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Cover photograph: Vegetation of Europe (and Greenland, Canary Islands, Azores, and Cyprus) – a mosaic of beautiful and fascinating. (The numbering of the partial pictures runs from top left to bottom right) (1) Rocky desert in the High-Arctic of Northern Greenland with *Papaver radicum* in foreground. (2) Low-Arctic dwarf-heath (*Loiseleuria procumbens*-*Vaccinietea*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*-*Vaccinietalia myrtilli*) in Western Greenland, with *Empetrum hermaphroditum*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum*, *Kalmia procumbens* and *Diapensia lapponica*. (3) The *Carici-Juncion trifidi* vegetation patchwork on dry acidic coarse sandy soil in the lowland of coastal Low-Arctic Eastern Greenland near Tasiilaq. (4) Calcareous quaking fen (*Scheuchzeria-Caricetea fuscae*) near Paastjarve, Estonia. (5) The species-richest European meadows (*Cirsio-Brachypodium*) in the Slovak-Moravian border region, with conspicuous herb *Melampyrum nemorosum*. (6) Relic loess steppes (*Festucion valesiacae*) dominated by *Stipa pennata* and *S. pulcherrima* near Pouzdřany, Southern Moravia, Czech Republic. (7) Beech forest (*Fagion sylvaticae*, *Carpino-Fagetea*) in the Romanian Carpathians. (8) Upper subalpine and alpine landscape in the Jungfrau-Aletsch area (Switzerland) of the Alps; *Rhododendro-Vaccinietea* heath with *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, *Vaccinium myrtilloides* and *Pinus cembra* in the foreground, and moraines supporting the *Androsacion alpinae* and diverse alpine swards of the *Caricion curvulae* in the background. (9) Urals-South Siberian *Betula pendula* forests (*Brachypodio-Betuletea*) near Novosibirsk, also widely distributed in the European part of Russia. (10) Vegetation of the *Spartinocytisetea supranubii* with iconic *Echium wildpretii* in the Las Cañadas, Tenerife, Canary Islands. (11) Phrygana (*Rosmarinietea*) scrub vegetation on the small island of Dragonada (north of Eastern Crete) dominated by *Euphorbia dendroidea* and *Genista acanthoclada*. (12) Oromediterranean vegetation complex of the Oros Omalos, Crete with *Junipero sabinae-Pinetea* woodlands and scrub in foreground and on distant slopes, and tragacanthic cushion scrub vegetation of the *Daphno-Festucetea* on the mountain tops in the background. Photo credits: 1-3: F. Daniëls; 4 & 6: M. Hájek; 5 & 12: L. Mucina; 7: W. Willner; 8: J.-P. Theurillat; 9: N. Ermakov; 10: A. Santos; 11: P. Dimopoulos.

**Vegetation of Europe: hierarchical
floristic classification system of
vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen,
and algal communities**

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SYNTHESIS

Vegetation of Europe: hierarchical floristic classification system of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities

Ladislav Mucina, Helga Bültmann, Klaus Dierßen, Jean-Paul Theurillat, Thomas Raus, Andraž Čarni, Kateřina Šumberová, Wolfgang Willner, Jürgen Dengler, Rosario Gavilán García, Milan Chytrý, Michal Hájek, Romeo Di Pietro, Dmytro Iakushenko, Jens Pallas, Fred J.A. Daniëls, Erwin Bergmeier, Arnaldo Santos Guerra, Nikolai Ermakov, Milan Valachovič, Joop H.J. Schaminée, Tatiana Lysenko, Yakiv P. Didukh, Sandro Pignatti, John S. Rodwell, Jorge Capelo, Heinrich E. Weber, Ayzik Solomeshch, Panayotis Dimopoulos, Carlos Aguilar, Stephan M. Hennekens & Lubomír Tichý

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Algal communities; Alliance; Azonal vegetation; Bryophyte communities; Class; European Vegetation Survey; EuroVegChecklist; International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature; Lichen communities; Order; Syntaxonomy; Thallophyte vegetation; Vascular plant communities; Vegetation classification; Zonal vegetation

Abbreviations

Art = article of the ICPN; EU = European Union; EVC = EuroVegChecklist (= the syntaxonomic system); EVS = European Vegetation Survey (Working Group of IAVS); IAVS = International Association for Vegetation Science; ICPN = International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature (3rd edition).

Nomenclature

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Abstract

Aims: Vegetation classification consistent with the Braun-Blanquet approach is widely used in Europe for applied vegetation science, conservation planning and land management. During the long history of syntaxonomy, many concepts and names of vegetation units have been proposed, but there has been no single classification system integrating these units. Here we (1) present a comprehensive, hierarchical, syntaxonomic system of alliances, orders and classes of Braun-Blanquet syntaxonomy for vascular plant, bryophyte and lichen, and algal communities of Europe; (2) briefly characterize in ecological and geographic terms accepted syntaxonomic concepts; (3) link available synonyms to these accepted concepts; and (4) provide a list of diagnostic species for all classes.

Location: European mainland, Greenland, Arctic archipelagos (including Iceland, Svalbard, Novaya Zemlya), Canary Islands, Madeira, Azores, Caucasus, Cyprus.

Methods: We evaluated approximately 10 000 bibliographic sources to create a comprehensive list of previously proposed syntaxonomic units. These units were evaluated by experts for their floristic and ecological distinctness, clarity of geographic distribution and compliance with the nomenclature code. Accepted units were compiled into three systems of classes, orders and alliances (EuroVegChecklist, EVC) for communities dominated by vascular plants (EVC1), bryophytes and lichens (EVC2) and algae (EVC3).

Results: EVC1 includes 109 classes, 300 orders and 1108 alliances; EVC2 includes 27 classes, 53 orders and 137 alliances, and EVC3 includes 13 classes, 24 orders and 53 alliances. In total 13 448 taxa were assigned as indicator species to classes of EVC1, 2087 to classes of EVC2 and 368 to classes of EVC3. Accepted syntaxonomic concepts are summarized in a series of appendices, and detailed information on each is accessible through the software tool EuroVegBrowser.

Conclusions: This paper features the first comprehensive and critical account of European syntaxa and synthesizes more than 100 yr of classification effort by European phytosociologists. It aims to document and stabilize the concepts and nomenclature of syntaxa for practical uses, such as calibration of habitat classification used by the European Union, standardization of terminology for environmental assessment, management and conservation of nature areas, landscape planning and education. The presented classification systems provide a baseline for future development and revision of European syntaxonomy.

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Introduction

Vegetation is one of the most important elements of the biosphere – the core element supporting life of many other organisms – providing the engine of ecosystem functions serving life on our planet and regulating geomorphological and atmospheric processes. Vegetation is an extremely complex phenomenon, and understanding its functioning requires understanding of the origins and nature of its complex patterns. Simplifying vegetation patterns by means of classification into conceptually manageable and functionally logical units, called ‘plant communities’, ‘vegetation types’ or ‘syntaxa’, is one of the core tasks of vegetation science. Therefore, for various practical and academic reasons, vegetation can be and should be classified (Mucina 1997a; De Cáceres et al. 2015). The complexity alone offers many ways to classify it – using species, plant functional types, features of horizontal or vertical stratification, position in the landscape and along major ecological gradients, just to list the most important ones (see Whittaker 1978 for a smorgasbord of various approaches).

Traditionally, vegetation classification has been dominated by the analysis of lists of species with some measure of abundance recorded in vegetation plots (often called ‘relevés’) as the *lingua franca* (Braun-Blanquet 1964). Indeed, the species is not only an evolutionary unit, but also a carrier of ecological information, which can be valuable in identifying and describing vegetation patterns and vegetation types and interpreting their nature. For this reason, species have served for over a century as the major attribute for describing vegetation patterns, defining vegetation types and constructing vegetation typologies, such as vegetation classification systems (see Braun-Blanquet 1964; van der Maarel 1975; Westhoff & van der Maarel 1978; Mucina 1997a; Peet & Roberts 2013; De Cáceres et al. 2015).

The species-focused approach and methodology was born in Europe and gave rise to a scientific discipline called ‘phytosociology’ (also known as ‘phytocoenology’ or ‘plant sociology’). From the outset, phytosociology has applied a standardized approach to sample, describe and classify vegetation (Braun-Blanquet 1921, 1928, 1951, 1964). A formal framework for the naming and organization of syntaxa was introduced in 1976 as the International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature (see Weber et al. 2000). Over the past roughly 90 yr (catalyzed by the publication of the first edition of Braun-Blanquet’s textbook in 1928 and its English translation in 1932) an enormous amount of phytosociological literature has accumulated, with diverse proposals for classifying many kinds of vegetation throughout Europe and beyond. Such endeavours have

been poorly coordinated and proposals for structuring the taxonomic hierarchy from the level of the association right up to classes were often contentious. Moreover, only occasionally have there been more fundamental accounts of the theoretical basis of this enterprise (e.g. Mueller-Dombois & Ellenberg 1974; Westhoff & van der Maarel 1978; Géhu & Rivas-Martínez 1981; Pignatti et al. 1995; Schaminée et al. 1995a; Mucina 1997a,c; Theurillat 1997; De Cáceres et al. 2015).

Vegetation surveys of particular countries or parts of countries have brought a certain degree of regional stability to the classification of vegetation types, particularly over the last two decades (e.g. Rodwell 1991–2000; Grabherr & Mucina 1993; Mucina et al. 1993a,b; Schaminée et al. 1995b, 1996, 1998; Stortelder et al. 1999; Chytrý 2007–2013). However, these projects have varied greatly in their scope and detail. Surveys of some kind have now been published for nearly every European country (see Mucina 2013; Jiménez-Alfaro et al. 2014a). The synopsis of surveys of European vegetation (Appendix S2) provides a gateway to this enormous depth of knowledge of European vegetation scientists about the patterns of vegetation of their home continent.

Meanwhile, the need to undergird international initiatives in nature conservation across Europe with a sound understanding of the diversity of vegetation types provides an additional incentive to harmonize phytosociological classifications and influence environmental policy. It was within the frame of the CORINE project (Coordination of Information on the Environment) that more standardized and comprehensive hierarchical classifications of European habitats/biotopes were first developed. The CORINE Biotopes Classification (Commission of the European Communities 1991; Devillers et al. 1991) provided the original framework for the definition of the ‘Natural habitat types of Community interest’ listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (Commission of the European Communities 1991; Evans 2010), which was subsequently extended to the entire Palaearctic (Devillers & Devillers-Terschuren 1996).

The Annex I list of habitats aimed to cover the most endangered natural and semi-natural ecosystems in the European Union (Evans 2012). It was extended as new Member States joined the EU. The definitions of the Annex I habitat types are often based on phytosociology or similar descriptions of species assemblages, and also contain geographic indications and descriptors of physical characteristics of the habitat. The list has a simple hierarchical structure, but the delimitations of individual types range from very broad to quite narrow. The quality of descriptions of the types also varies from short descriptions to extensive texts with details on subtypes, syntaxa and

species. Several descriptions are equivocal, leading to different interpretations of the same habitat type in different EU Member States.

The EUNIS Habitat Classification (Davies & Moss 1999; Davies et al. 2004; Moss 2008) brought structural redefinition and simplicity to the previous habitat classifications, providing a common European reference set of units within a single hierarchical frame. Effectively, EUNIS (European Nature Information System) provides a comprehensive, hierarchical classification of terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats for the whole of the European continent, associated islands and adjacent seas. Cross linkages have enabled users of other habitat classifications to relate their national schemes to this international system, in particular to Annex I habitats of the EU Habitats Directive.

Although EUNIS is a hierarchical classification of habitats, it is again a complex mixture of units based on various, often incompatible, concepts and distinguished at different scales, even within a single hierarchical level. Some habitats are abiotic while others are of interest because of their distinctive fauna. Some vegetated habitats are precisely defined, whereas others include considerable internal heterogeneity; some are defined based on species composition, while others have a purely physiognomic basis; yet others are complexes of habitats at a landscape scale rather than single relatively homogeneous habitat types. The opportunity to bring consistent phytosociological definitions to bear on such a diverse set of systems and applications promises many benefits.

In this paper and associated supporting information we (1) present a comprehensive, hierarchical, syntaxonomic system of alliances, orders and classes of Braun-Blanquet syntaxonomy for vascular plant, bryophyte and lichen, and algal communities of Europe; (2) briefly characterize in ecological and geographic terms all accepted syntaxonomic concepts; (3) link all available synonyms to these accepted concepts; and (4) provide a list of diagnostic species for each accepted class.

Methods

European vegetation survey: the roots of the EuroVegChecklist

In an attempt to develop a more coherent overview of vegetation types across the whole of Europe and to foster a new spirit of collaboration among phytosociologists, the European Vegetation Survey (EVS), a working group of the International Association for Vegetation Science (IAVS), has convened annual meetings since 1992 (Pignatti 1990; Mucina et al. 1993c; Rodwell et al. 1995). Besides providing formal support for national programmes of vegetation survey, the EVS has devoted particular meetings to improving understanding of the syntaxonomy and

ecology of some major vegetation types across Europe. These meetings resulted in the formulation of phytosociological data standards (e.g. Schaminée & Hennekens 1995; Mucina et al. 2000; Dengler et al. 2011; Chytrý et al. 2016) and initiated supra-regional and continent-wide synthetic efforts leading to publication of international syntaxonomic revisions and studies on broad-scale vegetation patterns (e.g. Theurillat et al. 1995; Zuidhoff et al. 1995; Dimopoulos et al. 1997, 2005; Valachovič et al. 1997; Brullo & Guarino 1998; Dengler et al. 2013; Jiménez-Alfaro et al. 2014b). In addition, the EVS platform provided support for the emergence of many national and regional vegetation surveys such as those in the Czech Republic (Chytrý 2007–2013), Poland (Kački et al. 2013), Russia (Solomeshch et al. 1997; Ermakov 2012), Slovakia (Valachovič et al. 1995; Jarolímek et al. 1997; Valachovič 2001; Kliment & Valachovič 2007; Vantarová Hegedüšová & Škodová 2014) and Slovenia (Šilc & Čarni 2012).

In parallel, the EVS has also undertaken a preliminary synthesis of existing syntaxa from Europe, including Macaronesia, down to the level of alliance. The scheme used the framework of classes proposed by Mucina (1997b) and was derived top-down by integrating validly published orders and alliances, using expert knowledge of certain European regions or vegetation types provided by various EVS members. The syntaxon names with author citations, synonyms, descriptors and bibliographic sources were encoded in the no longer functional SYNTAXA database (Dring 2000).

With funding from the European Topic Centre for Nature Conservation (now the European Topic Centre for Biological Diversity), under contract to the European Environment Agency, an EVS team developed a crosswalk between phytosociological units to the alliance level and terrestrial and freshwater habitats of the EUNIS classification at Level 3. The report, *The Scientific Background to the EUNIS Habitat Classification* (Rodwell et al. 1998), provided the first complete overview of European vegetation types to the level of alliance, accompanied by brief verbal definitions of these units and crosswalks between the EUNIS habitats and syntaxa. This background also provided a limited synonymy and bibliography for the phytosociological units. The list of syntaxa, the crosswalk to EUNIS habitats and an introduction to the background and application of the work were published in *The Diversity of European Vegetation* (Rodwell et al. 2002). Since that time, changes to the EUNIS Habitat Classification and much more substantial changes to the developing syntaxonomic (vegetation classification) system have prompted the need to rework the crosswalks between these classifications and provide a sounder basis for environmental policy.

The idea of constructing the EuroVegChecklist was seeded by publication of Rodwell et al. (2002). This

account (widely used by vegetation ecological community and the European Union nature management bodies) did not contain synonyms, authors of the featured syntaxa or lists of diagnostic species. Further, the subsequent decade was marked by a major boost in syntaxonomy through the activities of the European Vegetation Survey and other major national projects of vegetation survey, such as those in Spain and Portugal (Rivas-Martínez et al. 1998, 2001, 2002, 2011; Costa et al. 2012), France (Bardat et al. 2004) and Italy (Biondi et al. 2014). As a consequence, there was a clear need for a comprehensive overhaul and elaboration of the vegetation classification system.

Compilation of the EuroVegChecklist

This paper features three syntaxonomic systems – one for communities dominated by vascular plants (EuroVegChecklist 1, EVC1), one for communities dominated by bryophytes and lichenised fungi (lichens) (EuroVegChecklist 2, EVC2) and one for communities dominated by algae (EuroVegChecklist 3, EVC3). From the start, the authors agreed that our major target was to detect every published name of a high-ranked syntaxon of the Braun-Blanquet approach ever published for Europe and place it into the context of the classification systems, either as a currently valid name or as a synonym.

The basic approach used in the creation of the EuroVegChecklist was the critical compilation and evaluation of high-rank syntaxa for the vegetation of Europe:

Step 1: The classification system of Rodwell et al. (2002) served as the starting point for the revision of vascular plant communities, whereas the syntaxonomic systems for bryophyte and lichen and for algal communities are new.

Step 2: Synonyms existing in the database of European syntaxa held at Lancaster University (Rodwell et al. 1998; Dring 2000) were assigned to the respective accepted concepts and names.

Step 3: New syntaxonomic concepts were incorporated into the system as they were discovered in the literature or published during the compilation of EVC1.

Step 4: Provisional classification systems for individual classes, including subordinate units and their synonyms, were critically revised by pertinent experts.

Step 5: Difficult nomenclatural cases were solved through the involvement of experts in handling the ICPN (J.-P. Theurillat, H.E. Weber, W. Willner, J. Pallas).

Step 6: In some cases mere nomenclatural revision was not sufficient and preliminary syntaxonomic syntheses of the available data of syntaxonomically complex vegetation types were initiated, with many yielding useful results (both of nomenclatural and syntaxonomic nature) pertinent to the aims of EVC1.

As major sources of information, in addition to expert knowledge of the authors of this conspectus, we consulted:

- 1 all published national and pan-European vegetation surveys (see Appendix S2);
- 2 all accessible volumes of the major international journals and series that publish syntaxonomic papers;
- 3 most available monographs containing vegetation descriptions of European regions;
- 4 phytosociological 'grey literature', including theses, and reports; and
- 5 relevant internet resources.

Geographic extent of the EuroVegChecklist

The EuroVegChecklist encompasses a larger area than Europe as defined by its tectonic borders (which place the Ural Mountains as the eastern border, and the continuation of this border along the Ural River to the Caspian Sea shore and recognizing the natural borders defined by the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea). In particular, we include:

- 1 Greenland, geographically part of the North American Arctic archipelago, yet politically part of Denmark, hence under European Union legislation;
- 2 Iceland, which is shared between the European and North American tectonic plates, but has always been considered as a part of Europe;
- 3 the Canary Islands and Madeira (also known as Macaronesia), which can be tectonically considered part of Africa rather than Europe, yet they are politically part of Spain and Portugal, respectively;
- 4 the Azores, located at the spine of the Atlantic Ridge, but belonging politically to Portugal;
- 5 the entire northern piedmont, flanks and the ridge of the Greater Caucasus;
- 6 Cyprus, because the Greek part of this island is a member of the European Union.

The area considered covers more than 12 400 000 km² and spans latitudes between 27°38' N (Canary Islands) and 83°40' N (Greenland), culminating at an altitude of 5642 m (Mount Elbrus, Greater Caucasus). From the bioclimatic point of view, this area encompasses six zoniomes (*sensu* Walter 1964).

EuroVegChecklist 1 (EVC1): conspectus of vegetation units dominated by vascular plants

Our original intention was to revise and complement the system presented in two major recent lists of European vegetation units, those of Mucina (1997b) and Rodwell et al. (2002). These systems concentrated on vegetation units (syntaxa) dominated by vascular

plants. For practical communication reasons, we have dubbed this system EuroVegChecklist 1 (EVC1). Traditionally, the class *Charetea*, dominated by green algae, has been featured in syntaxonomic systems dominated by vascular plants, but for the sake of consistency we moved it to EVC3 (see below).

The EVC1 features the skeletal portion of the hierarchical syntaxonomic system of the Braun-Blanquet (floristic–sociological) approach – the levels of class, order and alliance (see Weber et al. 2000). The supplementary syntaxonomic ranks of subclass, suborder and suballiance are covered by the regulations of the ICPN (Weber et al. 2000) and frequently used, especially in southern Europe (e.g. Bardat et al. 2004; Blasi 2010; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011) but also elsewhere (e.g. Berg et al. 2004). Yet, we refrained from including them in our Conspectus for the following practical reasons:

- 1 the categories of subclass, suborder and suballiance have not enjoyed as wide acceptance and use as the principal high-rank categories and as a consequence their development is geographically consistent across Europe;
- 2 their concepts are often interchangeable with widely accepted syntaxa of principal ranks;
- 3 there is no agreement in place on the conceptual difference between the syntaxa of principal and supplementary ranks;
- 4 their use makes the formal system unnecessarily complicated and reduces its clarity.

Instead of using the formal subclasses, suborders and suballiances, we used informal categories such as ‘groups of orders’ or ‘groups of alliances’, especially under circumstances where there were many alliances within an order (e.g. *Potentilletalia caulescentis*) or where the grouping of alliances revealed informative geographic patterns. We have applied the same approach in classes rich in orders.

EuroVegChecklist 2 (EVC2): conspectus of vegetation units dominated by bryophytes and lichens

Under the leadership of Klaus Dierßen and Helga Bültmann, we added the system of communities of bryophytes and lichens. Since the early days of vegetation classification, communities of non-vascular plants have been recognized as distinct vegetation units, especially in environments where they play a major ecological role, such as the arctic zone or alpine belt, and on rocks or tree bark. Because of their poikilohydric way of life, bryophytes and lichens reflect habitat conditions differently from vascular plants, and the life strategies of poikilohydric and homoiohydric species are very different (During 1992; Dierßen 2001; Bültmann 2012). Another feature of thallophyte cryptogams is the wide distributional range of many

species and communities (Feurerer & Hawksworth 2007; Bültmann 2010).

Earlier discussions about how to deal with thallophyte vegetation units (Barkman 1968, 1973; Wilmanns 1970) led to the conclusion that they merit a classification system of their own. Although the abstract units of thallophyte vegetation do not always correspond to phytocoena, they can, nevertheless, be classified into syntaxa defined by floristic–sociological criteria (Weber et al. 2000: Definition I). Traditionally, the units are named either in the same way as phytocoena or terms used by synusial systems are applied.

Synusiae, or micro-communities, can be considered either as elements within plant associations or as discrete, separate syntaxonomic units on their own at the hierarchical levels of association, alliance, order and class. In extreme site conditions, such as exposed rock surfaces, this distinction disappears.

In the strict synusial approach, a somewhat different typological nomenclature has been proposed for bryophytes and lichens: *union* at the hierarchical level of association, *federatio* for alliance, *ordula* for order, *classula* for class. For details on this approach see the original discussions (Wilmanns 1970; Barkman 1973) and textbooks (e.g. Dierschke 1994; Dierßen 2001). In the 1980s, there was a renewal in France of the unistratal concept of plant communities (Lippmaa 1933, 1939) according to which associations of vascular plant communities are conceived more or less as synusiae or one-layer communities. In this integrated synusial phytosociology (Gillet 1988; Gillet et al. 1991; Julve 1993; Gillet & Gallandat 1996), the sum of these different associations make up a phytocoenon.

According to Barkman (1973), micro-communities and synusiae are both structural parts of a phytocoenosis, characterized by a specific floristic composition and special microhabitat. Additionally, in synusiae, all species must belong to one stratum with the same periodicity and manner of exploiting the environment. As for the cryptogamic species of a coenosis, the latter conditions are often not fulfilled and the term micro-community or community with the same ranks and terminations as for phytocoena is to be preferred. This also emphasizes their syntaxonomic equivalence to communities. The term *synusia* could then be used in a more restricted sense (e.g. for only the reindeer lichens of a micro-community, the large foliose lichens of the *Lobarion*, or the pleurocarpous mosses in a grassland).

EuroVegChecklist 3 (EVC3): conspectus of vegetation units dominated by algae

The EVC3 is the first system ever created for algal communities of Europe. The description of algal communities, even for microalgae, has a similar tradition as for bryophytes and lichens (e.g. Jonsson 1912; Gams 1927; Budde

1930, 1934). Sauer (1937) already described stonewort syntaxa up to the order level. The first algal vegetation overviews, although of limited geographic extent, were presented in Klika & Hadač (1944) and Klika (1948). Monographic studies featuring marine algal communities of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea were published by Den Hartog (1959), Giaccone (1965) and Pignatti & Pignatti (1966). Giaccone et al. (1993, 1994) and Julve & Manneville (2006) described a range of marine syntaxa. Syntaxa for the epiphytic marine algae and marine microalgae are still scarce (Brockmann 1950; Julve 1992). Freshwater algae are represented by many relevés documenting several alliances from Spain published by Margalef (e.g. 1948, 1951). Freshwater microalgae on the community level were published in numerous papers by Fetzmann (e.g. 1962), and on higher levels by Schlüter (1961), Täuscher (1998), Bobrov et al. (2005) and Bobrov & Chemeris (2012). Syntaxonomic studies of aerophytic microalgae are scarce. The study of soil algae so far has been handled only in the pioneering works of Khaybullina et al. (2004, 2005a,b, 2011). The work of Golubić (1967) on cyanobacterial communities is also of pioneer character.

Structure of the EuroVegChecklist

There are four building elements of each of the three conspecti (EVC1, EVC2 and EVC3), including the *Current*

correct name of the syntaxon, a brief *Verbal diagnosis*, a *List of associated synonyms*, and *Remarks* on nomenclatural and syntaxonomic issues of selected syntaxa. An example of the elements associated with the current correct syntaxon name is shown in Fig. 1. A set of references used either in the main body of the syntaxonomic system or in Remarks follows each of the partial conspecti (EVC1, EVC2, EVC3) separately. Each class is further documented by a list of diagnostic species and bibliography that, together with other elements, feed EuroVegBrowser (see below) – an electronic application summarizing data for all the three conspecti.

Current correct name

We have attempted to find and document the current correct name (the name that is validly published and legitimate according to the ICPN) for each syntaxon in the adopted circumscription featured by the conspecti. Naturally, due to the high number of names analysed, some uncertainty remains and the search for the current correct names of some syntaxonomic concepts continues. Many names of syntaxa pertinent to the Central European vegetation have been stabilised by Grabherr & Mucina (1993), Mucina et al. (1993a,b), Dierschke (1996–2008), Dengler et al. (2003, 2004), Berg et al. (2004), Chytrý (2007–2013), Kliment & Valachovič (2007) and Willner &

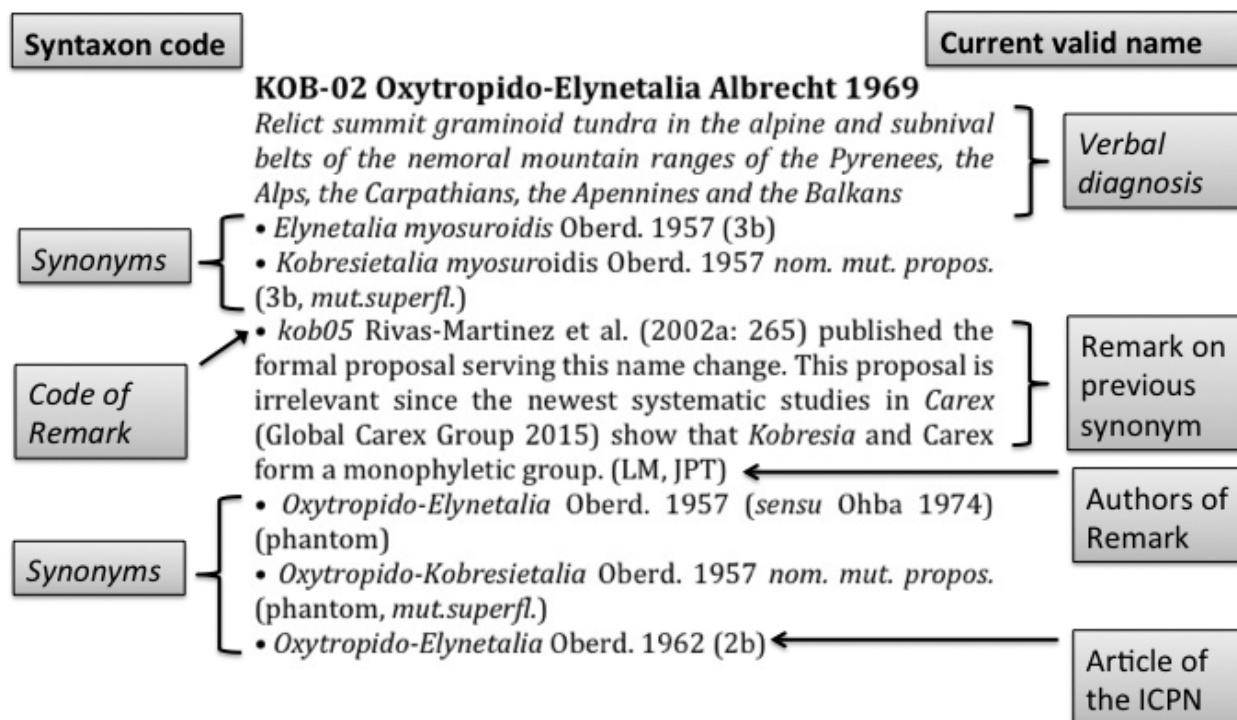


Fig. 1. Guide to the elements of the description of a syntaxon in the EuroVegChecklist.

Grabherr (2007). The European classes have similarly been stabilized by Mucina (1997b) and those of the Iberian vegetation typology by Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999, 2001, 2002, 2011) and Costa et al. (2012). While working on the syntaxonomic systems of the EuroVegChecklist, we aimed to enhance the nomenclatural stability in a decisive way since thousands of names were checked for nomenclatural correctness. As the volume of phytosociological information in Europe is enormous, it may well be that we have overlooked some names. There are also some names that we have not managed to trace in the literature and their nomenclatural and syntaxonomic status is still pending.

Verbal diagnosis of the syntaxon

The verbal diagnoses were provided as brief text descriptors for accepted syntaxa, a sort of condensed surrogate of a definition of the unit. These diagnoses inform (1) the physiognomy of the vegetation classified within the given unit (e.g. forest, grassland, ericaceous scrub, aquatic vegetation, etc.), sometimes with indication of dominant plant species (e.g. beech forest) or growth form (e.g. grass-dominated); (2) their unifying ecological context (e.g. mesic, nutrient-poor soils, coastal cliffs under sea-spray influence); and (3) their distribution (e.g. 'in the thermomediterranean belt of the Iberian Peninsula'). The terms used in the verbal diagnoses are defined in a Glossary (Appendix S3).

Diagnostic species

For practical reasons (mainly due to many conflicting opinions and persisting genuine lack of data for some vegetation types), we have limited the listing of the diagnostic species to classes. These species are supposed to be either true character species (in the sense of Westhoff & van der Maarel 1978; Mucina 1993) of the class (as well as those considered as character species for subordinate units within the class), or species that otherwise can contribute to recognition of the given vegetation type. The latter could be major dominants (such as *Pinus sylvestris*). These 'shared' species carry an asterisk indicating their shared diagnostic value.

Synonyms and handling of syntaxonomic nomenclature

We have attempted to list all known synonyms for all syntaxa, but this goal likely has not been fully achieved due to the vast volume of phytosociological literature that has accumulated in the course of the last century, together with poor accessibility of some sources. Nevertheless, these lists record reasonably well the development of the concepts and nomenclature of each syntaxon. They are crucial

for stabilising the nomenclature of high-rank syntaxa and they may also be utilized in the future as sources for further nomenclatural adjustments and syntaxonomic arguments.

The lists of synonyms became extensive in many cases. There are several reasons for this:

- 1 the first nomenclature rules were not published until 1976 (Barkman et al. 1976), and the formation and handling of syntaxon names in the past was haphazard;
- 2 the interpretation of some ICPN articles has differed among authors;
- 3 misinterpretations of the ICPN and disregard of the rules are still common;
- 4 the syntaxonomic concepts may differ, depending on the quality and extent of the field material and opinions on the weighting (importance) of particular species (presence, dominance, constancy);
- 5 some zealous 'splitters' have produced a wealth of synecologically and floristically poorly-defined syntaxa that have not found wide acceptance (Pignatti 1968 described this process as 'inflation of syntaxa');
- 6 several isolated scientific communities with limited access to international literature have produced their own syntaxonomic concepts and nomenclature largely independently from the larger world literature; and finally
- 7 Europe is a Babel of nations and languages: very often locally produced papers in a national language are not fully understandable to others.

We apply the term 'synonym' to a name of a syntaxon that is considered conceptually identical (in the sense of sharing the same nomenclatural type) or similar (in the sense of expert opinion on the breadth of the concept) to the accepted type. Some of these names are validly published and legitimate, whereas others are either invalid or illegitimate. We have adopted the 3rd edition of the ICPN (Weber et al. 2000) to establish the nomenclatural status of syntaxon names, and cite the reason for the invalidity or illegitimacy in brackets after synonyms. The other abbreviations used in clarifying the reasons for placement of a name into the synonymy are explained in the header of the EVC1 (see below).

The valid and legitimate names of the units that are conceptually synonymous to the accepted unit are listed as 'synonyms' under the category 'syntaxonomic synonym' ('syntax. syn. '; see Mucina 1993, 1997c and Weber et al. 2000 for more precise definitions). The reasons why they are 'synonymous' mostly reflect priority (the correct name is the oldest valid and legitimate name), but occasionally this pertains to cases when these names were proposed to be recognized as *nomina rejicienda* due to conservation of some younger, yet more widely used name (*nomina conservanda*) or as *nomina rejicienda ambigua* in cases where the use of the concept of the name served as a source of

confusion. In the list of synonyms we also list the pending inverted (*nom. invers. propos.*), mutated (*nom. mut. propos.*) and putative syntaxonomically dubious concepts (*nomina dubia*). Many of these *nomina proposita* (see Mucina 1993) have been or will be submitted for formal approval (many of them also in this paper for the first time) to the Committee for the Correction and Conservation of Names (CCCN) of the IAVS Working Group for Phytosociological Nomenclature (GPN), the latter having officially replaced, in June 2013, the former Phytosociological Nomenclature Commission.

The *partim* or *pro parte* (*p.p.*) synonyms are names that have been used for a broad syntaxonomic content in the past and that now correspond to at least two separated syntaxa, one including the type of the name, the other(s) being a synonym *pro parte*.

We also list pseudonyms (*'sensu auct., non XY'* or *'sensu AB, non XY'*) in some cases, i.e. names misinterpreted by one or more authors by assigning them a *different* syntaxonomic content than that for which they were originally created according to their type.

'Phantoms' (see Mucina 1993) are yet another category listed among the synonyms. These are names used by various authors ascribing them erroneously to a wrong authority (i.e. either the author(s) of the name or the date is incorrect). Many phantom names were created through citing wrong effective (as defined by the ICPN; Weber et al. 2000) dates of publication.

