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Woody flora of Melos and Kimolos (Cyclades, Greece)¹

Abstract

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From May 10th to June 5th, 1996 floristic dendrological field studies were conducted on Melos and Kimolos Is. The woody flora of Melos contains 66 species, and 23 of them are reported for the first time, while the woody flora of Kimolos is much poorer, with 28 wild species and 35 cultivated ones. For 32 species occurring on Melos, point maps of distribution were elaborated, mainly on the basis of my own herbarium and field notes. Moreover, two alphabetical lists of cultivated trees and shrubs are also presented.

Additional key words: shrubs, trees, Greece, Melos, Kimolos.

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1. MELOS

Melos belongs to the archipelago of Cyclades and is situated at its south-eastern end. The surface area of the island amounts to 161 km². In shape the island resembles an irregular crescent, the arms of which are separated by a deep bay. The northern part of Melos, more or less to the north of the line Achidavolimni–Provates, is well populated, while the southern part is almost uninhabited and a very few existing roads make it difficult to penetrate. In this latter part there is the highest peak, Profitis Ilias, 751 m.

The vegetation of the island, especially in its northern part, is mostly devastated, represented mainly by phrygana, which is rather poor in species and disjointed in the north, and more compact and richer in the south. There are no woods at all and even maquis is scarce. It occurs only in a fragmentary and impoverished form in all sorts of canyons and ravines in the lower parts of the Profitis Ilias massif.

Owing to blowing winds, single trees, as well as olive-tree plantations are characterised by low growth, flattened or rounded crowns, often developed one-sidedly. Some peculiarity of the island are numerous tree form of juniperus – *Juniperus macrocarpa* and *Juniperus phoenicea*. In some parts, they form more or less dense monogeneric thickets or even small groves, and some individuals reach a height of even

¹ The study was sponsored by the Goulandris Natural History Museum at Kifissia, Greece.

5-6 m. Perhaps in the past those two species dominated on the island in the form of a dwarfish woods.

The flora of Melos has not been described so far, and data concerning the species of trees and shrubs occurring on it is scarce and often without exact localization. Most of such information was gathered by Rechinger (1943) but in the majority of cases they originate from the 18th and 19th centuries (Dumont d'Urville, Heldreich, Leonis, Sibthorp and others). Rechinger himself stayed on Melos between 14th and 17th April 1927 and his herbarium materials come only from the surroundings of Adamas and Profitis Ilias. In the fifties and sixties, the island was visited by Runemark, accompanied by his collaborators, but their materials has not been published in full. According to Rechinger (1943), 30 woody species were found on the island. Another 12 species should be added, the presence of which was marked on the distribution maps in "Chorology of Trees and Shrubs in Greece" (Boratyński, Browicz, Zieliński 1992), mainly on the basis of the materials of Runemark (Herb. Lund). Also Runemark (1980) published some data concerning the occurrence of Aegean species on the island – *Dianthus fruticosus* subsp. *fruticosus*. In this way, the number of species of trees and shrubs increased to 43. However, as a result of my own searches in May 1996, that number now totals 66. Nevertheless, I did not find two species from the list of Rechinger (1943), i.e. *Thymelaea tartonraira* and *Noaea mucronata*, nor did I find *Thymbra spicata*.

I am giving below the full list of the species found on the island, and I quote my own herbarium specimens with the abbreviation M/B (= Melos/Browicz) and a consecutive number. These sheets are stored in the herbarium of the Institute of Dendrology in Kórnik, Poland, as well as in the Goulandris Natural History Museum, Kifissia, Greece. For 32 rarely occurring and more interesting species, I prepared some point maps of distribution. Beside the specification of wild trees and shrubs growing on the island, I also drew a list of cultivated specimens, in an alphabetical order.

WILD TREES AND SHRUBS

Anacardiaceae

1. *Pistacia atlantica* Desf.

It is a rare species.

One old tree in Pollonia (wild ?) M/B 66; Few younger specimens near Empourio (in obs.).

2. *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

This species belongs to the commonest woody plants on Melos.

Ca. 2 km NW of Adamas, in phrygana M/B 76.

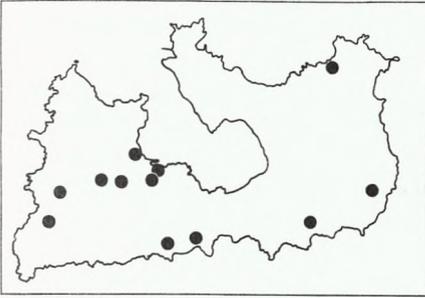


Fig. 1. *Nerium oleander*.

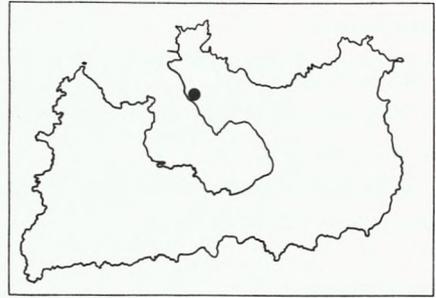


Fig. 2. *Lonicera etrusca*.

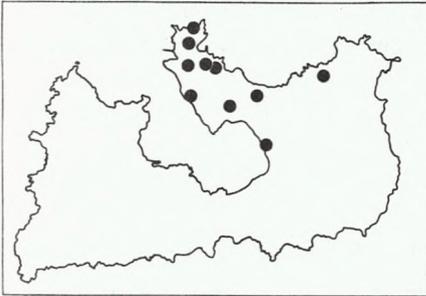


Fig. 3. *Capparis spinosa*.

