

Short botanical notes

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This is a continuation of short taxonomical or floristic notes, which probably would not or not quickly be published. For making them available for other researchers the curators of W and WU decided to edit this series in the Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums. The herbarium acronyms follow the Index Herbariorum (<http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/>), nomenclatoric authors are abbreviated according to the "International Plant Names Index" (<http://www.ipni.org/> – search option "authors").

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Berichtenswerte Pflanzenfunde aus Ostösterreich

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Abstract: *Cotoneaster dielsianus*, *Euphorbia (Chamaesyce) prostrata* and *Sparganium erectum* L. subsp. *oocarpum* are reported new for Niederösterreich resp. Burgenland (provinces of Austria).

Die drei nachgenannten Taxa sind nach FISCHER et al. (2008) Neufunde für die genannten Bundesländer und sollen deshalb dem interessierten Publikum zur Kenntnis gebracht werden.

Cotoneaster dielsianus PRITZ. ex DIELS

Niederösterreich, Alpenostrand, Großer Geyergraben SW von Steinhof (SW von Berndorf), Florenkartierungs-Quadrant 8062/3, 380 m s. m., 19.10.1997, W. Till s. n. [WU].

Ursprünglich bestimmt als *C. horizontalis*, revidiert von C. Schröck & O. Stöhr 2003.

Neu für Niederösterreich. Der Fund wurde relativ weit abseits der nächsten Gartenanlagen am Rand eines reinen Schwarzföhrenwaldes gemacht und stellt zweifellos eine Verwilderung dar. Einbürgerungstendenzen bleiben zu beobachten. Obwohl der Beleg seit mehr als einem Jahrzehnt in WU aufliegt und schon lange revidiert wurde, ist er einem Eintrag in FISCHER et al. (2008) entgangen.

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***Euphorbia (Chamaesyce) prostrata* AITON**

Burgenland, Purbach, im Gastgarten des Restaurants „Kloster am Spitz“ am Ausgang des Pfaffeneckgrabens, Florenkartierungs-Quadrant 8066/3, 174 m ü. d. M., 6.9.2009, W. Till 90265 [WU]; – Niederösterreich, Wienersdorf bei Traiskirchen, Augasse, 202 m ü. d. M., Florenkartierungs-Quadrant 7963/4, 48°00'10"N, 16°17'28"E, zwischen Pflastersteinen einer Garageneinfahrt 1.9.2010, W. Till 100368 [WU 45662].

Neu für das Burgenland und für Niederösterreich. Der erste Fundort wurde eigentlich zu kulinarischen Zwecken aufgesucht, der üppige Bestand dieser niederliegenden kleinen Pflanzen erregte jedoch die Aufmerksamkeit des Sammlers. Ein neuerliches Aufsuchen des Fundortes 2010 ergab zusätzlich *E. maculata* L. beim Restauranteingang. Der niederösterreichische Fundort wurde beim routinemäßigen Absuchen ruderaler Standorte entdeckt. Auf die unscheinbaren Arten des bisweilen taxonomisch höher eingestuften subgen. *Chamaesyce* sollte vermehrt geachtet werden. Sie werden ganz offensichtlich vom Menschen ausgebreitet.

***Sparganium erectum* L. subsp. *oocarpum* (ČELAK.) DOMIN**

Niederösterreich, Thermenlinie, Traiskirchen, am Wiener Neustädter Kanal, 203 m ü. d. M., Florenkartierungs-Quadrant 7963/4, 48°01'33"N, 16°16'54"E, 19.6.2010, W. Till 100254 [WU 45663-45665]; – loc. cit., 25.7.2010, W. Till 100318 [WU 45667]; – loc. cit., 29.8.2010, W. Till 100348 [WU 45666].

Neu für Niederösterreich. Die Pflanze wächst reichlich an beiden Seiten des Kanals gemeinsam mit (u. a.) *Carex riparia* CURT. Erst zur Fruchtzeit konnte die Unterart ermittelt werden, die durch den kugeligen Oberteil der Früchte und die lockere Anordnung derselben (nur wenige reifen!) auffällt. Nach FISCHER et al. (2008) ist das nicht nur der Erstnachweis für das genannte Bundesland sondern die Sippe ist damit überhaupt erst für zwei Bundesländer nachgewiesen.