Remarks

Syntaxonomic categories such as class, order and alliance are much less crisply defined than the classical taxonomic ones, such as genus or species. In part, this stems from the nature of the subject matter, many species being genetically isolated, but vegetation being a continuous phenomenon with ultimately relatively arbitrary divisions. It is, therefore, not surprising that opinions may differ between experts on the same vegetation type. Such discordances have roots in emphasis on different classification criteria – classical floristic composition *vs* vegetation structure, different data sets, ecological *vs* biogeographic emphasis, local tradition and otherwise biased geographic views, different field experience, etc. It was not easy to find common ground, even among the 32 authors of this Conspectus. In order to address some of these issues we created a 'Remarks' category and used it to:

- 1 comment on syntaxonomic position in contentious cases;
- 2 elucidate nomenclatural issues related to validity and legitimacy of the names;
- 3 correct illegitimate names and validate invalid syntaxonomic concepts;

4 feature alternative opinions to those accepted in the EVCs.

Ordering and grouping of the classes

Various principles have been followed in the past to order vegetation classes in a comprehensive and logical system. Most commonly, classes were ordered into a quasi-linear system according to a so-called 'sociological progression' (Braun-Blanquet 1964; Böttcher 1980). Examples include the surveys by Mucina (1997b) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999, 2001). Obviously, such a system reflects some sort of intuitive structural or (and possibly also) functional complexity more than any floristic and/or synecological relations. Others promoted the category of '*divisio*': syntaxon of the highest rank encompassing floristically similar or ecologically related classes (Hadač 1967).

Here we adopt an alternative approach to ordering classes, outlined in its major features by Mucina (2013), which follows the conceptual framework of vegetation zonation and related notions (azonality, intrazonality) as defined by Walter (1964; see also Walter & Box 1976). We start our list with zonal classes – those typical of the biomes as defined by Mucina (2013). We follow an order from the north to the south, spanning Arctic, Boreal, Temperate and Mediterranean Zones (biomes). Intrazonal vegetation is presented in the form of separate groups of classes associated with the respective zones. Azonal vegetation (occurring across several biomes/zones) is grouped according to the main ecological drivers such as moisture regime or salinity. The vegetation of the temperate and mediterranean orobiomes (see Walter 1964; Walter & Box 1976 for definition) is featured within the Temperate and Mediterranean zones, respectively. Anthropogenic vegetation (vegetation of heavily disturbed or man-made habitats) is treated as a separate group of classes. Finally, the vegetation of the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores forms its own group of classes.

The main grouping of the bryophyte and lichen classes reflects substrate, with the three groups of syntaxa on soil, on rock and on bark, leaves and wood. The classes are ordered from those dominated by short-lived to long-lived organisms, from occupying acidic to basic as well as from nutrient-poor to nutrient-rich environments; those syntaxa typical of very specific habitats are listed at the end of the system.

The system of the algal syntaxa starts with classes of vegetation occurring in non-marine habitats, ordered from wet to dry environments, and very specific habitats listed at the end. The order of the classes of algae in marine habitats mainly follows the tidal zonation.

Species lists

Extensive species lists that characterize the classes of all three syntaxonomic systems were compiled from available

literature sources (building upon Mucina 1997b), concentrating especially on studies containing extensive syntaxonomic revisions accompanied by synoptic tables. Many species were assigned to classes using expert opinion, especially that of the co-authors of this paper.

EuroVegSpeciesList 1 (ESL1): list of diagnostic species of the classes of vascular plant vegetation

For ESL1, Mucina (1997a) served as the source of the starting pool of species and their links to the particular EVC1 classes. This pool was then extended by compilation of the literature sources mentioned above, especially syntaxonomic monographs and revisions containing extensive synthetic phytosociological tables. Expert opinion from the author team of this paper and beyond was used to make judgements about problematic cases. Some species were assigned to more than one class. The sources of the species nomenclature (and taxonomic concepts) used in the ESL1 are featured in Appendix S1.

EuroVegSpeciesList 2 (ESL2): list of diagnostic species of the classes of bryophyte and lichen vegetation

The standardized nomenclature of bryophytes largely follows the checklists of European bryophytes (Hodgetts 2015). The lichen list is based on Bültmann (2010), who integrated several checklists and floras (Hafellner & Türk 2001; Santesson et al. 2004; Nimis & Martellos 2008; Søchting & Alstrup 2008; Smith et al. 2009; Roux 2012; Dahlberg & Bültmann 2013; Wirth et al. 2013).

EuroVegSpeciesList 3 (ESL3): list of diagnostic species of the classes of algal vegetation

We relied almost entirely on Guiry & Guiry 2016 (www.algaebase.org; last accessed 16 Mar 2016) as the major source of nomenclature, although some taxonomic checklists (e.g. Schories et al. 2009) were also consulted.

Bibliographic files

We have compiled three bibliographic files (one for each of the syntaxonomic systems; see Appendices S9–S11) that feature the most important syntaxonomic literature sources. As much as possible, the references in these files are linked to a particular class of our conspecti and they represent either the source of the protologue of the class or its subordinate orders and alliances, an important survey, a monograph, a syntaxonomic revision pertinent to the vegetation type represented by the class or an important nomenclatural reference.

Results

Three separate conspecti of European vegetation were prepared: EVC1, comprising vascular plant communities (Appendix 1), includes 109 classes, 300 orders and 1108 alliances; EVC2, comprising bryophyte and lichen communities (Appendix 2), includes 27 classes, 53 orders and 137 alliances; and EVC3, comprising algal communities (Appendix 3), includes 13 classes, 24 orders and 53 alliances.

The Glossary (Appendix S3) explains the terms used in the verbal diagnoses. Ordering of classes, outlined in its major features by Mucina (2013; Table 3), is presented in Appendix S4.

The three conspecti and extensive lists of diagnostic species are made easily accessible through the electronic tool called EuroVegBrowser (Appendix S5). In total 13 448 taxa were assigned as diagnostic of classes of EVC1, 2087 of classes of EVC2 and 368 of classes of EVC3 (Appendices S6–S8). This tool also displays extensive bibliographies with entries linked to classes, which are also available in Appendices S9–S11.

The EuroVegBrowser (EVB) tool was developed as a 32-bit Windows application that collates the syntaxonomic systems (Appendices 1–3), species lists (Appendices S6–S8) and bibliographic files (Appendices S9–S11) and enables viewing and browsing through the synthesized profiles of the particular syntaxa in a hierarchical structure.

The functionality of the EVB is described in Appendix S5. One can download the EuroVegBrowser application from <http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/eurovegbrowser/setupEVB.exe>

The EuroVegChecklist Expert System (EVC-ES) was developed as a part of the JUICE software (Tichý 2002), freely available from www.sci.muni.cz/botany/juice. It can be used to determine the affinity of vegetation plots to vegetation classes of the EuroVegChecklist. Automated classification is based on detection of diagnostic species of vegetation classes in the plots. A limitation in obtaining correct classification is the possible inconsistency of plant nomenclature between the classified data set and the list of diagnostic species. Misidentifications can also appear in cases of classes that are defined by different structure (vs heathland vs forest) but have a similar species composition.

The manual for the EVC-ES is provided in Appendix S12 and a video demonstrating its functionality is available at <http://youtu.be/Z75nra1hgMU>.

Last but not least, Appendix 4 collects names of new syntaxa described, validated and typified in the conspecti (EVC 1–3). In this paper, following the rules of the International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature, we provide protologues (first-time descriptions) of three classes, 11 orders

and 28 alliances. Validation of some high-rank syntaxa required description or validation of type associations; in total, protologues of four associations were provided as well. All the protologues can be found in relevant Remarks.

Discussion

Although attempts to compile a European or even global classification system of plant communities started already in the 1930s (Braun-Blanquet 1933) and was renewed by Reinhold Tüxen with collaborators in the 1970s (Beefink & Géhu 1973), these projects were soon abandoned. With the publication of the EuroVegChecklist these attempts have been completed for the first time. The richness of vegetation types featured in the EuroVegChecklist, builds upon more than 100 years of history of vegetation survey in Europe, and is a witness to the fact that Europe is beyond doubt the continent with the best known and understood vegetation patterns.

We expect the EuroVegChecklist to have a profound impact, both on the development of the European (and hopefully also global) vegetation classification system and in practical applications.

Perspectives on the development of the classification of vegetation

Our three classification systems use *alliance*, *order* and *class* (Braun-Blanquet 1921, 1925; see Westhoff & van der Maarel 1978 for an authoritative review) as the major building blocks of the syntaxonomic hierarchy (see Weber et al. 2000 for definition of the hierarchy). These three ranks, besides the well-accepted (yet often misunderstood) basic rank of *association*, won wide acceptance in the phytosociological community (but see Chytrý 2007–2013, who refrained from using the rank of *order* to simplify the hierarchical system at a national level). The nearly universal acceptance of the three basic syntaxonomic high ranks, however, does not imply that these three ranks are sufficiently operationally well defined to assure uniform use across the spectrum of vegetation types. As any theoretical construct in ecology defined across various spatial and temporal scales, the concepts of the alliance, order and class are context-dependent, and often suffer from strong personal, historical, geographic or other biases.

The context dependence is an inevitable feature of any concept shaped by spatial, temporal (and other) scaling constraints. It governs the rules of delimitation of units at the same rank equally as it governs the rules of distinction between the ranks themselves. Are these two vegetation types dissimilar enough to belong to different alliances? Is this segment of vegetation particular enough to be accommodated in its own class? Should we consider ecological as

opposed to geographic variation as the primary source to inform our decision about structuring the syntaxonomic content of an order? Should we consider floristics only or include other criteria (such as vegetation structure) as part of the governing principle of the classification at the class level? Answers to these and similar questions are meaningless without appreciating the importance of the context dependence.

Are we then able to construct generally valid (across the entire variability of vegetation) definitions of the alliance, order and class (as syntaxonomic ranks)? Are we able to coin definitions that would settle general rules on how to recognize those ranks? Pignatti et al. (1995) have attempted this for the *class*. They introduced a set of subjective criteria (among which the contentious term 'homogeneity' plays an important role) to recognize 'good' and 'bad' classes. Some of these criteria (such as 'ecological characterization' and 'coherence of the geographic distribution of character species'; see Table 1 in Pignatti et al. 1995) do implicitly reflect the context dependence. Yet the *intensive definition* (*sensu* Moravec 1975) of the syntaxonomic rank class as offered by Pignatti et al. (1995: '*a vegetation class is the syntaxon of highest rank, defining the common ecological space of the included associations, and recognizable by the occurrence of a common set of characteristic taxa, which are by preference chorologically homogenous*') falls short of being operational enough to cover the whole spectrum of vegetation types. We suggest that the limited success of this attempt is rooted in the failure to recognize that each vegetation context needs its own set of rules, hence its own definition. Currently, the only operational way that probably everybody practising syntaxonomy (vegetation classification based of floristic–sociological principles) would agree upon for how to define a *class*, is the classical Braun-Blanquetian *extensive definition*: a class contains a set of (non-overlapping) *orders* – a situation that is not satisfactory.

The EVC is not poised to solve the problem of context dependence and to offer operational definitions of the ranks of the Braun-Blanquet hierarchical system. It creates, however, a platform to recognize and embrace the context dependence of the definition of alliances, orders and classes by formulating a stable, scientifically sound classification system reflecting the role of hierarchy of environmental and evolutionary (biogeographic) drivers in shaping vegetation complexity of a large geographic area.

A number of largely unknown names of syntaxa have been discovered in the literature, many new validations made, and many new syntaxonomic concepts proposed in the course of the work of our team. Some of these syntaxa have already been published (Mucina et al. 2009; Bergmeier et al. 2011; Lysenko et al. 2011; Belonovskaya et al. 2014; Didukh & Mucina 2014; Čarni & Mucina 2015; Chytrý et al. 2015; Lysenko & Mucina 2015; Willner et al. 2015; Daniëls

et al. 2016) and many others, including large-scale syntaxonomic revisions, are pending publication. However, we trust that the new, nomenclaturally stable and scientifically robust vegetation system will not be viewed as an end point. Our EuroVegChecklist was compiled in a spirit of serving vegetation science and its users. It is our expectation that it will be further expanded, revised and made user-friendly, thereby facilitating public access to the ever-evolving names and concepts of syntaxa.

On problems of classification of thallophyte communities

Although the number of researchers participating in bryophyte and lichen phytosociology is limited, the current system of bryophyte and lichen syntaxa is detailed. The first descriptions of thallophyte communities were already summarized in early vegetation surveys (e.g. Gams 1927; Klika & Hadač 1944; Klika 1948). More recent overviews of non-vascular plant syntaxa have been published by von Hübschmann (1986), Marstaller (1993, 2006), Dierßen (2001) and Schlüsslmayr (2005) for bryophytes, and Klement (1955) and Wirth (1980, 1995) for lichens. Bryophytes and lichens were treated equally, and algae were also included in the ground-breaking work of Barkman (1958) on the thallophyte epiphytes in Europe. Important surveys of bryophyte and lichen communities together were published by Wilmanns (1962), Drehwald & Preising (1991), Drehwald (1993), von Brackel (1993) and Dierßen (1996). Most studies, however, dealt with either bryophytes or lichens. An excellent survey of siliceous rock lichen communities in Central Europe was published by Wirth (1972). Surveys of calcareous rock lichen communities were provided by Roux (1981) and Roux et al. (2009). Paus (1997) studied terricolous lichen communities of NW Europe and Bültmann (2005) of the Arctic. Our bibliographic files list more than 900 monographic treatments. While for both bryophyte and lichen vegetation at least two large-scale overviews and syntaxonomic surveys have been published, a pan-European integrated system has never before been attempted.

The preparation of EVC2 and EVC3 made it clear that the syntaxonomic system of the thallophyte communities of Europe is incomplete. Due to recent taxonomic refinements of species concepts of lichens, it is possible, that good character species have not been recorded in any plots. An important future task will be combining bryophyte and lichen (and algal) communities into one consistent syntaxonomic system. Unfortunately, available relevé data are often insufficient because they often include only lichens or only mosses.

We can summarize that the communities dominated by thallophytes have been and still are recognized as

floristically and ecologically distinct units. A specific characteristic is their occurrence in mostly azonal habitats, except in the more marginal regions or habitats such as the Arctic polar desert. The grouping of the syntaxa as used in EVC2 and EVC3 does not follow the logic of zonality, but rather physico-chemical properties of substrate or the water availability and microclimate. For further details of this approach see Bültmann (2012).

Perspectives on the practical applications

The EuroVegChecklist is an important tool for European nature conservation. The European network of protected areas, Natura 2000, has been based on the Natural Habitat Types of Community Interest listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Most of these habitat types were defined based on vegetation syntaxa, although in the absence of a unified European syntaxonomic system (European Commission 2013). This led to inconsistencies (e.g. divergent interpretations of the same habitat type in different countries), which were often translated to national legislation (Evans 2010). For the first time, EuroVegChecklist provides a solid common currency to which all the national concepts can be cross-walked (Jiménez-Alfaro et al. 2014a), thereby enabling uniform interpretation of habitat types across the continent. European institutions such as the European Commission and European Environment Agency have recently initiated projects that would underpin the European habitat classification schemes by application of the syntaxonomic system of the EuroVegChecklist, including the revision of the EUNIS system of European habitat types (Schaminée et al. 2012), the Red List of European habitats project (Rodwell et al. 2013) and the project on distribution maps of the EUNIS habitats (Schaminée et al. 2014).

Another significant initiative related to the EuroVegChecklist is the development of data infrastructure for basic and applied ecological research. The European Vegetation Archive (EVA; see Chytrý et al. 2016) is a huge database of more than one million vegetation plots from across the continent. However, the full use of these data is only possible if they are classified in a consistent way, for which EuroVegChecklist provides an obvious tool. Conversely, EVA provides data for projects focusing on revision of classification of certain vegetation types based on solid analysis, and the results of those projects will be fed back to improve the classification system of EuroVegChecklist in the future.

Outlook

We hope that the publication of EuroVegChecklist will stimulate discussion about the meaning and value of the

classification and its individual syntaxa, which will facilitate continuous improvement of this system. We are aware of the weaknesses of the classification and take full responsibility for what must necessarily be considered a first approximation. We envisage that it will herald a new phase of intensive research, striving towards understanding of both the ecological and evolutionary assembly processes shaping vegetation patterns at larger geographic scales, focusing on syntheses aimed at clarifying the 'black spots' of the system, and seeking new ways to make an impact on management of resources and nature conservation.

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Appendix 1

Euro-VegChecklist 1 (EVC1): Conspectus of the high-rank syntaxa of the European vegetation dominated by vascular plants.

We shall use the following abbreviations and conventions:

Distinction between authors carrying the same surname:

If not specified by an initial of the first name, the following rules apply: Géhu stands for Jean-Marie Géhu; Lakušić stands for Radomir Lakušić; Pignatti stands for Sandro Pignatti; Tx. stands for Reinhold Tüxen.

The following authors' names are abbreviated:

Bal.-Tul. stands for Emilie Balátová-Tuláčková; Br.-Bl. stands for Josias Braun-Blanquet; G. Br.-Bl. stands for Gabrielle Braun-Blanquet; J. Tx. stands for Jes Tüxen; Oberd. stands for Erich Oberdorfer; Rivas-Mart. stands for Salvador Rivas-Martínez.

Abbreviations pertaining to the nomenclatural status of the names and synonyms:

corr.: When the name of a syntaxon is based on a taxon that has been misidentified (either by an error of identification or by a misapplication in the identification literature used), then the name of the syntaxon must be corrected. A misidentification occurs also in the case when a narrower defined taxon can be used instead of the name of the aggregate that was originally used. The correction is indicated by adding the abbreviation 'corr.' (*correxit*) after the original author citation, followed by the correcting author and the year of the effective publication of the correction (ICPN arts. 43 & 48c).

corresp.: corresponding name; those names listed in the synonymy that cannot be considered true synonyms since their rank does not correspond to the rank of the correct name.

Example: '*Abieti-Piceion excelsae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 (corresp.; as suballiance)' is a corresponding name of the *Abieti-Piceion excelsae* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939) Soó 1940 – the former name is a suballiance, while the latter is an alliance.

corr. illeg.: illegitimate *nomen corrigendum*. The name of the syntaxon has been corrected but the correction is not allowed and thus it is illegitimate (ICPN arts. 29a, 30 & 40) or because the Recommendation 10C cannot be applied [= ICPN art. 40]

corr. superfl.: superfluous correction of the name. The correction that has been made was not necessary for diverse reasons, e.g. (1) the correction was already made, (2) the name of the syntaxon that is corrected is invalidly published, (3) the name of the syntaxon that is corrected is illegitimate or is considered an ambiguous or a dubious name, hence there is no reason to correct it, (4) the taxon used for the correction appears to be a synonym of the corrected taxon.

invers. illeg.: illegitimate *nomen inversum*. The inversion of the name of a syntaxon has been made without it having been accepted by the Nomenclatural Commission (ICPN art. 42).

invers. superfl.: superfluous inversion of a name. An inversion of a name applying to an invalidly published name (ICPN art. 2b).

mut. illeg.: illegitimate *nomen mutatum*. The change of the name of a syntaxon has been made without it having been accepted by the Nomenclatural Commission (ICPN arts. 30 & 45).

mut. superfl.: superfluous mutation of the name. A mutation of a name applying to an invalidly published name (arts. 2, 3) or to an illegitimate name (ICPN arts. 29, 31, 34, 36).

nom. conserv. propos.: *nomen conservandum propositum*. A proposal to conserve a syntaxon name that has been validly published against an earlier name that would have a priority status (ICPN art. 52 and Recommendation 52A).

nom. corr.: *nomen corrigendum*. The name of a syntaxon, as originally published, has been corrected for a nomenclatural reason related to the taxa. This occurs when the taxon used in the formation of the name is a later, illegitimate homonym. In this case, a non-homonymous name of the taxon is to be used to correct the name of the syntaxon, and the correction is indicated by adding 'nom. corr.' after the authority of the name (ICPN arts. 44 & 48d).

nom. inval. ad interim: *nomen invalidum ad interim*. A name invalid according to the current (3rd) edition of the ICPN (Weber et al. 2000) that would become valid as soon as that edition is replaced by the upcoming edition of the ICPN. The 4th edition of the ICPN will include a retroactive change, that consider a table of more than three relevés with presence/absence data as a sufficient diagnosis of associations described before 1.1.1979.

nom. invers. propos.: *nomen inversum propositum*. A proposal to inverse a syntaxon name, i.e. to change the order of the two name-giving taxa as they were used in the original publication of the name in order to follow the rule that if one is dominant or belongs to the highest stratum, then it appears at the second place (ICPN arts. 10b & 42 and Recommendation 42A).

nom. mut. propos.: *nomen mutatum propositum*. A proposal to change a syntaxon name in order to update it according to the contemporary taxonomic nomenclature. The change remains provisional until its approval by the Nomenclatural Commission (ICPN art. 45 and Recommendation 45A).

nom. rejic. ambig. propos.: *nomen rejiciendum ambiguum propositum*. A proposal to reject a syntaxon name because it is ambiguous, i.e. because the name in its current use is no more in accordance with its type, and if it would be used again according to its type it would be a permanent source of error (ambiguity). In such a case, the next later name available is to be adopted and if there is no such a name, a new name must be formed (ICPN art. 36).

phantom: The name of a syntaxon is ascribed to an author and a publication where this name does not occur at all (Examples 1 & 2). Here we also accommodate such names of syntaxa that have been published by the listed author, but with the wrong year according to their effective publication (Example 3).

Example 1: some literature source use the name '*Thero-Salicornietea strictae* Tx. 1954', yet there was no publication published effectively in 1954 by R. Tüxen which would have contained that name; this name most probably refers to the '*Thero-Salicornietalia strictae* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958' that was published effectively in (Tüxen & Oberdorfer 1958) and was based on an excursion to Spain that took place in 1954.

Example 2: *Puccinellietea phryganodis* Hadač 1946; there is no such a name in Hadač (1946) or any other publication this authors might have published in 1946.

Example 3: *Helichrysetalia arenarii* de Foucault 1999 is a phantom since no such name was effectively published in 1999; it is obviously the *Helichrysetalia arenarii* de Foucault 2001; the date 1999 appears in the header of this particular paper, however it refers to the date of the symposium this paper was delivered at; the real publication date is 2001 when the proceedings of this symposium were effectively published (de Foucault 2001).

pseudonym: The name of a syntaxon is used by later author(s) in a misinterpreted sense with respect to its original syntaxonomic significance. The misinterpreted sense is indicated by '*sensu*' followed by the misinterpreting author (s) and then by 'non' followed by the author(s) of the original sense (Rec. 46J; see also Mucina 1993).

syntax. syn.: syntaxonomic synonym. This is the name of a syntaxon that is valid and legitimate and that is considered to correspond to the same syntaxon as another name of the same rank that is based on a different type (Definition X of the ICPN). According to the priority principle, in the EVC1, EVC2 or EVC3 the syntaxonomic

synonyms are later names respectively to the name retained.

The meaning of the Codes following the synonyms:

The reason for placing a name into synonymy is coded by using reference to the article of the International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature (ICPN; Weber et al. 2000).

Examples:

Calamagrostietalia arundinaceae Egger 1952 (2b); '(2b)' indicates that the name is invalid by referring to the ICPN article 2b (*nomen nudum*);

Deschampsion caespitosae Borza 1934 (29c, 31); '(29c, 31)' indicates that the name is illegitimate by referring to the ICPN articles 29c and 31;

Adenostyletea Lakušić 1985 (phantom); '(phantom)' indicates that there was not such name published by R. Lakušić in 1985 (for the explanation of the term 'phantom' see above).

Abbreviations of the authors of Remarks:

AC Andraž Čarni; AS Ayzik Solomeshch; ASG Arnaldo Santos Guerra; DI Dmytro Iakushenko; EB Erwin Bergmeier; FD Fred Daniëls; HB Helga Bültmann; HW Heinrich Weber; JC Jorge Capelo; JD Jürgen Dengler; JP Jens Pallas; JPT Jean-Paul Theurillat; JS Joop Schaminée; KD Klaus Dierssen; KS Kateřina Šumberová; LM Ladislav Mucina; MC Milan Chytrý; MH Michal Hájek; MV Milan Valachovič; NE Nikolai Ermakov; PD Panayotis Dimopoulos; RDP Romeo Di Pietro; RG Rosario Gavilán García; TL Tatiana Lysenko; WW Wolfgang Willner; YD Yakiv Didukh

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<i>Asplenietea trichomanis</i> (Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934) Oberd. 1977	145	<i>Polar deserts of the Arctic zone of the Arctic Ocean archipelagos pap01</i> This new class (for the protologue see Daniëls et al. 2016) represents the zonal vegetation of the polar desert zone delineated by Bay (1997: 685–696, Fig. 7) as the Sub-zone A, which is characterized by sparse vegetation of vascular plants, lack of woody plants, absence (unlike in tundra) of sedges (<i>Carex</i>), absence of bog mosses (<i>Sphagnum</i>), and a pronounced occurrence of other bryophytes as well as lichens and cyanobacteria. (FD)
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<i>Spartinetea maritimae</i> Beefink 1962	164	KOB <i>Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii</i> Ohba 1974
<i>Therosalicornietea</i> Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958	164	<i>Circum-arctic fellfield and dwarf-scrub graminoid tundra, and relict wind-exposed short grasslands on base-rich substrates in the alpine and subnival belts of the European boreal and nemoral mountain ranges</i>
<i>Juncetea maritimi</i> Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952	166	• <i>Kobresio-Elynetea</i> Oberd. 1957 (3b)
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<i>Lemnetea</i> O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955	171	• <i>Carici rupestris-Kobresietea myosuroidis</i> Ohba 1974 <i>nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)</i>
<i>Potamogetonetea</i> Klika in Klika et Novák 1941	172	<i>kob01</i> Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 253) published the formal proposal serving this name change. This proposal is irrelevant since the newest systematic studies in <i>Carex</i>
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(Global Carex Group 2015) show that *Kobresia* and *Carex* form a monophyletic group. (LM, JPT)

- *Kobresietea myosuroidis* Mirkin et al. 1983 (1)
- *Kobresietea myosuroidis* Mirkin et al. 1986 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici bushiorum-Bromopsietalia variegatae* Tsepikova 1987 (2b, 5)(corresp.)

KOB-01 *Thymo arcticae-Kobresietalia bellardii* Ohba 1974

Graminoid tundra and dwarf-shrub fellfield vegetation of Scandinavia, Northern Russia, Iceland, the Arctic Ocean islands, Greenland and the Arctic North America

- *Elyno-Dryadetalia* Br.-Bl. 1948 (2b)

kob02 This name was suggested by Braun-Blanquet (1948: 163) in passing, when he commented on the similarity between the *Elynyon medioeuropaeum* (recte: *Oxytropido-Elynyon*) and the '*Elynyon Bellardii*' – a unit invalidly described by Nordhagen (1937). The *Elyno-Dryadetalia* Br.-Bl. 1948 was described invalidly because the only alliance assigned by Braun-Blanquet (l.c.) to this order, the '*Elynyon Bellardii* (Nordhagen)' has been invalidly described by then. (LM)

- *Dryadetalia octopetalae-integrifoliae* Barrett et Krajina in Barrett 1972 (1)
- *Kobresio-Dryadetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Ohba 1974 (2b)

kob03 Some authors consider the account published by Ohba (1974: 382–384), as validation of the invalidly described name *Kobresio-Dryadetalia*. However, none of the alliances ('*Kobresio-Dryadion* Nordhagen 1936, *Oxytropido nigrescentis* all. nov. prov., *Dryadion integrifoliae* all. nov. prov., *Carici elynoidis-Kobresion bellardii* all. nov. prov.') assigned to the *Kobresio-Dryadetalia* were valid at that time, hence the concept of the *Kobresio-Dryadetalia* was not effectively validated. (LM)

- *Salicetalia polaris* H. Hartmann 1980 (2b, 3b, 5)
- *Salicetalia polaris-arcticae* H. Hartmann 1980 (2b, 3b, 5)

KOB-01A *Kobresio-Dryadion* Nordhagen 1943

Graminoid tundra and dwarf-scrub heath vegetation of Scotland, Scandinavia, Iceland and the Arctic Ocean islands

- *Caricion nardinae* Nordhagen 1935 (2b)

kob04 A partial account of the turbulent nomenclatural history surrounding this unit is found in Rønning (1965: 12). (LM)

- *Caricion nardinae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Caricion nardinae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Elynyon bellardii boreoarcticum* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Kobresio-Dryadion* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Kobresion myosuroidis* Gams 1936 (2b)

- *Kobresion myosuroidis* Nordhagen 1936 *nom. mut. propos.* (*mut.superfl.*)
- *Potentillo-Polygonion vivipari* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Elynyon bellardii boreoarcticum* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Potentillo-Polygonion vivipari* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Dryadion octopetalae* Kalliola 1939 (2b)
- *Dryadion* Du Rietz 1942 (2b)
- *Dryadion octopetalae* Du Rietz ex Rønning 1965 (syntax.syn.)
- *Thymo arcticae-Kobresion bellardii* Ohba 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Potentillo-Polygonion vivipari* Nordhagen ex Dierßen 1992 (syntax.syn.)

KOB-01B *Dryado octopetalae-Caricion arctisibiricae* Koroleva et Kulyugina in Chytrý et al. 2015

Graminoid tundra and dwarf-scrub heath vegetation of Arctic Western Russia and Siberia

- *Carici arctisibiricae-Dryadion octopetalae* Koroleva et Kulyugina 2010 (2b, 3b, 5)
- *Carici arctisibiricae-Dryadion octopetalae* Koroleva et Kulyugina 2014 (2b, 5)

KOB-01C *Dryadion integrifoliae* Ohba ex Daniëls 1982

Graminoid tundra and dwarf-scrub heath vegetation of Greenland and the Arctic North America

- *Dryadion octopetalae* Barrett et Krajina in Barrett 1972 (1)
- *Dryadion integrifoliae* Ohba 1974 (2b, 3b)

KOB-02 *Oxytropido-Elynetalia* Albrecht 1969

Relict summit graminoid tundra in the alpine and subnival belts of the nemoral mountain ranges of the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Carpathians, the Apennines and the Balkans

- *Elynetalia myosuroidis* Oberd. 1957 (3b)
- *Kobresietalia myosuroidis* Oberd. 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (3b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *kob05* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 265) published the formal proposal serving this name change. This proposal is irrelevant since the newest systematic studies in *Carex* (Global Carex Group 2015) show that *Kobresia* and *Carex* form a monophyletic group. (LM, JPT)
- *Oxytropido-Elynetalia* Oberd. 1957 (*sensu* Ohba 1974) (phantom)
- *Oxytropido-Kobresietalia* Oberd. 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (phantom, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Oxytropido-Elynetalia* Oberd. 1962 (2b)
- *Oxytropido-Kobresietalia* Albrecht 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Festucetalia versicoloris* Jenik in Moravec et al. 1995 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF GRAMINOID TUNDRA ALLIANCES

KOB-02A *Oxytropido-Elyinion myosuroidis* Br.-Bl. 1950

Summit graminoid tundra in the alpine and subnival belts of the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Carpathians

kob06 In part IV of the 'Übersicht der Pflanzengesellschaft Rätians', Braun-Blanquet (1949c) published the name '*Oxytropido-Elyinion* Br.-Bl. 1948', containing only one association – the '*Elynetum* (Brockmann-Jerosch) Br.-Bl. 1913' to which a proper reference was made in the protologue. However, the bibliographical references, gathered in part VI of the publication, were published as late as in 1950 (Braun-Blanquet 1950), and therefore the date of the valid publication of the name is 1950 and not 1949. In part IV in 1949, there is no citation of the name '*Elyinion medioeuropaeum*' and, although Braun-Blanquet refers explicitly to his 'Vegetations-Monographie der Ostpyrenäen (1948)' in the text, there is no effective bibliographical reference to Braun-Blanquet (1948) either directly in the text or in the bibliography published in 1950. As a result, the name '*Oxytropido-Elyinion*' cannot be considered as an explicit substitution of the illegitimate '*Elyinion medioeuropaeum*' by Braun-Blanquet (1948), and the correct citation of the name is *Oxytropido-Elyinion* Br.-Bl. 1950. (JPT)

- *Elyinion* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Elyinion medioeuropaeum* Br.-Bl. 1948 (34a)
- *Oxytropido-Kobresion* Br.-Bl. (1948) 1949 (phantom)

kob07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 270) published a formal proposal serving this name change. This proposal is irrelevant since the newest systematic studies in *Carex* (Global *Carex* Group 2015) show that *Kobresia* and *Carex* form a monophyletic group that might lead to sinking of *Kobresia* into synonymy of *Carex*. (LM, JPT)

- *Oxytropido-Elyinion myosuroidis* Br.-Bl. 1949 (phantom)
- *Oxytropido-Kobresion myosuroidis* Br.-Bl. 1950 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. superfl.)*
- *Elyinion medioeuropaeum* Br.-Bl. 1954 (31, 34a)

KOB-02B *Leontopodio nivalis-Elyinion myosuroidis* (Blasi et al. 2003) Di Pietro et Mucina in Chytrý et al. 2015

Summit graminoid tundra in the alpine and subnival belts of the Apennines and the Balkans

GROUP OF TUSsock GRASSLAND ALLIANCES

KOB-02C *Festucion versicoloris* Krajina 1933

Alpine tussock grasslands on mylonites of the Western Carpathians

- *Festucion versicoloris* Krajina 1934 (phantom)

KOB-02D *Agrostion alpinae* Jenik et al. 1980

Subalpine tussock grasslands on steep or terraced slopes on base-rich substrates of the Eastern Hercynicum

kob08 Kočí (in Chytrý 2007: 84) classified this alliance into the *Elyno-Seslerietea*, with reservations. (LM)

KOB-03 *Kobresietalia capilliformis* Tsepikova 1987

Chionophobous summit graminoid and dwarf-scrub mountain tundra in the alpine and subnival belts of the Caucasus

- *Dryadetalia caucasicae* Ohba 1974 (2b)

kob09 This name was suggested by Ohba (1974) in original form as '*Ordnung von Dryas octopetala* ssp. *caucasica*' (a name that was obviously coined on basis of *Dryas caucasica* Juz., today considered a synonym of *Dryas octopetala* L.) and documented in Tab. 24, only by a single synoptic column that has not been assigned either to a validly described association nor to a validly described alliance. (LM)

KOB-03A *Kobresion capilliformis* Tsepikova 1987

Chionophobous summit graminoid mountain tundra in the alpine and subnival belts of the Caucasus

kob10 Onipchenko (2002) did not accept both the *Kobresion capilliformis* Tsepikova 1987 and the *Kobresietalia capilliformis* Tsepikova 1987 and included the *Alchemillo-Kobresietum capilliformis* Tsepikova 1987 in the *Oxytropido-Elyinion* Br.-Bl. 1949 (*Oxytropido-Kobresietalia*, *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bel-lardii*). (NE)

KOB-03B *Salici kazbekensis-Empetrium nigrae* Onipchenko 2002

Chionophobous summit ericoid dwarf-heath mountain tundra in the alpine and subnival belts of the Caucasus

LOI *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* Egger ex Schubert 1960

Arctic-boreal tundra scrub and relict alpine acidophilous dwarf-heath mountain tundra of Eurasia and North America

loi01 This class comprises primary dwarf heath (tundra and European mountain tundra) composed of arctic and arctic-alpine elements. The *Calluno-Ulicetea*, on the other hand, comprises primary (and secondary) heath of low altitudes or secondary heath of the montane to subalpine belt replacing original coniferous forests. (LM)

- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea* Egger 1952 (2b)
- *Cetrario-Loiseleurietea* Suzuki et Umezumi in Suzuki 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rhodoreto-Vaccinietea* Lakušić et al. 1979 (orig.form) (2b, 5)
- *Betuletea rotundifoliae* Mirkin et al. 1983 (1)
- *Betuletea rotundifoliae* Mirkin 1985 (2b)
- *Calluno-Vaccinietea myrtilli* de Foucault 1991 (29)

loi02 According to the list of References, de Foucault (1991: 173) was aware of the Schubert's (1960) work, where the latter author validated the *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* and also described the *Empetretalia hermaphroditi*. Since the latter order was assigned as the *typus* of the

'*Calluno-Vaccinietea myrtilli*', this class name became a *nomen superfluum* of the *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea*. (LM)

- *Vaccinietea myrtilli* de Foucault 1991 (2b, 5)
- *Betuletea rotundifoliae* Mirkin ex Chytrý et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

loi03 The *Betuletea rotundifoliae* is recognized by several researchers as class in its own right. Ermakov and Cherosov (2005), however, prefer to classify these communities within the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea*. (LM)

LOI-01 *Rhododendro ferruginei-Vaccinietalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Relic acidophilous dwarf-heath mountain tundra in the sub-alpine and alpine belts of the nemoral mountain ranges of Western, Central and Southern Europe, and the Caucasus

loi04 The order is validly published with the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 as its *typus*. Therefore, if the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 were to be placed in another order, then ICPN art. 29c would apply and the other order would become a *nomen superfluum*, because the earliest name *Rhododendro-Vaccinietalia* would always have the priority. This would apply also if the type of the alliance, the *Empetro-Vaccinietum* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926, were placed in another order. (JPT)

- *Rhodoretalia* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931 (29c)
- loi05 The original diagnosis of the order '*Rhodoretalia*' contains two alliances, the '*Loiseurieto-Vaccinion*' and the '*Rhodoreto-Vaccinion*'. It is important to determine if the diagnosis of the alliance '*Loiseurieto-Vaccinion*' refers to Braun-Blanquet & Jenny (1926) or not (see under *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion*). (A) If the '*Loiseurieto-Vaccinion*' is considered to refer to the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926, then the order name '*Rhodoretalia*' includes the type of the order *Rhododendro-Vaccinietalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 and is a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29c). (B) If the '*Loiseurieto-Vaccinion*' is not considered to refer to the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926, then the order name '*Rhodoretalia*' is a syntaxonomic synonym of the order *Rhododendro-Vaccinietalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926. (JPT)
- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietalia* Egger 1952 (2b)
- *Empetretalia hermaphroditi* Schubert 1960 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cetrario-Loiseleurietalia* Suzuki 1964 *nom. invers. propos.* (2b, *invers.superfl.*)
- *Loiseleurio-Cetrarietalia* Suzuki 1964 (2b)
- *Loiseleurio-Cetrarietalia* Suzuki et Umez 1965 (2b)
- *Vaccinietalia* Lakušić et al. 1978 (phantom)
- *Rhodoreto-Vaccinietalia* Lakušić et al. 1979 (orig.form) (2b, 5)
- *Vaccinietalia* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)

- *Rhododendro-Vaccinietalia* Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2001 (2b)

LOI-01A *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Relic alpine silicolous dwarf heath in wind-exposed habitats of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931 (31)
- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion uliginosi* Krajina 1933 (31)
- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 (31)
- *Cetrario-Loiseleurion* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939) Schuber 1960 (syntax.syn.)