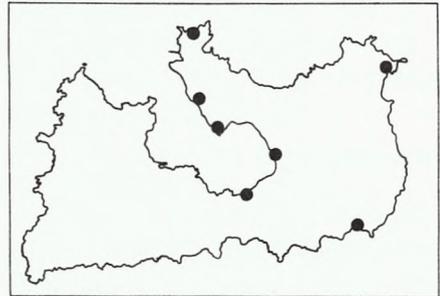


Fig. 4. *Atriplex halimus*.

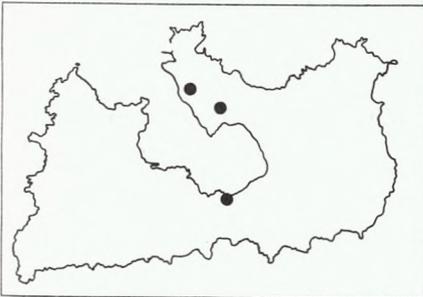


Fig. 5. *Salsola aegeica*.

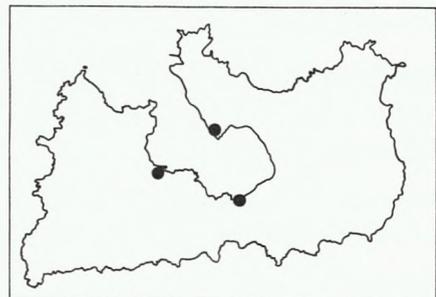


Fig. 6. *Sarcocornia perennis*.

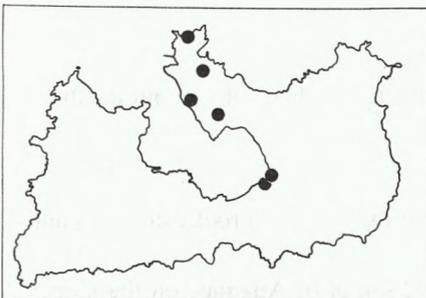


Fig. 7. *Sueda vera*.

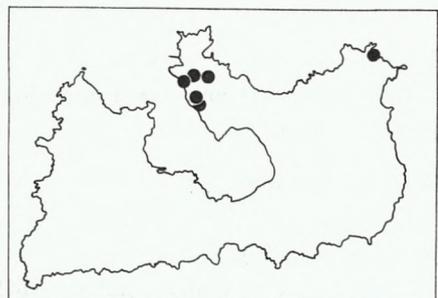


Fig. 8. *Artemisia arborescens*.

Apocynaceae3. *Nerium oleander* L.

This species is very rare on the northern part of the island, but quite common in the southern (Fig. 1).

Near Filakopi, eastern side of the road Pollonia–Adamas, in compact thicket with *Vitex agnus-castus* M/B 31.

Caprifoliaceae4. *Lonicera etrusca* Santi

It grows only on the northern part of the island, very rare (Fig. 2).

Between Tripiti and Klima, in a deep, partially cultivated valley, only two clumps M/B 56.

Capparaceae5. *Capparis spinosa* L.s.l.

This species is rather common on the northern part of the island. It occurs on the slopes over the roads, on the walls and rocks (Fig. 3).

On a rocky wall in Plakes M/B 69.

Caryophyllaceae6. *Dianthus fruticosus* L. subsp. *fruticosus*

This species was discovered by Runemark (1980) in two places: S of the island of Koundihi and Akr. Roma.

Chenopodiaceae7. *Atriplex halimus* L.

Common in some places, on the maritime sands (Fig. 4).

Near Adamas, W of the port M/B 5.

8. *Noaea mucronata* (Forssk.) Aschers. et Schweinf.

This species is mentioned after Melos by Rechner (1943), but without localization. I did not find it.

9. *Salsola aegaea* Rech.f.

I found this species only on the northern part of the island, in rocky crevices and on sandy slopes (Fig. 5).

Below Kastro in Plaka, common M/B 2; Ca. 2 km N of Adamas, on the slopes of a narrow valley M/B 93.

10. *Sarcocornia perennis* (Mill.) A.J. Scott

W of Adamas, salt-marsh near the sea M/B 4; Rivari, between Empourio and Fatoirena, salt-marsh M/B 84; Alykes E of Adamas M/B 17 (Fig. 6).

11. *Sueda vera* J.F. Gmel.

Waste areas on the northern part of the island, mainly near the sea-side (Fig. 7). Alykes, E of Adamas, common M/B 16.

*Cistaceae*12. *Cistus incanus* L.

It occurs throughout the island, but scattered, in phrygana.

Near Adamas, in phrygana M/B 32, M/B 95; Between Moni Agias Marinas and Mt. Profitis Ilias, in phrygana – form with white flowers M/B 51.

13. *Cistus salvifolius* L.

Common but scattered.

Near Adamas, W of the port, along a small path near the sea, very compact and pressed shrubs with small flowers M/B 8, M/B 96.

14. *Fumana arabica* (L.) Spach

I found this species in many places, but usually it is represented by single specimens, at the edge of phrygana.

Near Adamas, W of the port M/B 9; Between Plaka and Firopotamos, near road M/B 24.