Literatur

FISCHER M.A., OSWALD K. & ADLER W., 2008: Exkursionsflora für Österreich, Liechtenstein und Südtirol (3. Aufl.). – Linz: Biologiezentrum der O.Ö. Landesmuseen.

Transferring *Pimpinella anthriscoides* var. *cruciata* to genus *Pseudopimpinella* (Umbelliferae)

F. Ghahremaninejad* & M. Khajepiri*

Pimpinella L., with about 180 species is one of the largest genera of the family Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae) (PIMENOV & LEONOV 1993).

The monotypic genus *Pseudopimpinella* F.GHAHREM., KHAJEPIRI & MOZAFF. has been recently published (KHAJEPIRI et al. 2010). It is separated from *Pimpinella* based on evidence from morphology and fruit anatomy. Its sole species was transferred from genus *Pimpinella* to *Pseudopimpinella*.in the following form:

***Pseudopimpinella anthriscoides* (BOISS.) F.GHAHREM., KHAJEPIRI & MOZAFF.**

≡ *Pimpinella anthriscoides* BOISS. Fl. Orient. 2: 874 (1872).

Pimpinella anthriscoides includes two varieties: var. *anthriscoides*, and var. *cruciata* (BORNM. & WOLFF) V.A.MATTHEWS. In KHAJEPIRI et al. (2010) no transfer at variety level is mentioned. Based on recently investigated material (Iran: N: Mazandaran province: Djirchal, 2670 m, Klein 5427) the variety seems to have taxonomic value. Thus it is necessary that the latter variety is transferred to the new genus by the following combination.

***Pseudopimpinella anthriscoides* var. *cruciata* (BORNM. & WOLFF) F.GHAHREM. comb.n.**

≡ *Pimpinella cruciata* BORNM. & WOLFF, Feddes Repert. 17: 44 (1921).

≡ *Pimpinella anthriscoides* var. *cruciata* (BORNM. & WOLFF) MATTHEWS, Fl. Turkey & E. Aegean Is. 4: 364 (1972).

Syntypi** : Armenia turcica, Koesoedagh, 18.7.1889, P. Sintenis 1311 [W 1890-0007046]; --, ["Sipikordagh"] Sipikor, Pirinbaghre, ad fontem in silva, 3.8.1890, P. Sintenis 3191 [JE 00003883]; --, Szandschak Gümüşkhane, Tempede, 19.7.1894, P. Sintenis 7255 [JE 0003882, W 1895-0003801], Pontus: Amasia, Ak Dagh, J.F.N. Bornmüller 374.

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** Specimens can be seen in Virtual Herbaria: <http://herbarium.univie.ac.at/database/search.php>

***Sisyrinchium bermudiana* L. (Iridaceae) -
new for the flora of Madeira**

W. Jäschke*

Sisyrinchium bermudiana is neither mentioned in PRESS & SHORT (1994) nor in JARDIM & MENEZES DE SEQUEIRA (2008), nor in BORGES et al. (2008). It has been found in a recently cultivated meadow and seems to be a recent introduction, probably with grass seeds used during road construction. Based on the behaviour of this species in other countries where introduced, further spreading could be possible and should be observed.

Specimen: Madeira, in Porto Moniz, nahe der westlichen Naturschwimmbäder, 32°52'06"N/17°10'12"W, 13.4.2010, W. Jäschke s.n. [W 2010-0006332].

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- JARDIM R. & MENEZES DE SEQUEIRA M., 2008: Lista das plantas vasculares. – In: BORGES P.A.V. & aliis (eds.): Listagem dos fungos, flora e fauna terrestres dos arquipélagos da Madeira e Selvagens: 157–207. – Funchal: Direcção Regional do Ambiente da Madeira and Universidade dos Açores, Funchal and Angra do Heroísmo.
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Some additions to the flora of Afghanistan, China, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia from the family Cruciferae

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Abstract

Aphragmus oxycarpus, *Draba stenobotrys*, and *Sisymbrium altissimum* are reported as novelties to the flora of Kyrgyzstan, China, and Mongolia, respectively, while *Lepidium apetalum* and *Parrya turkestanica* are newly recorded from Afghanistan.