LOI-01B *Rhododendro ferruginei-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. ex Schnyder 1930

Relic subalpine and alpine silicolous chionophilous low heath of the Alps

- *Rhododendro ferruginei-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 (2b)
- *Rhodoreto-Vaccinion* de Soó 1929 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Rhododendro ferruginei-Vaccinion* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931 (31)
- *Rhodoro-Vaccinion* Runge 1986 (orig.form) (phantom)

LOI-01C *Vaccinion myrtilli* Krajina 1933

Relic subalpine and alpine silicolous chionophilous dwarf heath of the Western Carpathians

loi06 Šibík et al. (2007; see also Kliment & Valachovič 2007) amended the original concept of Krajina (1933), by excluding the *Pinus mugo* krummholz and typifying the alliance by choosing the *Vaccinietum myrtilli tatricum* Szafer et al. 1927 as the *lectotypus*. (LM)

- *Vaccinion myrtilli* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
- *Melampyro-Vaccinion* Jeník et al. 1980 (syntax.syn.)

LOI-01D *Rhododendron myrtifolii* de Foucault ex Theurillat et Mucina *all. nov. hoc loco*

Relic subalpine and alpine acidophilous chionophilous dwarf heath of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians

loi07 The invalid '*Rhododendron kotschy* de Foucault 1991' (de Foucault 1991: 163), is validated here: *Rhododendron myrtifolii* de Foucault ex Theurillat et Mucina *all. nov. hoc loco*. The *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) is the *Junco trifidi-Rhododendretum kotschy* Resmeriță 1978 (original name: '*Rhodoreto-Juncetum trifidi* Resmeriță 1975'). The name of the association was published at first as a *nomen nudum* in Resmeriță (1975: 345). Then the name was incidentally validly published on p. 370 in Resmeriță (1978). The diagnostic taxa of the new alliance are *Rhododendron myrtifolium*, *Potentilla aurea* subsp. *chrysocraspeda* and *Soldanella major*. (JPT)

- *Vaccinion uliginosi* Lakušić 1974 (phantom)
- *Vaccinion uliginosi* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b)
- *Rhododendron kotschy* de Foucault 1991 (5, 8)

LOI-01E *Rhododendron caucasicum* Onipchenko 2002

Rhododendron-dominated ericoid chionophilous low scrub of the Caucasus

- *Vaccinio myrtilli-Rhododendron caucasicum* Vural 1996 nom. dubium (38)

LOI-02 *Vaccinio microphylli-Juniperetalia nanae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1998

Subxeric and subthermophilous low juniper scrub in the supramontane to subalpine belts of Southern Europe and the Caucasus

- *Vaccinio microphylli-Juniperetalia alpinae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1998 nom. mut. propos. (45)

loi08 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 479) suggested the mutation of the syntaxon name. This appears superfluous and illegitimate however, because of the synonym status of the original name, as well as the fact that *Juniperus communis* subsp. *nana* is still currently in use. (LM)

- *Juniperetalia nanae* Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2001 (syntax.syn.)

LOI-02A *Juniperion nanae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939

Subalpine chionophobic silicicolous low juniper scrub of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

- *Juniperion alpinae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 nom. mut. propos. (45)

loi09 The proposal to mutate the name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 265, 478). (LM)

- *Juniperion sibiricae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 nom. mut. propos. (45)
- *Pino-Junipero-Cytision* Barbero et Quézel 1975 (phantom)
- *Pino-Junipero-Cytision* Barbero et Quézel 1976 (10a)
- *Pino uncinati-Rosion pimpinellifoliae* (Barbero et Quézel 1975) Quézel et Barbero 1990 (syntax.syn.)

LOI-02B *Daphno oleoidis-Juniperion alpinae* Stanisci 1997

Subalpine and supramontane chionophobic calcicolous dry low juniper scrub of the Central and Southern Apennines

LOI-02C *Aconito nasuti-Juniperion communis* Onipchenko 2002

Subalpine chionophobic silicicolous low juniper scrub of the Caucasus

loi10 It appears that the eponymous taxon called '*Juniperus communis*' by Onipchenko (2002) is the local endemic *Juniperus communis* subsp. *oblonga* (M. Bieb.) Galushko (considered as a variety by Hantemirova et al. 2012). (LM)

LOI-03 *Deschampsio flexuosae-Vaccinietalia myrtilli* Dahl 1957

Zonal arctic and montane boreo-arctic acidophilous dwarf heath of Scandinavia, northern Eurasia, Arctic Ocean archipelagos and North America

loi11 As documented by the synoptic table of de Foucault (1991: 155), there is a marked difference between the relict *Vaccinium* heath of the European nemoral

mountains, and analogous communities found in boreoatlantic Great Britain, Scandinavia, Northern Russia and the Arctic Ocean islands. The latter are featured in the synoptic table as columns 12 through 15 and show an absence of *Rhododendron* species and presence of arctic elements such as *Betula nana*, *Carex bigelowii*, *Diapsensia lapponica*, *Lycopodium alpinum* and *Phyllodoce caerulea*. This group of communities is here classified as the *Deschampsio-Vaccinietalia myrtilli*, comprising two alliances – the *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion* and the *Phyllodoce-Vaccinion*. (LM) FD does not support the concept of this order and prefers classifying this vegetation within the *Rhododendro-Vaccinietalia*.

- *Deschampsio-Myrtilletalia* Dahl 1957 (orig.form)

LOI-03A *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion Kalliola ex Nordhagen* 1943

Arctic and boreo-alpine tundra scrub in wind-exposed habitats of Scandinavia, Northern Russia, Svalbard, Iceland and Greenland

loi12 Nordhagen's name has the priority over the *Loiseleurio-Diapension lapponicae* Daniëls 1982 which is a syntaxonomic synonym since the original diagnosis of Daniëls' (1982) alliance includes many elements of the original diagnosis of Nordhagen's alliance, through the inclusion of the elements of the invalidly published suballiance of the *Loiseleurio-Diapensionion* Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 that are also included in the *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion* Kalliola ex Nordhagen 1943. (JPT) For the relationship of this unit and the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* see Hadač (1972: 357). (LM)

- *Juncion trifidi scandinavicum* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Juncion trifidi scandinavicum* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion uliginosi* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion uliginosi* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion* Kalliola 1939 (2b)

loi13 Kalliola (1939) follows the Scandinavian School and included only sociations in the alliance. (JPT)

- *Juncion trifidi scandinavicum* Nordhagen 1943 (34a)
- *Arctostaphylo-Cetrarion nivalis* Dahl 1957 (29c)

loi14 The *Arctostaphylo-Cetrarion nivalis* (Dahl 1957) is a superfluous name for the *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion* Nordhagen 1943 because although Dahl (l.c.) was following the Scandinavian school and uses sociations, he included in the synonymy the Nordhagen's alliance. Syntaxonomically, the *Arctostaphylo-Cetrarion nivalis* Dahl 1957 contains chionophobic communities of both dwarf shrubs heaths of the *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion* Nordhagen 1943 and some grasslands of the '*Juncion trifidi scandinavicum* Nordhagen 1943'. (JPT)

- *Loiseleurio-Cetrarion* Suzuki-Tokio et Umezu in Suzuki-Tokio 1964 (phantom)
- *Cetrario-Loiseleurion* Suzuki-Tokio et Umezu in Suzuki-Tokio 1964 (phantom)
- *Loiseleurio-Diapension lapponicae* Daniëls 1982 (syntax.syn.)

loi15 The name of the alliance is validly published, but since the suballiance *Loiseleurio-Diapensienion* Braun-Blanquet, Sissingh et Vlieger 1939 was invalidly published (ICPN art. 3b), the correct citation of the name reads '*Loiseleurio-Diapensienion* Daniëls 1982'. Syntaxonomically it is a later synonym of the *Loiseleurio-Arcostaphylion* Kalliola ex Nordhagen 1943. (JPT)

LOI-03B *Phyllodoco-Vaccinion myrtilli* Nordhagen 1943
Moderately chionophilous dwarfscrub of the boreal and hemiarctic zones of Fennoscandia, Iceland, Northern Russia and Greenland

loi16 The name '*Phyllodoco-Vaccinion myrtilli*' is invalidly published in Nordhagen (1937) because there are only sociations in the original diagnosis of the alliance. The name is validly published in Nordhagen (1943). (JPT)

- *Phyllodoco-Vaccinion myrtilli* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Phyllodoco-Vaccinion myrtilli* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Phyllodoceto-myrtilli* Kalliola 1939 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Myrtillion alpinum* Du Rietz 1942 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Myrtillion subalpinum* Du Rietz 1942 (orig.form) (2b)

INTRAZONAL VEGETATION OF POLAR DESERT AND TUNDRA

SAX *Saxifrago tricuspadatae-Calamagrostietea purpurascens* Drees et Daniëls 2009

Cryo-xerophytic steppe and associated scrub on base-rich and (sub)saline substrates in continental Greenland and North America

- *Calamagrostietea purpurascens* Daniëls et al. 2000 (2b)
- *Calamagrostietea purpurascens* Daniëls et Wilhelm 2002 (2b, 3b)

SAX-01 *Saxifrago tricuspadatae-Calamagrostietalia purpurascens* Drees et Daniëls 2009

Cryo-xerophytic steppe and associated scrub on base-rich and (sub)saline substrates in continental Greenland and North America

SAX-01A *Saxifrago tricuspadatae-Calamagrostion purpurascens* Cooper ex Drees et Daniëls 2009

Cryo-xerophytic steppe and associated scrub on base-rich substrates in continental Greenland and North America

- *Saxifrago tricuspadatae-Calamagrostion purpurascens* Cooper 1986

SAX-01B *Puccinellion nuttallianae* Daniëls in Chytrý et al. 2015

Low Arctic (sub)saline steppe vegetation on loess and clayey sediments in Greenland

- *Gentiano-Puccinellion deschampsoidis* Daniëls et Wilhelm 2002 (2b, 5)

COC *Saxifrago cernuae-Cochlearietea groenlandicae* Mucina et Daniëls class. nov. hoc loco

Vegetation of open grassy tundra disturbed by zoo-anthropogenic activities and cryoturbation in Svalbard and Greenland

coc01 Here we formally describe this new class by assigning the *Phippsio-Cochleariopsietalia groenlandicae* (Hadač 1989: 165–167) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the class. This class unites vegetation disturbed (especially by anthropogenic and zoogenic influence) habitats of the arctic zone of the Palearctis. Its ecology, distribution, and delimitations towards other arctic vegetation classes will be handled elsewhere. The diagnostic taxa of the new class are: *Cerastium arcticum*, *Cochlearia groenlandica*, *Draba alpina*, *D. corymbosa*, *Luzula confusa*, *Papaver radicum*, *Phippsia algida* subsp. *concinna*, *Potentilla hyparctica*, *Saxifraga cernua*, *S. cespitosa*, *S. flagellaris*, *S. oppositifolia* subsp. *oppositifolia*, *S. rivularis*, *Stellaria crassipes*, *Poa alpina* and *Puccinellia angustata*. For other species see the profile of the class in the EuroVeg-Browser accompanying this paper. (LM, FD)

COC-01 *Phippsio-Cochleariopsietalia groenlandicae* Hadač 1989

Vegetation of open grassy tundra disturbed by zoo-anthropogenic activities and cryoturbation in Svalbard and Greenland

coc02 Theurillat & Moravec (1992) suggested that the name *Phippsio-Cochleariopsietalia* (Hadač 1989) was invalidly published (ICPN art. 8), because the character species given by Hadač (l.c.) were indicated provisionally. However, the formulation used by Hadač "The association, alliance and order may be characterized by *Puccinellia angustata* and *Cochleariopsis groenlandica*..." has to be considered as a literary form, and hence not as a provisional indication. In that case the art. 8 would not apply, and the name *Phippsio-Cochleariopsietalia* should be considered as validly published by Hadač (1989). A preliminary syntaxonomic analysis (Ermakov & Mucina in prep.), suggests that the classes *Saxifrago cernuae-Cochleariopsietea groenlandicae* and the *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* Ishbirdin in Sumina 2012 do share some of the species pool, however they remain biogeographically and ecologically very distant. It is therefore the classification of the *Phippsio-Cochleariopsietalia groenlandicae* Hadač 1989 within the latter class, as suggested by some authors, is not appropriate. (LM, JPT)

COC-01A *Cochleariopsion groenlandicae* Hadač 1989

Vegetation of anthropogenic disturbed habitats in Svalbard and Greenland

COC-01B *Cerastio arctici-Saxifragion cernuae* H. Hartmann ex Mucina et Daniëls all. nov. hoc loco

Vegetation of bird-manured and disturbed cliff habitats in Svalbard

coc03 Hartmann (1980: 114, 118) provisionally described the alliance '*Cerastio-Saxifragion cernuae*' (ICPN art. 3b)

containing a '*Poa alpigena*-*Alopecurus alpinus*-Gesellschaft' and a community with *Poa pratensis* and *Festuca rubra*. Hadač (1989: 146) published validly the former community as an association, the '*Poo alpigenae*-*Alopecuretum alpini* Hartm. ex Hadač 1989' by choosing one relevé in Hartmann's table as the type. He also designated the latter association as the type of the alliance '*Cerastio-Saxifragion cernuae* Hartmann 1980' and indicated three species characterizing the alliance. Seemingly, Hadač in so doing incidentally validated Hartmann's provisional name in providing all the needed elements. However, Hadač did not specify which species of the genus *Cerastium* is eponymous of the name of the alliance and Hartmann (i.c., in his table) did not differentiate *C. arcticum* from *C. alpinum* (ICPN art. 3g). Therefore, no incidental validation of the alliance occurred in Hadač (i.c.). Here, we validate the Hartmann's name by providing the missing condition in choosing *C. arcticum* as the name-giving taxon: *Cerastio arctici-Saxifragion cernuae* H. Hartmann ex Mucina et Daniëls *all. nov. hoc loco; holotypus (hoc loco): Poo alpigenae-Alopecuretum alpini* H. Hartmann ex Hadač 1989. The regional character species of the alliance are: *Alopecurus magellanicus* (syn. *A. alpinus* Sm.), *Cerastium arcticum*, *Poa alpigena*, *Saxifraga cernua*, *S. cespitosa* and *S. hyperborea*. (LM, FD, JPT) We suggest that the *Cerastio-Saxifragion cernuae* is conceptually different from the *Cochleariopsis groenlandicae* Hadač 1989. (LM, FD)

- *Cerastio arctici-Saxifragion cernuae* H. Hartmann 1980 (2b, 3b, 5)

VEGETATION OF THE BOREAL AND HEMIBOREAL ZONES

ZONAL BOREAL AND HEMIBOREAL FORESTS

PIC *Vaccinio-Piceetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939

Holarctic coniferous and boreo-subarctic birch forests on oligotrophic and leached soils in the boreal zone and at high-altitudes of mountains in the nemoral zone of Eurasia

pic01 The class in this taxonomic circumscription, includes also the wooded bogs classified by some (e.g. Stortelder et al. 1999a, 1999b; Berg et al. 2004) within the *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetea* Passarge 1968. (LM) The placement of the wooded bogs within the *Vaccinio-Piceetea* is justified because they often occur on a thin layer of peat with trees rooted in the mineral soil. The species composition also comprises many species of typical boreal coniferous forests. (MC) The *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetea* does not have its own character species, and the physiognomic differences from the *Vaccinio-Piceetea* are small. These are bogs with only scattered or low-grown trees with undergrowth that does not differ

from the *Oxycocco-Sphagneteta*. (MH) The classification of this vegetation within the *Vaccinio-Piceetea* should be seen as a compromise. (LM) For the nomenclature related to the name see Willner et al. (2015). (WW, LM, JPT)

- *Betulo-Pinetea* Preising et Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Betulo-Pinetea* Preising 1944 (1)
- *Piceetea excelsae* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Piceetea excelsae* Klika 1948 (syntax.syn.)
- *Vaccinieta uliginosi* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1955 p.p. (2b)
- *Dicrano-Pinetea sylvestris* F.-K. Hartmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Betulo-Pinetea* Preising et Knapp in Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (syntax.syn.)

pic02 Herewith I select the *Vaccinio-Pinetalia* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (Scamoni & Passarge 1959: 393) as the *lectotypus (hoc loco)* of this class name. (LM)

- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetea* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetea* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Piceetea* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Uliginosi-Betulo-Pinetea* Scamoni 1985 p.p. (orig.form) (34)
- *Abieti-Piceetea* (Lakušić et al. 1979) Lakušić et Redžić 1988 (5)
- *Pino cembrae-Piceetea abietis* Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Milio-Abietea* Vorobyov 2014 (orig.form) (2b, 5)
- *Milio-Abietea* Lashchinskii 2014 (orig.form) (2b, 3b, 5)
- *Milio-Abietetea* Zhitlukhina ex Lashchinskii et Korolyuk 2015 (orig.form) (5)

pic03 This class was invalidly published because the *Carici macrourae-Abietetalia sibiricae* (the *typus* of the class as designated by Lashchinskii & Korolyuk 2015) was invalidly published as well (see also Remark *pic07*). (WW)

PIC-01 *Piceetalia excelsae* Pawłowski et al. 1928

European boreo-montane and subalpine spruce and pine forests on nutrient-poor soils

- *Piceetalia abietis* Pawłowski et al. 1928 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

pic04 This form of the name has been used for instance by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 389). (LM)

- *Cembretalia* Rübel 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Vaccinio-Piceetalia excelsae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 (syntax.syn.)
- *Betulo-Piceetalia excelsae* Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Betulo-Piceetalia excelsae* Preising 1944 (1)
- *Myrtillo-Piceetalia excelsae* Hadač 1962 (29)
- *Vaccinio-Abietetalia* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Piceetalia* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Abieti-Piceetalia excelsae* Lakušić 1982 (2b, 5)
- *Abieti-Piceetalia* (Lakušić et al. 1979) Lakušić et Redžić 1988 (5)
- *Pino uncinatae-Piceetalia abietis* Julve 1993 (2b, 3b)

PIC-01A *Piceion excelsae* Pawłowski et al. 1928

European boreo-montane spruce forests and subalpine open pine woods on nutrient-poor podzolic soils

- *Piceion abietis* Pawłowski et al. 1928 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

pic05 The name in mutated form (*Piceion abietis*) has been used in phytosociological literature for a long time. The formal proposal to mutate the *Piceion excelsae* and replace it with the *Piceion abietis* was done by Chytrý (2013). (LM)

- *Cembrion* oder *Laricion* Rübél 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Oxalidion acetosellae* Krajina 1933 (29b)
- *Oxalidion acetosellae* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
- *Vaccinio-Piceion excelsae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 (syntax.syn.)
- *Piceion septentrionale* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Oxalido-Piceion excelsae* (Krajina 1933) Březina et Hadač in Hadač 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Vaccinio-Abietion albae* Oberd. 1962 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Piceion illyrico-moesiacum* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)
- *Linnaeo-Piceion excelsae* (Br.-Bl. et Sissingh in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939) Oberd. 1979 (2b)
- *Linnaeo-Piceion abietis* (Br.-Bl. et Sissingh in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939) Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (31)
- *Pinion cembrae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (syntax.syn.)

pic06 The *Pinus cembra* open forests have been traditionally considered syntaxonomically as part of the *Piceion excelsae*. The altitudinal differentiation between the *Piceion excelsae* and *Pinion cembrae* (as suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 457) is unconvincing and lacks serious floristic grounds. (LM)

PIC-01B *Pinion peucis* Horvat 1950

Acidophilous Macedonian-pine forests in the montane to subalpine belts of the Southern Balkans

- *Pinion peucis* Lakušić 1972 (2b)

PIC-02 *Piceo obovatae-Pinetalia sibiricae* Ermakov 2013

Zonal mesophilous boreal coniferous forests on podzolic soils of easternmost European Russia, the Urals and Siberia

- *Carici macrourae-Abietetalia sibiricae* Lashchinskii et Korolyuk 2015 (2b, 5)

pic07 This order was invalidly published (Lashchinskii & Korolyuk 2015) because the indicated *typus* – the name *Carici macrourae-Abietion sibiricae* Lashchinskii et Korolyuk 2015 was invalid due to invalidity of the *Aegopodio podagrariae-Abietetum sibiricae* Lashchinskii et Korolyuk 2015 (the *typus* of *Carici macrourae-Abietion sibiricae*). One of the name-giving species (*Aegopodium podagraria*) of the association is not present in the indicated *typus relevé* as required by the ICPN art. 16. Syntaxonomically, the order

was coined to include zonal dark-coniferous forests of the West Siberian southern taiga that have been earlier classified as the *Piceo obovatae-Pinetalia sibiricae* (Ermakov 2013). (WW, NE, LM)

PIC-02A *Aconito rubicundi-Abietion sibiricae* Anenkhonov et Chytrý 1998

Zonal mesophilous boreal coniferous forests with tall-herb undergrowth of easternmost European Russia, the Urals and Siberia

PIC-03 *Pinetalia sylvestris* Oberd. 1957

Holarctic boreo-temperate pine forests on nutrient-poor and hydromorphic soils

- *Betulo-Pinetalia sylvestris* Preising et Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Betulo-Pinetalia sylvestris* Preising 1944 (1)
- *Vaccinio-Pinetalia sylvestris* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 *nom. conserv. propos.* (52)

pic08 The formal conservation of this name has been proposed by Willner & Grabherr (2007: 236). (LM)

- *Cladonio-Vaccinietalia* Kielland-Lund 1967 (29b)
- *Dicrano-Pinetalia sylvestris* (Oberd. 1957) F.-K. Hartmann et G. Jahn 1967 (29b)
- *Pinetalia sylvestris-peucis* Lakušić 1972 (2b)

PIC-03A *Dicrano-Pinion sylvestris* (Libbert 1933) W. Matuszkiewicz 1962 *nom. conserv. propos.*

European temperate and subboreal pine forests on nutrient-poor acidic sandy soils

pic09 The name '*Dicrano-Pinion* (Libbert 1933) W. Matuszkiewicz 1962' is widely used in the recent syntaxonomic literature in accordance with its type (e.g. Wallnöfer 1993; Pott 1995; Hommel et al. 1998; Schubert et al. 2001; Rennwald 2002). It should therefore be protected following the ICPN art. 52 against the older, yet rarely used and conceptually ambiguous name '*Pinion* (Libbert 1933) Oberd. 1957'. A formal proposal towards this end was made by Dengler et al. (2004) and Zelený in Chytrý (2013). (JD, LM)

- *Pinion medioeuropaeum* Libbert 1933 (34a)
- *Pinion* (Libbert 1933) Oberd. 1957 *nom. rejic. propos.*

pic10 The name *Pinion* (Libbert 1933) Oberd. 1957 (Oberdorfer 1957) should be rejected in order to preserve the widely used name *Dicrano-Pinion*. This name was lectotypified by the *Pinetum sylvestris neomarchicum* Libbert 1933 *nom. illeg.* by Berg in Dengler et al. (2004). (JD)

- *Pino-Quercion* Medwecka-Kornaś et al. in Szafer 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- *Deschampsio-Pinion sylvestris* Br.-Bl. 1961 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicrano polyseti-Pinion sylvestris* (Libbert 1933) W. Matuszkiewicz 1962 (10c, 30)
- *Cetrario-Pinion hercynicae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Cladonio-Pinion* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cladonio-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)

- *Cladonio-Pinion* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Corynephoru-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Corynephoru-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Eu-Cladonio-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Pleurozio-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pleurozio-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (3d)
- *Pleurozio-Pinion* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Vaccinio-Pinion* (Libbert 1933) Passarge 1968 (29)
- *Vaccinio-Pinion hircynicae* Passarge 1969 (29)
- *Piceo-Pinion sylvestris* Lakušić 1982 (2b)

PIC-03B *Cladonio stellaris-Pinion sylvestris* Kielland-Lund ex Ermakov et Morozova 2011

Northern European and Western Siberian boreal oligotrophic pine forests

- *Cladonio stellaris-Pinion sylvestris* Kielland-Lund 1986 (2b)

PIC-04 *Vaccinio myrtilli-Betuletalia pubescentis* Mucina et Willner ined.

European boreo-subarctic and orotemperate birch woods and krummholz on nutrient-poor podzolic soils

pic11 The formal description of this unit will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

PIC-04A *Betulion carpatico-pubescentis* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Orotemperate birch forests on podzolic soils in the montane and subalpine belts of the Alps and the Pyrenees

- *Betulion carpatico-pubescentis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

PIC-04B *Empetro hermaphroditi-Betulion pumilae* Mucina, Willner et Grabherr ined.

Boreal-subarctic low birch woods and krummholz of Scandinavia and the Arctic Ocean islands

pic12 The formal description of this unit will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

- *Betulion tortuosae* Doing 1962 (2b)
- *Betulion tortuosae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (8)
- *Betulion tortuosae* Willner et Grabherr 2007 (2b)

PIC-05 *Ledo palustris-Laricetalia gmelinii* Ermakov in Ermakov et Alsynbayev 2004

Northeastern Eurasian taiga on long-frozen soils and permafrost

PIC-05A *Empetro-Piceion obovatae* Morozova et al. 2008

Northeastern European taiga on long-frozen soils and permafrost

PIC-06 *Athyrio filicis-feminae-Piceetalia* Hadač in Hadač et al. 1969

European boreo-montane spruce, fir and pine forests on nutrient-rich soils

- *Athyrio filicis-feminae-Piceetalia excelsae* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Calamagrostio-Abietetalia albae* P. Fukarek 1969 (3b)

PIC-06A *Chrysanthemo rotundifolii-Piceion* (Krajina 1933) Březina et Hadač in Hadač 1962

Mesic herb-rich spruce forests of the Central and Northern European mountains

- *Chrysanthemion rotundifolii* Krajina 1933 (29b)
- *Chrysanthemion rotundifolii* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
- *Athyrio alpestris-Piceion excelsae* Sýkora 1971 (syntax.syn.)

PIC-06B *Abieti-Piceion* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939) Soó 1964

Mesophilous fir forests on brown forest soils of the Central and southwestern European mountains

- *Abietion albae* Isser 1931
- *Abieti-Piceion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Galio rotundifolii-Abietion albae* Oberd. 1957 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Galio rotundifolii-Abietion albae* Oberd. 1962 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance) (2b)
- *Galio rotundifolii-Abietion albae* Oberd. ex Rivas-Mart. 1964 (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Abietion albae* Březina et Hadač in Hadač 1965 (31)
- *Abietion silicicolum* P. Fukarek 1969 (29, 34a)
- *Blechno-Abietion albae* P. Fukarek 1969
- *Piceo-Abietion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1972 (phantom)
- *Piceo-Abietion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (3b)
- *Piceion abietis* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Galio rotundifolii-Abietion albae* (Oberd. 1962) Rivas-Mart. 1987 (2b, 3f)

PIC-06C *Calamagrostio-Abietion* Horvat 1962 *nom. invers. propos.*

Mesic herb-rich fir forests on limestone and dolomite boulder scree in the montane and subalpine belts of the Western Balkans

pic13 The inversion of the name was proposed in Trinajstić (2008: 120) and Šilc & Čarni (2012: 160). This step was motivated by the fact that *Abies alba* is the dominating element of the uppermost tree layer. (LM)

- *Abieti-Calamagrostion* Horvat 1962 (orig.form)
- *Abieti-Calamagrostion* Horvat 1954 (2b)

PIC-06D *Seslerio caeruleae-Pinion uncinatae* Vigo 1974

Mesic herb-rich pine forests in the montane and subalpine belts of the Western Alps and the Pyrenees

- *Pinion uncinatae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pino uncinatae-Piceion abietis* Gillet in Julve 1993 (2b, 3b)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF THE OLIGOTROPHIC WOODED MIRES

PIC-07 *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge 1968

Eurasian open pine and spruce woods in oligotrophic mires

- *Vaccinietalia uliginosi* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1955 (2b)

- *Eriophoro-Piceetalia abietis* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Eriophoro-Piceetalia abietis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (phantom)
- *Eriophoro-Pinetalia* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eriophoro-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (3d)
- *Eriophoro-Pinetalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Uliginosi-Piceetalia abietis* Tx. ex Passarge 1968 (orig.form; Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Piceetalia abietis* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Piceetalia abietis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (phantom)
- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)

PIC-07A *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968

Eurasian open pine woods in oligotrophic mires

pic15 The formal proposition towards the name conservation (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 *nom. conserv. propos.*) was published in Willner & Grabherr (2007: 237). (LM)

- *Oxycocco-Ledion palustris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Oxycocco-Ledion palustris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Ledo-Pinion* Tx. 1955 *nom. invers. propos. (invers.superfl.)*

pic16 Syntaxonomic position of the *Eriophoro vaginati-Pinion* and the *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinion* requires further study due to complex small-scale mosaic patterns involving grass-dominated and dwarf-shrub dominated patches in the undergrowth of these wooded pine bogs, playing havoc in sampling and syntaxonomy. (LM)
- *Piceo-Pinion uncinatae* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Pino-Ledion palustris* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Eriophoro-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)

pic17 In case this name will be used to designate a valid syntaxonomic concept, the name inversion is warranted because the name-giving taxon *Pinus sylvestris* is found in the upper layer – the layer overtopping that of *Rhododendron tomentosum* (syn. *Ledum palustre*). (LM)
- *Eriophoro-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinion sylvestris* Vorobiov et al. 1997 (31)

PIC-07B *Eriophoro-Piceion abietis* Passarge 1968

Eurasian spruce forests on oligotrophic mires

- *Eriophoro-Piceion abietis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Pleurozio-Piceion abietis* Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Uliginosi-Piceion abietis* Passarge 1968 (orig.form) (2b)

PIC-08 *Calamagrostio purpureae-Piceetalia obovatae* Lapshina 2010

Boreal spruce mires of Eastern Europe and Siberia

- *Calamagrostio canescentis-Piceetalia abietis* Solomeshch 1994 (1)

PIC-08A *Calamagrostio canescentis-Piceion abietis* Solomeshch in Willner et al. 2015

Boreal spruce mires of Eastern Europe and Siberia

- *Calamagrostio canescentis-Piceion abietis* Solomeshch in Solomeshch et Grigoriev 1992 (2b)

ASA *Asaro europaei-Abietetea sibiricae* Ermakov, Mucina et Zhitlukhina in Willner et al. 2016

Cool-temperate coniferous and mixed montane forests with nemoral and hemiboreal floristic elements of the Southern Urals and Southern Siberia

asa01 The *Abietetalia sibiricae* forms a zonal geographical margin of the *Carpino-Fagetea* in the Urals, at the eastern limit of its range and it represents a relict nemoral (subnemoral) vegetation type of Siberia. The floristic differences between this order and the *Carpino-Fagetea* are obvious and deserve to be recognized at the level of class (see Willner et al. 2016 for the formal description of the class). This vegetation occurs on moist nutrient-rich loamy soils in the foothills and low mountain ranges (300–800 m a.s.l.) of the Southern Urals and in isolated refugial areas of Southern Siberia, characterized by local ultra-humid low-continental climate. (NE)

- *Milio-Abietea* Zhitlukhina 1988 (1)

ASA-01 *Abietetalia sibiricae* (Ermakov in Ermakov et al. 2000) Ermakov 2006

Cool-temperate coniferous and mixed broad-leaved coniferous montane forests with nemoral and hemiboreal floristic elements of the Southern Urals and Southern Siberia

ASA-01A *Aconito septentrionalis-Piceion obovatae* Solomeshch, Grigoriev, Khaziakhmetov et Baisheva in Martynenko et al. 2008

Cool-temperate coniferous and mixed broad-leaved coniferous montane forests of the Southern Urals

- *Aconito septentrionalis-Piceion obovatae* Solomeshch et al. 1993 (1)

BRA *Brachypodio pinnati-Betuletea pendulae* Ermakov et al. 1991

Hemiboreal pine and birch-pine herb-rich open forests on fertile soils of the Southern Urals and Southern Siberia, and relict birch-poplar forests of Europe