15. *Fumana thymifolia* (L.) Spach ex Webb

Near Sarakiniko, in open phrygana M/B 22; Between Plaka and Plathiena M/B 34; Pollonia near Agios Nikolaos, in phrygana of *Genista acanthoclada* and *Convolvulus oleifolius* M/B 62.

*Compositae*16. *Artemisia arborescens* L.

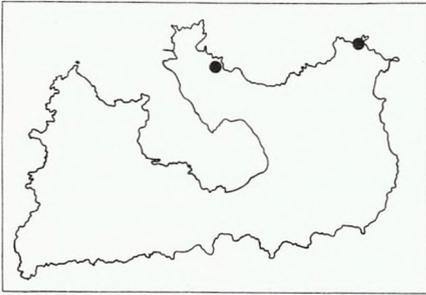
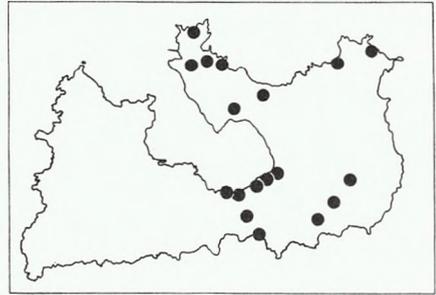
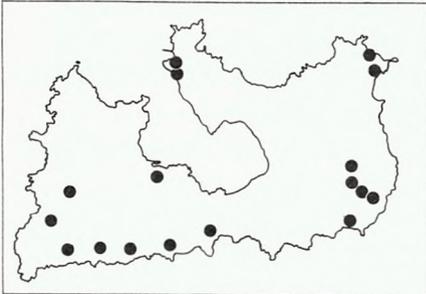
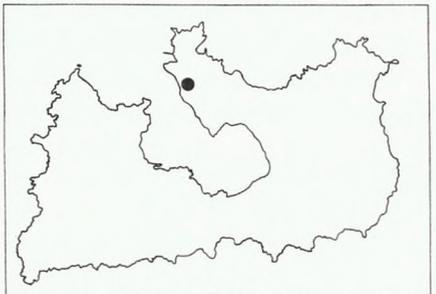
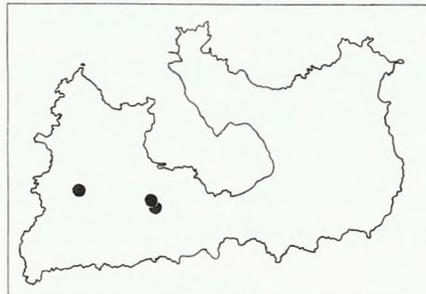
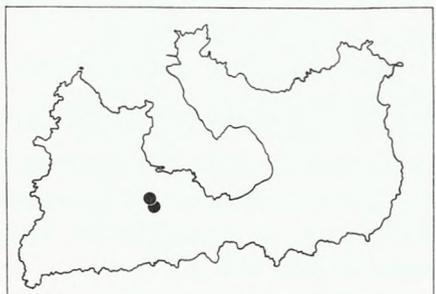
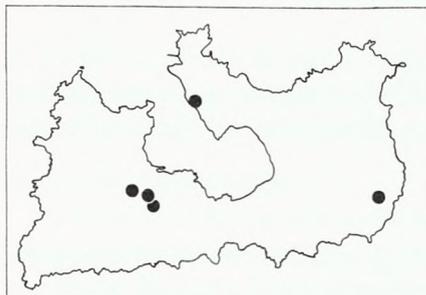
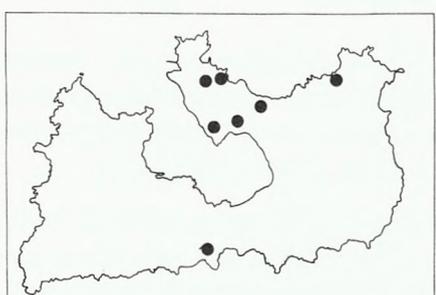
Common on the northern part of the island. In some places, e.g. between Plakes and Firopotamos, it forms compact thickets along the road and in meadows (Fig. 8).

Plaka, below Kastro M/B 1.

17. *Centaurea spinosa* L.

This shrub is very common on the whole island, especially on its northern part, from the sea-level up to 500-600 m.

Between Pollonia and Voudia, common M/B 64.

Fig. 9. *Convolvulus oleifolius*.Fig. 10. *Juniperus macrocarpa*.Fig. 11. *Juniperus phoenicea*.Fig. 12. *Ephedra foeminea*.Fig. 13. *Arbutus unedo*.Fig. 14. *Quercus coccifera*.Fig. 15. *Hypericum empetrifolium*.Fig. 16. *Teucrium brevifolium*.

Convolvulaceae18. *Convolvulus oleifolius* Desf.

I found this species only twice on the northern part of the island (Fig. 9).

Between Plakes and Mandrakia, on the small hill near the road M/B 39; Pollonia, near Agios Nikolaos, in phrygana, common M/B 67, M/B 94.

Cupressaceae19. *Cupressus sempervirens* L.

This species is listed by Rechinger (1943) and is represented by two forms: horizontal and pyramidal. Probably it is only a cultivated, but on the southern part of the island it can be species, wild one, e.g. between Palaki and Moni Ag. Joanni (in obs.).

20. *Juniperus macrocarpa* Sibth. et Sm.

