

in all subsequent floristic reports. Supposedly the species was brought to the Crimean peninsula from Yugoslavia with building materials during the construction of the hotel complex “Yalta-Intourist”. However, for the territory of the former Yugoslavia, as for other European and Mediterranean countries, only *Symphyotrichum squamatum* (Spreng.) G. L. Nesom is indicated, not *S. graminifolium* (Greuter 2006+). The morphological peculiarities of Kozhevnikova’s specimens contradict the protologue of *S. graminifolium*, but correspond to the one of *S. squamatum* (Sprengel 1826). In particular, its stems are scabrous due to small, white glands and due to larger semitransparent vesicles that look like whitish or brownish scales on dry herbarium specimens. Such structures are also present in all other Crimean herbarium specimens and living plants that I have seen. The plant habit, size and shape of leaves vary greatly even in the same population depending on the habitat conditions and the growth phase of the individual, but it seems that the specimens of *S. squamatum* from Crimea are no different from plants growing in other regions. The error in the determination can be explained by the use of an imperfect diagnostic key in the *Flora SSSR* (Tamamschjan 1959). *S. graminifolium* does not qualify as a weed or alien species in any other country of the world, except the countries of the former USSR (Greuter 2006+; Randall 2017). Therefore, it is necessary to exclude *S. graminifolium* from the Crimean flora, since all known records are referable in fact to *S. squamatum*. See the following entry. L. Ryff

Symphyotrichum squamatum (Spreng.) G. L. Nesom (≡ *Aster squamatus* (Spreng.) Hieron. ≡ *Conyza squamata* Spreng. ≡ *Conyzanthus squamatus* (Spreng.) Tamamsch.)

N Cm: Crimea: Yalta vicinity, Lower Massandra, near hotel complex “Yalta-Intourist”, 11 Nov 1974, Kozhevnikova (YALT); Yalta, Kotelnikova Str., 44°29'29"N, 34°08'56"E, 40 m, 7 Oct 2011, Ryff (YALT); *ibid.*, 44°29'20.47"N, 34°09'44.85"E, 5 m, embankment, 18 Sep 2014, Svirin (YALT); *ibid.*, Rudanskogo Str., in the square, 44°29'51"N, 34°10'21"E, 14 m, 15 Sep 2018, Ryff (YALT); Gurzuf vicinity, 17 Oct 2010, Ryff (YALT); Gurzuf, 44°31'55"N, 34°16'22"E, 5 m, recreation complex “Zhemchuzhina Kryma”, embankment, 16 Sep 2018, Ryff (YALT); Alushta, 44°40'40"N, 34°25'15"E, 5 m, embankment, 24 Oct 2014, Ryff (YALT); Sevastopol, upper Kamyshevaya bay, 44°34'40"N, 33°26'05"E, 0–2 m, shipyard, 29 Jul 2014, Svirin, Seregin & Yevseenkov (MW); *ibid.*, Kamyshevaya bay, 44°34'33.68"N, 33°26'10.10"E,

shipyard, 17 Sep 2014, Svirin (YALT) (all as *Conyzanthus graminifolius*). – Growing in and along streets, pavements, embankments, roadsides, industrial sites, asphalt and concrete areas, flowerbeds and watersides. *Symphyotrichum squamatum* sometimes grows together with *Erigeron canadensis* L. and *E. sumatrensis* Retz. This is the first record of this alien for E Europe. Over the past decades, *S. squamatum* has been notably spreading in SW Crimea. Actually it is registered in anthropogenic habitats only, but potentially it can become invasive along the Black Sea coast and in salt marshes of the Sevastopol bays. L. Ryff

Crassulaceae

Kalanchoe marmorata Baker

A Tn: Tunisia: Monastir, Monastir city, growing on both sides of the Monastir-Sousse tourist route, 35°46'17"N, 10°42'31"E, 2–3 m, some apparently established subpopulations of few individuals, 30 Nov 2016, El Mokni (herb. El Mokni); *ibid.*, 35°46'08"N, 10°50'22"E, 11 m, escaped individuals from public gardens, 13 Jan 2018, El Mokni (herb. El Mokni); Monastir, Jemmal, 35°37'32"N, 10°45'50"E, 30 m, escaped individuals from cultivated plants, 3 Jan 2018, El Mokni (herb. El Mokni). – *Kalanchoe marmorata* is native to C and E Africa, where it usually occurs on rocky places at 1200–2400 m. (Darbyshire & al. 2015; APD 2018). It is a very decorative plant due to the marbled leaves and especially its large white flowers, often cultivated both as an ornamental and as a medicinal plant (Descoings 2003). No previous data about the occurrence of this taxon in Europe are available. The present report as a casual alien is therefore the first for the flora of N Africa and the Mediterranean region (according to Marhold 2011a; APD 2018; IPNI 2012+; WCSP 2019). R. El Mokni & L. Sáez

Kalanchoe sexangularis N. E. Br. var. *sexangularis*

A Tn: Tunisia: Bizerte, Bizerte city, 37°16'26"N, 09°52'27"E, 5 m, escaped individuals originating from cultivated plants, 26 Jul 2017, El Mokni (herb. El Mokni); Mahdia, Baghdadi, growing on both sides of the Monastir-Sousse tourist route, 35°34'32"N, 11°01'00"E, 8 m, apparently established subpopulation of c. 17 individuals, 30 Dec 2018, El Mokni (herb. El Mokni). – *Kalanchoe sexangularis* is an evergreen, robust shrub native to S and S tropical Africa: Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Figueiredo & al. 2016; APD 2018). The species can be propa-