BRA-01 *Chamaecytiso ruthenici-Pinetalia sylvestris* Solomeshch et Ermakov in Ermakov et al. 2000

Hemiboreal pine and birch-pine herb-rich open forests on fertile soils of the Southern Urals and Southern Siberia

BRA-01A *Caragano fruticis-Pinion sylvestris* Solomeshch et al. 2002

Xeric pine-larch herb-rich open forests of the Southern Urals

BRA-01B *Veronico teucrii-Pinion sylvestris* Ermakov et Solomeshch in Ermakov et al. 2000

Birch-pine, pine and larch herb-rich open forests on dry soils of the Southern Urals

BRA-01C *Trollio europaei-Pinion sylvestris* Fedorov in Ermakov et al. 2000

Birch-pine herb-rich open forests on mesic soils of the Southern Urals

- *Trollio europaei-Pinion sylvestris* Fedorov 1991 (1)

BRA-02 *Fragario vescae-Populetalia tremulae* Willner et Mucina in Willner et al. 2016 *nom. inval.* (3b)

Relict extrazonal temperate deciduous birch-poplar woods on mineral soils of Europe

bra01 This (preliminary coined) order comprises natural pioneer and secondary birch-poplar woods on mineral soils in the temperate zone of Europe. The tree species composition resembles the forests that dominated Europe in the Early Holocene, i.e. before the *Carpino-Fagetea* species returned from their glacial refugia. See also Willner et al. (2016). (WW)

- *Betuletalia pendulae* Pop et Resmeriță 1987 (2b)

BRA-02A *Fragario vescae-Populion tremulae* Willner et Mucina *ined.*

Relict extrazonal temperate deciduous birch-poplar woods on mineral soils of Europe

- *Betulion pendulae* Pop et Resmeriță 1987 (5)

PYR *Pyrolo-Pinetea sylvestris* Korneck 1974

Euro-Siberian (sub)continental psammophilous (sub)thermophilous steppic pine forests

pyr01 Some authors (Oberdorfer et al. 1967; Passarge & Hofmann 1968; Korneck 1974; Oberdorfer in Oberdorfer 1992: 33–41) have classified some slightly basiphilous pine forests with continental drought-adapted species in Germany in the *Pyrolo-Pinetea* Korneck 1974 (syn. *Pulsatillo-Pinetea* Oberdorfer in Oberdorfer et al. 1967; *Festuco-Pinetea sylvestris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968). The concept of this class is based on the assumption that similar pine forests are widespread in the forest-steppe zone of the Eastern Europe and Western Siberia. Ermakov (1999, 2003) classified dry pine forests on sandy soils in the forest-steppe zone of southwestern Siberia into the *Pyrolo-Pinetea*. Studies of German and Polish basiphilous dry pine forests

(W. Matuszkiewicz 1962; Heinken & Zippel 1999; J.M. Matuszkiewicz 2001; Heinken 2008), consider analogous vegetation types only at the association level and classify them within the *Dicrano-Pinion*. As there is no comprehensive comparative study of the East European dry pine forests, I support the compromise solution proposed by Berg (in Berg et al. 2004: 459–468), assigning the basiphilous dry pine forests of Central Europe to the *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris* (the *Vaccinio-Piceetea*). (MC) Russian and Ukrainian authors (Ermakov et al. 2000; Solomakha 2008; both using the name '*Pulsatillo-Pinetea*') prefer to retain this syntaxonomic concept at the class level. (LM, NE) Oberdorfer et al. (1967: 51–51) introduced a suggestion by D. Korneck combining the *Pulsatillo-Pinetea* (described, albeit invalidly, in the same paper) and the *Erico-Pinetea* to form a new class – the *Pyrolo-Pinetea*. The latter class has been described validly later (Korneck 1974: 168) with reference to the original suggestion, but the protologue of the *Pyrolo-Pinetea* does not anymore suggest the option of also including the *Erico-Pinetea*. (LM)

- *Pyrolo-Pinetea sylvestris* Oberd. in T. Müller 1966 (2b)
- *Pulsatillo-Pinetea sylvestris* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Pyrolo-Pinetea sylvestris* Korneck in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Festuco-Pinetea sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalklasse) (3d)
- *Festuco-Pinetea sylvestris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalklasse) (3d)

PYR-01 *Astragalo monspessulani-Pinetalia sylvestris* Oberd. in Theurillat et al. 1995

Thermophilous steppic pine forests in deep valleys of the Central and Western Alps

pyr02 Bardat et al. (2004) suggested incorporating this order into the *Erico-Pinetea* – a view we do not support due to very different ecology and species composition of the understorey as well as contrasting evolutionary community assembly of the *Erico-Pinetea* and *Pyrolo-Pinetea*. (LM)

- *Astragalo-Pinetalia sylvestris* Oberd. et T. Müller 1983 (2b, 8)
- *Ononido-Pinetalia sylvestris* Gentile 1984 (2b, 8)
- *Astragalo-Pinetalia sylvestris* Oberd. 1992 (2b)

PYR-01A *Ononido rotundifoliae-Pinion sylvestris* Br.-Bl. 1950

Thermophilous steppic pine forests in deep valleys of the Central and Western Alps

PYR-02 *Festuco-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge 1968

Subcontinental north-temperate and subboreal psammophilous pine forests in the lowlands of Central and Northern Europe

- *Pyrolo-Pinetalia* T. Müller 1966 (2b, 8)
- *Pulsatillo-Pinetalia* Oberd. in T. Müller 1966 (2b, 8)
- *Pulsatillo-Pinetalia* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)

- *Festuco-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Pulsatillo-Pinetalia* Oberd. ex Korneck 1974 (2b)
- *Stipo-Pinetalia* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Pulsatillo-Pinetalia sylvestris* Oberd. 1992 (2b)

PYR-02A *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968

Subcontinental north-temperate and subboreal psammophilous pine forests in the lowlands of Central and Northern Europe

- *Chamaecytiso ruthenici-Pinion* Krausch 1962 *nom. mut. propos.* (3b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Cytiso ratisbonensis-Pinion sylvestris* Krausch 1962 (3b)
- *Festuco-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Stipo-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Stipo-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Festuco vaginatae-Pinion sylvestris* Soó 1971
- *Cytiso ruthenici-Pinion sylvestris* Krausch 1962 *corr.* Oberd. 1983 (3b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Festuco ovinae-Pinion sylvestris* Vorobiov et al. 1997

PYR-03 *Koelerio glaucae-Pinetalia sylvestris* Ermakov 1999

Continental xeric psammophilous pine forests in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Eastern Europe

PYR-03A *Koelerio glaucae-Pinion sylvestris* Ermakov 1999

Continental xeric psammophilous pine forests in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Eastern Europe

VEGETATION OF THE NEMORAL FOREST ZONE

ZONAL TEMPERATE BROAD-LEAVED FORESTS

FAG *Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae* Jakucs ex Passarge 1968

Mesic deciduous and mixed forests of temperate Europe, Anatolia, the Caucasus and Southern Siberia

fag01 Several authors have argued that the name *Quercus-Fagetea* cannot be maintained when the *Quercetia pubescens* is accepted as a separate class. A new analysis of the complex nomenclature surrounding this name supports this view (see Willner et al. 2015). (WW)

- *Quercus-Fagetea sylvaticae* Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937 (35)
- *Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae* Jakucs 1960 (2b, 3b)
- *Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae* Jakucs 1967 (2b, 3b)

fag02 See Willner et al. (2015) for detailed considerations on the validity of this name. (WW)

- *Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae* Jakucs ex P. Fukarek 1968 (31)

- *Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Geranio-Fraxinetea excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Geranio-Fraxinetea excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (Regional-klasse) (3d)
- *Geranio-Fraxinetea excelsioris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Carpino-Fagetea orientalis* Passarge 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fagetea hyrcanica* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Quercus-Fagetea orientalis* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Fraxino-Fagetea sylvaticae* Moor 1976 (29c)
- *Tilietea platyphylli* Moor 1977 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fagetea* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 3g)

FAG-01 *Luzulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Scamoni et Passarge 1959

Acidophilous beech and mixed fir-beech forests on nutrient-poor soils in the nemoral zone of temperate Europe and as relicts at high altitudes of Corsica

fag03 The classification of the *Luzulo-Fagetalia* and the *Luzulo-Fagion* is highly controversial. Some authors classify these syntaxa in the *Quercetia robori-petraeae* (e.g. Theurillat et al. 1995). However, the montane acidophilous beech forests of Central and Southern Europe are floristically closely connected with those of base-rich substrates (e.g. Bergmeier & Dimopoulos 2001; Willner 2002; Tzonev et al. 2006). (EB, MC, RDP, WW) LM and JPT prefer classifying the *Luzulo-Fagetalia* within the *Quercetia robori-petraeae*.

- *Myrtillo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* G. Hofmann et Passarge ex G. Hofmann 1965 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicrano-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Dicrano-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Eu-Luzulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Eu-Luzulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Luzulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)

FAG-01A *Luzulo-Fagion sylvaticae* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1954

Acidophilous beech and mixed fir-beech forests of Central Europe

- *Deschampsio-Fagion sylvaticae* Soó 1962 (3b)
- *Myrtillo-Fagion sylvaticae* G. Hofmann et Passarge in Scamoni 1963 (orig.form) (3b)
- *Deschampsio-Fagion sylvaticae* Soó 1964 (3b)
- *Luzulo pilosae-Fagion* Passarge 1965 (phantom?)
- *Myrtillo-Fagion sylvaticae* G. Hofmann et Passarge ex G. Hofmann 1965 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicrano-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicrano-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)

- *Eu-Luzulo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Luzulo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (orig.form; Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Myrtillo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (orig.form; Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Myrtillo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (orig.form; Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Maianthemo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Maianthemo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Melampyro-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Melampyro-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Molinio-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Molinio-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Polygonato verticillati-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Fagion moesiacum* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)
- *Deschampsio-Fagion sylvaticae* Soó 1971 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-01B *Ilici-Fagion sylvaticae* Br.-Bl. 1967

Acidophilous beech forests of the atlantic regions of southwestern Europe

FAG-01C *Galio rotundifolii-Fagion* Gamisans 1975

Relict acidophilous beech forests on nutrient-poor soils of Corsica

- *Fago-Pinion corsianae* Br.-Bl. 1955 (2b)
- *Galio rotundifolii-Fagion* Gamisans 1977 (31)

FAG-02 *Fagetalia sylvaticae* Pawłowski 1928

Basiphilous beech and mixed fir-beech forests in the nemoral zone and in the montane belt of the submediterranean regions of temperate Europe

fag04 The further subdivision of this order reflects the biogeographic differentiation and post-glacial history of European beech forests. However, the extensive splitting as proposed by some authors (e.g. Dierschke & Bohn 2004) is not supported by floristic evidence (see also the Remark for the *Fagion sylvaticae*). For the complex nomenclature of the name *Fagetalia sylvaticae* see Willner et al. (2015). (WW)

- *Querco-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Vanden Berghen 1957 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Carpino-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Fraxinetalia* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- fag05* This order was typified using the *Acero-Ulmion* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 by Clausnitzer & Spangenberg in Dengler et al. (2004: 381) that is considered a synonym of the *Fagion sylvaticae* Luquet 1926. (WW)
- *Aegopodio-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (29c)

- *Aegopodio-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Asperulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Asperulo-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Mercuriali-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Mercuriali-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Dentario-Fagetalia sylvaticae* P. Fukarek 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aremonio-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Gentile 1970 (3b)
- *Aremonio-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Gentile ex Feoli et Lagonegro 1982 (5)
- *Abieti albae-Fagetalia sylvaticae* Gillet 1986 (1)

FAG-02A *Aremonio-Fagion* (Horvat 1950) Borhidi in Török et al. 1989

Refugial basiphilous beech and mixed fir-beech forests of the northwestern Balkans and the Eastern Alps

fag06 This alliance represents the main refugium area of European beech forests located in the northwest of the Balkan Peninsula (Magri et al. 2006; Willner et al. 2009). It includes two suballiances – the *Ostryo-Fagenion* (thermophilous beech forests) and the *Lonicero alpigenae-Fagenion* (montane beech and beech-fir forests; incl. *Lamio orvalae-Fagenion*) according to Willner (2002). (WW)

- *Fagion illyricum* Horvat 1938 (3b, 3c)
- *Fagion illyricum* Horvat 1950 (34a)
- *Fagion austroalpinum* P. Fukarek 1979 (2b)
- *Lonicero alpigenae-Fagion* Dierschke 1998 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-02B *Fagion sylvaticae* Luquet 1926

Partly refugial post-glacial basiphilous beech and mixed fir-beech forests of the temperate Europe

fag07 This alliance includes all basiphilous beech forests lacking numerous diagnostic species of the *Aremonio-Fagion* and of the *Geranio-Fagion* found in the two main refugial areas of European beech forests – the Balkans and the Apennines, respectively. The various alliances proposed for other putative refugia (e.g. the *Scillo-Fagion* for the Pyrenees, the *Symphyto-Fagion* for the Carpathians) have only weak floristic support. Instead, several geographically defined suballiances of the thermophilous and mesic beech forests could be distinguished within the *Fagion sylvaticae*. (WW) LM disagrees and suggests recognizing the *Scillo-Fagion* and the *Symphyto-Fagion* as alliances in their own right.

- *Fagion sylvaticae* Pawłowski 1928 (31)
- *Fagion septentrionale* Tx. 1931 (34a)
- *Eufagion* Tx. et Diemont 1936 (34b)
- *Eu-Fagion* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 (34b)
- *Asperulo-Fagion* Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Asperulo-Fagion* Tx. 1955 (2b)

fag08 Willner (2002: 371) considers this name as validly published. (WW)

- *Cephalanthero-Fagion* Tx. 1955 (2b)
 - *Cephalanthero-Fagion* Tx. ex Vanden Berghen 1957 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Asperulo-Fagion* Knapp ex Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Aceri-Ulmion* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- fag09* Spangenberg in Dengler et al. (2004: 381) typified this alliance using the *Fraxino-Fagetum* Scamoni 1956 as the *typus*. (WW)
- *Fagion dacicum* Soó 1960 (34a)
 - *Fagion medio-europaeum* Soó 1962 (34a)
 - *Fraxino excelsioris-Fagion sylvaticae* Hofmann et Passarge in Scamoni 1963 (3b)
 - *Scillo-Fagion* Oberd. ex Soó 1964 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Scillo-Fagion* Br.-Bl. 1967 (31)
 - *Antherico-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (3b)
 - *Dentario-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Asperulo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Fraxino-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Mercuriali-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Mercuriali-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Impatienti-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Mercuriali-Fagion sylvaticae* G. Hofmann in Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Mercuriali-Fagion sylvaticae* G. Hofmann in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
 - *Petasito-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Rumici arifolii-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Seslerio-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Sorbo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sorbo-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge in G. Hofmann in Passarge 1968 (31)
 - *Sorbo torminalis-Fagion sylvaticae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Sorbo torminalis-Fagion* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Fagion moesiaca* Blečić et Lakušić 1970 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Fagion moesiaca* Dafis 1973 (2b)
 - *Abieti-Fagion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (3b)
 - *Fagion moesiacum* Horvat et al. 1974 (34a)
 - *Buxo-Fago-Abietion* Barbero et Quézel 1975 (34c)
 - *Geranio nodosi-Fagion* Gentile 1975 (3b)
 - *Abieti-Fagion* Moor 1976 (2b)

- *Aceri-Fagion* (Oberd. 1957) Moor 1976 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fagion moesiaca subalpinum* B. Jovanović 1976 (31, 34a)
- *Fagion circumpannonicum* P. Fukarek 1977 (2b)
- *Geranio nodosi-Fagion* Gentile ex Feoli et Lagonegro 1982 (syntax.syn.)
- *Symphyto cordati-Fagion* (Vida 1963) Täuber 1982 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fagion moesiaca* Török et al. 1989 (31)
- *Acerion pseudoplatani* (Oberd. 1957) Rameau in Rameau et al. 1993 (phantom)
- *Cephalanthero rubrae-Fagion sylvaticae* (Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958) Rameau 1996 (1)
- *Endymio non-scripti-Fagion* Dierschke (1989) 1998 (syntax.syn.)
- *Acerion pseudoplatani* (Oberd. 1957) Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Cephalanthero rubrae-Fagion sylvaticae* (Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958) Boulet et Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Cephalanthero-Fagion sylvaticae* (Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958) Rameau in Royer et al. 2006 (31)
- *Doronico columnae-Fagion moesiaca* (Dzwonko et al. 1999) Dierschke in Dierschke et Bohn 2004 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerio autumnalis-Fagion moesiaca* (Blečić et Lakušić 1970) Redžić et Barudanović 2010 (29c)
- *Carpino betuli-Fagion sylvaticae* Bœuf, Renaux et Royer in Bœuf 2011 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-02C *Geranio striati-Fagion* Gentile 1970

Refugial basiphilous beech and mixed fir-beech forests of Southern Italy and the southwestern Balkans

fag10 This alliance represents the main refugium area of the European beech forests located in Southern Italy as well as the putative refugia in Northern Hellas (Magri et al. 2006; Willner et al. 2009). (WW)

- *Fagion mediterraneo-montanum* Br.-Bl. et A. Hofmann in A. Hofmann 1960 (2b)
- *Fagion austro-italicum* Soó 1964 (3b)
- *Fagion hellenicum* Quézel 1967 (34a)
- *Fagion meridionale* Quézel 1967 (34a)
- *Geranio versicoloris-Fagion* Gentile 1970 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

fag11 A formal proposal to introduce this *nomen mutatum* was published by Di Pietro et al. (2004: 32). (LM)

- *Fagion hellenicum* Horvat et al. 1974 (2b)
- *Aquifolio-Fagion* Corbetta et Ubaldi in Ubaldi et al. 1986 (orig.form) (5)
- *Campanulo trichocalycinae-Fagion* Corbetta et Ubaldi in Ubaldi et al. 1986 (5)
- *Campanulo trichocalycinae-Fagion* Corbetta et Ubaldi in Ubaldi et al. 1990 (5)
- *Doronico orientalis-Fagion sylvaticae* Ubaldi et al. 1990 (5)

- *Doronico orientalis-Fagion sylvaticae* Ubaldi et al. ex Ubaldi 1995 (syntax.syn.)
- *Doronico orientalis-Fagion moesiaca* (Raus 1980) Dierschke 1998 (2b)
- *Campanulo trichocalycinae-Fagion* Ubaldi ex S. Brullo et al. 2001 (29c)
- *Doronico orientalis-Fagion moesiaca* (Raus ex Bergmeier 1990) Dierschke in Dierschke et Bohn 2004 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-03 *Carpinetalia betuli* P. Fukarek 1968

Oak-hornbeam and mesic oak forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of the temperate Europe

fag12 Bardat et al. (2004) used the rank of suborder (the *Carpino betuli-Fagenalia sylvaticae*; *typus: Carpinion betuli*; valid name: *Carpino betuli-Fagenalia sylvaticae* Rameau in Royer et al. 2006) for this syntaxonomic concept. (JPT)

- *Bromo-Carpinetalia betuli* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Bromo-Carpinetalia betuli* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Dactylido-Carpinetalia betuli* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Dactylido-Carpinetalia betuli* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Polytricho-Carpinetalia betuli* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Polytricho-Carpinetalia betuli* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Quercu-Carpinetalia betuli* P. Fukarek 1969 (29a)
- *Quercu petraeae-Carpinetalia betuli* Moor 1976 (29c)
- *Tilio-Carpinetalia betuli* Celiński in Moor 1978 (3b)
- *Quercetalia petraeae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Quercetalia petraeae* Korzhenevskii 1982 (2b)
- *Pruno avium-Carpinetalia betuli* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Lathyro-Carpinetalia betuli* Täuber 1987

CENTRAL EUROPEAN ALLIANCE

FAG-03A *Carpinion betuli* Issler 1931

Oak-hornbeam forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of the cool-temperate Europe and the British Isles

- *Carpinion-(Fagion)* Mayer 1937 (orig.form)
- *Alno-Carpinion* Tx. et Diemont 1936 (3b)
- *Alno-Fraxinion* Meijer Drees 1936 (29c)
- *Fraxino-Carpinion* Tx. et Diemont 1936 (3b)
- *Fraxino-Carpinion* Tx. 1937 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carpinion betuli* Oberd. 1953 (31)
- *Eu-Carpinion* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (34b)
- *Bromo-Carpinion betuli* Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Bromo-Carpinion betuli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dactylido-Carpinion betuli* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)

- *Dactylido-Carpinion betuli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Melampyro-Carpinion betuli* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Melampyro-Carpinion betuli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Polytricho-Carpinion betuli* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polytricho-Carpinion betuli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Stellario-Carpinion betuli* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stellario-Carpinion betuli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Stachyo-Carpinion betuli* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stachyo-Carpinion betuli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Lathyro hallersteinii-Carpinion* Boşcaiu 1974
- *Pulmonario-Carpinion* (Oberd. 1957) Kissling 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Galio-Carpinion* (Oberd. 1957) Kissling 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tilio cordatae-Carpinion* (Oberd. 1957) Kissling 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aceri campestris-Carpinion betuli* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Lonicero periclymeni-Carpinion* (S. Müller 1978) Julve 1988
- *Mercuriali-Carpinion* S. Müller ex Julve 1988
- *Aceri campestris-Carpinion betuli* Gillet ex Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Quercu-Fagion* Rameau 1996 (2b)

SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FAG-03B *Pulmonario longifoliae-Quercion roboris* Rivas-Mart. et Izo in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Oak forests on deep base-rich gleyic soils of the atlantic regions of Western Europe

- *Polysticho setiferi-Quercion roboris* Géhu 2007 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-03C *Erythronio-Carpinion* (Horvat 1958) Marinček in Wallnöfer et al. 1993

Oak-hornbeam forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of the Balkans and Northern Italy

- *Carpinion illyrico-moesiacum* Horvat 1958 (phantom)
- *Carpinion illyrico-podolicum* Horvat 1958 (34a)
- *Carpinion illyricum* Horvat 1958 (phantom)
- *Carpinion illyricum* Horvat 1963 (34a)
- *Quercion petraeae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)

FAG-03D *Castaneo sativae-Carpinion orientalis* Quézel, Barbero et Akman ex Quézel et al. 1993

Thermophilous hornbeam forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of southeastern Balkans

- *Castaneo-Carpinion* Quézel, Barbero et Akman 1980 (5)
- *Castaneo sativae-Carpinion orientalis* Barbero et Akman ex Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)

FAG-03E *Paeonio dauricae-Quercion petraeae* Didukh 1996

Mesic deciduous oak forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of Crimea

- *Corno-Quercion petraeae* Korzhenevskii 1982 (2b, 5)
- *Lathyro laxiflorae-Quercion petraeae* Didukh 1996 (syntax.syn.)

SUB-CONTINENTAL GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FAG-03F *Quercus roboris-Tilion cordatae* Solomeshch et Laiviņš ex Bulokhov et Solomeshch in Bulokhov et Semenishchenkov 2015

Subboreal broad-leaved and mixed forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of northwestern Russia and the Baltic countries

fag13 This continental zonal vegetation type replaces the *Carpinion betuli* in Eastern Europe. (DI) Some authors (e.g. Onyshchenko 2010) place this alliance within the *Fagetalia sylvaticae*. (LM) The '*Tilio-Acerion*' sensu Dierßen & Dierßen (1996) probably also belongs to this alliance. (WW)

- *Quercus roboris-Tilion cordatae* Solomeshch et Laiviņš 1993 (2b)
- *Quercus roboris-Tilion cordatae* Solomeshch et Laiviņš ex Bulokhov et Solomeshch 2003 (5)

FAG-03G *Scillo sibericae-Quercion roboris* Onyshchenko 2009

Mesic deciduous mixed forests on deep nutrient-rich soils in the eastern forest-steppe zone and as extrazonal in the steppe zone of Ukraine and Russia

- *Aceri campestris-Quercion roboris* Bulokhov et Solomeshch 2003 (5)
- *Aceri campestris-Quercion roboris* Bulokhov et Solomeshch in Bulokhov et Semenishchenkov 2015 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-03H *Aconito lycoctoni-Tilion cordatae* Solomeshch et Grigoriev in Willner et al. 2016

Subthermophilous broad-leaved forests on deep nutrient-rich soils of the Southern Urals

- *Aconito septentrionalis-Tilion cordatae* Solomeshch et al. 1993 (1)

FAG-04 *Lathyro-Carpinetalia caucasicae* Passarge 1981

Euxino-Hyrcanian xero-mesic oak-hornbeam forests on calcareous soils

FAG-04A *Crataego-Carpinion caucasicae* Passarge 1981

Caucasian xero-mesic oak-hornbeam forest on brown forest soils over limestone in the lower montane belt

- *Carpino betuli-Quercion petraeae* Grebenshchikov et al. 1990 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-04B *Astrantio-Carpinion caucasicae* Passarge 1981

Caucasian xero-mesic oak-hornbeam forests on shallow calcareous soils on steep slopes in the upper montane belt

FAG-05 *Aceretalia pseudoplatani* Moor 1976 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Scree and ravine maple-lime forests of the nemoral zone of the temperate Europe

fag14 The formal proposal for the conservation of this name was published in Willner (2015). (LM)

- *Aceri-Fraxinetalia excelsae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Aceri-Fraxinetalia excelsae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Tilietalia* Moor 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tilio-Aceretalia* Clot 1989 (5)

COOL TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FAG-05A *Tilio-Acerion Klika* 1955

Sycamore maple forests in the montane belt and cool ravines of the Central European mountain ranges

fag15 The concept of the *Tilio-Acerion* presented here is much narrower than in most previous studies. Therefore, it might be advisable to reject the name *Tilio-Acerion* and to conserve the name *Lunario-Acerion* Moor 1973 for the cool temperate maple forests. Yet we refrain from putting forward a formal proposal to this effect at this stage since the delimitation of the alliances within the *Aceretalia pseudoplatani* needs further study. (WW, JPT) LM and MC do not support this suggestion since the use of the name *Tilio-Acerion* did not show serious signs of misinterpretation in the past.

- *Adenostylo-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Adoxo-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Adoxo-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Carpino-Ulmion scabrae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Dentario-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Dentario-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Stachyo-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stachyo-Acerion pseudoplatani* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Lunario-Acerion pseudoplatani* Moor 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tilio-Acerion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (3b)

FAG-05B *Melico-Tilion platyphylli* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968

Thermophilous lime forests on scree slopes at low altitudes of the southern regions of Central Europe

- *Tilion* Doing Kraft 1955 (2b)
- *Melico-Tilion platyphylli* Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Tilion* Moor 1973 (29c)
- *Sorbo-Fraxinion* Béguin et Theurillat 1981 (3g)
- *Sorbo ariae-Fraxinion excelsioris* Béguin et Theurillat 1984 (syntax.syn.)
- *Asperulo taurinae-Tilion cordatae* Ubaldi 2003 (syntax.syn.)
- *Phaegopterido-Fraxinion excelsioris* Ubaldi 2003 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-05C *Dryopterido affinis-Fraxinion excelsioris* Vanden Berghen ex Bœuf et al. in Bœuf 2011*Atlantic ash-maple scree forests of Western Europe*

fag16 This unit was described in Vanden Berghen (1969), under the '*Fraxino-Carpinion*, sous-alliance à *Hypericum androsaemum*' (ICPN art. 3e). Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a) included the Atlantic ash-maple forests in the *Pulmonario longifoliae-Quercion roboris*. (WW)

- *Polysticho-Corylion* Vanden Berghen ex Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1988 (29b)
- *Polysticho-Fraxinion* Rameau 1996 (1)
- *Polysticho setiferi-Fraxinion excelsioris* Rameau ex Royer et al. 2006 (2b)
- *Polysticho setiferi-Fraxinion excelsioris* Géhu 2007 (8)

fag17 This name is considered as invalid because the author indicated only 'key species' and not the character and/or differential species as required by the ICPN art. 8. (WW)

SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FAG-05D *Fraxino excelsioris-Acerion pseudoplatani* P. Fukarek 1969*Submediterranean mesophilous broad-leaved ash-maple scree and ravine forests of the Balkan Peninsula***FAG-05E *Ostryo carpinifoliae-Tilion platyphylli* (Košir et al. 2008) Čarni in Willner et al. 2016***Submediterranean xero-thermophilous broad-leaved scree and ravine forests of the Balkan Peninsula***FAG-05F *Tilio pseudorubrae-Ostryion carpinifoliae* S. Brullo et al. 2001***Submediterranean broad-leaved scree and ravine forests of the Southern Apennine Peninsula*

- *Lauro nobilis-Tilion platyphylli* Biondi et al. 2008 (5)
- *Lauro nobilis-Tilion platyphylli* Biondi et al. 2013 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-06 *Rhododendro pontici-Fagetalia orientalis* Passarge 1981*Euxino-Hyrcanian oriental beech forests*

- *Fagetalia orientalis* Soó 1964 (3b)
- *Rhododendro pontici-Fagetalia orientalis* Quézel et al. 1980 (5)
- *Fagetalia orientalis* Korzhenevskii et Kiselev 1982 (2b)
- *Rhododendro pontici-Fagetalia orientalis* Quézel et al. 1992 (31)
- *Dentario quinquefoliae-Fagetalia* Didukh 1996 (5)

FAG-06A *Fagion orientalis* Soó 1964*Oriental beech forests of the southeastern Balkan Peninsula, the Caucasus, Northern Anatolia and the Colchis region*

fag18 The name *Fagion orientalis* was validly published in Soó (1964) on the basis of the '*Lauroceraso-Fagetum orientalis bulgaricum*' Soó 1964 *nom. illeg.* (ICPN art. 34). The latter association was described validly in the same

publication (on pages 56-59) by presenting a synoptic table (showing differentiated constancy-classes) based on data by I. Penew. (LM, WW)

- *Fagion orientalis* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)
- *Carpino-Fagion orientalis* Zohary 1973 (2b, 3e)
- *Fagion orientalis colchicum* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Fagion orientalis euxinum* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Quercio-Fagion orientalis* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Lauroceraso-Fagion orientalis* Horvat et al. 1974 (2b)
- *Rhododendro pontici-Fagion orientalis* Horvat et al. 1974 (2b)
- *Fagion orientalis* Quézel et al. 1980 (5)
- *Rhododendro pontici-Fagion orientalis* Horvat et al. ex Passarge 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Vaccinio-Fagion orientalis* Passarge 1981 (3g)

fag19 This alliance was coined to accommodate the acidophilous beech forests of the Caucasus. However, the four relevés included in the original diagnosis contain also several mesophilous species such as *Galium odoratum*, *Aruncus dioicus* and *Daphne mezereum*. There is no evidence in the literature for the existence of real acidic oriental beech forests, comparable with the *Luzulo-Fagion sylvaticae*. (WW)

- *Crataego pentagynae-Fagion orientalis* Quézel et al. 1992 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fagion orientalis* Quézel et al. 1992 (31)
- *Carpino-Fagion orientalis* Kavgacı et al. 2012 (syntax.syn.)
- *Violo odoratae-Fagion orientalis* Kavgacı et al. 2012 (syntax.syn.)

FAG-06B *Dentario quinquefoliae-Fagion* Didukh 1996*Mesic Crimean beech forests on basic soils*

fag20 Recent genomic studies suggest that *Fagus* occurring in Crimea (at a specific level called *F. taurica* Popl.) might be of a hybrid origin, involving *Fagus sylvatica s.str.* and *F. orientalis* as putative parents. According to Gömöry & Paule (2010), *F. taurica* is evolutionary closer to *F. orientalis* than to *F. sylvatica s.str.* In any case, the Crimean *Fagus* forests appear to be ecologically and biogeographically closer to the *Rhododendro pontici-Fagetalia orientalis* than to the *Fagetalia sylvaticae*. (LM) This alliance should be classified in the *Fagetalia sylvaticae* Pawłowski 1928. (YD)

- *Fagion tauricum* Borhidi in Soó 1964 (2b)
- *Fagion orientalis* Korzhenevskii et Kiselev 1982 (2b, 5)

PUB *Quercetea pubescentis* Doing-Kraft ex Scamoni et Passarge 1959*Oak, mixed deciduous and conifer open forests of warm regions in the cool-temperate nemoral zone of Central and Southern Europe and in the supramediterranean belt of the Mediterranean, Asia Minor and Middle East*

pub01 Several authors (e.g. Willner & Grabherr 2007; Trinajstić 2008; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011) prefer to

include the content of this class within the 'Quercus-Fagetea'. (LM)

- *Quercetea pubescentis* Doing-Kraft 1955 (2b)
- *Quercetea pubescentis* Oberd. 1957 (3b)
- *Quercetea pubescenti-petraeae* Jakucs 1960 (29c)
- *Peucedano-Quercetea* Passarge 1968 (Regionalklasse) (3d)
- *Peucedano-Quercetea* Oberd. et Doing ex Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Peucedano-Quercetea* Oberd. et Doing ex Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Peucedano-Quercetea* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalklasse) (3d)
- *Quercetea petraeae-cerris* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Quercetea petraeae-pubescentis* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b)

PUB-01 Quercetalia pubescenti-petraeae Klika 1933

Oak forests of the warm cool-temperate regions in the nemoral zone of Central and Southern Europe and relic supramediterranean fir-pine and oak forests of the Mediterranean

pub02 This order comprises forests dominated by oaks (*Q. pubescens*, *Q. cerris*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. frainetto*, *Q. faginea* and others), hornbeam (*Carpinus orientalis*), hop hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) as well as Mediterranean relict fir species (*A. cephalonica* and *A. pinsapo*). The distribution of the order spans Spain in the West and Crimea in the East and its communities occur on both acidic and calcareous substrates. The large number of alliances and the obvious syntaxonomic heterogeneity of this order call for a profound pan-European syntaxonomic revision. (LM, WW)

- *Quercetalia pubescentis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Quercetalia pubescentis* Tx. 1931 (2b)
- *Quercetalia pubescenti-sessiliflorae* Quantin 1935 (31)
- *Fraxino orni-Ostryetalia* Jakucs 1959 (3b)
- *Quercetalia pubescentis medioeuropeae* Horvat 1959 (2b)
- *Fraxino orni-Cotinetalia* Jakucs 1960 (29c)
- *Quercetalia petraeae-pubescentis* Jakucs 1960 (31)
- *Brachypodio-Quercetalia petraeae* Passarge 1968 (29c)
- *Brachypodio-Quercetalia petraeae* Hofmann in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Festuco-Quercetalia robori-petraeae* Passarge 1968 (34c)
- *Festuco-Quercetalia robori-petraeae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (34c)
- *Quercetalia robori-pubescentis* Förster 1979 (29c)
- *Ostryo-Carpinetalia orientalis* Lakušić et al. 1982 (2b, 5)
- *Carpino-Melicetalia uniflorae* Ubaldi et al. 1986 (2b)
- *Sorbo ariae-Quercetalia lanuginosae* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Lathyro nigri-Quercetalia cerridis* Ubaldi 1988 (2b, 5)
- *Lathyro veneti-Carpinetalia* Ubaldi et al. 1990 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sorbo ariae-Quercetalia lanuginosae* Gillet ex Julve 1991 (*sensu* Julve 1993) (orig.form) (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Quercetalia cerridis* Borhidi in Borhidi et Kevey 1996 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF COOL-TEMPERATE ALLIANCES

PUB-01A Quercion petraeae Issler 1931

Thermophilous Central European acidophilous oak forests

- *Quercion petraeae* Zólyomi et Jakucs ex Jakucs 1960 (31)
- *Potentillo albae-Quercion petraeae* Jakucs in Zólyomi 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dactylido-Quercion* Passarge 1968 (3b)
- *Dactylido-Quercion* Hofmann in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Peucedano-Quercion* G. Hofmann in Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Peucedano-Quercion* G. Hofmann in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sileno-Quercion* G. Hofmann in Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Trifolio-Quercion petraeae-roboris* Förster 1979 (3g, 5)

PUB-01B Quercion pubescenti-petraeae Br.-Bl. 1932 nom. mut.