Introduction

During taxonomic studies on selected groups of Asian Cruciferae by the present author and Ihsan A. Al-Shehbaz, the following floristic findings were revealed.

Results

Aphragmus oxycarpus (HOOK.f. & THOMS.) JAFRI

Specimen: Kyrgyzstan: Trans-Alai range, vicinities of the Lenin peak, alpine belt, ca. 3900 m. 19–21.7.1975, I. Rusanovich s. n. [MHA (sub nom. *Braya* sp.)].

The species is widely distributed in Tibet and neighboring mountain systems and currently is known from Afghanistan, Bhutan, China, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, and Tajikistan (AL-SHEHBAZ, 2003). This is a second species of *Aphragmus* O.E. SCHULZ recorded from Kyrgyzstan. From the first one, *A. involucratus* (BUNGE) O.E. SCHULZ, *A. oxycarpus* differs in larger petal, 3.5–5 (–6) × 1.5–3 (–4) mm (vs. 2.3–2.5 × 1–1.2 mm); shortly stipitate (vs. sessile) fruits; distinct styles, 0.5–1 (–2) mm (vs. obscure, to 0.3 mm); and racemes elongated (vs. not elongated and remaining umbellate) in fruit. Additionally, the two species are separated geographically: *A. involucratus* is known in Kyrgyzstan only from Tian-Shan in NE part of the country (EBEL 1998) whereas *A. oxycarpus* is found in SW part of republic.

Aphragmus oxycarpus was mentioned in the Flora of Kirgizian SSR as a species that can potentially be found on the ridge of the Trans-Alai range (NIKITINA 1955) but until the present finding this suggestion was not confirmed. The cited locality represents the northern limit of the distribution area of the species.

Draba stenobotrys GILG et O.E. SCHULZ

Specimens: China, Xinjiang, Tian Shan, Glacial Station, Bing DaBan, Cheo Tai-yien et

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al. 651298 [PE]; – Xizang: Subansiri tributary Lhunze-Cona, 28°23'N, 92°08'E, 1.8.1994 Dickoré 10359 [GOET, MO]; – Namchabarwa, above Nam La Tso, 29°35'N, 95°00'E, 13.8.1989 Dickoré 5207 [GOET, MO]; – Mekong-Salween divide, Bamda-Nujiang, 30°10'N, 97°17'E, 5.7.1994 Dickoré 8951 [GOET, MO]; – Everest E, Kama Chu, N bank of Upper Kangchung Glacier (Camp Ev7), 28°59'N, 87°04'E, 14.10.1989 Dickoré 6445 [GOET, MO]; – Riwoqe Xian, WSW of Riwoqe on hwy 317 to Dingqing, 31°05'15"N, 96°28'53"E, 13.9.2003 G. & S. Miehe 03-098-06 [MO]; – Chang La, N of Sangsang, 30°09'N, 87°02'E, 4.9.2003 G. & S. Miehe 03-069-03 [MO].

Since the time of its description (SCHULZ 1927), *Draba stenobotrys* was treated as endemic to the Himalayas within India (Sikkim) (HENRY & JANARTHANAN 1993). A revision of numerous collections of Asian *Draba* L. by I.A. Al-Shehbaz demonstrated its wider distribution extending to Nepal (AL-SHEHBAZ, pers. comm.), Kyrgyzstan (GERMAN & EBEL 2009), and China. The species is closest to the C Asian *D. lasiophylla* ROYLE, from which it can be separated by less dentate (often entire) leaves, perianth persistent almost until fruit maturity, (broadly) ovate and usually not twisted (rarely to half turn twisted) silicles 3–5 mm long, and seeds 0.7–0.8 mm long. By contrast, *D. lasiophylla* is characterized by usually distinctly dentate leaves, caducous perianth, ovate-lanceolate to lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, usually strongly twisted silicles (5–) 7–10 (–11) mm long, and seeds 0.8–1.1 mm long (SCHULZ 1927, AL-SHEHBAZ, pers. comm.).

