* Rothm. or *A. simplex* Rudolphi. On the other hand, Persson (1971: 404) considers *A. strigosum* as being “very similar and probably closely related to *A. minus* (= *A. simplex*)”, whilst according to Meikle (1977: 139, under *A. minus*), the two are “so close … that it might be better to regard both as subspecies” of a single species. However, the necessary formal nomenclatural changes have not previously been made.

**Lepidium lyratum** group

The *Lepidium lyratum* group is mainly distributed in the Near East, Central Asia and West Siberia. From this core area, two prolongations are directed towards the west, the one south of the Caspian Sea to Caucasia and northeastern Turkey, the other north of the Caspian Sea to Lower Don region and Crimea.

According to the treatment by Thellung (1906: 164–170), all taxa of the group are inserted to one single species, *Lepidium lyratum* L. Three subspecies have been recognized under it, subsp. “eu-lyratum”, subsp. *lacerum* (C. A. Meyer) Thell. (with five varieties) and subsp. *coronopifolium* (Fischer) Thell. (with two varieties). In strong contrast to this, Busch (1939: 517–523) recognizes in the same group ten equivalent entities and treats them at the species level.

*Lepidium lyratum s. str.* is a plant of Caucasia and northeastern Turkey (Thellung 1906: 167, Busch 1907: 114–115, Grossheim 1950: map 136). Being a fairly tall plant without a well-dif-
differentiated basal rosette it looks somewhat alien to the three European taxa, viz *L. coronopifolium* Fischer, *L. meyeri* Claus and *L. turczaninowii* Lipsky, which share the growth habit resembling a cushion plant with small to tiny stem leaves abruptly different from those of the basal rosette. *Lepidium coronopifolium* is peculiar in its long style, 1/2 – 2/3 as long as the ovary.

I fully agree with Hedge (1968: 70, under *L. persicum*), that it is not possible to decide upon the taxonomical value and mutual relationships of the individual taxa of the group “until a fresh overall review … is undertaken”. Nevertheless, and although “regional accounts can only be provisional”, I am inclined to recommend here for the European taxa (of which a limited number of herbarium sheets could be studied in H) a treatment based on a fairly well-established local usage (Schmalhausen 1895: 98–99, Fedčenko 1931: 383–384, Stankov & Taliev 1949: 184–185).

**Lepidium meyeri** Claus


**Lepidium meyeri** subsp. *meyeri*

*Lepidium meyeri* subsp. *turczaninowii* (Lipsky) Schmalh.


**Lepidium coronopifolium** Fischer


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