Thermophilous Central European calciphilous oak forests

pub03 A proposal to mutate the name was presented by Chytrý (1997) and Willner & Grabherr (2007: 228) (see also Willner et al. 2011). (LM)

- *Quercion pubescenti-sessiliflorae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b, 3f)
- *Quercion pubescenti-sessiliflorae* Br.-Bl. 1932 (orig.form) (44)
- *Fruticiquercion pubescentis* Rübel 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Dictamno-Sorbion* Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Buxo-Quercion pubescentis* Zólyomi et Jakucs in Jakucs 1960 (29c)
- *Euphorbio-Quercion* G. Hofmann in Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Euphorbio-Quercion* G. Hofmann in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Aceri opali-Quercion lanuginosae* Gillet 1986 (1)

PUB-01C Aceri tatarici-Quercion Zólyomi 1957

Thermophilous oak forests on deep soils in the forest-steppe zone of the Pontic-Pannonian region

- *Quercion pedunculiflorae* Popescu et al. 1979
- *Quercion pedunculiflorae* Dolğu et al. 1980 (5)
- *Convallario majalis-Quercion roboris* Shevchyk et Solomakha in Shevchyk et al. 1996 (syntax.syn.)

PUB-01D Lathyro pisiformis-Quercion roboris Solomeshch et Grigoriev in Willner et al. 2015

Thermophilous oak forests on fertile dark grey soils of the Southern Urals

- *Pruno-Quercion roboris* Schubert et al. 1979 (5)
- *Lathyro pisiformis-Quercion roboris* Solomeshch et al. 1989 (1)

GROUP OF SUBMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES ON CALCAREOUS SUBSTRATES

PUB-01E *Aceri granatensis-Quercion fagineae* (Rivas Goday, Rigual et Rivas-Mart. 1960) Rivas-Mart. 1987

Supramediterranean submediterranean mesophytic oak and maple forests of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands

PUB-01F *Fraxino orni-Ostryion Tomažič* 1940

Amphiadriatic mesic calcareous submediterranean (sub)montane and inland oak and hop-hornbeam forests on shallow soils

- *Orneto-Ostryion* Tomažič 1940 (orig.form)
- *Ostryo-Carpinion orientalis* Horvat 1959 (29c)
- *Ostryion carpiniifoliae* Lakušić 1975 (2b)
- *Laburno-Ostryion* Ubaldi 1980 (5)
- *Seslerio-Ostryion* (Tomažič 1940) Lakušić et al. 1982 (5)
- *Laburno-Ostryion* Ubaldi 1995 (syntax.syn.)

PUB-01G *Carpinion orientalis* Horvat 1958

Amphiadriatic low-altitude calcareous thermophilous oak and oriental hornbeam forests

- *Carpinion orientalis* Horvat 1954 (2b)
- *Carpinion orientalis* Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Quercio-Carpinion orientalis* Csűrös et al. 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lauro-Quercion pubescentis* Ubaldi 1988 (syntax.syn.)

PUB-01H *Syringo-Carpinion orientalis* Jakucs (1959) 1960

Submediterranean thermophilous oriental-hornbeam forests of the Central and Southern Balkans

- *Paliuro-Carpinion orientalis* Cristurean et Țeculescu 1968 (syntax.syn.)

PUB-01I *Elytrigio nodosae-Quercion pubescentis* Didukh 1996

Crimean submediterranean thermophilous oak woods

- *Carpino orientalis-Quercion pubescentis* Korzhenevsky et Shelyag-Sosonko 1983 (2b, 5)

PUB-01J *Campanulo sibiricae-Pinion brutiae* Litvinskaya et Postarnak ex Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Western Caucasian submediterranean thermophilous Pinus brutia forests on calcareous substrates

pub04 This unit was described under name '*Campanulo longistylae-Pinion pithyusae*' by Litvinskaya and Postarnak (2002). Formally (missing '*typus*' *expressis verbis*) all three associations (*Campanulo longistylae-Pinetum pithyusae*, '*Epimedio colchici-Pinetum pithyusae*' and *Trachymeno orientalis-Quercetum iberici*) were invalidly published. The *Epimedio colchici-Pinetum pithyusae* has been selected as the 'nomenklturni tip' (= nomenclature type in Russian) of the *Campanulo longistylae-Pinion pithyusae*, however again the authors failed to introduce the nomenclature type as '*typus*' *expressis verbis*. It is therefore I validate the description of the *Epimedio colchici-Pinetum pithyusae* by re-assigning the relevé on page 256 in Litvinskaya & Postarnak (2002) as the *holotypus hoc loco* of the association and assign this validly described association (*Epimedio colchici-Pinetum pithyusae* Litvinskaya et Postarnak ex Mucina

et al. 2016) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Campanulo sibiricae-Pinion brutiae* Litvinskaya et Postarnak ex Mucina all. nov. *hoc loco*. (*Campanula longistyla* Fomin is synonymous with *C. sibirica* L., and *Pinus pithyusa* Steven is synonymous with *P. halepensis* subsp. *brutia* (Ten.) Holmboe) The relationship of these relict warm-temperate (submediterranean) *P. brutia* forests (from calcareous substrates at low-altitudes in the northwestern parts of the Transcaucasian Colchis region) and the true mediterranean *P. brutia* forest (see *Pinetalia halepensis*) will be handled elsewhere. (LM)

- *Campanulo longistylae-Pinion pithyusae* Litvinskaya et Postarnak 2002 (5)

GROUP OF SUBMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES ON SILICEOUS SUBSTRATES

PUB-01K *Physospermo-Quercion petraeae* A.O. Horvát 1976

Thermophilous chestnut and oak forests on neutral and acidic substrates of insubrian Northern Italy

- *Castaneion* Rübél 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Erythronio-Quercion petraeae* Ubaldi 1988 (2b)
- *Erythronio-Quercion petraeae* Ubaldi et al. 1990 (29c)

PUB-01L *Crataego laevigatae-Quercion cerridis* Arrigoni 1997

Submediterranean acidophilous thermophilous oak forests of the central and southern regions of the Apennine Peninsula

pub05 For a solution to the complicated syntaxonomy and nomenclature of this syntaxon consult Di Pietro et al. (2010). (LM)

- *Quercion cerridis* Avena et Bruno 1975 (2b)
- *Lonicero etruscae-Quercion pubescentis* Arrigoni et Foggi 1988 (2b)
- *Teucro siculi-Quercion cerridis* Ubaldi 1988 (2b)
- *Lonicero etruscae-Quercion pubescentis* Arrigoni et Foggi ex Arrigoni et al. 1990 (2b)
- *Lathyro montani-Quercion cerridis* Scoppola et Filesi 1995 (2b)
- *Lathyro montani-Quercion cerridis* Scoppola et Filesi 1998 (syntax.syn.)
- *Mespilo-Carpinion betuli* Ubaldi 2003 (5)
- *Teucro siculi-Quercion cerridis* Ubaldi 2003 (29c)
- *Physospermo verticillati-Quercion cerridis* Biondi et al. 2008 (5)
- *Physospermo verticillati-Quercion cerridis* Biondi et al. 2013 (syntax.syn.)

PUB-01M *Pino calabricae-Quercion congestae* S. Brullo et al. 1999

Submediterranean montane Siculo-Calabrian pine-oak woods

- *Festuco exaltatae-Quercion humilis* Ubaldi 2003 (syntax.syn.)
- *Oenanthe pimpinelloidis-Quercion humilis* Ubaldi (2003) 2008 (5)

PUB-01N *Quercion confertae* Horvat 1958

Thermophilous deciduous oak forests on slightly acidic deep soils of the Central Balkans

- *Quercion confertae* Horvat 1954 (2b)
- *Quercion frainetto* Horvat 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
pub06 The name *Quercus conferta* Kit. has been used in the taxonomic literature for the last few decades only as a synonym of *Quercus frainetto* Ten. Thus, the name *Quercion confertae* has been updated in Bergmeier & Dimopoulos (2008) to the *Quercion frainetto* (*nomen mutatum propositum*) following the ICPN art. 45) – a name that has been used in geobotanical literature since Horvat et al. (1974: 235). (EB)

- *Quercion frainetto-cerridis* Horvat 1959 (29)

PUB-01O *Quercion petraeo-cerridis* Lakušić et B. Jovanović in B. Jovanović et al. ex Čarni et Mucina 2015

Thermophilous montane oak forests of the Central Balkans

- *Quercion cerris-macedonicae* Horvat 1938 (3b)
- *Quercion petraeae-cerridis* Lakušić et B. Jovanović in B. Jovanović et al. 1980 (2b)
- *Quercion trojani* Redžić 2000 (2b)
- *Quercion petraeae-cerridis* Lakušić et B. Jovanović ex Čarni et al. 2009 (2b)

PUB-01P *Melitto albidae-Quercion* Barbero et Quézel 1976

Thermophilous deciduous oak forests on slightly acidic deep soils of the Southern Balkans

GROUP OF ALLIANCES OF RELICT MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS

PUB-01Q *Paeonio broteroi-Abietion pinsapo* (Rivas-Mart. 1987) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Relict Betic (Southern Iberian) fir forests on dolomitic and ultramafic substrates

- *Paeonio broteroi-Abietion pinsapo* Rivas-Mart. 1982 (2b)

PUB-01R *Lathyro veneti-Taxion baccatae* Čarni et Mucina 2015

Relict mixed deciduous oak and yew forests of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Lathyron veneti* Gamisans 1975 (29b)

PUB-01S *Abietion cephalonicae* Horvat et al. 1974

Relict supramediterranean Hellenic fir and black pine montane forests

- *Abietion borisii-regis* Em in B. Jovanović et al. 1986 (2b)
- *Abieti-Pinion* Barbero et Quézel 1976 (2b)
- *Abieti cephalonicae-Pinion pallasianae* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)
- *Abieti cephalonicae-Pinion pallasianae* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1993 (2b)

PUB-01T *Quercion macrolepidis* Zohary ex Di Pietro et al. ined.

Relict mesomediterranean deciduous oak forests of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Quercion ithaburensis* Zohary 1955 (2b)
- *Quercion macrolepidis* Zohary 1973 (2b)

PUB-02 *Quercio-Cedretalia libani* Barbero et al. 1974

Relict supramediterranean cedar woods of Southern Anatolia, Syria, Lebanon and Cyprus

PUB-02A *Quercio-Cedrion libani* Barbero et al. 1974

Relict supramediterranean cedar woods of Cyprus

QUE *Quercetea robori-petraeae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Oberd. 1957

Acidophilous oak and oak-birch forests on nutrient-poor soils of Europe

que01 Some authors (e.g. Bardat et al. 2004; Willner & Grabherr 2007; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011) prefer to include the contents of this class within the '*Quercio-Fagetea*'. (LM, WW) For the nomenclature related to the name see Willner et al. (2015). (WW, LM, JP, JPT)

- *Quercetea robori-sessiliflorae* Quantin 1935 (phantom)
- *Quercetea robori-sessiliflorae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
que02 Some co-authors (JP, WW) regard this name as validly published (see Willner et al. 2015 for details). (WW)

- *Quercio-Ulicetea* Lebrun et al. 1949 p.p.
- *Robori-Quercetea* Rothmaler 1954 (orig. form) (2b)
- *Quercio-Piceetea* Doing 1962 p.p. (*typo excl.*) (29c)
que03 Doing (1962: 23) suggested unifying the *Vaccinio-Piceetea*, *Vaccinietea uliginosi* and *Quercetea robori-petraeae* into one class for which he proposed the name '*Quercio-Piceetea*'. By referring to the *Vaccinio-Piceetalia* Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 the proposed class name became a *nomen superfluum* with respect to the *Vaccinio-Piceetea*. (JP, WW)

- *Deschampsio-Quercetea robori-petraeae* Passarge 1968 (34c)
- *Deschampsio-Quercetea robori-petraeae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (34c)
- *Quercetea petraeae-cerris* Lakušić et al. 1979 p.p. (2b, 5)

QUE-01 *Quercetalia roboris* Tx. 1931

Acidophilous oak forests on nutrient-poor soils of Europe

que04 Redžić (2007) classified this order within the *Quercetea pubescentis*. (LM)

- *Quercetalia robori-sessiliflorae* Tx. 1937 (29)
- *Quercetalia robori-petraeae* Tx. 1937 *nom. mut. propos.* (*mut. superfl.*)
- *Pteridio-Quercetalia* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (syn-tax.syn.)
- *Pino-Quercetalia* Soó 1962 *nom. dubium* (38)

que05 This name is based on the *Pino-Quercion* Medwecka-Kornaš et al. 1959 and the *Pino-Quercetum* Kozłowska 1925 (ICPN art. 20). The type relevé of the latter association was made in an artificial pine stand replacing natural oak-hornbeam forest. (JPT, WW)

- *Pino-Quercetalia* Ružička 1964 (31)
- *Dicrano-Quercetalia robori-petraeae* Passarge 1968 (34c)
- *Dicrano-Quercetalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eu-Dicrano-Quercetalia* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Eu-Dicrano-Quercetalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Eu-Melampyro-Quercetalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Melampyro-Quercetalia* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Melampyro-Quercetalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Molinio-Quercetalia robori-petraeae* Passarge 1968 (34c)
- *Molinio-Quercetalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Castaneo-Quercetalia* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)
- *Betulo pendulae-Quercetalia petraeae* Gillet 1986 (1)

TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

QUE-01A *Hymenophyllo-Quercion petraeae* Pallas 2000

Hyperoceanic humid acidophilous oak forests on nutrient-poor soils of Ireland

QUE-01B *Quercion roboris* Malcuit 1929

Temperate atlantic and subatlantic acidophilous oak forests on nutrient-poor soils of Western Europe

que06 JP prefers to separate northern and southern temperate forests at the level of alliances (Pallas in Bohn et al. 2003: 250–253). However, the floristic differences between these two units (*Molinio-Quercion roboris* and *Quercion roboris s.str.*, respectively) are rather weak and perhaps more appropriate to be recognized at the suballiance level. (WW)

- *Quercion robori-sessiliflorae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (29c)
- *Quercion robori-sessiliflorae* Br.-Bl. 1932 (29c)
- *Quercion roboris acidiphilum* Schmid 1936 (34a)
- *Molinio-Quercion roboris* Scamoni et Passarge 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicrano-Quercion* Passarge in Scamoni 1963 (2b, 3b)
- *Dicrano-Quercion* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicrano-Quercion petraeae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Dicrano-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Lysimachio-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Lysimachio-Quercion roboris* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)

- *Melampyro-Quercion petraeae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Melampyro-Quercion petraeae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Melampyro-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Melampyro-Quercion roboris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Molinio-Quercion petraeae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Molinio-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Betulo pendulae-Quercion petraeae* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Hieracio lachenalii-Quercion petraeae* Pallas 1996 (syntax.syn.)

QUE-01C *Agrostio-Quercion petraeae* Scamoni et Passarge 1959

Temperate acidophilous oak forests on nutrient-poor soils of Central and Eastern Europe

- *Pino-Quercion* Ružička 1964 (31)
 - *Genisto germanicae-Quercion* Neuhäusl et Neuhäuslová-Novotná 1967 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Agrostio-Quercion petraeae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Agrostio-Quercion petraeae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Agrostio-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Agrostio-Quercion roboris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Luzulo-Quercion roboris* Debreczy et Hargittai 1971 (3f)
 - *Veronico officinalis-Quercion* Pop 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- que07* Pallas (1996) considers this name to be invalid. (WW)
- *Vaccinio myrtilli-Quercion petraeae* Pallas 1996 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Vaccinio myrtilli-Quercion roboris* Bulokhov et Solomeshch 2003 (syntax.syn.)

SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

QUE-01D *Quercion pyrenaicae* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Martínez 1965

Acidophilous oak forests on nutrient-poor soils of the Northern Iberian Peninsula

que08 JP prefers to separate the southern temperate (*Quercion robori-pyrenaicae*) from the submediterranean (*Quercion pyrenaicae s.str.*) forests at the level of alliances (Pallas in Bohn et al. 2003: 250–253). We follow Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001) who considered these two units only at the suballiance level. (WW)

- *Quercion broteroanae* Br.-Bl., Silva, Rozeira et Fontes in Silva et al. 1950 (43)

- *Quercion pyrenaicae* Rivas Goday 1954 (3b)
- *Quercion occidentale* Br.-Bl., Silva et Rozeira 1956 (34a)
- *Quercion robori-pyrenaicae* (Br.-Bl., Silva et Rozeira 1956) Rivas-Mart. 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Quercion occidentali-pyrenaicae* Julve 1993 (2b)

QUE-01E *Castaneo-Quercion petraeae* Soó 1964

Acidophilous chestnut-oak forests on nutrient-poor soils of south-eastern Europe

- *Castaneo-Quercion petraeae* Soó 1962 (3b)
- *Calluno-Quercion* P. Fukarek in Fabijanić et al. 1963 (3b)
- *Quercion moesiacum* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)

QUE-02 *Lonicero periclymeni-Betuletalia pubescentis* Willner et Mucina in Willner et al. 2016

Acidophilous atlantic birch forests on nutrient-poor soils of Western Europe

que09 Atlantic birch forests are classified as a separate order since they appear to be seral (e.g. in avalanche channels) or secondary to the forest of the *Quercetalia roboris*. (WW)

QUE-02A *Betulion fontquerio-celtibericae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Orocantabro-atlantic and oroiberian perhumid birch forests on siliceous, nutrient-poor substrates of the Northern Iberian Peninsula

que10 The currently accepted taxonomic concept of *Betula fontqueri* is *B. pendula* var. *fontqueri*, while *Betula celtiberica* is included into the variability of *Betula pubescens* var. *pubescens*. (LM)

- *Betulion fontquerio-celtibericae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (5)

QUE-02B *Lonicero periclymeni-Betulion pubescentis* Géhu 2006

Atlantic birch forests on nutrient-poor soils of the North Sea sea-boards and northwestern France

- *Ligustro vulgaris-Betulion pubescentis* Géhu 2006 (syntax.syn.)

INTRAZONAL SCRUB AND WOODLANDS OF THE NEMORAL ZONE

RHA *Crataego-Prunetea* Tx. 1962 nom. conserv. propos.

Scrub and mantle vegetation seral or marginal to broad-leaved forests in the nemoral zone and the submediterranean regions of Europe

rha01 The explanation of the nomenclature issues surrounding the names *Rhamno-Prunetea*, *Crataego-Prunetea* and *Sambucetea* will be published in at a later stage. (LM)

- *Rhamno-Prunetea* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell 1961 (3b)
- *Rhamno-Prunetea* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell ex Tx. 1962 (3b)
- *Sambucetea* Doing 1962 (syntax.syn.)

- *Rubo-Sambucetea* Passarge in Scamoni 1963
- *Sambuco-Prunetea* Jurko 1964 (2b)
- *Rhamno-Prunetea* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell ex Westhoff 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salici-Sambucetea* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b, 3b)
- *Urtico-Sambucetea* Doing ex Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Violo-Berberidetea* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (3b)
- *Paliuretea* Trinajstić 1977 (phantom)
- *Paliuretea* Trinajstić 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Amygdaletea nanae* Golub 1990 (5)

GROUP OF COOL TEMPERATE ORDERS

RHA-01 *Prunetalia spinosae* Tx. 1952

Scrub and mantle vegetation seral or marginal to broad-leaved forests in the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Corylo-Prunetalia* Tx. in P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
- *Prunetalia fruticosae* P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
- *Urtico-Crataegetalia* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Coryletalia avellanae* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)
- *Pruno-Rubetalia* Weber 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Berberido-Prunetalia* (Tx. 1952) Passarge 1978 (29c)
- *Amygdaletalia nanae* Golub 1990 (5)
- *Berberidetalia vulgaris* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Tamo communis-Rubetalia inermis* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Betulo pendulae-Populeetalia tremulae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1998 (2b)
- *Berberidetalia vulgaris* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5, 8)
- *Tamo communis-Rubetalia ulmifolii* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5, 8)

GROUP OF ALLIANCES OF THE NEMORAL ZONE

RHA-01A *Berberidion vulgaris* Br.-Bl. ex Tx. 1952 nom. conserv. propos.

Southern temperate and submediterranean thermophilous scrub of Southern and Central Europe

rha02 For details of this conservation proposal see Willner et al. (2015a). Instead of conserving the name *Berberidion* Br.-Bl. ex Tx. 1952 (a later homonym) it is suggested to conserve the name *Berberidion* Br.-Bl. 1950 with a conserved type, a possibility that is not available at present though this tool would be implemented in the next edition of the ICPN. (JPT)

- *Prunio spinosae* Soó 1931 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)
- rha03* Sádlo & Chytrý in Chytrý (2013: 87, 92–93) suggested rejecting this name as a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)
- *Berberidion* Br.-Bl. 1950 nom. conserv. propos. (31, conserv.inval.)

rha04 The name was suggested for conservation on basis of a decision taken by Nomenclature Commission (Willner et al. 2011). (LM)

- *Carpino-Berberidion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Sambuco-Berberidion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Crataego-Prunion* T. Müller 1974 (phantom)
- *Crataego-Prunion* T. Müller ex Korneck 1974 (syntax. syn.)
- *Prunion spinosae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (3b)
- *Ligustro-Crataegion* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Amelanchierion ovalis* Arlot 1985 (2b)
- *Ligustro-Prunion spinosae* Arlot 1985 (2d, 5)
- *Clematido vitalbae-Acerion campestris* Felzines in Royer et al. 2006 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lonicero xylostei-Berberidion hispanicae* ssp. *seroi* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (orig.form) (5)
- *Rhamno alpini-Berberidion vulgaris* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (29)

rha05 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 333) introduce a new (superfluous) name for this unit because of the alleged illegitimacy of the type association *Corylo-Populetum* Br.-Bl. 1950. Firstly, illegitimacy of its name does not preclude a syntaxon to be chosen as *typus*, and secondly, the name *Berberidion vulgaris* Br.-Bl. ex Tx. 1952 was suggested for conservation by the decision of the Nomenclature Commission (Willner et al. 2011). (LM)

- *Ribeso alpini-Juniperion communis* Cutini et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)
- *Roso arvensis-Crataegion laevigatae* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)

RHA-01B Amelanchiero-Buxion O. de Bolòs et Romo in Romo 1989

Pyrenean and Western Catalanian submediterranean subxeric scrub

RHA-01C Lonicero arborea-Berberidion hispanicae O. de Bolòs 1954

Supra- and oromediterranean scrub on base-rich substrates of the Betic region (Southern Iberia) and the North African mountain ranges

- *Lonicero arborea-Berberidion australis* (O. de Bolòs 1954) Rivas Goday 1964 (29)
- *Lonicero splendidae-Berberidion hispanicae* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5, 8)

RHA-01D Urtico-Crataegion Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968

Mesophilous hedges and scrub on mesotrophic base-rich soils of northwestern Europe

- *Rubion subatlanticum* Tx. 1952 p.p. (34a)
- *Rubo-Prunion spinosae* (Tx. 1952) T. Müller in Oberd. et al. 1967 (29)

rha06 Müller (in Oberdorfer et al. 1967: 54) suggested a new name for the '*Rubion subatlanticum* Tx. 1952', however failed to make clear bibliographic reference the

protologue of the latter alliance. Therefore the introduction of a *nomen novum* remained illegitimate. (LM)

- *Carpino-Prunion spinosae* Weber 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ribeso alpini-Viburnion lantanae* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5)

RHA-01E Astrantio-Corylion avellanae Passarge 1978

Hazel scrub on nutrient-rich soils in the submontane and montane belts of Western, Central and southeastern Europe

rha07 In case the *Corylo avellanae-Populion tremulae* would be rejected as *nomen ambiguum*, this name would apply as the valid and current one. (LM)

- *Corylo avellanae-Populion tremulae* Br.-Bl. 1961 (2b)
- *Populo tremulae-Corylion avellanae* Br.-Bl. 1961 *nom. conserv. propos. et nom. invers. propos.* (2b, *conserv.inval., invers. superfl.*)

rha08 Willner & Grabherr (2007: 225) proposed inversion and conservation of this syntaxon name. Both proposals should be considered invalid since the concerned name (*Corylo avellanae-Populion tremulae* Br.-Bl. 1961) is invalidly published. (LM)

- *Corylo avellanae-Populion tremulae* Br.-Bl. ex Jurko 1964 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

rha09 The nomenclatural complexity surrounding this taxonomic concept has been elaborated in detail by Willner & Grabherr (2007: 225). (LM) MC does not support this taxonomic concept as it is very heterogeneous, including both thermophilous scrub and scrub of forest clearings hence it should be partly a synonym of the *Berberidion*, partly of the *Sambuco-Salicion*. (MC) There is also apparent divergence of opinions about the original (invalid) concept of the alliance (Braun-Blanquet 1961). Jurko (1964) validated this concept in the context of the *Rhamno-Prunetea* communities of Central Europe, while de Bolòs (1973) used and validated this name for an apparently different taxonomic concept valid for the Iberian Peninsula. It is therefore that this name should be rejected as a typical case of *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Corylion avellanae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (3b)
- *Crataego-Corylion* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b, 3b)
- *Lonicero nigrae-Corylion avellanae* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (2d, 3b)
- *Senecioni ovati-Corylion avellanae* Weber 1997 (syntax. syn.)
- *Corylo avellanae-Populion tremulae* (Br.-Bl. ex O. de Bolòs 1973) Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1998 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

rha10 This name should be rejected as *nomen ambiguum* for the same reason as given in Remark *rha09*. Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 387) considered this particular name as a valid concept and used it to typify the *Betulo pendulae-Populetalia tremulae*. (LM)

- *Lonicero nigrae-Corylion avellanae* (Braun-Blanquet 1961) de Foucault et Julve 2001 (2b, 5)

- *Corylo avellanae*-*Populion tremulae* (Br.-Bl. ex Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 1995) Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (3b, 36)

rha11 This name should be rejected as *nomen ambiguum* for the same reason as given in Remark *rha09*. (LM)

RHA-01F Pruno-Rubion radulae Weber 1974

Bramble scrub on neutral and base-rich soils of Western and Central Europe

rha12 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 337) prefer classifying this alliance within the *Sambucetalia racemosae* (*Robinietaea*). (LM)

- *Rubion subatlanticum* Tx. 1952 p.p. (34a)
- *Pruno spinosae*-*Rubion inermis* O. de Bolòs 1954 (in Julve 1993) (30, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Pruno-Rubion fruticosi* Tx. 1952 *corr.* Doing 1962 (phantom)
- *Pruno-Rubion subatlanticum* (Tx. 1952) Doing 1962 (29, 34a)
- *Carpino-Rubion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Euonymo-Crategion* Passarge et Hofmann 1968 (3d)
- *Pruno-Rubion sprengelii* Weber 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pruno-Rubion macrophylli* Weber in Dierschke 1981 (18b)
- *Artemisio-Rubion lobatidentis* Passarge 1982 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lysimachio-Rubion nessensis* Passarge 1982 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lonicerion periclymeni* Géhu et al. 1983 (2b)

rha13 Bardat et al. (2004: 36) prefer to consider this unit as alliance in its own right. (LM)

- *Mespilo germanicae*-*Illicion aquifolii* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Mespilo germanicae*-*Illicion aquifolii* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (2b)

RHA-01G Frangulo alni-Pyrion cordatae Herrera et al. 1991

Cantabro-Atlantic mesophilous thorny hedges and mantle on nutrient-poor acidic soils

- *Pyro cordatae*-*Ulicion europaei* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Ulici europaei*-*Rubion ulmifolii* Weber 1997 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rubo ulmifolii*-*Ulicion europaei* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5)

RHA-01H Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae (Géhu et al. 1983) Mucina stat. nov. hoc loco

Franco-Atlantic mesophilous mantle scrub on basic and neutral soils

rha14 Original name and status (sub-alliance): *Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae* Géhu, de Foucault et Delelis 1983. This syntaxonomic concept was validly published by Géhu, de Foucault et Delelis (1983; the symposium was held in 1979) as a suballiance (*Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae* Géhu et al. 1983) and as such has been for instance accepted by Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 335). The *Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae* Géhu et al. ex Géhu, de Foucault et Delelis 1983 was designated as the *holotypus*

of the suballiance. This unit deserves the status of an alliance as already suggested invalidly by J.-M. Géhu in Bardat et al. (2004: 36, 'all prov. et stat. prov. '; ICPN art. 3b). Here we perform the valid change of the status and list the following taxa as the character taxa of the new alliance: *Crataegus laevigata*, *Dioscorea communis*, *Rosa canina* and *Viburnum lantana*. The *Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae* Géhu et al. ex Géhu, de Foucault et Delelis 1983 (Géhu et al. 1983: 467) is the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the alliance. (LM)

- *Rosion micranthae* Arlot 1985 (2d, 5)
- *Rubo ulmifolii*-*Viburnion lantanae* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5)
- *Tamo communis-Salicion acuminatae* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5)
- *Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae* (Géhu et al. 1983) Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (3b)

RHA-01I Brachypodio pinnati-Juniperion communis Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Low-altitude thermophilous juniper scrub on calcareous substrates of Western and Central Europe

rha15 Passarge (1978: 176) described this alliance invalidly as '*Carici-Juniperion* all. nov. prov. ' and classified here only one association – the '*Koelerio-Juniperetum communis* (Kaiser 1926) Rausch. 1968'. He has failed, however, to refer either to Kaiser (1926) or to Rauschert (1968). ('Rauschert 1968' is in fact Rauschert 1969 – an unpublished thesis.) Therefore the alliance name in Passarge (1978) should be considered a *nomen nudum*. The '*Koelerio-Juniperetum communis*' of Passarge (l.c.) obviously refers to the Kaiser's (1926: 170, Tab. 202) 'Grasreiches Wacholdergebüsch, *Juniperus communis*-*Brachypodium pinnatum* (*Festuca ovina*, *Sesleria coerulea*)-A.' Choosing Kaiser's association as the *typus* of the '*Carici-Juniperion*' would not be appropriate since there is no *Carex* species occurring in the relevés of the Tab. 202. Therefore I choose to coin a new name for this alliance – the *Brachypodio pinnati-Juniperion communis*. *Juniperus communis*, *Brachypodium pinnatum*, *Koeleria macrantha* and *Fragaria viridis* are considered diagnostic species of the alliance. The *Koelerio-Juniperetum communis* Rauschert in Rauschert, Hilbig et Klotz 1990 (Rauschert et al. 1990: 232–233, Tab. 13) becomes the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the alliance. (LM)

- *Carici-Juniperion communis* Passarge 1978 (2b, 3b, 3f)

GROUP OF EASTERN EUROPEAN ALLIANCES (FOREST-STEPPE AND STEPPE ZONES)

RHA-01J Prunion fruticosae Tx. 1952

Subcontinental and continental scrub in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Central and Eastern Europe

- *Prunion spinoso-fruticosae* Zólyomi et Jakucs 1957 (2b)
- *Amygdalion nanae* Golub in Il'ina et al. 1991 (1)

rha16 Yamalov & Mirkin (2010) classified this alliance within the *Helictotricho-Stipetalia*. (LM)

- *Amygdalion nanae* Golub 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Spiraeion mediae* Borhidi et Varga 1998 (phantom)
- *Spiraeion chamaedryfoliae* Sanda et Popescu in Sanda et al. 1999
- *Spiraeion mediae* Borhidi et Varga in Borhidi 1999 (2b, 5)
- *Spiraeion mediae* Borhidi et Varga ex Borhidi 2003 (syntax.syn.)

RHA-01K *Lamio purpureae-Acerion tatarici* Fitsailo 2007

Mesophilous scrub on chernozem soils in the forest-steppe zone of southwestern Ukraine and Moldova

- *Acerion tatarici* Fitsailo (2007) 2008 (29c)

GROUP OF WARM-TEMPERATE ORDERS

RHA-02 *Paliuretalia Trinajstić* 1978

Thermophilous mantle, pseudomaquis and šibljak fringing oak forests of the submediterranean regions of southeastern Europe

- *Cotinetalia coggygriae* Doing-Kraft 1955 (2b)
- *Cotino-Paliuretalia* P. Fukarek 1958 (phantom)
- *Quercetalia pubescentis submediterranea* Horvat 1959 (2b)
- *Cotino-Paliuretalia* P. Fukarek 1962 (3b)
- *Paliuro-Cotinetalia* Doing Kraft in P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
- *Paliuretalia* Trinajstić 1977 (phantom)

GROUP OF CENTRAL SUBMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

RHA-02A *Cytision sessilifolii* Biondi in Biondi et al. 1989

Submediterranean thermophilous broom scrub in the submontane and montane belts of the Central and Southern Apennines

- *Cytision sessilifolii* Biondi in Biondi et al. 1988 (phantom)
- *Teucro chamaedrys-Cytisophyllon sessilifolii* Ubaldi 2011 (5)

RHA-02B *Ilici-Crataegion laciniatae* Ubaldi 2011

Supramediterranean relict orophilous scrub of Northern Sicily

- *Berberido aetnensis-Crataegion laciniatae* Gianguzzi et al. 2011 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF EASTERN SUBMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

RHA-02C *Fraxino orni-Cotinion* Soó 1960

Thermophilous mantle vegetation of the Southern Pannonian oak forests

- *Orno-Columnion* Borza 1958 (orig.form) (3b)
- *Cotinion* Soó 1960 (*sensu* Horvát 1977) (phantom)
- *Orno-Cotinion* Soó 1960 (orig.form)

RHA-02D *Buxo-Syringion* P. Fukarek ex Diklić 1965

Submediterranean thermophilous scrub of the continental Northern and Central Balkans

- *Cotino-Cotoneasterion* P. Fukarek 1958 (phantom)
- *Buxo-Syringion* P. Fukarek 1962 (2b)

- *Cotino-Cotoneasterion* P. Fukarek 1962 (3f)

rha17 The *Cotino-Cotoneasterion* is invalidly published name. Fukarek (1962) assigned the *Artemisio-Amygdaletum* Jovanović 1962 as the only association into the *Cotino-Cotoneasterion*, however the eponymous names of the new alliance (*Cotinus coggygria*, *Cotoneaster* sp.) were not explicitly listed in the original diagnosis of the alliance, nor one cannot find them in another part of the original diagnosis – the table of the *Artemisio-Amygdaletum* Jovanović 1962). (LM)

- *Pruno tenellae-Syringion* B. Jovanović 1979 (phantom)
- *Pruno tenellae-Syringion vulgaris* B. Jovanović in Jovanović et al 1986 (2b)
- *Pruno tenellae-Syringion* B. Jovanović ex Čarni et al. 2009 (5)

RHA-02E *Paliuro-Petterion* P. Fukarek 1962

Submediterranean thermophilous šibljak of the eastern Adriatic seaboard of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Paliuro-Petterion* P. Fukarek 1958 (phantom)
- *Paliurion adriaticum* Trinajstić 1977 (phantom)
- *Paliurion adriaticum* Trinajstić 1978 (34a)
- *Rhamno intermediae-Paliurion spinae-christi* Trinajstić (1978) 1996 (syntax.syn.)