***Lepidium apetalum* WILLD.**

Specimen: Afghanistan, [Hindukush], Wakhan: Ortschaft Ward, Geranit, 2600 m. 17.8.1970, R. Senarclens de Grancy 185 [W (sub nom. *Lepidium* sp.)].

This species is the most common representative of *Lepidium* L. in the mountains of Inner and East Asia, a distribution area that covers India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan (ZHOU & al. 2001), Kyrgyzstan, Russia (Siberia), and Tajikistan. From the morphologically closest SW Asian annuals *L. ruderale* L. and *L. pinnatifidum* LEDEB., *L. apetalum* differs in being pubescent with clavate or subcapitate (vs. narrowly conical) trichomes; additionally, the bases of at least the biggest stem leaves of *L. apetalum* are subamplexicaul (vs. attenuate). Finding the species in any other part of Afghanistan seems unlikely.

***Parrya turkestanica* (KORSH.) N. BUSCH**

Specimen: Afghanistan: Grosser Pamir, Issiktal, Frostbodenflur, 4400 m, 6.8.1975, H. Huss 425 [M (sub nom. *Neuroloma kunawarensis* (ROYLE ex REGEL) BOTSCH.)].

Parrya turkestanica is endemic to Pamir-Alai (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) (BOTSCHANTZEV 1972) but is rather common within its distribution area. The new locality obviously represents the southern distribution limit of the species. From other *Parrya* species of 'Flora Iranica' area, *P. turkestanica* is readily distinguished by the mixed indumentum of stipitate glands and soft simple trichomes (vs. either glands or trichomes, or absence of indumentum) and broad fruits, (4–) 5–8 (not 3–5) mm wide.

***Sisymbrium altissimum* L.**

Specimen: Mongolia, Mongolia borealis: vallis silvatica Zajsan ad declivia borealia montium Bogd-ul versus meridiem ab oppido Ulan-Bator; declivia stepposa et saxosa, 1400–2000 m, 29.8.1965, M. Deyl et J. Soják 4636 [PR].

Contrary to the above mentioned taxa, representing a natural fraction of the flora of the relevant regions, *S. altissimum* is an adventive element in Mongolia. It can be easily separated from any of the other six *Sisymbrium* species currently known from that country by stout pedicels as thick as mature fruits (vs. distinctly or at least slightly narrower) and upper leaves dissected into linear to filiform lobes (vs. entire).

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Malaxidinae index nominum - *Oberonioides* SZLACH. (Orchidaceae)

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Abstract

This part of the Malaxidinae index nominum presents taxonomic checklist of genus *Oberonioides* SZLACH., which is restricted to South East Asia. One new nomenclatural combination at species level and one new lectotype are proposed.

Key-words: *Crepidium*, Malaxidinae, *Malaxis*, *Microstylis*, nomenclature, *Oberonioides*, section *Oberoniiflora*, Orchidaceae, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus *Oberonioides* SZLACH. contains only 2 species, which are known from very rare herbarium specimens and/or preserved liquid collections, but not frequently from sparse field records. Nothing is known about their cultivation. Although details about their ecology, phenology and natural occurrence are also very poor, it is known that they are terrestrial or lithophytic plants, forming rather sparse and dispersed colonies. The orchids grow in forests and/or on damp rocks, and usually occur at elevation 200–1800 m.

The most distinguished *Oberonioides* features, unique within subtribe Malaxidinae morphology, are the ornamentation of the lip and gynostemium, which probably resulted from adaptation to a specific kind (so far unknown) of pollinating Hymenoptera or Diptera insects.

Both species occur in South East Asia: *Oberonioides pusillus* (ROLFE.) MARG. & SZLACH. is restricted to SE China (Fukien, Jiangsi, Guangdong) and Taiwan, whereas *Oberonioides oberoniiflora* (SEIDENF.) SZLACH. is endemic to Thailand.