This juniper is very common on the northern part of the island, especially on its western side. Sometimes it forms pure, more or less compact thickets. Single tree-like specimens are scattered from the sea-shore up to the hills (Fig. 10).

Near airport, common M/B 18; Achivadolimni, seaside thickets on the dunes, common M/B 42.

21. *Juniperus phoenicea* L.

This species is distributed mainly on the eastern part of the island, scattered or in groups (Fig. 11).

E of Pollonia, sandy places, rare M/B 29; NE of Zefiria, near the cross-road to Paliorama, in masses M/B 58.

Ephedraceae22. *Ephedra foeminea* Forsskal

I found this shrub only once, on the northern part of the island (Fig. 12).

Near ancient theatre Treis Eklesias, spread over *Pistacia lentiscus* M/B 27.

Ericaceae23. *Arbutus unedo* L.

I found this species only on the southern part of the island, in a small fragment of maquis (Fig. 13).

Ca. 1 km in SE direction, from Moni Agias Marinas to Achivadolimni M/B 81.

24. *Erica manipuliflora* Salisb.

It is distributed throughout the island, especially on the northern part.

Near Adamas, W of the port, common in phrygana M/B 44.

Euphorbiaceae

I assume (looking at a colourful post-card from Melos) that *Euphorbia dendroides* L. occurs on the southern part of the island, in Kleftiko, but I did not have the possibility to visit this place.

Fagaceae

25. *Quercus coccifera* L.

Rare, only on a few places on the southern part of the island (Fig. 14).

On the lower slope of Profitis Ilias, near Moni Agias Marinas, remnant of maquis M/B 49; Ca. 1 km in SE direction from Agias Marinas to Achivadolimni M/B 83.

Guttiferae

26. *Hypericum empetrifolium* Willd.

This species is rather rare, in phrygana and residual maquis (Fig. 15).

Between Moni Agias Marinas and Profitis Ilias M/B 50.

Labiatae

27. *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Reichenb. f.

This species grows throughout the island, but is more common on the northern part.

Plathiena, on sandy places near the sea M/B 70; Waste places N of Adamas M/B 92.

28. *Lavandula stoechas* L.

Common on the whole island, mainly on the northern part.

Near Adamas, W of the port, on the slope of Nukia, in phrygana M/B 7.

29. *Micromeria graeca* L.

NE of Zefiria, near the cross-road to Paliorema, rare M/B 59.

30. *Micromeria nervosa* Desf.

Common on the northern part of the island.

Between Plaka and Firopotamos, near road M/B 25; Between Moni Agias Marinas and Profitis Ilias, compact phrygana M/B 47.

31. *Phlomis fruticosa* L.

This species is scattered throughout the whole island, usually in form of small clumps.

Near Adamas, W of the port, on the slope of Nukia, rare M/B 10.

32. *Prasium majus* L.

This species is common, especially in clumps of *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Between Plakes and Plathiena M/ 36.

33. *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.

This species was listed by Rechinger (1943), but probably it is only cultivated.

34. *Salvia fruticosa* Miller

This species is common, but scattered.

Between the cross-road Plaka–Pollonia–Sarakiniko M/B 19; Between Zefiria and Paliorema, in phrygana M/B 60.

35. *Salvia pomifera* L.

This species was marked on the distribution maps in “Chorology of trees and shrubs in Greece” (Boratyński, Browicz, Zieliński 1992). I did not find it.

36. *Satureja thymbra* L.

Common on the whole island, but mainly on the northern part.

Near Adamas, on the slope of Nukia, W of the port M/B 6.

37. *Teucrium brevifolium* Schreber

This species is quite common on the northern part of the island, especially between Adamas and Plaka (Fig. 16).

Near Adamas, W of the port, on the slope of Nukia, common M/B 12; Waste places N of Adamas M/B 78.

38. *Thymbra spicata* L.

This species is marked on the map of distribution in “Chorology of trees and shrubs in Greece” (Boratyński, Browicz, Zieliński 1992), but unfortunately I did not find it during my trip.

Leguminosae39. *Anthyllis hermanniae* L.

This shrub is quite common, especially on the northern part of the island, in phrygana (in obs.).

40. *Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link

It is distributed throughout the island, in phrygana and wasteland.

Near Adamas, W of the port, in phrygana, common M/B 46.

41. *Ceratonia siliqua* L.

This species is very rare on the northern part of the island but scattered on the southern (Fig. 17).

Near Adamas, W of the port, on the slope over the sea M/B 43.

42. *Genista acanthoclada* DC.

It is one of the commonest woody species on the island, forming big groups in many places.

Near Adamas, W of the port, on the slope of Nukia M/B 11; Between Moni Agias Marinas and Profitis Ilias, in compact phrygana M/B 48.

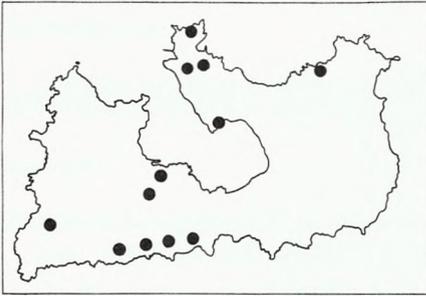


Fig. 17. *Ceratonia siliqua*.