RHA-02F *Rhamno saxatilis-Paliurion spinae-christi* Biondi, Casavecchia, Biscotti et Pesaresi in Biondi et al. 2014

Submediterranean thermophilous šibljak of the Apennine Peninsula

RHA-02G *Eryngio campestris-Paliurion spinae-christi* (Jovanović 1985) Matevski et al. 2008

Submediterranean thermophilous šibljak of the Central Balkans

- *Paliurion moesiacum* B. Jovanović 1985 (34a)
- *Asparago verticillati-Paliurion* Sanda et Popescu 1999
- *Paliurion aculeati* Redžić 2000

RHA-02H *Berberido creticae-Prunion cocomiliae* Bergmeier 1990

Submediterranean thermophilous scrub of the Hellenic Peninsula

RHA-02I *Asparago verticillati-Crataegion tauricae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990

Thermophilous submediterranean scrub on deep soils of Crimea

RHA-02J *Elytrigio nodosae-Rhoion coriariae* Korzhenevskii et Ryff ex Didukh et Mucina 2014

Submediterranean thermophilous scrub on eroding loamy schists of Crimea

- *Elytrigio nodosae-Rhoion coriariae* Korzhenevskii et Ryff 2002 (orig.form) (5)

RHA-03 *Pyro spinosae-Rubetalia ulmifolii* Biondi, Blasi et Casavecchia in Biondi et al. 2014

Spiny bramble scrub on nutrient-rich soils of the winter-mild Atlantic seaboard, the Mediterranean, the Macaronesian Archipelago and the Azores

RHA-03A *Pruno spinosae-Rubion ulmifolii* O. de Bolòs 1954

Spiny bramble scrub of the winter-mild Atlantic seaboard and the Western Mediterranean

- *Pruno spinosae-Rubion inermis* O. de Bolòs 1954 *nom. mut. propos.* (*sensu* Julve 1993) (*mut.superfl.*)
- *Ligustro-Rubion ulmifolii* Géhu et Delelis in Delelis 1973 (3b)

RHA-03B *Arundo plinii-Rubion ulmifolii* Biondi, Blasi, Casavecchia et Gasparri in Biondi et al. 2014

Spiny bramble scrub of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean

RHA-03C *Rubio peridymeni-Rubion ulmifolii* Oberd. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Spiny bramble thicket mantle of the laurisilva of Madeira and the Canary Islands

- *Rubion canariensis* Oberd. 1965 (34a)

RHA-03D *Scrophulario glabratae-Rubion ulmifolii* Vice-nte Orellana et al. 2012

Spiny lianoid thicket mantle of the laurisilva forests of the Azores

RHA-04 *Lauro nobilis-Sambucetalia nigrae* Biondi, Blasi, Casavecchia, Galdenzi et Gasparri in Biondi et al. 2014

Mesic scrub in shady habitats on nutrient-rich soils of the Central Mediterranean

RHA-04A *Lauro nobilis-Sambucion nigrae* Biondi, Blasi, Casavecchia, Galdenzi et Gasparri in Biondi et al. 2014**LON *Lonicero-Rubetea plicati* Haveman, Schaminée et Stortelder in Stortelder et al. 1993**

Acidophilous scrub and hedges of forest edges and clearings on dry sandy nutrient-poor minerotrophic soils of Western Europe

- *Salici-Franguletea* Jurko 1964 p.p. (2b)
- *Betulo-Franguletea* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Betulo-Franguletea* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (2b)
- *Lonicero-Rubetea plicati* Haveman, Schaminée et Stortelder in Haveman 1997 (2b)
- *Rubo plicati-Franguletea* Weber 1999 (phantom)

LON-01 *Rubetalia plicati* Weber in Pott 1995

Acidophilous scrub of forest clearings and hedges on dry sandy, nutrient-poor soils of the (sub)atlantic regions of northwestern Europe

lon01 KD prefers the classification of the *Rubetalia plicati* within the *Rhamno-Prunetea*. (LM) There are no character species supporting such step. (HW)

- *Pteridio-Rubetalia* Doing 1962 (2b)
- *Rubo-Franguletea* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Rubo-Franguletea* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (3b)

- *Pteridio-Rubetalia* Doing ex Weber 1977 (3f)
- *Rubo-Franguletea* Passarge 1978 (3b)
- *Pteridio-Rubetalia* Doing ex Birse 1984 (2b)

LON-01A *Lonicero-Rubion silvatici* Tx. et Neumann ex Wittig 1977

Acidophilous bramble scrub, hedges and scrub of forest clearings on dry sandy nutrient-poor minerotrophic soils of northwestern Europe

- *Lonicero-Rubion silvatici* Tx. et Neumann in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Rubion plicati* Weber 1977 (*syntax.syn.*)

lon02 This name was published in Oct. in the same year (Weber 1977) and the earlier Wittig's (February 1977) validation of the *Lonicero-Rubion silvatici* Tx. et Neumann ex Wittig 1977. (HW)

LON-01B *Molinio-Frangulion* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968

Acidophilous buckthorn scrub, hedges and scrub of forest clearings on dry sandy nutrient-poor minerotrophic soils of northwestern Europe

- *Molinio-Frangulion* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Agrostio-Frangulion* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Agrostio-Frangulion* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (*syntax.syn.*)

LON-02 *Frangulo-Prunetalia insititiae* Rivas Goday 1964

Acidophilous scrub of forest clearings and hedges on dry sandy nutrient-poor soils of the (sub)atlantic regions of southwestern Europe

lon03 We consider the publication of the name *Frangulo-Prunetalia insititiae* (Rivas Goday 1964: 563) as valid since it contains one validly described alliance – the *Frangulo-Rubion* Rivas Goday 1964. (LM)

- *Frangulo-Prunetalia insititiae* Rivas Goday 1961 (2b)

LON-02A *Frangulo-Rubion* Rivas Goday 1964

Acidophilous scrub of forest clearings and hedges on dry sandy nutrient-poor soils of the (sub)atlantic regions of southwestern Europe

lon04 The *Frangulo-Rubion* Rivas Goday 1964 is validly published (Rivas Goday 1964: 563). The original diagnosis of the alliance contains the 'asociaciones ... *Crataegus-Primula (vulgaris) acaulis* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952' (*recte: Primula vulgaris-Crataegetum*) for which a reference to Braun-Blanquet & Tüxen (1952) is provided, along with a new subassociation ('subas. con *Lonicera peryclimenum* L. ssp. *hispanica* (B. et R.), *Prunus insititia* L.' (*nom.illeg.*, ICPN art. 34c) documented by one relevé provided on the same page. (LM)

ROB *Robinietea* Jurko ex Hadač et Sofron 1980

Seral forest-clearing and anthropogenic successional scrub and thickets on nutrient-rich soils of temperate Europe

- *Robinietea* Jurko 1964 (2b)

ROB-01 Sambucetalia racemosae Oberd. ex Doing 1962

Elder, willow and hazel scrub on nutrient-rich soils in forest clearings of temperate Europe

- *Rubo-Sambucetalia racemosae* Oberd. 1957 (phantom)
- *Sambucetalia racemosae* Oberd. 1957 (3b)
- *Sambucetalia racemosae* Oberd. ex Passarge in Scamoni 1963 (31)
- *Deschampsio-Betuletalia* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (2b, 3b)
- *Athyrio-Rubetalia idaei* Passarge 1982 (syntax.syn.)
- *Atropo bellae-donnae-Rubetalia macrophylli* Gillet in Julve 1993 (5)
- *Crataego laevigatae-Sambucetalia nigrae* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Sambuco nigrae-Salicetalia capreae* Rameau in Rameau et al. 1993 (2b, 3b)
- *Crataego laevigatae-Sambucetalia nigrae* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (5)

ROB-01A Sambuco-Salicion capreae Tx. et Neumann ex Oberd. 1957

Elder, willow and hazel scrub on nutrient-rich soils in forest clearings of temperate Europe

- *Sambuco-Salicion capreae* Tx. et Neumann in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Avenello-Betulion pendulae* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Athyrio-Rubion idaei* Passarge 1982 (5)

ROB-02 Chelidonio-Robinietales pseudoacaciae Jurko ex Hadač et Sofron 1980

Subspontaneous anthropogenic scrub and low-grown forest groves

rob01 This is, in Europe, a purely anthropogenic unit comprising communities largely dominated by alien trees. Following the proposal of Jurko (1964) and later Hadač & Sofron (1980), this vegetation is classified as a class in its own right – the *Robinietales*. (LM)

- *Chelidonio-Robinietales pseudoacaciae* Jurko 1963 (2b)
- *Urtico-Sambucetalia nigrae* Schubert et al. 2001 (phantom)
- *Galio aparines-Sambucetalia nigrae* Rameau 1996 (1)

ROB-02A Aegopodio podagrariae-Sambucion nigrae Chytrý 2013

Anthropogenic elder scrub in ruderal habitats of Western and Central Europe

- *Arctio-Sambucion nigrae* Doing 1962 (2b)
 - *Arctio-Sambucion nigrae* Doing 1969 (phantom)
- rob02* Willner & Grabherr (2007: 73) classified this alliance within the *Prunetalia* (*Rhamno-Prunetea*). (LM)
- *Balloto-Sambucion nigrae* (Jurko 1963) Passarge 1978 (2b)
 - *Humulo lupuli-Sambucion nigrae* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (2d, 3b)
 - *Galio aparines-Sambucion nigrae* Rameau 1996 (1)
 - *Humulo lupuli-Sambucion nigrae* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (8)

ROB-02B Balloto nigrae-Robinion pseudoacaciae Hadač et Sofron 1980

Robinia groves with weedy understorey on loamy-sandy dry soils of Central and Eastern Europe

- *Robinion pseudoacaciae* Csűrös-Káptalan 1968 (phantom)
- *Robinion pseudoacaciae* Csűrös-Káptalan 1969 (2b)
- *Robinion pseudoacaciae* Smetana et al. 1997

ROB-02C Chelidonio majoris-Robinion pseudoacaciae Hadač et Sofron ex Vítková in Chytrý 2013

Robinia groves with weedy understorey on nutrient-rich mesic soils of Central and Eastern Europe

- *Chelidonio-Robinion pseudoacaciae* Hadač et Sofron 1980 (2b)
- *Robinio pseudoacaciae-Ulmion minoris* Julve 1993 (2b)

ROB-02D Euphorbio cyparissiae-Robinion pseudoacaciae Vítková in Kolbek et al. 2003

Robinia groves and scrub in dry and warm habitats on shallow soils of Central Europe

ROB-02E Chelidonio-Acerion negundo L. Ishbirdin et A. Ishbirdin 1989

Subspontaneous groves and scrub of *Acer negundo* of Eastern Europe

- *Ulmo carpiniifoliae-Acerion negundo* Smetana et al. 1997
- *Ulmo laevis-Acerion negundo* Smetana et al. 1998

ARE Salicetea arenariae Weber 1999

Dune scrub of the Atlantic coasts of Western Europe

are01 This unit has a geographic analogon in the East Asia – the *Rosetea rugosae*. (LM)

ARE-01 Salicetalia arenariae Preising et Weber 1997

Dune scrub of the Atlantic coasts of Western Europe

ARE-01A Salicion arenariae Tx. ex Passarge in Scamoni 1963

Willow and sea buckthorn low scrub on dunes of the oceanic regions of Western Europe

- *Salicion arenariae* Tx. 1952 (2b)
- *Empetro-Salicion arenariae* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Salicion aurito-arenariae* Boeuf et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

ARE-01B Ligustro-Hippophaeion Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1983

Elder, privet and sea buckthorn tall scrub on dunes of the oceanic regions of Western Europe

- *Oenothero-Hippophaeion maritimi* Doing 1962 (phantom)
- *Oenothero-Hippophaeion maritimi* Doing 1969 (2b)

ARE-01C Holoschoeno australis-Salicion arenariae Neto et al. 2004

Willow scrub on dunes of southwestern Iberian Peninsula

ARE-01D Pyracantho coccinea-Hippophaeion fluviatilis de Foucault et Julve 2001

Willow scrub on dunes of the coastal dunes along the Adriatic Sea

- *Pyracantho coccineae*-*Hippophaeion rhamnoidis* ssp. *fluviatilis* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (orig.form)

INTRAZONAL BOREO-TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS AND HEATH

ULI *Calluno-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Heath on acidic nutrient-poor soils in the lowland to montane belts of the temperate and boreal zones of Europe

- *Calluno-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Calluno-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946 (31)
- *Querceto-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Calluno-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika 1948 (31)
- *Quercu-Ulicetea* Lebrun et al. 1949 p.p. (31)
- *Calluno-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Vaccinio-Juniperetea communis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (2b)

uli01 The name is invalidly published in Passarge & Hofmann (1968) because the original diagnosis contains no order (ICPN art. 2b) but only an alliance – the *Vaccinio-Juniperion communis*. In Passarge (1978) the name was published validly. Structurally these communities are close to heath and therefore, this class should be placed as a synonym of the *Calluno-Ulicetea*. (JPT)

- *Vaccinio-Juniperetea communis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann ex Passarge 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Vaccinio-Juniperetea communis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann ex Resmeriță 1978 (31)

uli02 The name '*Vaccinio-Juniperetea* Pass et Hoffm. 1968' was incidentally validly published in Resmeriță (1978). The diagnosis contains the unique order '*Vaccinio-Juniperetalia* Pass et Hoffm. 1968' the diagnosis of which contains three alliances that provide a sufficient diagnosis, among those the '*Vaccinio-Juniperion* Pass. et Hofm. 1968' with an unambiguous bibliographical reference to Passarge & Hofmann (1968). According to ICPN art. 20, the *Vaccinio-Juniperion* is automatically the type of the name '*Vaccinio-Juniperetalia* Passarge et Hoffmann ex Resmeriță 1978'. Consequently, the names '*Vaccinio-Juniperetea* Passarge et Hoffmann ex Resmeriță 1978' and '*Vaccinio-Juniperetea communis* Passarge 1978' are nomenclatural synonyms. The paper of Passarge (1978) was published in June 1978 while the paper by Resmeriță was published in November 1978 – hence the former has the priority. (JPT)

ULI-01 *Ulicetalia nani* Quantin 1935

Gorse and ericoid heath of the winter-mild temperate regions of Western Europe, the Western Mediterranean and Northern Morocco

- *Ulicetalia minoris* Quantin 1935 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Calluno-Ulicetalia minoris* (Quantin 1935) Tx. 1937 (29)
- *Calluno-Genistetalia* Schwickerath 1944 p.p. (2b)
- (*Calluno*-)*Ulicetalia* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Ulicetalia* Rothmaler 1954 (2b)
- *Ulicetalia europaeae* Schubert 1960
- *Genisto-Callunetalia* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Ulici (nanae)-Ericetalia cinereae* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Erico-Ulicetalia* Br.-Bl. et al. 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Erico-Genistetalia* Br.-Bl. 1967 (29)

ATLANTIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ULI-01A *Ericion cinereae* Böcher 1940

Bell-heather heaths of the oceanic regions of Western Europe

- *Ulici-Ericion cinereae* Géhu 1973 (2b)
- *Ulici-Ericion cinereae* Géhu 1975 (syntax.syn.)

ULI-01B *Ulicion Malcuit* 1929

Gorse heath of the oceanic regions of Western Europe

- *Ulicion* Luquet 1926 (2b)
- *Ulicion minoris* Malcuit 1929 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Ulicion* Quantin 1935 (31)
- *Erico-Ulicion* Lemée 1938
- *Ulicion nanae euatlanticum* Duvigneaud 1944 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Ulicion gallii* Des Abbayes et Corillion 1949
- *Ulicion gallii* Géhu 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ulicion nanae-gallii* Bridgewater 1971
- *Ulici-Ericion ciliaris* Géhu 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dactylido maritimae-Ulicion maritimi* Géhu 1975 (2b)
- *Dactylido oceanicae-Ulicion maritimi* Géhu 1975 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut. illeg.*)

uli03 Syntaxonomically, the invalid *Dactylido-Ulicion maritimi* can be included in the *Ulicion* (see for instance as done by Rivas-Martínez (1979: 18). The name *Dactylido maritimae-Ulicion maritimi* J.-M. Géhu 1975, being invalidly published, has no need for correction. (JPT)

- *Ulicion maritimi* Géhu et Franck 1985 (2b)

ULI-01C *Daboecion cantabrigae* (Dupont ex Rivas-Mart. 1979) Rivas-Mart. et al. in Loidi et al. 1997

Hiberno-Cantabrian and French-Biscayan humid-superhumid ericoid heath over acid ferric-humic podsols

- *Daboecion cantabrigae* Dupont 1975 (2b)
- *Daboecion cantabrigae* (Dupont ex Rivas-Mart. 1979) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (31)

uli04 The rank-change of the (suballiance) *Daboecion cantabrigae* to the alliance level was performed earlier by Loidi Arregui et al. (1997). (JPT)

ULI-01D *Ericion umbellatae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Thermo-supramediterranean subhumid low silicicolous heath of the north-central and eastern regions of the Iberian Peninsula and Provence

- *Pterospartion* Rothmaler 1943 (2b)

- *Halimio-Ulicion* Rothmaler 1954 (syntax.syn.)
uli05 Rothmaler (1954: 599) validly published the name *Halimio-Ulicion*. The original diagnosis of the alliance contains three associations of which two were validly published (Rothmaler 1954: synoptic Table 1), namely the *Pterospartio-Ericetum aragonensis* Rothmaler 1954 *nom. illeg.* (ICPN art. 34) and the *Pterospartio-Ericetum cinereae* Rothmaler 1954. Both associations contain two species of the genus *Halimium* (*H. alyssoides* and *H. umbellatum*). The third element of the alliance, the *Pterospartio-Ericetum gallaecicum* Rothmaler 1954, was published invalidly because the synoptic table is missing the species of frequency below the constancy degree IV (ICPN art. 7). (JPT)
- *Ericion aragonensis* Rivas-Mart. 1962 (2b)
- *Genisto-Ericion aragonensis* Rivas-Mart. 1962 (2b)
- *Cistion hirsuti* Br.-Bl. et al. 1964 (29a)
- *Ericion australis* Bellot et Casaseca in Bellot 1968
- *Cisto salviifolii-Ericion cinereae* Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (2b)

MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ULI-01E *Genistion micrantho-anglicae* Rivas-Mart. 1979
Iberoatlantic and orocantabro-atlantic hygrophilous silicicolous heath on clayey humus-rich soils

ULI-01F *Stauracanthion boivinii* (Rivas-Mart. 1979) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Southern Iberian and Northern Moroccan thermo-mesomediterranean subhumid to perhumid silicicolous brezal

- *Nepion boivinii* (Rivas-Mart. 1979) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- uli06* The proposal to mutate the name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 310). (LM)
- *Ulici lusitanici-Genistion ancistrocarpae* Neto et al. 2014 (2b, 5)

AZOREAN ALLIANCE

ULI-01G *Daboecion azoricae* Lüpnitz 1975

High-altitude hyperhumid heath of the Azores

ULI-02 *Vaccinio myrtilli-Genistetalia pilosae* Schubert ex Passarge 1964

Heath of cold-atlantic, subcontinental and subboreal and boreal regions of Western, Central and northeastern Europe and Scandinavia

- *Calluno-Genistetalia* P. Duvigneaud 1944 (phantom)
- *Calluno-Genistetalia* Schwickerath 1944 p.p. (2b)
- *Vaccinio-Genistetalia* Schubert 1960 (2b)
- *Callunetalia vulgaris* Borza 1963 (phantom)
- *Callunetalia vulgaris* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)
- *Callunetalia vulgaris* Pop et al. 1969 (syntax.syn.)

LOW-ALTITUDE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ULI-02A *Empetrion nigri* Schubert ex Westhoff et Den Held 1969

Dune heath of the oceanic regions of Western Europe and Southern Scandinavia

- *Empetrion boreale* Böcher 1943 (2b)
- *Empetrion nigri* Schubert 1960 (2b)

ULI-02B *Calluno-Genistion pilosae* P. Duvigneaud 1945

Low-altitude heath of the atlantic and subcontinental regions of temperate Europe

- *Ulicion* Malcuit ex Tüxen 1937 (3f)
- *Genistion pilosae* P. Duvigneaud 1942 (*sensu* Schubert 1960; Schubert et al. 2001) (phantom)
- *Genisto-Callunion* Böcher 1943 (phantom)
- *Genistion pilosae* Böcher 1943 (2b)
- *Myrtilion boreale* Böcher 1943 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Myrtilion* (Böcher 1943) Bridgewater ex Shimwell 1975 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Callunion balticum* Böcher 1943 (2b)
- *Genisto-Callunion* Böcher 1943 (phantom)
- *Vaccinio-Genistion pilosae* P. Duvigneaud 1943 (phantom)
- *Vaccinion vitis-idaeae* Böcher 1943 (phantom)
- *Calluno-Genistion pilosae* P. Duvigneaud 1944 (*sensu* Schubert 2001) (phantom)
- *Calluno-Genistion pilosae subatlanticum* P. Duvigneaud 1944 (34a)
- *Calluno-Arctostaphylyon uvae-ursi* Tx. et Preising in Preising 1949 (1)
- *Vaccinion boreale* (Böcher 1943) Preising 1949 (1)
- *Vaccinion vitis-idaeae* Böcher ex Preising 1949 (1)
- *Calluno-Genistion pilosae* (Tüxen 1937) Preising 1953 (phantom)
- *Vaccinion vitis-idaeae* Schubert 1960 (2b)
- *Pohlio-Callunion* Shimwell 1973 (orig.form) (as suballiance) (2b)
- *Vaccinio-Callunion* Moore in Mhic Daeid 1976 (1)
- *Pohlio-Callunion* Brzeg 1982 (2b)
- *Genistion tinctorio-germanicae* (Böcher 1943) de Foucault 1991 (29)
- *Vaccinion vitis-idaeae* Schubert in Schubert et al. 1995 (5)

ULI-02C *Euphorbio-Callunion* Schubert ex Passarge 1964

Low-altitude heath of the continental regions of temperate Europe

- *Euphorbio-Callunion* Schubert 1960 (2b)
- *Callunion vulgaris* Borza 1963 (phantom)
- *Cladonio-Callunion* Passarge 1964 (3b)
- *Callunion vulgaris* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)
- *Callunion vulgaris* Pop et al. 1969 (syntax.syn.)

HIGH-ALTITUDE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ULI-02D *Genisto pilosae-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. 1926

Montane-subalpine dwarf heath on siliceous substrates of the nemoral mountain ranges of Western and Central Europe

- *Genisto-Vaccinion* Luquet 1926 (syntax.syn.)
- *Genisto-Vaccinion vitis-ideae* Br.-Bl. 1926 (Rec.10A, 40)
- *Genisto pilosae-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. ex Schaminée 1993 (phantom)

ULI-02E *Bruckenthalion spiculifoliae* Horvat 1949

Supramontane and subalpine dwarf heath on siliceous substrates of the Southern Carpathians and the Dinarides

- *Junipero-Bruckenthalion spiculifoliae* (Horvat 1949) Boşcaiu 1971 (29)

ULI-03 *Vaccinio-Juniperetalia communis* Passarge 1972

Low-altitude acidophilous juniper scrub of temperate subatlantic regions of Europe

- *Pteridio-Juniperetalia communis* Lakušić 1978

ULI-03A *Vaccinio-Juniperion communis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968

Low-altitude acidophilous juniper scrub of temperate subatlantic regions of Europe

- *Vaccinio-Juniperion communis* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Juniperion communis* Fukarek 1969

NAR *Nardetea strictae* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell in Rivas Goday et Mayor López 1966 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Secondary mat-grass swards on nutrient-poor soils at low and mid-altitudes of the temperate, boreal and subarctic regions of Europe

nar01 De Foucault (1994, 2012) presented synoptic tables featuring the *Nardetalia* alongside the '*Festucetalia spadiceae*', *Saginetalia piliferi*, *Trifolietalia parnassi* and *Udo-Nardetalia* to be classified within the '*Nardetea*'. This classification has been also followed in some other European surveys (e.g. Kliment & Valachovič 2007). The synoptic tables in de Foucault's paper actually support the opposite view – one that has been adopted in our paper. We prefer to place the secondary oligotrophic pastures of the *Nardetalia* (the nomenclature type of the *Nardetea*) into the *Nardetea* as defined originally by Rivas Goday & Rivas-Martínez (1963), while the primary oligotrophic pastures/grasslands occurring at high altitudes and showing high level of regional and local endemism are classified within the *Juncetea trifidi*. The secondary low-altitude *Nardetalia* pastures are replacing various woods on nutrient-poor substrates (e.g. *Quercetea robori-petraeae*), degraded heaths of the *Calluno-Ulicetea* and drained oligotrophic wetlands. It is obvious that the historical and evolutionary (hence biogeographic) drivers in the secondary and primary oligotrophic grasslands are of different nature, steering the

community assemblage in different ways. Mechanistic placement of the above-mentioned oligotrophic grassland units all under one broad umbrella on the basis of occurrence of a very broadly distributed group of species into the broadly conceived class '*Nardetea*' (as interpreted by de Foucault (l.c.) defies the logic of an informative taxonomic system. Some vegetation surveys prefer a physiognomically heterogeneous concept of a broader class – the *Calluno-Ulicetea sensu lato* (incl. both heath and oligotrophic grasslands) arguing for poor floristic difference between the *Nardetea* and the *Calluno-Ulicetea s.str.*, yet neglecting vegetation-structural characteristics. (LM) For the detailed argumentation underpinning the proposal to conserve the name *Nardetea strictae* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell in Rivas Goday et Mayor López 1966 against the name *Nardo-Callunetea* Preising 1950 see Di Pietro et al. (2015). (JPT)

- *Nardetea strictae* Oberd. 1949 (phantom)
- *Nardo-Callunetea* Preising 1949 (1) *nar02* The name '*Nardo-Callunetea*' was not validly published in Preising (1949) because the first volume of the '*Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.*' was clearly not a printed matter and hence the diagnosis does not meet the conditions of the ICPN (art. 1). (JPT)
- *Nardo-Callunetea* Preising 1950 (syntax.syn.) *nar03* The valid publication of the name *Nardo-Callunetea* occurred in Preising (1950), where the original diagnosis of the *Calluno-Nardetea* contains only the *Nardetalia strictae*. Hence, the Preising's name would have the priority over the *Nardetea strictae* (however see Remark *nar01*). (JPT)
- *Nardetea strictae* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell 1961 (2b)
- *Nardetea strictae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)

NAR-01 *Nardetalia strictae* Preising 1950

Secondary mat-grass swards on nutrient-poor soils at low and mid-altitudes of temperate, boreal and subarctic regions of Europe

- *Nardetalia* Oberd. 1949 (2b, 3b)
- *Nardetalia* Oberd. ex Preising 1949 (1)
- *Agrostio-Festucetalia rubrae* Puşcaru et al. 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Juncetalia squarrosi* Passarge 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Nardetalia* Preising ex Rivas Goday et Mayor López 1966 (31)
- *Nardetalia boreo-alpinae* Barbero et Loisel 1969 (34a)
- *Cirsietalia vallis-demonis* S. Brullo et Grillo 1978 (syntax.syn.)

nar04 The authors of the protologue (Brullo & Grillo 1978) classified this endemic vegetation type within the *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea*. (LM)

- *Nardetalia* Ladero et al. 1987 (2b)
- *Agrostio-Festucetalia rubrae* Solomakha 1996 (2b)
- *Festuco-Agrostietalia* Redžić et al. 2013 (2b, 5)

BOREO-TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

NAR-01A *Equiseto-Galion borealis* Tx. in Tx. et Böttcher 1969

Slightly chionophilous grasslands on volcanic soils of Iceland

NAR-01B *Violion caninae* Schwickerath 1944

Meso-subxerophytic oligotrophic pastures in the lowland to submontane belts of Western and Central Europe

- *Violion caninae* Schwickerath 1941 (phantom)
- *Nardo-Galion saxatilis* Preising 1949 (1)
- (*Violio*-)*Nardion* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b, 3b)
- *Nardo-Galion saxatilis* Preising 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Violo caninae-Nardion* (Schwickerath 1944) Ellenberg 1978 (29)
- *Potentillo erectae-Holcion mollis* Passarge 1979 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostion curtisii* de Foucault 1986 (syntax.syn.)
- *Avenulo marginatae sulcatae-Nardion* Stieperaere 1990 (orig.form) (1)
- *Avenulo marginatae sulcatae-Nardion* Stieperaere in de Foucault 1994 (orig.form) (3b)
- *Danthonio decumbentis-Serapiadion linguae* de Foucault 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Galio saxatilis-Festucion filiformis* de Foucault 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Galio saxatilis-Festucion viviparae* de Foucault 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Avenulo marginatae sulcatae-Nardion* Stieperaere in de Foucault 2012 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)

NAR-01C *Nardo-Juncion squarrosi* (Oberd. 1957) Passarge 1964

Hygrophilous oligotrophic meadows on peaty soils of the subatlantic regions of Western and Central Europe

- *Juncion squarrosi* Oberd. 1956 (2b)
- *Molinio-Potentillion erecti* Doing 1963 (2b, 3b)
- *Juncion squarrosi* Oberd. 1978 (29)

NAR-01D *Nardo-Agrostion tenuis* Sillinger 1933

Mat-grass dry pastures in the submontane to subalpine belts of the mountain ranges of Central Europe and the Northern Balkans

- *Nardion strictae montanum* Domin 1933 (34a)
- *Agrostio-Festucion rubrae montanum* Puşcaru et al. 1956 (34a)
- *Agrostio-Festucion rubrae subalpinum* Puşcaru et al. 1956 (34a)
- *Festucion rubrae* Csűrös et al. 1958 (2b)
- *Agrostio-Festucion rubrae* (Puşcaru et al. 1956) Resmeriř 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Danthonio decumbentis-Nardion strictae* (Domin 1933) Redžić 2007 (29a)

SOUTH EUROPEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

NAR-01E *Campanulo-Nardion Rivas-Mart. 1964*

Oligotrophic mat-grass swards in the supramediterranean belt of the submediterranean regions of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Galio idubidae-Nardion strictae* (Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963) de Foucault 1994 (3b)

NAR-01F *Nardo-Agrostion caninae* Cortini-Pedrotti et al. 1973

Oligotrophic mat-grass and tussock pastures in the montane belt of the Northern and Central Apennines

- *Violo pseudogracilis-Bromopsis caprinae* Terzi 2011 (syntax.syn.)

NAR-01G *Cirsio vallis-demoni-Nardion* Giacomini et Gentile ex Di Pietro et Theurillat in Di Pietro et al. 2015

Siculo-Calabrian supramediterranean mesic seasonal perennial pastures on siliceous substrates

- *Cirsio vallis-demoni-Nardion* Giacomini et Gentile 1961 (2b)
- *Cirsio vallis-demoni-Nardion* Giacomini et Gentile 1966 (31)
- *Potentillion calabrae* de Foucault 1994 (29c)

NAR-01H *Achilleo-Arnicion* Horvat et Pawłowski in Horvat 1960

Oligotrophic pastures in the lowland to submontane belts of the Western Balkans

- *Achilleo-Arnicion* Horvat 1930 (phantom)
- *Calluno-Festucion capillatae* Horvat 1959 (phantom)
- *Calluno-Festucion capillatae* Horvat 1962 (3b)
- *Achilleo-Arnicion* Horvat et Pawłowski ex Horvat et al. 1974 (31)
- *Calluno-Festucion capillatae* Horvat ex Horvat et al. 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Festuco-Agrostion capillaris* Redžić 1990 (1)

NAR-01I *Potentillo montenegrinae-Festucion paniculatae* Redžić ex Čarni et Mucina 2015

Subalpine tussock grasslands on decalcified deep calcareous soils of the Central Balkans

- *Festucion spadiceae* Redžić et al. 1984 (2b)
- *Carici-Festucion paniculatae calcicolum* Redžić 2003 (2b)
- *Potentillo montenegrinae-Festucion paniculatae* Redžić (2003) 2011 (2b, 5)

COR *Koelerio-Coryneporetea canescentis* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941

Dry grasslands on sandy soils and on rocky outcrops of the temperate to boreal zones of Europe, the North Atlantic islands and Greenland

cor01 Until about 1992–1993 the syntaxonomy of this class has not experienced any major changes since its first description by Klika (1941). In 1993 Mucina &

Kolbek (1993b) united the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea* and the *Sedo-Scleranthetea* (Braun-Blanquet 1955). The syntaxonomic issues pertinent to this group of communities were reviewed in Dierschke (1986). Later (Dengler 2003), the concept of the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea* was further expanded by the addition of the syntaxonomic contents known as the '*Festucetalia vaginatae*' and the '*Artemisio-Koelerietalia*' (I prefer the latter to be classified within the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae*). Here I wish to revoke the original 1993 decision to lump the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea* and the *Sedo-Scleranthetea* and recognize the floristic and ecological differences between the xerophilous (prevalently grass-dominated) vegetation on sandy soils (*Koelerio-Corynephoretea*) from those on raw, skeletal soils of hard substrates rich in succulent (*Sedo-Scleranthetea*) at the class level. Unlike in 1993, I also place the *Festucetea vaginatae* in the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea*. (LM) JD claims that his widely conceived *Koelerio-Corynephoretea s.l.* (incl. the *Sedo-Scleranthetea* and *Festucetea vaginatae*) is supported by an extensive numerical analysis of 267 synoptic tables of the relevant vegetation types throughout Europe (Dengler 2003). This author further admits that there are two floristically and ecologically well-defined groups – a group of orders on deep sands (sometimes treated as the *Koelerio-Corynephorenea*) and a group of orders on shallow skeletal soils (sometimes treated as the *Sedo-Scleranthetea*). JD further suggests that the delimitation of the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea* towards several Mediterranean classes remains rather unclear and needs a large-scale revision. This particularly concerns the present concepts of the *Helianthemetea guttati*, the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae* and the *Festucetea indigestae*.