Results and Discussion

SEIDENFADEN recognized very well (1976, and later personal comments) that the two species are distinctly different from other *Malaxis* SOL. ex SW. He (1978) proposed separation of both *Oberonioides* species in section *Oberoniiflora* within *Malaxis*. Their habit, raceme form, flower size and shape, and especially lip and gynostemium morphology make them very easy to distinguish and isolate from the rest of subtribe Malaxidinae.

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Neither *Malaxis* SOL. ex SW., *Microstylis* (NUTT.) EATON nor *Crepidium* BL. is the right genus for the two species (SZLACHETKO 1995, SZLACHETKO & MARGOŃSKA 2006, MARGOŃSKA 2008). I fully agree with SZLACHETKO's opinion (1995) that the taxa deserve separate genus status (PRIDGEON, CRIBB, CHASE & RASMUSSEN 2005).

The genus is characterised as follows: 1) Pseudobulbs in dense clusters, underground to semi-underground (in leaf litter), ovoid to globoid, few-noded. 2) Leaf 1 (only occasionally an additional small, partially developed one appearing from the apex of the pseudobulb), nearly horizontally spread above the substrate; leaf blade broadly ovate to cordate, conduplicate, thick. 3) Inflorescence rachis distinctly, longitudinally ribbed, with narrow wings; raceme shorter than inflorescence peduncle, dense, cylindrical. 4) Flowers small (0.2–0.25 cm in diameter), resupinate about 180°. 5) Lip 3-lobed, sessile; mid-lobe oblong, widening (widely truncate) or narrowing (attenuate) towards the apex, incurved; lateral lobes just above the lip base, distinctly turned to the side, gently incurved and extending up to the gynostemium (forming a tunnel), each of them linear to narrowly triangular, subacute to subobtuse at the top; 2 basal calli, connate together, each with margins thick and irregular. 6) Gynostemium short and delicate; column slightly arched, longer than the anther; staminodes wing-like, erect; rostellum erect, forming a narrow rim, distally truncate; stigma ventral, confluent, transversally elliptic, deeply concaved; anther transversally ellipsoid; locules opening ventrally; pollinia forming cup-like structures, not completely hidden in the locules.

The names in the index are given as:

bold italic – current name,

italic – published name

≡ homotypic taxon (based on the same type-specimens)

= heterotypic taxon (based on different type-collections); following – the citation is given, in which the taxon was first put into this synonymy.

Herbaria are given with their abbreviations in Index Herbariorum (<http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/>).

***Oberonioides* index nominum**

Oberonioides SZLACH., *Fragm. Flor. Geobot.*, Supl. 3: 34–135 (1995).

≡ *Malaxis* SOL. ex SW. section *Oberoniiflora* SEIDENF., *Dansk Bot. Ark.* 33 (1): 43 (1978).

Type species: *Oberonioides oberoniiflora* (SEIDENF.) SZLACH.

Oberonioides pusillus (ROLFE) MARG. & SZLACH., *comb. n.*

≡ *Microstylis pusilla* ROLFE, *Orch. Rev.* 19: 229 (1911), *nom. nov.*

correct and legitimate within genus *Microstylis*.

≡ *Microstylis minutiflora* ROLFE, in DUNN, *Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot.* 38: 367 (1908), *nom. illeg.* non *Microstylis minutiflora* SCHLTR., *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* 7: 540–541 (1899) ≡ *Malaxis minutiflora* (SCHLTR.) AMES, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 35: 84 (1922), correct and legitimate within genus *Malaxis* = *Tamayorkis ehrenbergii* (RCHB.f.) R. GONZALES & SZLACH.

non *Malaxis pusilla* AMES & C. SCHWEINF., in AMES, *Sched. Orchid.* no. 8: 10, pl. 23 (1925).

≡ *Microstylis microtatantha* SCHLTR., *Rep. Nov. Spec. Regni Veg., Beih.* 4: 192 (1919), *nom. illeg.*

nom. superfl. because of *Microstylis pusilla* ROLFE.