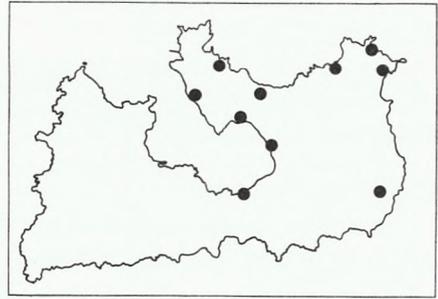


Fig. 18. *Medicago arborea*.

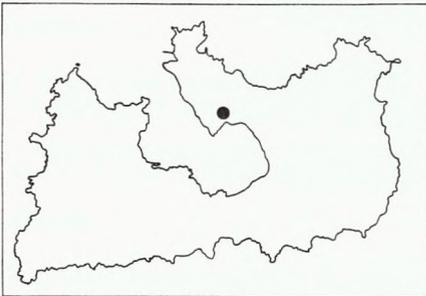


Fig. 19. *Asparagus stipularis*.

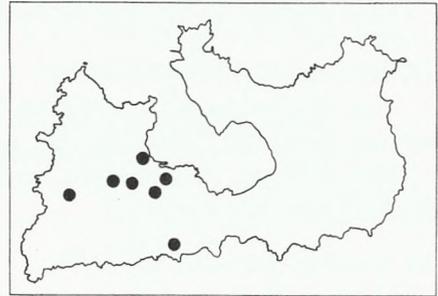


Fig. 20. *Smilax aspera*.

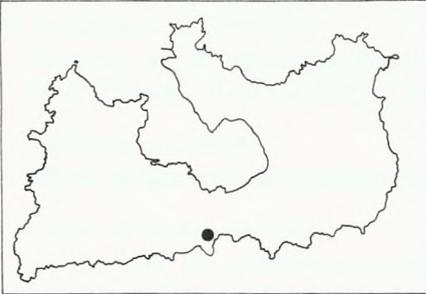


Fig. 21. *Lavatera bryoniifolia*.

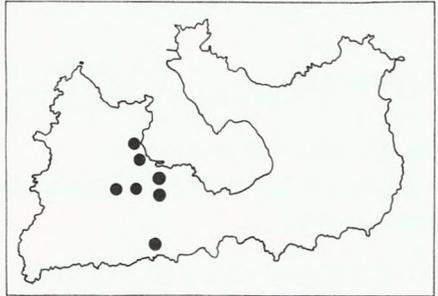


Fig. 22. *Myrtus communis*.

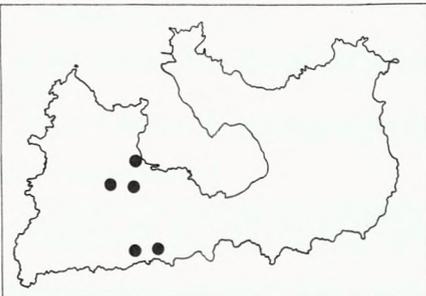


Fig. 23. *Phillyrea latifolia*.

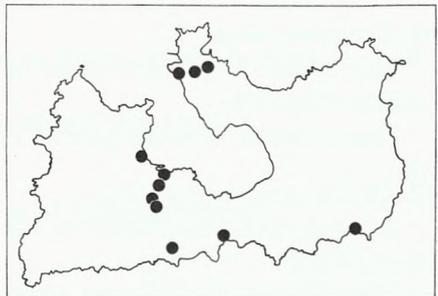


Fig. 24. *Clematis cirrhosa*.

43. *Medicago arborea* L.

This species is quite common on the northern part of the island, but it is also cultivated in gardens (Fig. 18).

Between Adamas and Alykes, also on sheer rocks in the port of Adamas M/B 15.

44. *Spartium junceum* L.

This species is sometimes cultivated in gardens near buildings, but maybe it is also wild in the northern part of the island, on a small hill S of Pollonia, road to Voudia (in obs.).

Liliaceae45. *Asparagus acutifolius* L.

Common but scattered, especially on the northern part of the island.

Between cross-road Plaka–Pollonia and Sarakiniko M/B 21.

46. *Asparagus stipularis* Forsskal

This species is very rare and I found it only on one place (Fig. 19).

Ca. 1 km N of Adamas, on the slope of a small valley with a narrow path in the bottom, together with *Coridothymus capitatus* M/B 91.

47. *Smilax aspera* L.

I observed this species only on southern part of the island on a few localities (Fig. 20).

Ca. 1 km in SE direction from Moni Agias Marinas to Achivadolimni, hanging from a vertical rock M/B 82.

Malvaceae48. *Lavatera bryoniifolia* Miller

Between Kipos and Agios Sostis (half-way), very rare M/B 61 (Fig. 21).

Myrtaceae49. *Myrtus communis* L.

This species is rather rare on Melos, limited to the southern part of the island, on the lower slopes of Profitis Ilias (Fig. 22).

Ca. 1 km from Moni Agias Marinas in SE direction to Achivadolimni, in a small piece of maquis M/B 54; Between Kateruo and Fryta Spitia M/B 73.

Oleaceae50. *Olea europaea* L.

The species is cultivated on the northern part of the island, where it forms a small plantation. On the southern part, especially between Moni Agios Joannis and Agia Sofia, it can be wild (specimens with very small fruits) (in obs.).

51. *Phillyrea latifolia* L.

This species is represented only on southern part of the island and only on a few localities (Fig. 23).

Between Moni Agias Marinas and Plakota, remnant of maquis M/B 71; Between Kateruo and Fryta Spitia, remnants of maquis M/B 74.

