

CONTRIBUCIONES A LA FLORA VASCULAR DE ANDALUCÍA (ESPAÑA) (96-100)

96. A NEW SPECIES OF *IRIDACEAE* FOR SW OF SPAIN

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Una nueva especie de Iridaceae para el sudoeste de España.

Palabras clave. Flora, corología, *Ferraria crispa*, *Iridaceae*, xenófito adventicio naturalizado, Huelva, Andalucía

Key words. Flora, corology, *Ferraria crispa*, *Iridaceae*, xenophyte adventitious naturalised, Huelva, Andalusia

A study of the flora and vegetation of province of Huelva was carried out, mainly in the Paraje Natural Marismas del Odiel and the litoral (Sánchez Gullón *et al.*, 1997; Sánchez Gullón *et al.*, 1998; Sánchez Gullón, 1999; Cobos *et al.*, 2003; etc.). In this note it includes observation of vascular plant with chorological and ecological references of a new alien species for this province.

The *Ferraria* Burman [*Ferraria* L. (1753); *Ferraria* Miller] is a genera the *Iridaceae* family of aprox. 10 especies natural of South Africa and Tropical (cf. Vos, M. P. *The African genus Ferraria*, *Journal of South African Botany* 45: 295-376 (1979). In Europe

is cited only one species, *Ferraria crispa* Burman. *Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leopold.-Carol.* 2:199 (1761)=*Ferraria undulata* L. *Sp. ed.* 2 p. 1353 (1763). This specimen was introduced in Europe in 1640, where is cited always adventitious near of garden coast in Portugal and east of Spain [Lu.: CW and SW. Hs.:Mill] (Hutchinson, J., 1946; Walter *et al.*, 1986; Amaral Franco & Rocha Afonso, 1994; Bólos *et al.*, 1990). Also is cited in N Africa (Maire, 1971), and the Macaronesica Region in Canary Island (Hierro) and Madeira (Hansen, A. & Sunding, P., 1985). Our research note expands the to-date known distribution up to the coast of Huelva in SW Spain. We have

botanized this geophyte as garden cultivar adventitious in coastal pinewood on stabilized dune systems. The identified populations appeared spontaneously forming scattered prairies within the dune systems (*Centaureo spharocephala-Retametum monospermae* Tregubov 1963), where we have identified between 500 to 1,000 units. We have confirmed its existence in this zone of the coast of Huelva as an old cultivar in disuse, left marginal in old coastal settlements, much like other ornamental plants like the African ornamental *Iridaceae Antholyza aethiopica* L.= *Chasmanthe aethiopica* (L.) N.E. Br., very common in coastal and mainland Huelva, and other regions (Bramwell *et al.*, 1987). The ecological behavior can be categorized within the xenotype of ergasiophytes (species not established on a permanent basis which have escaped from cultivated areas). It reproduces itself by root tubers which are very resistant to draught, with proliferation of new plants which tend to colonize these dunes. Their long-standing presence in this zone, most probably over 100 years, lead us to think that they are established in these ecosystems as a possible metaphyte, which tends to the stabilization of the population (Kornás *et al.*, 1990).

Ferraria crispa Burman. *Nova Acta Acad. Caesar. Leopold.-Carol.* 2:199 (1761)

HUELVA: La Casita Azul (Isla Cristina), UTM 29SPB5118, Mayo 2002, MGC 56136, E. Sánchez Gullón & P. Weickert; Isla Canela (Ayamonte), UTM 29SPB4317, Mayo 2002, MA707337, E. Sánchez Gullón & P. Weickert.

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