- *Koelerio-Corynephoretales* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 (orig.form) (11)
- *Corynephoretea canescentis* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Brometo-Corynephoretea* Segal et Westhoff in Westhoff et al. 1946 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Festucetea ovinae* Knapp ex Westhoff et al. 1946 p.p. (2b)
- *Corynephoretea* Lebrun et al. 1949 (syntax.syn.)
- *Corynephoretea* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Corynephoretea canescentis* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Corynephoretea canescentis* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (2b)
- *Caricetea arenariae* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Tuberario guttatae-Corynephoretea* Hohenester 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Festucetea vaginatae* Soó 1968 (2b)

cor02 Although Soó (1968: F7) briefly elucidated why he described a new class, listed the diagnostic species (on page 20) and assigned order (*Festucetalia vaginatae*, with one alliance – the *Festucion vaginatae*) into his new class, the description remains invalid because he failed to make

unequivocal citation or reference to the validly described association within the *Festucion vaginatae*, rendering both the *Festucion vaginatae* and hence the *Festucetalia vaginatae* invalid. (LM)

- *Festucetea vaginatae* Soó ex Vicherek 1972 (syntax.syn.)

cor03 The syntaxonomic content of this unit has been by some authors considered at the level of class (Soó 1968; Vicherek 1972; Chytrý 2007; Jarolímek & Šibík 2008; Sanda et al. 2008; Solomakha 2008) or as an order of the *Festuco-Brometea* (Mucina 1997; Solomeshch et al. 1997). Important arguments against the former solution were presented by Dengler (2003) and Kuzemko (2009). The latter solution has never been rigorously tested. (LM)

COR-01 *Corynephorretalia canescentis* Klika 1934

Silicicolous tussock grasslands on inland sand dunes of the atlantic and subatlantic regions of Western, Central and Eastern Europe

- *Festuco-Sedetalia acris* Tx. 1951 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sedo acris-Festucetalia* Tx. 1951 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- cor04 Proposal to invert the name has been published by Dengler (2003: 204). (LM)
- *Koelerietalia* Oberd. 1957 (phantom)
 - *Koelerietalia* Krausch 1962 (2b, 3b)
 - *Festucetalia tenuifoliae* Doing 1963 (2b)
 - *Koelerietalia* Doing 1963 (2b)

COR-01A *Corynephorion canescentis* Klika 1931

Silicicolous tussock open grasslands of the Atlantic and subatlantic regions of Western and Central Europe

- *Corynephorion* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1926 (31)
- cor05 Braun-Blanquet & De Leeuw (1936: 368) described the *Corynephorion* validly by assigning the validly described '*Festuca capillata-Galium maritimum* Ass.' to this alliance, This association became then automatically the *holotypus* of the *Corynephorion* Br.-Bl. et de Leeuw 1936, which is, a later homonym of the *Corynephorion canescentis* Klika 1931. (LM)
- *Filagini-Corynephorion* Passarge 1960
 - *Spergulo-Corynephorion* (Klika 1931) Passarge 1960 (29)
 - *Dicrano-Cladinion* Doing 1963
 - *Caricion arenariae* Doing 1974
 - *Polytricho-Cornicularion* Doing 1974
 - *Sedo micranthi-Corynephorion canescentis* Loiseau et Felzines 2004 (2b)
 - *Miboro minima-Corynephorion canescentis* Loiseau et Felzines 2007 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sedo micranthi-Corynephorion canescentis* Loiseau et Felzines 2007 (syntax.syn.)

COR-01B *Koelerion glaucae* Volk 1931

Steppic grasslands on stabilized inland sand dunes on fluvioglacial deposits of Central Europe and the western regions of Eastern Europe

- *Helichryson arenarii* Tx. 1951 (syntax.syn.)

COR-01C *Sedo-Cerastion arvensis* Sissingh et Tideman 1960

Meso-xerophytic closed swards on acidic to neutral sandy soils in lowlands of the (sub)atlantic regions of Europe

cor06 While Weeda et al. (1996) restricted the concept of this syntaxon to the vegetation on river dunes of Western Europe, KD suggests widening the concept and considers this alliance as an atlantic to subatlantic analogue of the *Armerion elongatae*, where the matrix species *Festuca brevipila* is replaced by *F. filiformis*. (LM)

- *Hieracio-Festucion tenuifoliae* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Sedo-Koelerion gracilis* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Pilosello-Festucion tenuifoliae* Doing 1974 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Carici arenariae-Festucion filiformis* de Foucault 1993 (phantom)
- *Carici arenariae-Festucion filiformis* de Foucault 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polygalo vulgaris-Koelerion macranthae* Weeda, Doing et Schaminée 1996 (5)
- *Festucion guestfalico-filiformis* Loiseau et Felzines in Royer et al. 2006 (2b, 3b, 5)

COR-01D *Armerion elongatae* Pötsch 1962

Meso-xerophytic closed swards on slightly acidic to alkaline sandy soils in the lowlands of subcontinental Europe

- *Armerion elongatae* Krausch 1959 (1)
- *Armerion elongatae* Krausch 1962 (2b)
- *Plantagini lanceolatae-Festucion ovinae* Passarge 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Plantagini lanceolatae-Festucion brevipilae* Passarge 1964 corr. Dierssen 1996 (43)
- *Vicio lathyroidis-Potentillion argentae* Brzeg in Brzeg et Wojterska 1996 (syntax.syn.)
- *Plantagini lanceolatae-Festucion brevipilae* Passarge 1964 corr. Kratzert et Dengler 1999 (corr.superfl.)

COR-02 *Festucetalia vaginatae* Soó 1957

European (sub)continental fescue sandy steppes in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Europe

- *Festucetalia vaginatae* Soó 1968 (2b)
- *Festuco-Astragaletales arenarii* Vicherek 1972 (syntax.syn.)

COR-02A *Festucion vaginatae* de Soó 1929

Pannonian subcontinental fescue sandy steppes

- *Festucion vaginatae* Soó 1938 (31)
- *Festucion vaginatae* Soó von Bere 1940 (2b)
- *Festucion vaginatae basiphilum et neutrophilum* Šmarda 1953 (34a)
- *Festucion vaginatae* Soó 1968 (31)
- *Eu-Festucion vaginatae* Soó 1980 (2b)

COR-02B *Festucion beckeri* Vicherek 1972

Pontic continental fescue sandy steppes

cor07 Dengler (2003: 202 et seq. and unpubl.) considers the *Festucion beckeri* to be a Pontic analogon of the northwestern Sarmatian *Koelerion glaucae* and the Pannonian

Festucion vaginatae, with which it shares ecological and physiognomic features as well as many species. The matrix-forming fescues (*F. psammophila*, *F. polesica* in the *Koelerion glaucae*, *F. vaginata* in the *Festucion vaginatae* and *F. beckeri* in the *Festucion beckeri* are also very closely related). By contrast, the stands of the *Festucion beckeri* on sand dunes in Southern Ukraine hardly share any species with typical steppes of the *Festuco-Brometea* on loess sites nearby. (JD)

SED *Sedo-Scleranthetea* Br.-Bl. 1955

Pioneer vegetation on shallow soils on rocky siliceous outcrops on siliceous rocks of temperate and boreal Europe

sed01 This syntaxon has been in use in many national vegetation surveys (Oberdorfer et al. 1967; Oberdorfer 1992; Valachovič et al. 1995; Jarolímek & Šibík 2008) and lately also by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011). (LM)

- *Bryo-Thero-Graminetea* Pignatti 1953 (34c)
- *Festuco-Sedetetea* Oberd. 1957 (3b)
- *Xerobrometo-Sedetetea* Doing 1963 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Sedo albi* subsp. *albi-Scleranthetea perennis* subsp. *perennis* Br.-Bl. 1955 emend. de Foucault 1999 (orig.form) (40)

SED-01 *Sedo-Poetalia glaucae* de Molenaar 1976

Open subthermophilous grasslands on skeletal shallow soils of Scandinavia and Greenland

SED-01A *Veronico-Poion glaucae* Nordhagen 1943

Open subthermophilous grasslands on sandy and skeletal shallow soils on neutral-basic substrates of Scandinavia

- *Veronico-Poion glaucae* Nordhagen 1942 (phantom)
- *Veronico-Poion alpinae* Sunding 1978 (2b)

SED-01B *Rumici acetosellae-Agrostion borealis* Knapp 1964

Open subthermophilous grassy swards and low scrub on skeletal shallow soils on siliceous substrates of Greenland

- *Sedo-Thymion* De Molenaar 1976 (syntax.syn.)

SED-02 *Sedo-Scleranthetalia* Br.-Bl. 1955

Pioneer herb-rich vegetation on shallow soils on rocky outcrops in the nemoral and boreal zones of Europe

- *Sempervivo-Sedetalia* (Br.-Bl. 1955) T. Müller 1961 (29a)
- *Trifolio arvensis-Festucetalia ovinae* Moravec 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostio capillaris-Jasionetalia montanae* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Sedetalia micranthi* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Sileno rupestris-Sempervivetalia montani* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Agrostio capillaris-Jasionetalia montanae* de Foucault 2001 (5)
- *Sileno rupestris-Sempervivetalia montani* de Foucault 2001 (2b)

SED-02A *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii* Korneck 1974

Thermophilous therophyte- and geophyte-rich vegetation on stable siliceous rubble of Central Europe and Ukraine

- *Veronicion* Oberd. 1957 (3b)
- *Rumici-Veronicion dillenii* Passarge 1977 (syntax.syn.)
- *Spergulo pentandrae-Veronicion dillenii* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Trifolio arvensis-Sedion* Shevchyk et Polishko 2000 (syntax.syn.)
- *Spergulo pentandrae-Veronicion dillenii* de Foucault 2001 (2b)

SED-02B *Sedo-Scleranthion* Br.-Bl. et Richard 1950

Pioneer vegetation on acidic shallow soils on siliceous rocky outcrops of the valleys of the Alps

- *Sedo-Scleranthion* Br.-Bl. 1949 (2b)
- *Sedo-Scleranthion* Br.-Bl. 1950 (31)

sed02 The name '*Sedo-Scleranthion all. nova*' was validly published in Braun-Blanquet (1949b). The original diagnosis of the alliance includes two associations, namely the '*Sclerantho-Sempervivum arachnoidei* Br.-Bl. *nom. nova*' and the '*Sedetum montanis ass. nova*'. The latter is a *nomen nudum* as there are neither relevés published nor any bibliographical reference made to any published relevés. As far as the '*Sclerantho-Sempervivum*' is concerned, there is a bibliographical reference to published relevés on pp. 268–273 in Chodat & Anand (1936) of the associations '*Sempervivum arachnoidei*' and '*Festucetum ovinae*' with *Scleranthus annuus* and *Sempervivum arachnoideum*. Therefore, the name '*Sclerantho-Sempervivum arachnoidei*' (although it is a *nomen superfluum*) and the *Sedo-Scleranthion* were validly published. However, the pertinent publication date is not 1949 but 1950 because the bibliographical references had been published only in the sixth part of the paper in Braun-Blanquet (1950; ICPN art. 6) and the correct citations should then read: the '*Sclerantho-Sempervivum arachnoidei* (Chodat et Anand 1936) Braun-Blanquet 1936 *nom. superfl.*' (ICPN art. 29) and the '*Sedo-Scleranthion* Braun-Blanquet 1950', respectively. (JPT) The publication of the same name by Braun-Blanquet (1955) was superfluous and the name should be considered as illegitimate according to the ICPN art. 31. (LM)

- *Sedo-Scleranthion* Br.-Bl. 1955 (31)
- *Sempervivo-Sedion* (Br.-Bl. 1955) T. Müller 1961 (29)
- *Rumici acetosellae-Scleranthion perennis* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Rumici acetosellae-Scleranthion perennis* de Foucault 2001 (3b)

SED-02C *Sedion anglici* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952

Pioneer vegetation on acidic shallow soils on siliceous rocky outcrops of the atlantic regions of Europe

sed03 These communities are floristically and ecologically very similar to the *Thero-Airion*. Therefore Dengler (2004: 310) considers these two alliances to be synonymous. Within the *Thero-Airion*, the communities with *Sedum*

anglicum could be recognized as a suballiance in its own right. (JD)

- *Hyperico linarifolii-Sedion reflexi* de Foucault in Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Hyperico linarifolii-Sedion reflexi* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Hyperico linarifolii-Sedion rupestris* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Hyperico linarifolii-Sedion rupestris* de Foucault 2001 (2b)

SED-02D *Sedion pyrenaici* Tx. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Pioneer vegetation on acidic shallow soils on siliceous rocky outcrops of the Pyrenees and the Western Iberian Peninsula

- *Sedion pyrenaici* Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Sedion pyrenaici* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (3b)
- *Sedion pyrenaici* Tx. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 (5)

SED-02E *Hyperico perforati-Scleranthion perennis* Moravec 1967

Boreo-montane silicolous meso-xerophytic swards on shallow skeletal soils of Central and Eastern Europe, the British Isles and Fennoscandia

- *Tunico-Scleranthion* Csűrös et al. 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Senecioni-Rumicion acetosellae* Passarge 1981
- *Poo compressae-Rumicion acetosellae* Didukh et Kontar 1998 (syntax.syn.)
- *Thymo pulegioidis-Sedion sexangularis* Didukh et Kontar 1998 (syntax.syn.)
- *Petrorragio-Scleranthion* Sanda et al. 2008 (2b, 5)

SED-02F *Scabioso-Trifolion dalmatici* Horvatić et N. Randelović in N. Randelović 1977

Open swards on shallow soils over siliceous rocky outcrops of the Southern and Central Balkans

- *Scabioso-Trifolion dalmatici* Horvatić et N. Randelović 1973 (phantom)
- *Scabioso-Trifolion dalmatici* N. Randelović et Horvatić 1974 (2b)
- *Scabioso-Trifolion dalmatici* Horvatić et N. Randelović in N. Randelović 1975 (2b)
- *Sedion stefco* V. Randelović in Jovanović et al. 2000 (2b, 3b)
- *Diantho pinifolii-Jasionion heldreichii* Bergmeier et al. 2009 (syntax.syn.)
- *Trifolion trichopteri* V. Randelović in Milosavljević et al. 2010 (2b)

SED-02G *Poo bulbosae-Stipion graniticolae* Vynokurov 2014

Open swards on shallows soils over granitic outcrops of Southern Ukraine

SED-03 *Thero-Airetalia* Rivas Goday 1964

Pioneer vegetation on acidic shallow soils of the winter-mild atlantic and subboreal regions of Western Europe, the Northern Iberian Peninsula and Madeira

- *Thero-Airetalia* Krausch 1962 (2b, 3b)
- *Thero-Airetalia* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b, 3b)

SED-03A Thero-Airion Tx. ex Oberd. 1957

Pioneer vegetation on acidic shallow soils of the winter-mild atlantic and subboreal regions of Western Europe, the northern Iberian Peninsula and Madeira

sed04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999, 2002b: 499) prefer classification of this alliance within the Mediterranean *Helianthemetalia guttatae*. EB supports this view as well while LM and JD disagree.

- *Thero-Airion* Tx. 1951 (2b)
- *Thero-Trifolion* Doing 1974 (2b)
- *Tuberario guttatae-Airion praecocis* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Tuberario guttatae-Airion praecocis* de Foucault 2001 (2b)

SED-04 Alysso-Sedetalia Moravec 1967

European temperate pioneer therophyte and stoncrop swards on calcareous shallow skeletal soils and base-rich sands

sed05 Tentatively the communities dominated by short-lived herbs and annual grasses of sandy-dune substrates in Central Europe (*Sileno conicae-Cerastion semidecandri* Korneck 1974, *Bassio laniflorae-Bromion tectorum* Borhidi 1996 *nom. conserv. propos.*) are classified within this order. Description of an order to accommodate these two alliances might be seen as a logical option. (LM)

- *Sedetalia albi micranthi* de Foucault 2001 (orig.form) (2b)

COOL-TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES ON ROCKY SUBSTRATES

SED-04A Alysso alyssoidis-Sedion Oberd. et T. Müller in T. Müller 1961

Thermophilous stoncrop vegetation on weathered calcareous rocks of temperate Europe

- *Sedo-Teucrium* Doing 1963 (29a)
- *Alysso-Veronicion praecocis* Passarge 1977 (syntax.syn.)
- *Acino arvensis-Arenarion serpyllifoliae* de Foucault 1989
- *Valerianello-Veronicion arvensis* Passarge 1996
- *Allio sphaerocephali-Sedion albi* (Oberd. et T. Müller in T. Müller 1961) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Allio sphaerocephali-Sedion albi* (Oberd. et T. Müller in T. Müller 1961) de Foucault 2001 (8)
- *Gageo bohemicae-Sedion albi* (Oberd. 1957) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Gageo bohemicae-Sedion albi* (Oberd. 1957) de Foucault 2001 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sedo albi-Poion compressae* (Oberd. et T. Müller in T. Müller 1961) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Sedo albi-Poion compressae* (Oberd. et T. Müller in T. Müller 1961) de Foucault 2001 (5)
- *Teucro botryos-Melicion ciliatae* (Korneck 1974) Royer 1987 (phantom)

- *Diantho gratianopolitani-Melicion ciliatae* (Korneck 1974) Royer 1987 (1)

- *Diantho gratianopolitani-Melicion ciliatae* (Korneck 1974) Royer 1991 (29a)

SED-04B Tortello tortuosae-Sedion albi Hallberg ex Dengler et Löbel 2006

Xeric basiphilous grasslands on shallow soils of Baltic alvars

- *Festucion alvarensis* Albertson 1950 (34a)
- *Helianthemo-Globularion* Br.-Bl. 1963 p.p. (38)
- sed06 See Remark fes06. (LM)
- *Anthyllido-Artemision campestris* Sunding in Marker 1969 (3b)
- *Tortello-Sedion* Hallberg 1971 (3b)
- *Helianthemo-Cetrarion* (Br.-Bl. 1963) Krahulec et al. 1986 (8)

SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES OF ROCKY SUBSTRATES

SED-04C Sedion micrantho-sediformis Rivas-Mart., P. Sánchez et Alcaraz ex P. Sánchez et Alcaraz 1993

Pioneer therophyte and stoncrop swards of calcareous outcrops of the submediterranean Iberian Peninsula

- *Sedo-Paronychion* Tx. et Oberd. 1954 (phantom)
- *Sedo-Paronychion* Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (3b)
- *Sedion micrantho-sediformis* Rivas-Mart., P. Sánchez et Alcaraz in Alcaraz et al. 1991 (5)
- *Sedion micranthi* (O. de Bolòs 1981) De la Torre et al. 1996 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sedion micrantho-sediformis* de Foucault 2001 (8)

SED-04D Armerion juncea Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Meso-xerophytic open swardson dolomite sands of Southern France

- *Armerion girardii* Br.-Bl. 1931 (*sensu* Julve 1993) (2b, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Armerion juncei* Br.-Bl. 1931 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Armerion girardii* Loisel 1971

SED-04E Valerianion tuberosae Guinochet 1975

Open herb-rich swards of calcareous shallow rubble soils in the submediterranean French Prealps

SED-04F Aethionemion saxatilis Bergmeier et al. 2009
Thermophilous open-sward vegetation of the calcareous and metalliferous rock outcrops of the submediterranean Northern Hellas

TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES OF SANDY SUBSTRATES

SED-04G Sileno conicae-Cerastion semidecandri Korneck 1974

Central European annual open swards on stabilized base-rich inland sand dunes

- *Androsaco septentrionali-Cerastion semidecandri* Głowacki 1988

SED-04H *Bassio laniflorae-Bromion tectorum* Borhidi 1996 nom. conserv. propos.

Pannonian annual open swards on base-rich sandy substrates
 sed07 This name becomes an obvious candidate for conservation in case the *Bromion tectorum* Soó ex Felföldy 1942 becomes rejected as *nomen ambiguum*. (LM) The *Bassio laniflorae-Bromion tectorum* is considered to be syntaxonomically synonymous with of the *Sileno conicae-Cerastion semidecandri* by some authors. (JD)

- *Bromion tectorum* Soó von Bere 1940 (2b)
- *Bromion tectorum* Soó ex Felföldy 1942 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

sed08 The suggestion (and motivation) to reject the name *Bromion tectorum* Soó ex Felföldy 1942 was published by Mucina & Kolbek (1993a: 499; see also Theurillat 1997). (LM)

- *Festuco-Mollugion* Borza 1963 (2b)

GER Trifolio-Geraniea sanguinei T. Müller 1962

Thermophilous forest fringe and tall-herb vegetation in nutrient-poor sites in the submediterranean to subboreal zones of Europe and the Macaronesia

ger01 Chytrý (2007) did not accept this class and classified a part of its syntaxonomic content into the *Festuco-Brometea*, based on considerable floristic similarity and its enormous heterogeneity as it includes alliances of dry herbaceous vegetation related to the *Festuco-Brometea*, alliances of mesic vegetation related to the *Arrhenatheretalia*, alliances of oligotrophic grasslands related to the *Nardetalia*, and alliances of disturbed vegetation related to the *Epilobietea angustifolii*. (LM, MC)

- *Trifolio-Geraniea sanguinei* T. Müller 1961 (2b)
- *Origano-Geraniea sanguinei* van Leeuwen et Westhoff 1961 (2b)
- *Geraniea sanguinei* Géhu 1975 (2b)
- *Trifolietea medii* van Gils et Kovács 1977 (2b, 3b)
- *Melampyro-Holcetea mollis* Passarge 1979 (3b)
- *Melampyro-Holcetea mollis* Passarge ex Klauck 1992 (8)
- *Melampyro-Holcetea mollis* Passarge 1994 (3g)
- *Holco lanati-Stellarietea holostea* Géhu 2000 (syntax.syn.)
- *Antherico ramosi-Geraniea sanguinei* Julve ex Dengler in Dengler et al. 2003 (*sensu* Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 257) (phantom)

GER-01 *Origanetalia vulgaris* T. Müller 1962

Meso-subxerophytic fringe and tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-poor but base-rich soils of temperate and subboreal Europe

- *Origanetalia vulgaris* T. Müller 1961 (2b)
- *Trifolio-Origanetalia* (T. Müller 1961) Zimmermann et al. 1989 (2b)
- *Agrimonio eupatoriae-Trifolietalia medii* Julve 1993 (2b)

GER-01A *Knaution dipsacifoliae* Julve ex Dengler et Boch 2008

Meso-subxerophytic fringe vegetation on nutrient-poor but base-rich soils at higher altitudes of temperate Europe and subboreal Scandinavia

- *Knaution gracilis* Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Knaution dipsacifoliae* Julve ex Dengler in Dengler et Krebs 2003 (3b)

GER-01B *Trifolion medii* T. Müller 1962

Meso-subxerophytic fringe vegetation on nutrient-poor but base-rich soils at lower altitudes of temperate Western and Central Europe

- *Origanion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Trifolion medii* T. Müller 1961 (2b)
- *Knautio arvensis-Agrimonio eupatoriae* Julve 1993 (5)
- *Geranio nodosi-Digitalidion luteae* Biondi, Vagge et Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2014 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)

GER-01C *Violion kitaibelianae* Ubaldi 2011

Mesophilous tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-poor but base-rich soils of the fringes and clearings of deciduous forests in the submontane and lower montane belts of the Apennines

- *Lathyro pratensis-Trifolion medii* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Digitali australis-Helleborion bocconei* Biondi, Vagge et Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)
- *Digitalidi australis-Trifolion medii* (Čarni 2005) Biondi, Vagge et Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2015 (29c)

GER-02 *Antherico ramosi-Geraniea sanguinei* Julve ex Dengler in Dengler et al. 2003

Xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-poor and base-rich soils in the submediterranean, temperate and subboreal zones of Europe

- *Antherico ramosi-Geraniea sanguinei* Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Violo dehnhardtii-Cruciatetalia glabrae* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF COOL-TEMPERATE ALLIANCES

GER-02A *Geranion sanguinei* Tx. in T. Müller 1962

Xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation of subcontinental Western and Central Europe

- *Geranion sanguinei* Tx. in T. Müller 1961 (2b)
- *Cynancho-Geranion* (Tx. in T. Müller 1962) Dierschke 1974 (29)
- *Brachypodio pinnati-Geranion* (Tx. in T. Müller 1962) van Gils et Kozłowska 1977 (29)
- *Tanacetocorymbosi-Bupleurion falcati* Julve 1993 (5)

GER-02B *Galio littoralis-Geranion sanguinei* Géhu et Géhu-Franck in de Foucault et al. 1983

Xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation of the temperate Atlantic and Baltic seaboard and subboreal Southern Fennoscandia

- *Galio litoralis-Geranium sanguinei* Géhu et Géhu-Franck in de Foucault et al. 1983 (2b)
- *Galio litoralis-Geranium sanguinei* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1983 (2b, 3b)
- *Galio maritimi-Geranium sanguinei* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1983 (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Galio veri-Geranium sanguinei* Géhu et Géhu-Franck in de Foucault et al. 1983 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

GROUP OF SUBMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

GER-02C *Dictamno albi-Ferulagion galbaniferae* (van Gils et al. 1975) de Foucault et al. ex Čarni et Dengler in Mucina et al. 2009

Xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation of the Illyrian and Dinaric regions of the Balkan Peninsula

ger02 For details of the nomenclature of this name see Mucina et al. (2009). (LM)

- *Dictamno albi-Ferulagion galbaniferae* (van Gils et al. 1975) de Foucault et al. 1983 (5)

GER-02D *Lathyro laxiflori-Trifolion velenovskyi* (Čarni et al. 2000) Čarni 2005

Subxerophilous fringe vegetation of the Southern and Central Balkans

GER-03 *Asphodeletalia macrocarpae* Biondi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014

Meso-xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation on deep oligotrophic soils in the meso- and supratemperate belts of the Southern European peninsulas

ger03 The acceptance of this order is only tentative, pending further research on fringe communities of the Mediterranean woodlands and scrub. (LM)

GER-03A *Stachyo lusitanicae-Cheirolophion semper-virentis* (Capelo 1996) Capelo in Di Pietro et al. 2015

Neuro-acidophilous to basiphilous fringe vegetation in the mesomediterranean belt of the southwestern Iberian Peninsula

GER-03B *Thalictro aquilegiifolii-Asphodelion macrocarpi* Allegrezza et al. 2015

Meso-xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation on deep oligotrophic soils over calcareous substrates in the lower supratemperate belts of the Central Apennine Peninsula

GER-03C *Cyano triumfetti-Asphodelion macrocarpae* Biondi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014

Meso-xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation on deep oligotrophic soils over calcareous substrates in the upper supratemperate belts of the Central Apennine Peninsula

GER-03D *Hyperico calabrica-Asphodelion macrocarpi* Biondi, Gangale et Uzunov in Biondi et al. 2014

Meso-xerophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation on deep oligotrophic soils over siliceous substrates in the meso- and supratemperate belts of the Southern Apennine Peninsula and Sicily

GER-04 *Ranunculo cortusifolii-Geranietaalia canariensis* Capelo et Mucina in Di Pietro et al. 2015

Mesophilous herb-rich fringe vegetation of the Macaronesian evergreen laurisilva

GER-04A *Ranunculo cortusifolii-Geranium canariensis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Mesophilous herb-rich fringe vegetation of the Macaronesian evergreen laurisilva

GER-04B *Pericallion malvifoliae* Fernández Prieto, Dias et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Mesophilous forest fringe vegetation in the semi-shaded habitats at low and mid-altitudes of the Azores

GER-05 *Melampyro-Holcetaalia mollis* Passarge in Theurillat et al. 1995

Meso-xerophytic fringe and tall-herb on acidic soils in the sub-mediterranean to subboreal zones of Europe

ger04 This order forms, in the view of some French authors (e.g. Bardat et al. 2004; Royer et al. 2006), the basis for the recognition of a class in its own right – the *Melampyro-Holcetea mollis* Passarge ex Klauk 1992. (LM)

- *Melampyro-Holcetaalia mollis* Passarge 1975 (5)
- *Teucrietalia scorodoniae* de Foucault et al. 1983 (3b)
- *Teucro scorodoniae-Melampyretalia pratensis* Klauk 1992 (5)
- *Stellarietalia holostea* Géhu 2000 (syntax.syn.)
- *Teucro-Pteridietalia* Géhu et Bioret 2000 (5)
- *Galio saxatilis-Holcetaalia mollis* Passarge 2002 (5)
- *Teucro scorodoniae-Melampyretalia pratensis* Passarge 2002 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF COOL-COLD TEMPERATE ALLIANCES

GER-05A *Melampyrion pratensis* Passarge 1979

Meso-xerophytic forest-edge communities on acidic soils in semi-shady to sunny habitats of temperate and (sub)boreal Europe

- *Melampyrion pratensis* Passarge 1967 (3b)
- *Melampyro sylvatici-Poion chaixii* Julve 1993 (5)
- *Melampyro sylvatici-Poion chaixii* Julve ex Boulet et Rameau in Bardat et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostio capillaris-Peucedanion oreoselini* Reichhoff et Warthemann 2003 (syntax.syn.)

GER-05B *Violo riviniana-Stellarion holostea* Passarge 1994

Mesophilous fringe and tall-herb vegetation on slightly humic acidic soils of Western and Central Europe

- *Hyacinthoideo non-scriptae-Stellarion holostea* Géhu 2000 (syntax.syn.)

GER-05C *Poion nemoralis* Dengler et al. 2006

Mesophilous forest-edge vegetation on slightly acidic soils in shady habitats of temperate Europe

GER-05D *Teucrium scorodoniae* de Foucault et al. 1983

Mesophilous tall-herb fringe vegetation on acidic soils of the atlantic regions of Europe

- *Conopodium majoris-Teucrium scorodoniae* Julve 1993 (5)
- *Veronico officinalis-Hieracium murorum* Passarge 2002 (syntax.syn.)
- *Conopodium majoris-Teucrium scorodoniae* Julve ex Boulet et Rameau in Bardat et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF WARM-TEMPERATE ALLIANCES

GER-05E *Linarion triornithophorae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Acidophilous forest fringe vegetation in the supratemperate and meso-supramediterranean belts of the Northern Iberian Peninsula

GER-05F *Origanion virentis* Rivas-Mart. et O. de Bolòs in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Acidophilous xeric fringe and tall-herb vegetation in the mesomediterranean belt of the Iberian Peninsula

GER-05G *Luzulo sieberi-Brachypodium genuensis* Allegranza et Biondi in Biondi et al. 2015

Acidophilous mesophilous fringe vegetation in the supratemperate belt of the Apennine Peninsula

ger05 The suggested classification of this alliance within the (calcicolous) mediterranean order *Asphodeletalia macrocarpi* (see Biondi et al. 2015) is not appropriate since. The vegetation of this alliance occurs thermo-climatically in the 'upper supratemperate' – hence it is of submediterranean character. (LM, RDP)

GER-05H *Digitali ferrugineae-Pteridion aquilini* Biondi et Casavecchia in Biondi et al. 2014

Acidophilous forest fringe and tall-herb vegetation of abandoned grasslands developed on decalcified soils in the colline and montane belts of the Apennines

MOL *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* Tx. 1937

Anthropogenic managed pastures, meadows and tall-herb meadow fringes on fertile deep soils at low and mid-altitudes (rarely also high altitudes) of Europe

- *Molinieto-Arrhenatheretales* (Br.-Bl. 1930) Tx. 1937 (orig.form.) (11)
- *Arrhenatheretea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Molinio-Juncetea acutiflori* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Arrhenatheretea* Br.-Bl. 1950 (2b)
- *Molinio-Juncetea acutiflori* Br.-Bl. 1950 (syntax.syn.)

mol01 The '*Molinio-Juncetea*' in Braun-Blanquet (1949b) is validly published with the indication of the bibliographical reference to the publication of the *Molinietalia* Koch 1926 published in the final part of the paper (Braun-Blanquet 1950). Therefore, the date of the name is not 1949 but 1950 (ICPN art. 6) and the correct citation of the name is '*Molinio-Juncetea* Br.-Bl. 1950'. The priority between the two names (*Molinio-Juncetea* Br.-Bl. 1950 and *Molinio-*

Juncetea Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs et Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950) is still to be determined. (JPT)

- *Molinio-Juncetea acutiflori* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- mol02* The '*Molinio-Juncetea* Br.-Bl. 1947' (recte: *Molinio-Juncetea* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950) is validly published in Bolòs y Vayreda (1950) with the unique order of the '*Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. 1930' (recte: *Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950 *nom. illeg.*; ICPN art. 31), original diagnosis of which contains unique alliance – the '*Molinio-Holoschoenion* Br.-Bl. 1930' (recte: *Molinio-Holoschoenion* A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950 *nom. illeg.*, ICPN art. 31) that is validly published with the 'asociación de *Holoschoenus* y *Cirsium monspessulanum* Br.-Bl.' (recte: *Holoschoeno-Cirsietum monspessulani* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950 *nom. superfl.*). (JPT)
- *Plantaginea majoris* Tx. et Preising in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Plantaginea majoris* Tx. et Preising ex von Rochow 1951 (syntax.syn.)
- *Arrhenatheretea* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Molinio-Juncetea elatioris* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Mesobrometo-Arrhenatheretea* Doing 1963 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Agrostietea stoloniferae* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Agrostietea stoloniferae* T. Müller et Görs in Görs 1968 (2b)
- *Agrostietea stoloniferae* T. Müller et Görs 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lathyro-Vicetea cracca* Passarge 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- mol03* Here we choose the *Galio-Achilleetalia millefoliae* (Passarge 1975) as the *lectotypus* of the *Lathyro-Vicetea cracca* Passarge 1975. (LM)
- *Agrostietea stoloniferae* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. ex Oberd. 1983 (5)
- mol04* The only order ('*Agrostietalia stoloniferae* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967') that is cited in the protologue of this class is invalid. Hence, although this would be the only taxonomic element to typify this class, this automatic typification cannot be recognized as admissible. (LM)
- *Lythro salicariae-Filipenduletea* Passarge 1988
- *Agrostio stoloniferae-Arrhenatheretea* (Tx. 1937) de Foucault 1989 (29)
- *Valeriano-Filipenduletea* Preising et al. 1993
- *Agrostietea stoloniferae* Asri et Ghorbanli 1997 (2b)
- *Agrostio stoloniferae-Arrhenatheretea elatioris* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (5)
- mol05* De Foucault & Catteau (2012) chose a sub-class (instead of order!) as the *typus nominis*, hence rendered the name *Agrostio stoloniferae-Arrhenatheretea elatioris* invalid. (LM)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF TEMPERATE MESIC AND SUB-XERIC MEADOWS AND PASTURES

MOL-01 *Arrhenatheretalia elatioris* Tx. 1931

Mown meadows and pastures on well-drained mineral soils at low and mid-altitudes of temperate and subboreal Europe

- *Arrhenatheretalia* Pawłowski et al. 1928 (2b)
- *Arrhenatheretalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- (*Trifolio*-)*Arrhenatheretalia* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Lolietalia perennis* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Trifolio-Cynosuretalia* Sougnez et Limbourg 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cynosuro-Phleetalia pratensis* Passarge 1969 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Festuco-Arrhenatheretalia* (Pawłowski et al. 1928) Passarge 1969 (2b)
- *Trifolio-Phleetalia* (Sougnez et Limbourg 1963) Passarge 1969 (29)
- *Galio-Achilleetalia millefoliae* Passarge 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cynosuretalia cristati* de Foucault 1989
- *Plantagini-Lolietalia* Mucina 1991 (2b)
- *Plantagini-Prunelletalia* Ellmauer et Mucina 1993 (2b)

COOL TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MOL-01A *Arrhenatherion elatioris* Luquet 1926

Mesic mown meadows on mineral-rich soils in the lowland to submontane belts of temperate Europe

- *Arrhenatherion elatioris* Koch 1926 (2b)
- *Arrhenatherion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Arrhenatherion elatioris* Tx. 1931 (31)
- *Agrostio-Festucion rubrae* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polygalo-Festucion rubrae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Dauco-Arrhenatherion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Phyteumato-Festucion rubrae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Trisetio-Arrhenatherion* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Anthrisco-Heracleion* Passarge 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Hyperico-Vicion angustifoliae* Passarge 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Festucion pratensis* Sipailova et al. 1985 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-01B *Phyteumato-Trisetion* Ellmauer et Mucina 1993