Pinaceae52. *Pinus halepensis* L.

This pine is represented by single specimens on the different parts of the island, probably cultivated, but the small clump of old trees at the base of Kastro in Plaka seems to be wild (in obs.).

Ranunculaceae53. *Clematis cirrhosa* L.

This species is rather rare on the northern part of the island, but more common on the southern (Fig. 24).

Between Plaka and Firopotamos, common on stony walls between fields and along the road B/M 26; Between Plaka and Plathiena M/B 33.

54. *Clematis vitalba* L.

I found this plant only in one place on the northern part of the island.

Near Moni Agias Marinas, in an old plantation of olive-trees, on a rocky wall MB 53.

Rhamnaceae55. *Rhamnus oleoides* L.

This species is rather rare and very scattered, represented by single specimens (Fig. 25).

Near Adamas, W of the port, on the slope of Nukia M/B 13; Near Plakes on a slope over the road to Plathiena M/B 39; Between Tripiti and Klima M/B 57.

Rosaceae56. *Pyrus spinosa* Forsskal

This species is growing on scattered localities throughout the island, but it is rather rare, represented by single, isolated specimens (Fig. 26).

Between Plakes and Plathiena M/B 37.

57. *Sarcopoterium spinosum* (L.) Spach

This species is common on the northern part of the island, but rather rare on the southern.

Waste places N of Adamas, common M/B 80.

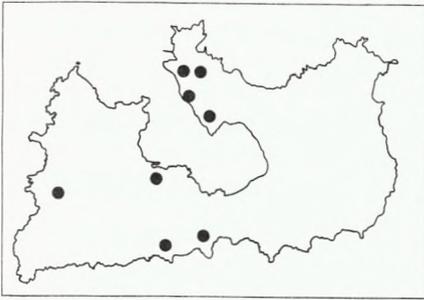


Fig. 25. *Rhamnus oleoides*.

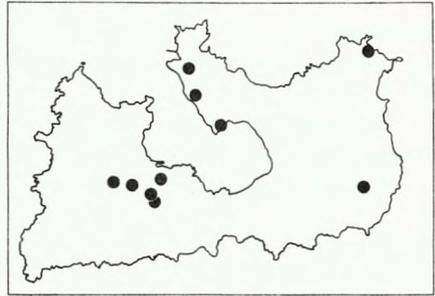


Fig. 26. *Pyrus spinosa*.

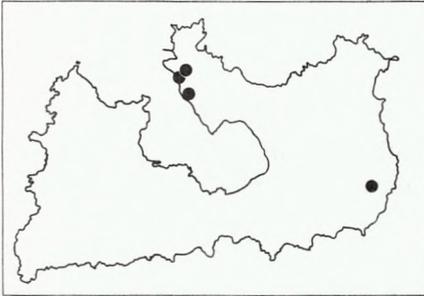


Fig. 27. *Ruta chalepensis*.

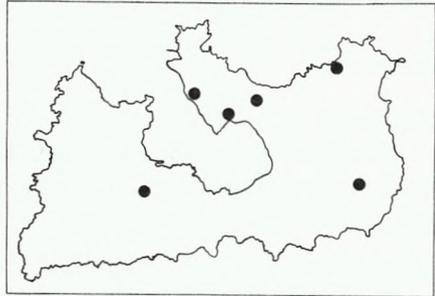


Fig. 28. *Lycium europaeum*.

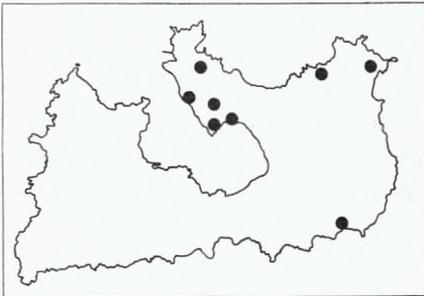


Fig. 29. *Nicotiana glauca*.

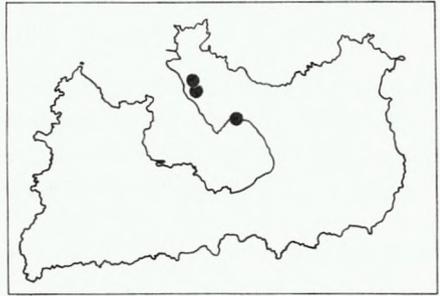


Fig. 30. *Solanum elaeagnifolium*.

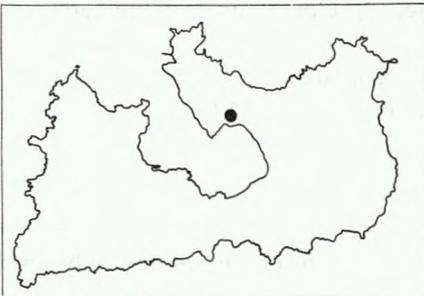


Fig. 31. *Thymelaea hirsuta*.

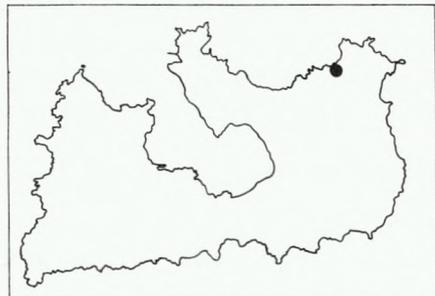


Fig. 32. *Vitex agnus-castus*.