- ≡ *Malaxis microtatantha* (SCHLTR.) TANG & WANG, Acta Phytotax. Sin. 1 (1): 73 (1951), nom. illeg.
nom. superfl. because of *Malaxis minutiflora* (SCHLTR.) AMES
- ≡ *Oberonioides microtatantha* (SCHLTR.) SZLACH., Fragm. Flor. Geobot., Suppl. 3: 135 (1995), nom. illeg.
Lectotype (here designated): China, Central, Fukien, Yeren (Yuen), Fu Gorges, damp rocks, in shade, 600 m, 01.05.1905, Dunn 3545 [K!, isotype HK].
Drawings of type: Seidenfaden [C-GS!, UGDA!], Szlachetko [UGDA!].
- = *Malaxis tairukouensis* S. S. YING, Col. Illus. Indig. Orch. Taiwan. 2: 268 (1990). – Su H.J. 2000: 966.
Type: Taiwan, Tien-sung, near to Sheng-lu tennual, 25.11.1989, S.S. Ying s.n. [holotype NTUF].
Drawings of type: Seidenfaden [C-GS!, UGDA!].
- Oberonioides oberoniiflora*** (SEIDENF.) SZLACH., Fragm. Flor. Geobot., Supl. 3: 135 (1995).
- ≡ *Malaxis oberoniiflora* SEIDENF., Bot. Tidsskr., 71 (1–2): 6–7 (1976).
Type: Thailand, V Khao Kuap, Trat, s.dat., Put 2990 [holotype K!, isotype C-GS!].
Drawing of type: Szlachetko [UGDA!].

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***Geranium aequale* (BAB.) AEDO (Geraniaceae)
in Austria**

T. Barta*

Geranium aequale (BAB.) AEDO is mentioned in the latest edition of the Exkursionsflora of Austria (FISCHER 2008) as a variety under *G. molle* without further comments on its distribution in Austria. In the *Geranium* taxonomic information system it is accepted as independent species, but no specimens are cited for Austria. (AEDO, online, visited 2010).

It has been found in Vienna in 2003 and again in 2005 in similar places in Vienna and in Lower Austria. The determination has been confirmed by C. Aedo (in litt.). A detailed description, distribution map and more information on the species can be found in the *Geranium* taxonomic information system (AEDO, online, visited 2010). The specimens are deposited in the Natural History Museum Vienna [W], with duplicates in other herbaria cited with their Acronyms according to Index Herbariorum.

Specimens: Österreich, Wien, 11. Bezirk, Kaiserebersdorf, lückiger Parkrasen zwischen Ziersträuchern an der Etrichstraße knapp S der Kreuzung mit der Hoefftgasse, ca. 160 m, 28.5.2003, T. Barta 2005-217 [W 2004-0019558]; – loc. cit., 2.6.2003, T. Barta 2005-196 [W 2004-0019563]; – Österreich, Wien, 11. Bezirk, Kaiserebersdorf, lückige Rasenfläche nahe der Ecke Valiergasse / Muhrhoferweg, ca. 160 m, 13.7.2005, T. Barta 2005-636 [W 2007-0007971, CDA, TAIF]; – loc. cit., 20.7.2005, T. Barta s.n. [W 2007-0007972]; – loc. cit., 30.7.2005, T. Barta 2005-389 [W 2007-0001064, CDA, TAIF]; – Österreich, Niederösterreich, Wiener Becken, ca. 1,55-1,7 km ENE des Bahnübergangs am SE-Ende des Bahnhofs Gramatneusiedl, lückige Stellen in einer ausgetrockneten Feuchtwiese am östlichen Fische-Ufer knapp S von Ebergassing, ca. 175 m, 13.7.-1.8.2005, T. Barta s.n. [W 2006-0011118].

Literatur

- AEDO C., online: *Geranium* taxonomic information system. – <http://www.geranium.es/index.php>
FISCHER M.A. (red.), 2008: Exkursionflora für Österreich, Liechtenstein und Südtirol. – Linz: Oberösterreichische Landesmuseen.
Index Herbariorum: <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/>

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