Rutaceae58. *Ruta chalepensis* L.

This species occurs only on the northern part of the island, mainly between Plakes–Plathiena–Firopotamos (Fig. 27).

Between Plakes and Plathiena, along the road, in some places quite common M/B 38.

Salicaceae59. *Populus alba* L.

Probably this species grows in the wild state only on the southern part of the island, near Empourio (in obs.).

Solanaceae60. *Lycium europaeum* L.

This species is growing only on a few localities, usually on ruderal sites near roads and buildings (Fig. 28). I found it on scattered places, mainly on the northern part of the island (in obs.).

61. *Nicotiana glauca* R.C. Graham

Xenophyte. This species is quite common on the northern part of the island, near the sea and along the roads. The older specimens are growing on sheer rock in the port of Adamas (Fig. 29).

Near Adamas, W of the port M/B 45.

62. *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav.

Xenophyte. I found this species only in three places. It is rather common in waste places and in flower-beds near houses on the eastern part of the port of Adamas (Fig. 30).

Between Tripiti and Katakombes, along the path M/B 28.

Tamaricaceae63. *Tamarix arborea* (Sieb. ex Ehrenb.) Bge. (det. J. Zieliński)

Xenophyte. Old trees of the species are planted along the sea, on the southern confines of the port in Adamas. Moreover younger specimens are growing here and there.

Near Sarakiniko, one clump on the rock M/B 20; Near the sea in Plathiena, on the dunes M/B 35; Seaside dunes in Achivadolimni, common M/B 41.

Thymelaeaceae64. *Thymelaea hirsuta* (L.) Endl.

This species is very rare on Melos. I found it only in one place and only one specimen (Fig. 31).

Waste places N of Adamas M/B 79.

65. *Thymelaea tartonraira* (L.) All.

This species was listed by Rechinger (1953), but without localization. I did not find it.

Verbenaceae66. *Vitex agnus-castus* L.

This species is very rare on Melos and I found it only on one place (Fig. 32).

Near Filakopi, eastern side of the road Pollonia–Adamas, in compact thickets with *Nerium oleander* M/B 30.

CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS

1. *Acacia cyanophylla* Lindley
2. *Albizia lophanta* (Willd.) Benth. in Hook.
3. *Amygdalus communis* L.
4. *Araucaria excelsa* R.Br.
5. *Armeniaca vulgaris* Lam.
6. *Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.
7. *Caesalpinia gillesii* (Hook.) Dietr.
8. *Campsis radicans* (L.) Seeman
9. *Casuarina equisetifolia* Forest
10. *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f.
11. *Cupressus sempervirens* L.
12. *Cydonia oblonga* Miller
13. *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh.
14. *Ficus benjamina* L.
15. *Ficus carica* L.
16. *Ficus elastica* Roxb.
17. *Hedera helix* L.
18. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.
19. *Hibiscus syriacus* L.
20. *Jasminum officinale* L.
21. *Lantana camara* L.
22. *Laurus nobilis* L.
23. *Lonicera japonica* Thunb.
24. *Lygos monosperma* L.
25. *Melia azedarah* L.
26. *Morus alba* L.
27. *Morus rubra* (L.) Heywood
28. *Myoporum tenuifolium* G. Forster

29. *Nerium oleander* L.
30. *Olea europaea* L. var. *europaea*
31. *Parkinsonia aculeata* L.
32. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Sieb. et Zucc.) Planch.
33. *Passiflora* sp.
34. *Persica vulgaris* Miller
35. *Phoenix canariensis* hort. ex Chabaud
36. *Pinus pinea* L.
37. *Pistacia vera* L.
38. *Pittosporum tobira* (Thunb.) Aiton f.
39. *Prunus domestica* L.
40. *Punica granatum* L.
41. *Pyracantha coccinea* M.J. Roemer
42. *Pyrus communis* L.
43. *Ricinus communis* L. "Sanguineus"
44. *Robinia pseudoacacia* L.
45. *Rosa* sp. forms
46. *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.
47. *Schinus mole* L.
48. *Sophora japonica* L.
49. *Tamarix arborea* (Sieb. ex Ehrenb.) Bge.
50. *Vitis vinifera* L.
51. *Ziziphus jujuba* Miller

2. KIMOLOS

The island of Kimolos is situated very close to the northern coast of Melos, from which it is separated only by distance of about 2 km. Its surface covers only 36 km², and the coast line is 38 km. In outline the island is almost of circular shape; it is hilly, with the highest point Paliokastro 397 m a.s.l. The vegetation of Kimolos is strongly degraded and basically speaking, covered with the residues of scattered phrygana. The literature data concerning woody species which were found on the island concern only a dozen species.

During my two-day-stay on Kimolos (1st - 2nd June 1996), I had the opportunity to penetrate only the southern and middle part of the island. This resulted in an increase of the number of known species from 14 to 28. I am giving below two lists of species of trees and shrubs: wild and cultivated ones. As for the list of wild species, I put an asterisk besides the name of the species that was not known earlier. The cultivated species come mainly from such localities as Kimolos and Psathi.

WILD TREES AND SHRUBS

1. *Anthyllis hermanniae* L.
- * 2. *Asparagus acutifolius* L.
- * 3. *Artemisia arborescens* L.
- * 4. *Atriplex halimus* L.
- * 5. *Calicotome villosa* (Poiret) Link
- * 6. *Capparis spinosa* L.
- * 7. *Centaurea spinosa* L.
- * 8. *Ceratonia siliqua* L.
9. *Cistus incanus* L.
10. *Cistus salvifolius* L.
11. *Clematis cirrhosa* L.
12. *Convolvulus oleifolius* Desr.
- *13. *Coridothymus capitatus* (L.) Reichenb.f.
14. *Ephedra foeminea* Forsskal
15. *Erica manipuliflora* Salisb.
- *16. *Genista acanthoclada* DC.
17. *Juniperus phoenicea* L.
18. *Lavandula stoechas* L.
- *19. *Pistacia lentiscus* L.
20. *Prasium majus* L.
- *21. *Pyrus spinosa* Forsskal
22. *Ruscus aculeatus* L.
23. *Ruta chalepensis* L.
- *24. *Sarcocornia perennis* (Mill.) A.J. Scott
25. *Sarcopoterium spinosum* (L.) Spach
- *26. *Sueda vera* J.F. Gmel.
27. *Tamarix arborea* (Sieb. ex Ehrenb) Bge.
- *28. *Vitex agnus-castus* L.

CULTIVATED TREES AND SHRUBS

1. *Acacia cyanophylla* Lindley
2. *Albizzia lophanta* (Willd.) Benth. in Hook.
3. *Amygdalus communis* L.
4. *Armeniaca vulgaris* Lam.
5. *Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.
6. *Campsis radicans* (L.) Seeman
7. *Citrus limon* (L.) Burm.f.
8. *Cupressus sempervirens* L.
9. *Cydonia oblonga* Miller

10. *Ficus carica* L.
11. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.
12. *Jasminum officinale* L.
13. *Laurus nobilis* L.
14. *Lonicera japonica* Thunb.
15. *Lygos monosperma* L.
16. *Malus domestica* Borkh.
17. *Magnolia grandiflora* L.
18. *Melia azedarach* L.
19. *Medicago arborea* L.
20. *Myoporum tenuifolium* G. Forster
21. *Nerium oleander* L.
22. *Olea europaea* L.
23. *Persica vulgaris* Miller
24. *Phoenix canariensis* hort. ex Chabaud
25. *Pinus halepensis* L.
26. *Pistacia atlantica* Desf.
27. *Pittosporum tobira* (Thunb.) Aiton f.
28. *Populus alba* L.
29. *Punica granatum* L.
30. *Pyrus communis* L.
31. *Rosa* sp. forms
32. *Rosmarinus officinalis* L.
33. *Tamarix arborea* (Sieb. ex Ehrenb.) Bge.
34. *Vitis vinifera* L.
35. *Viburnum tinus* L.

SUMMARY

From 10th May to 5th June, 1996, the author conducted field observations of trees and shrubs on two islands of the Cyclades: Melos and Kimolos. The bigger island, Melos (161 km²), resembles an irregular crescent, the arms of which are separated by a deep bay. The northern part is well populated, while the southern part is almost uninhabited, and a very few existing roads make it difficult to penetrate. On the northern part the vegetation is devastated and represented mainly by poor in species and disjointed phrygana, while on the southern part it is more compact and richer. There are no forests and even maquis is scarce, preserved only at the base of Mt. Profitis Ilias (751 m).

As a result of floristical penetration and published data the author reports that on Melos grow 66 species of trees and shrubs in the wild state, 23 of which are new for the island.

The island of Kimolos is much smaller and its area covers 36 km². Its vegetation is very destroyed and represented by very poor phrygana. The wild woody flora of Kimolos has 28 species, half of them are new for the island.

Moreover, two alphabetical lists of cultivated trees and shrubs are also presented: 51 for Melos and 35 for Kimolos.

LITERATURE

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Flora drzew i krzewów wysp Melos i Kimolos (Cyklady, Grecja)

Streszczenie

W roku 1996, od 10 maja do 5 czerwca autor prowadził poszukiwania terenowe poświęcone drzewom i krzewom na dwóch wyspach Cykladów – Melos i Kimolos. Większa z nich, wyspa Melos, o kształcie zbliżonym do półksiężyca, składa się jak gdyby z dwóch, różniących się od siebie części. Pierwsza z nich, północna, jest dobrze zasiedlona, podczas gdy południowa jest niemal bezludna, z nielicznymi drogami, co w dużym stopniu utrudnia jej penetrację. Roślinność północnej części jest w znacznym stopniu zniszczona i reprezentowana jest głównie przez ubogą gatunkowo i porozrywaną fryganę, która w części południowej jest bardziej zwarta i bogatsza. Na wyspie brak jest zupełnie lasów, a makia w szczątkowej formie zachowała się jedynie u podnóża góry Profitis Ilias (751 m).

W efekcie florystycznej penetracji i opublikowanych danych autor informuje, że na wyspie Melos występuje 66 gatunków dziko rosnących drzew i krzewów, w tym 23 to gatunki nowe dla wyspy.

Wyspa Kimolos o powierzchni zaledwie 36 km² charakteryzuje się bardzo zniszczoną roślinnością, fryganą. Na wyspie stwierdzono obecność 28 gatunków drzew i krzewów dziko rosnących, z których połowa to gatunki nowe dla wyspy. Autor sporządził ponadto dwie listy gatunków uprawianych na wyspach: 51 gatunków na Melos oraz 35 gatunków na Kimolos.