Mesic mown meadows on relatively mineral-poor soils in the submontane and montane belts of Central Europe

- *Phyteumato-Trisetion flavescens* Hundt ex Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)

MOL-01C *Cynosurion cristati* Tx. 1947

Mesic pastures on well-drained mineral-rich soils at low to mid-altitudes of temperate Europe

mol06 A proposal to conserve the name *Cynosurion cristati* Tx. 1947 against the name *Lolion perennis* Felföldy 1942 was made by Chytrý & Blažková in Chytrý (2007: 195, 197). (LM)

- *Lolion perennis* Felföldy 1942 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36) *mol07* A proposal to reject (as *nomen ambiguum*) the name *Lolion perennis* Felföldy 1942 was made by Ellmauer & Mucina (1993: 356; see also Theurillat 1997). (LM)
- *Achilleo-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Alchemillo-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Bromo mollis-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Cardamino pratensis-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Ranunculo-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Thymo-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Lolio perennis-Plantaginion majoris* Sissingh 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ranunculo repentis-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sanguisorbo minoris-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Thymo-Cynosurion* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lolion perennis* Resmeriță et Pop 1972 (31)
- *Phleo-Leontodontion* (Br.-Bl. et Berset 1957) Dietl 1972
- *Lolio-Cynosurion* Jurko 1974 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Alchemillo-Trifolion repentis* Passarge 1976 (syntax.syn.)
- *Trifolion repentis-Lolion perennis* Dietl 1983
- *Alchemillo xanthochlorae-Cynosurion* (Passarge 1969) de Foucault 1989 (29)
- *Rumici crispis-Cynosurion cristati* de Foucault 1989
- *Ranunculo sardo-Plantaginion intermediae* Julve 1993 (5)

ATLANTIC-SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MOL-01E *Brachypodio-Centaureion nemoralis* Br.-Bl. 1967

Mesic mown meadows on mineral-rich soils of the thermo-atlantic and submediterranean regions of Western Europe

- *Lino biennis-Gaudinon fragilis* (Br.-Bl. 1967) de Foucault 1989 (29)
- *Gaudinio fragilis-Cynosurion cristati* (Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963) Géhu 2006 (5)

MOL-01F *Salvio pratensis-Dactylidion glomeratae* Ubaldi et al. in Ubaldi 2003

Mesic mown meadows on mineral-rich soils of the submediterranean regions of the Apennine Peninsula

- *Ranunculo neapolitani-Arrhenatherion elatioris* Allegrezza et Biondi 2011 (5)

MOL-01G Rumicion thrysiflori Micevski 1994

Mesic mown meadows on mineral-rich soils of the submediterranean regions of the Central Balkans

MOL-01H Trifolio pratensis-Brizion elatioris Didukh et Kuzemko 2009

Mesic mown meadows on well-drained soils of forest clearings in the mountains of submediterranean Crimea

MOL-02 Galietalia veri Mirkin et Naumova 1986

Steppic meadows on rarely flooded river terraces in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Eastern Europe, and Western and Central Siberia

mol08 The *Galietalia veri* represents a special type of Eastern European and Siberian meadow vegetation. The vegetation of this order occurs for JPT in Eastern Europe and Western Siberia, on high-elevated alluvial river terraces. (NE) Basic attributes of this order are: (1) subxeric meadows; (2) highly variable moisture regime including occasional spring flooding and summer dry; (3) continental climate; (4) presence of the *Molinio-Arrhenathereta* and *Festuco-Brometea* species; (5) absence of many European dominants typical of the *Arrhenatheretalia* (e.g. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Bellis perennis*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Holcus lanatus*, etc.). This vegetation covers vast area and it deserved recognition on a high-rank level. (AS) The communities classified within *Galietalia veri* mostly should belong to the *Festuco-Brometea* (*Brachypodietalia pinnati*) and the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea*, and to a smaller extent probably also to the *Trifolio-Geranietea* and the *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* (*Arrhenatheretalia elatioris*). Whether there is a case for recognition of the *Galietalia veri* remains open for further studies. (JD) Nomenclatural notes on this order are found in Kuzemko (2009). (LM)

- *Poo-Agrostietalia vinealis* Shelyag-Sosonko et al. 1985 (2b)
- *Carici praecocis-Elytrigietalia pseudocaesia* V. Solomakha et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-02A Agrostion vinealis Sipailova et al. 1985

Steppic meadows on intermittently wet floodplains of the Dnieper River basin

- *Poion angustifoliae* Shelyag-Sosonko et V. Solomakha 1983 (2b, 5)
- *Galio veri-Aristolochion clematidis* Shevchyk et V. Solomakha in Shevchyk et al. 1996 (syntax.syn.)
- *Potentillo argenteae-Poion angustifoliae* V. Solomakha 1996 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scabioso ochroleuca-Poion angustifoliae* Bulokhov 2001 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici praecocis-Elytrigion pseudocaesia* V. Solomakha et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lythro virgati-Elytrigion pseudocaesia* Shapoval 2006 (29)

MOL-02B Artemision ponticae Golub et Saveleva in Golub 1995

Steppic meadows on intermittently wet floodplains of the Don River valley

- *Artemision ponticae* Golub et Saveleva 1988 (1)

MOL-02C Trifolion montani Naumova 1986

Steppic meadows on rarely flooded river terraces of the Southern Urals and Western Siberia

- *Seselion libanotis* Ageleuov et Golub 1989 (1)
- *Agrostio-Avenulion schellianae* Royer 1991 (2b, 5)
- *Seselion libanotis* Ageleulov et Golub in Golub 1995 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-03 Poo alpinae-Trisetetalia Ellmauer et Mucina 1993

High-altitude mesic hay meadows and pastures in the mountain ranges of the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Poo-Phleetalia alpini* Passarge 1969 (Regionalordnung) (3d)

TEMPERATE EUROPEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MOL-03A Trisetio flavescens-Polygonion bistortae Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Marschall 1947

Montane-supramontane hay meadows on fertile mineral-rich soils of Central European mountain ranges

- *Polygono bistortae-Trisetion flavescens* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Marschall 1947 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

mol09 A proposal to invert the name is of an earlier date. This suggestion has been lately formally reinforced by Blažková & Chytrý in Chytrý (2007: 188) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 295). (LM)

- *Rumici-Trisetion flavescens* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Trisetio flavescens-Arrhenatherion* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Trisetio flavescens-Polygonion bistortae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)

MOL-03B Poion alpinae Gams ex Oberd. 1950

Cattle pastures of fertile soils in the subalpine belt of the Alps and the Carpathians

- *Poion alpinae* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Poion alpinae* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Achilleo-Poion alpinae* (Gams ex Oberd. 1950) Passarge 1969 (29)
- *Astero bellidiastri-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Carlino-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eu-Achilleo-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Carlino-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eu-Rumici-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)

- *Phleo alpini-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Ranunculo-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Rumici-Poion alpinae* Passarge 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- MOL-03C *Poion supinae* Rivas-Mart. et Géhu 1978**
Heavily-trampled pastures at high altitudes of the mountain ranges of temperate Europe
- *Poion annuae* Rübél 1933 (2b)
 - *Poion varia* Tx. 1950 (2b)
 - *Alchemillo-Poion supinae* Ellmauer et Mucina 1993 (syntax.syn.)

SOUTH EUROPEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MOL-03D *Violion cornutae* Nègre 1972

Mesic montane meadows on fertile mineral soils of the Pyrenees

- *Violion cornutae* Romo 1986 (2b)

MOL-03E *Pancicion serbicae* Lakušić 1966

Mesic montane meadows on fertile mineral soils of the Central Balkans

- *Pancicion serbicae* Lakušić 1964 (1)

MOL-03F *Helictotricho compressi-Bistortion officinalis* Didukh et Kuzemko 2009

Mesic montane pastures (yailas) on deep humus-rich soils in karst dolinas of Crimea

MOL-03G *Astrantion maximae* Korotkov 2013

Mesic subalpine meadows on nutrient-rich calcareous soils of the Central Caucasus

- *Astrantion maximae* Korotkov et Tsepikova 1991 (2b)

MOL-04 *Carici macrourae-Crepidetalia sibiricae* Ermakov et al. 1999

Mesic meadows on fertile soils in the continental forest-steppe zone of the Southern Urals and Western Siberia

MOL-04A *Polygonion krascheninnikovii* Kashapov 1985

Meadows rich in tall herbs on fertile mineral soils in the montane zone of the Southern Urals

GROUP OF ORDERS OF TEMPERATE WET MEADOWS AND TALL-HERB MEADOW FRINGES

MOL-05 *Molinietalia caeruleae* Koch 1926

Wet mown meadows on mineral and peaty soils in the temperate to subarctic zones of Europe

- *Molinietalia* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Deschampsietalia caespitosae* Horvatić 1956 (phantom)
- *Deschampsietalia caespitosae* Horvatić 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Molinio-Sanguisorbetalia* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Alchemillo-Deschampsietalia caespitosae* Passarge 1976 (syntax.syn.)

mol10 Here (*hoc loco*) we choose the *Caltho-Deschampsion caespitosae* (Passarge 1976) as the *lectotypus* of the *Alchemillo-Deschampsietalia caespitosae* Passarge 1976. (LM)

- *Eleocharitetalia palustris* de Foucault 1984 (1)
 - *Loto uliginosi-Cardaminetalia pratensis* Julve 1993 (2b)
 - *Eleocharitetalia palustris* de Foucault in Royer et al. 2006 (2b, 5)
 - *Eleocharitetalia palustris* de Foucault 2009 (syntax.syn.)
- mol11* The *Eleocharitetalia* is a unit of transitional position between the *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea*, and the *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* and it is well characterized by presence of both meadow species on one hand and by absence of aquatic plants on the other. (KŠ, LM) The placement of this syntaxonomic concept as a synonym of the *Agrostietalia stoloniferae*, as suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a), is not supported. De Foucault & Catteau (2012) considered this unit synonymous with the '*Deschampsietalia caespitosae*' and therefore we classify this unit within the *Molinietalia* (the current concept encompassing the '*Deschampsietalia caespitosae*'. (LM, MH)

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MOL-05A *Molinion caeruleae* Koch 1926

Mown meadows on temporarily wet soils at low altitudes of temperate Western and Central Europe

- *Juncion acutiflori* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Molinio-Juncion acutiflori* DuVigneaud 1949 (syntax.syn.)
- *Juncion acutiflori* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eu-Molinion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Magnojuncion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Serratulo-Molinion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Junco subuliflori-Molinion* Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polygono bistortae-Juncion acutiflori* de Foucault et Géhu 1980

MOL-05B *Calthion palustris* Tx. 1937

Herb-rich temporarily wet mown meadows on mineral soils at low altitudes of suboceanic Western and subcontinental Central Europe

- *Carici-Calthion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Caltho-Deschampsion caespitosae* Passarge 1976 (syntax.syn.)

mol12 Here we designate the *Trollio-Cirsietum heterophylli* (Passarge 1976) as the *lectotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the *Caltho-Deschampsion caespitosae* Passarge 1976. (LM)

MOL-05C *Bromion racemosi* Tx. in Tx. et Preising ex de Foucault 2009

Herb-rich temporarily wet mown meadows on mineral soils at low altitudes of the oceanic regions of Western Europe

- *Bromion racemosi* Tx. in Tx. et Preising 1951 (2b)
- *Lychno-Bromion racemosi* Doing 1963 (orig.form) (2b)

EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MOL-05D *Deschampsion cespitosae* Horvatić 1930

Mown temporarily wet meadows on heavy soils on floodplains in the forest and forest-steppe zones of (sub)continental Central and Eastern Europe

- *Agrostion albae* Soó 1941
- *Alopecurion pratensis* Passarge 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cnidion venosi* Bal.-Tul. 1965
- *Cnidion venosi* Bal.-Tul. 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cnidion dubii* Bal.-Tul. 1966 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Deschampsio-Alopecurion* Mirkin et Naumova 1986 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-05E *Conioselinion tatarici* Golub et al. 2003

Wet herb-rich meadows in supralittoral habitats of the subarctic seaboard of the White Sea

GROUP OF ALLIANCES ON ALLUVIA WITH PROLONGED INUNDATION

MOL-05F *Oenanthion fistulosae* de Foucault 2009

Floodplain mown meadows under influence of prolonged inundation at low altitudes of the winter-mild regions of Western Europe

- *Oenanthion fistulosae* de Foucault 1984 (1)
- *Oenanthion globulosae* de Foucault 1984 (1)
- *Alopecuro bulbosi-Oenanthion fistulosae* Julve 1989 (1)
- *Carici distichae-Oenanthion fistulosae* Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Oenanthion fistulosae* de Foucault in Royer et al. 2006 (2b, 5)
- *Ranunculo ophioglossifolii-Oenanthion fistulosae* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (syntax.syn.)
- *Oenanthion globulosae* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-05G *Eleocharition palustris* Mirkin et Naumova 1986

Mown floodplain wet meadows on heavy soils in the steppe zone of the Southern Urals and Western Siberia

MOL-06 *Trifolio-Hordeetalia* Horvatić 1963

Amphiadriatic wet meadows on gleyic soils of the river floodplains and karstic poljes of the Apennine and Balkan Peninsulas

- *Trifolio-Hordeetalia* Horvatić 1960

MOL-06A *Molinio-Hordeion secalini* Horvatić 1934

Vegetation of wet meadows of the submediterranean precipitation-rich regions of the Balkans

mol14 The original diagnosis of the name in Horvatić (1934: 307) contains two associations, such as the 'Asocijacija *Trifolium fragiferum-Hordeum secalinum*', preferentially named '*Hordeetum secalini*' (p. 308) and the '*Peucedaneto-Molinietum littoralis*' (p. 321). To our knowledge, the name *Molinio-Hordeion* Horvatić 1934 has not been typified yet and therefore we select here the name *Trifolio fragiferi-*

Hordeetum secalini Horvatić 1934 as the *lectotypus hoc loco*. (JPT, LM)

- *Alopecurion utriculati* Zeidler 1954 (29c)

mol15 Among other associations, Zeidler (1954: 293) classified in his *Alopecurion utriculati* the '*Hordeum secalinum-Trifolium fragiferum*-Assoziation (Horvatić 1934) emend.' with an unambiguous bibliographical reference to Horvatić (1934). We select here the *Trifolio fragiferi-Hordeetum secalini* Horvatić 1934 as the lectotype of the name *Alopecurion utriculati* Zeidler 1954 (*lectotypus hoc loco*; Horvatić (1934: 308). The *Trifolio fragiferi-Hordeetum secalini* Horvatić 1934 is the type of the earlier name *Molinio-Hordeion secalini* Horvatić 1934 (see Remark *mol14*), hence the name *Alopecurion utriculati* Zeidler 1934 is a homotypic synonym of the *Molinio-Hordeion secalini*. (LM, JPT)

- *Alopecurion rendlei* Zeidler 1954 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.su-perfl.)*

mol16 This form of the name was published by Julve (1993: 88) who failed to mention the original form of the name supposed to be mutated, namely the *Alopecurion utriculati* Zeidler 1954. The mutation appears superfluous however, as the *Alopecurion utriculati* is a homotypic synonym of the name *Molinio-Hordeion secalini* Horvatić 1934. (JPT)

MOL-06B *Trifolion resupinati* Micevski 1957

Vegetation of wet meadows of the subarid continental regions of the Southern Balkans

MOL-06C *Trifolio-Ranunculion pedati* Slavnić 1948

Vegetation of wet meadows of the subhumid continental regions of Northern Serbia

- *Trifolio-Ranunculion pedati* Slavnić 1942 (phantom)
- *Trifolio-Ranunculion pedati* Slavnić 1947 (phantom)

MOL-06D *Trifolion pallidi* Ilijanić 1969

Vegetation of wet meadows of the humid continental regions of the north-central Balkans

MOL-06E *Ranunculion velutini* Pedrotti 1978

Vegetation of wet meadows of the subhumid high-altitude karst poljes of the Central Apennines

MOL-07 *Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948

Humid grass-rush meadows of the Mediterranean

mol17 Delimitation of this vegetation towards the *Juncetea maritimi* is not clear and therefore it could be accommodated within the latter class. (EB) The communities of this order occur in freshwater-fed wetlands and therefore the classification within the *Juncetea maritimi* does not appear as warranted. However the current delimitation of the alliances within the *Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948 leaves a lot of latitude for improvement. (LM)

- *Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)

- *Scirpoidetalia holoschoeni* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

mol18 A proposal to mutate this name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 296). (LM)

- *Holoschoenetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Phalaridetalia coerulescentis* Galán de Mera et al. 1997 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-07A *Molinio-Holoschoenion* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948

Seasonally flooded meadows on subsaline soils of the Western Mediterranean

- *Holoschoenion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Molinio-Holoschoenion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. 1947 (2b)
- *Molinio-Scirpoidion holoschoeni* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

mol19 A proposal to mutate this name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 296). (LM)

- *Molinio-Holoschoenion* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Brizo minoris-Holoschoenion* Rivas Goday 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostio stoloniferae-Scirpoidion holoschoeni* de Foucault 1984 (1)
- *Agrostio stoloniferae-Scirpoidion holoschoeni* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostion montelucii* Biondi in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-07B *Sieglingion decumbentis* Gamisans 1976

Relict oromediterranean oligotrophic silicolous humid swards of Corsica

mol20 This alliance consists of a mixture of the *Nardetalia*, *Cynosurion* and *Caricetalia fuscae* elements – the alliance should therefore be rejected as *nomen dubium*. The local associations belong to the *Caricion fuscae*. (KD)

- *Danthonion decumbentis* Gamisans 1976 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

mol21 The taxon name *Sieglingia decumbens* (L.) Bernh. has not been used in major European floras for the past 20 years and therefore the mutation of the name (using *Danthonia decumbens* (L.) DC.) appears appropriate. (LM)

MOL-07C *Dactylorhizo-Juncion striati* S. Brullo et Grillo 1978

Relict humid swards of high altitudes of Calabria and Sicily

MOL-07D *Deschampsion mediae* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Humid meso-supramediterranean and submediterranean pastures on clayey soils of the Eastern Iberian Peninsula and Southern France

mol22 See Remark *mol21*. (LM)

- *Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. et Pawłowski 1931 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

mol23 The nomenclatural problem surrounding the name ‘*Aphyllanthion*’ is intricate and has been handled in detail

by Díez et al. (1998: 340–341) who documented that the type association of the *Aphyllanthion* (*Prunello hyssopifoliae-Deschampsietum mediae* Br.-Bl. et Pawłowski 1931) has been incorporated as early as in 1947 (Braun-Blanquet et al. 1947; see also Braun-Blanquet et al. 1952) into the *Deschampsion mediae* and remained linked to that name ever since. This *de facto* means that the valid name of the ‘*Deschampsion mediae* Br.-Bl., Roussine et Nègre 1952’ should read ‘*Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. et Pawłowski 1931’ which causes nomenclature instability resulting from wrong application of the name *Aphyllanthion* in the sense of its original diagnosis. Therefore Díez et al. (l.c.) as well as Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a: 292) proposed to reject the name ‘*Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. et Pawłowski 1931’ as *nomen ambiguum*. In the line also the name ‘*Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine et Nègre 1952’ should be rejected as *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

mol24 Lectotypification of this name by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 298) does not solve the nomenclatural conundrum since few lines below in the same publication the name ‘*Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine et Nègre 1952’ is suggested to be handled as *nomen ambiguum* according to the ICPN art. 36. (LM)

- *Deschampsio mediae-Molinion arundinaceae* (de Foucault 1984) Géhu 1999 (2b)

- *Aphyllanthion* Br.-Bl. et Pawłowski ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (36)

- *Deschampsio mediae-Molinion arundinaceae* de Foucault ex Delpech in Bardat et al. 2004 (3b)

MOL-07E *Gaudinio fragilis-Hordeion bulbosi* Galán de Mera et al. 1997

Humid meadows on sandy soils along the Western Mediterranean coasts

- *Gaudinio verticicolae-Hordeion bulbosi* Galán de Mera et al. 1997 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (*corr. superfl.*)

mol25 The suggested name correction (see Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a: 236) is superfluous, and ICPN art. 43 does not apply since it is based only on more ‘precise’ identification of the eponymous taxon to variety (*Gaudinia fragilis* var. *verticicola*) while the species concept did not change. The Euro+Med PlantBase currently does not recognize *Gaudinia fragilis* var. *verticicola*. (LM)

MOL-07F *Brachypodio sylvatici-Holoschoenion romani* Gradstein et Smittenberg 1977

Riparian and spring-marsh wet grasslands at mid-altitudes of Crete

mol26 The *Caricetum creticae* (Gradstein & Smittenberg 1977: Table, 5, relevés 1–4) is the *holotypus* of the *Brachypodio sylvatici-Holoschoenion romani* Gradstein et Smittenberg 1977. (LM)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF TALL-HERB MEADOWS FRINGES

MOL-08 *Filipendulo ulmariae*-*Lotetalia uliginosi* Passarge 1975

Tall-herb wet meadow fringe vegetation on mineral soils of temperate Europe

mol27 The original name published by Passarge (1975) reads 'Ordnung: *Filipendula-Lotus uliginosus*-Feuchtwiesensäume'; the protologue is thus listing eponymous taxa and the rank is also clearly indicated. The diagnosis also contains the validly published *Filipendulion* Segal ex Westhoff et Den Held 1969 – hence the order is validly published for a name published before 1.1.1979 (ICPN art. 14). This order, together with the *Convolvuletalia sepium* (*Epilobietea angustifolii*), is sometimes placed within a class in its own right – the *Filipendulo-Convolvuletea* (see de Foucault 2011 and the literature cited therein). (JPT, LM)

- *Loto pedunculati-Filipenduletalia ulmariae* Passarge 1978 (29)
- *Filipenduletalia ulmariae* de Foucault et Géhu 1980 (2b, 2d, 3b)
- *Geranio sylvatici-Filipenduletalia ulmariae* Julve et Gillet in Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Lythro salicariae-Filipenduletalia ulmariae* Julve et Gillet in Julve 1993 (5)
- *Lythro salicariae-Filipenduletalia ulmariae* Julve et Gillet 1995 (2b, 5)

MOL-08A *Filipendulo-Petasition* Br.-Bl. ex Duvigneaud 1949

Tall-herb fringe wet meadow vegetation on neutral and slightly basic mineral soils in the submontane and montane belts of Western and Central Europe

mol28 Floristic differences between this alliance and the *Calthion palustris* are small and therefore both alliances should be merged. (MC) These tall-forb communities, forming successional stages of abandoned wet grasslands, along ditches and forest-edge are structurally and ecologically so different from the managed grasslands of the *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* that they should be classified within the *Filipendulo ulmariae-Lotetalia uliginosi* and, together with the *Petasito-Chaerophylletalia* and the *Convolvuletalia sepium*, placed within a separate class of natural and semi-natural tall-forb communities of moist to wet habitats – the *Filipendulo ulmariae-Convolvuletea sepium*. Yet, currently there seems to be no valid name available for this class concept. (JD, JPT)

- *Filipendulo-Cirsion oleracei* Duvigneaud 1946 (2b)
- *Filipendulo-Petasition* Br.-Bl. 1949 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (3f, *rejc.superfl.*)

mol29 A proposal to reject this name as a *nomen ambiguum* was published by Ellmauer & Mucina (1993: 324; see also Theurillat 1997). This proposal is obviously superfluous as the name is invalid. (LM)

- *Filipendulo-Petasition* Br.-Bl. 1950 (2b)

- *Angelico sylvestris-Filipendulion ulmariae* Passarge 1977
- *Filipendulo ulmariae-Cirsion rivularis* de Foucault 1984 (1)
- *Cirsio palustris-Filipendulion ulmariae* Klauk 1993
- *Chaerophyllo hirsuti-Filipendulion ulmariae* (Passarge 1977) Preising in Preising et al. 1997
- *Filipendulo ulmariae-Chaerophyllion hirsuti* de Foucault 2011 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-08B *Rumicion balcanici* Lakušić ex D. Lakušić et al. 2015

Tall-herb fringe wet meadow vegetation on neutral and slightly basic mineral soils in the submontane and montane belts of the Central Balkans

- *Rumicion balcanici* Lakušić 1965 (1)
- *Rumicion balcanici* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Rumicion balcanici* Lakušić 1973 (2b)
- *Rumicion balcanici* Lakušić in Blečić et Lakušić 1976 (2b)
- *Cicerbition panicii* Lakušić 1978 (phantom; *mut.superfl.*)
- *Mulgedion panicii* Lakušić 1978 (phantom)
- *Rumicion balcanici* Lakušić in Zupančič et al. 1986 (2b)
- *Ranunculion serbici* Lakušić et al. 1987 (2b)
- *Mulgedion panicii* Lakušić in Lakušić et Redžić 1988 (5)
- *Cicerbition panicii* Lakušić in Lakušić & Redžić ex D. Lakušić et al. 2015 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ranunculion serbici* Lakušić et al. ex D. Lakušić et al. 2015 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-08C *Veronico longifoliae-Lysimachion vulgaris* (Passarge 1977) Bal.-Tul. 1981

Tall-herb fringe wet meadow vegetation on neutral and slightly basic mineral soils in the lowland and colline belts of temperate Europe

- *Thalictro flavi-Filipendulion ulmariae* de Foucault 1984 (1)
- *Stachyo palustris-Cirsion oleracei* Julve et Gillet in Julve 1993 (5)
- *Stachyo palustris-Cirsion oleracei* Julve et Gillet 1994 (2b, 5)
- *Thalictro flavi-Filipendulion ulmariae* de Foucault in Royer et al. 2006 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-08D *Filipendulion ulmariae* Segal ex Westhoff et Den Held 1969

Tall-herb fringe wet meadow vegetation on acidic mineral soil of temperate Europe

- *Filipendulion ulmariae* Segal 1966 (2b)
- *Filipendulion ulmariae* Segal ex Lohmeyer in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Lotion uliginosi* Passarge 1975 (2b)
- *Oenanthion crocatae* de Foucault 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Violo palustris-Lotion uliginosi* Passarge 1989 (8)
- *Achilleo ptarmicae-Cirsion palustris* Julve et Gillet in Julve 1993 (5)
- *Achilleo ptarmicae-Cirsion palustris* Julve et Gillet 1994 (2b, 5)
- *Achilleo ptarmicae-Cirsion palustris* Julve et Gillet ex de Foucault 2011 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-08E *Mentho longifoliae-Juncion inflexi* T. Müller et Görs ex de Foucault 2009

Tall-herb temporarily flooded lightly-grazed nutrient-rich meadow fringes in riparian and alluvial habitats of temperate Europe

- *Mentho longifoliae-Juncion inflexi* T. Müller et Görs 1969 (2b)
- *Juncion inflexi* Knapp 1971 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance) (2b)
- *Juncion inflexi* (Knapp 1971) Mucina 1991 (2b)
- *Mentho aquatica-Juncion inflexi* Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Mentho suaveolentis-Juncion longicornis* Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Scorpidio holoschoeni-Juncion inflexi* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-09 *Althaeetalia officinalis* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995

Tall-herb periodically flooded meadows of the steppe and semi-desert zones of Eastern Europe

mol30 The syntaxonomic identity of this order is doubtful. Description and diagnostic species suggest that this order can be largely identified with the *Convolvuletalia sepium* (*Epilobietea angustifolii*) and perhaps to a lesser extent with the *Filipendulo-Petasion* (*Molinio-Arrhenatheretea*). (JD, KD, LM)

- *Althetalia officinalis* Golub et Mirkin 1986 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Althetalia officinalis* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995 (orig.form)

MOL-09A *Althaeion officinalis* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995

Tall-herb periodically flooded meadows in the steppe zone of the Lower Volga River valley

- *Althion officinalis* Golub et Mirkin 1986 (orig.form) (5)
- *Althion officinalis* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995 (orig.form)

MOL-09B *Euphorbion palustris* Ageleulov et Golub in Golub 1995

Tall-herb periodically flooded meadows in the steppe zone of the Ural River valley

MOL-09C *Lythro-Euphorbion* Mirkin et Naumova 1986

Tall-herb periodically flooded alluvial meadows in the semi-desert zone of European Russia

ORDER OF ZOO-ANTHROPOGENIC WET MEADOWS

MOL-10 *Potentillo-Polygonetalia avicularis* Tx. 1947

Temporarily flooded and heavily grazed zoo-anthropogenic nutrient-rich meadows and pastures of the temperate and mediterranean regions of Europe

mol31 In some national vegetation systems, this syntaxonomic concept is more or less identical with the class in its own right – the *Agrostietea stoloniferae* (Oberdorfer 1983; de Foucault & Catteau 2012). (LM)

- *Potentilletalia Anserinae* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Plantaginetalia majoris* Tx. (1947) 1950 (2b)
- *Festucetalia arundinaceae* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Agrostietalia stoloniferae* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Agrostietalia stoloniferae* T. Müller et Görs in Görs 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostietalia stoloniferae* T. Müller et Görs 1969 (phantom)
- *Trifolio fragiferae-Agrostietalia stoloniferae* (Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967) Tx. 1970 (2b)
- *Galio palustris-Poetalia palustris* V. Solomakha 1996

MOL-10A *Potentillion anserinae* Tx. 1947

Temporarily flooded and heavily grazed nutrient-rich pastures experiencing variable wet-dry or brackish-fresh alternating conditions of temperate Europe

- *Lolio-Potentillion anserinae* Tx. 1947
- *Potentillion anserinae* von Rochow 1948 (31)
- *Agrostion stoloniferae* Görs 1966 (31)
- *Eu-Agropyro-Rumicion* Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (2b, 34b)
- *Juncion effusi* Van Leeuwen et Westhoff in Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Blysmo-Juncion compressi* Knapp 1971 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Poion palustris* Shelyag-Sosonko et al. 1985 (1)
- *Poion palustris* Shelyag-Sosonko et al. 1986
- *Ranunculo sardoi-Plantaginion intermediae* Julve 1993 (5)
- *Festucion arundinaceae* Duvigneaud in Géhu 1999 (2b, 5)

MOL-10B *Loto tenuis-Trifolion fragiferi* Westhoff et Den Held ex de Foucault 2009

Temporarily flooded heavily grazed nutrient-rich grasslands and herblands on subsaline soils of temperate Europe

- *Loto tenuis-Trifolion fragiferi* Westhoff et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Loto tenuis-Trifolion fragiferi* Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (2b)
- *Junco gerardi-Bromion racemosi* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (syntax.syn.)

MOL-10C *Trifolion maritimi* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Temporarily flooded heavily grazed nutrient-rich grasslands and herblands on subsaline soils of the Mediterranean

mol32 This name (originally coined by J. Braun-Blanquet 1931) has been neglected for a long time despite having been validated by Braun-Blanquet et al. (1952: 121) since the protologue contains one validly described association – the ‘*Agropyreto-Trifolietum maritimi* Br.-Bl. 1931’ (validly published in Braun-Blanquet et al. 1952: see the synoptic table therein). (LM)

- *Trifolion maritimi* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
 - *Trifolio fragiferi-Cynodontion* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- mol33* The original description suggests that this alliance belongs to the *Juncetea maritimi*. (JD)
- *Trifolion squamosi* Julve 1993 (2b)

VEGETATION OF THE NEMORAL OROSYSTEMS

SAB Junipero-Pinetea sylvestris Rivas-Mart. 1965 nom. invers. propos.

Relict oromediterranean and submediterranean orotemperate dry pine forests, juniper woods and related scrub of the Mediterranean

sab01 This proposal was suggested in Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a), following the ICPN art. 10b. Although not approved by the Nomenclatural Commission yet, we prefer to use the inverted form as it is clear that *Pinus sylvestris* is the dominating element; nowadays the concept of this class is used for woodland communities. The addition of the specific epithet 'sabina' is, however, prohibited because there are two species of *Juniperus* occur in the original diagnosis (*J. sabina*, *J. nana*) and hence ICPN art. 40a applies. (LM, JPT)

- *Pino-Juniperetea* Rivas-Mart. 1965 (42)

sab02 Unlike some authors (e.g. Stanisci 1997; Brullo et al. 2001b) we limit the applicability of this concept only to the mediterranean orographic systems and consider structurally similar vegetation types (dominated by various *Pinus* and *Juniperus* species occurring at high altitudes of the nemoral mountain ranges (incl. Alps, Apennines, Carpathians and Dinarides) as belonging to other classes such as the *Erico-Pinetea*, *Pyrolo-Pinetea* and *Cetrario-Loiseleurietea* (*Juniperus nana* low scrub). (LM) The overall differentiation between the *Junipero-Pinetea* and the *Pyrolo-Pinetea* is weak. The geographic distinction might be used more usefully at a lower syntaxonomic level. (KD)

- *Junipero sabinae-Pinetea ibericae* Rivas-Mart. 1965 nom. mut. propos. et nom. invers. propos. (Rec.10C, mut.superfl.)

sab03 This suggestion to 'correct' (*recte*: 'mutate') the name, published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 474), is based on replacement of considering *P. sylvestris* var. *iberica* Svoboda as the eponymous taxon. We consider this suggestion superfluous since the current taxonomy does not ascribe any notable status to this taxon. (LM)

SAB-01 Junipero-Pinetalia sylvestris Rivas-Mart. 1965 nom. invers. propos.

Relict supramediterranean and submediterranean orotemperate dry pine and juniper woods of the Iberian Peninsula

sab04 See Remark *sab01*. (LM)

- *Pino-Juniperetalia sabinae* Rivas-Mart. 1965 (42)
- *Junipero sabinae-Pinetalia ibericae* Rivas-Mart. 1965 nom. corr. propos. et nom. invers. propos. (*sensu* Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011) (*corr.superfl.*, *invers.illeg.*)
- *Junipero hemisphaericae-Pinetalia sylvestris* Rameau 1996 (1)
- *Junipero hemisphaericae-Pinetalia sylvestris* Rameau 1998 (29)

SAB-01A Junipero-Pinion sylvestris Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 nom. invers. propos.

Calicolous supra-oromediterranean oroiberian and submediterranean montane pine forests

sab05 The inversion of the original name '*Pino-Juniperion sabinae*' was suggested in Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a), following the ICPN art. 10b. Although not approved by the Nomenclatural Commission yet, we prefer to use the inverted form. The epithet '*sylvestris*' is added according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (LM, JPT)

- *Pino-Juniperion sabinae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 (42)
- *Juniperion sabinae-Pinion sylvestris* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 nom. invers. propos. (Rec.10C, *invers.superfl.*)
- *Pino ibericae-Juniperion sabinae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 corr. Rivas-Mart. et J.A. Molina in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (*corr.superfl.*)

SAB-01B Juniperion thuriferae Rivas-Mart. 1969

Calicolous meso-supramediterranean oroiberian and submediterranean montane juniper woodlands

SAB-01C Junipero hemisphaericae-Pinion sylvestris Rivas-Mart. 1983

Pyreneo-Catalonian montane and subalpine mesophilous pine forests

- *Junipero hemisphaericae-Pinion pyrenaicae* Rivas-Mart. 1983 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Junipero intermediae-Pinion catalaunicae* Rivas-Mart. 1983 corr. Rivas-Mart. et J.A. Molina in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (*corr.superfl.*)

SAB-01D Avenello ibericae-Pinion ibericae Rivas-Mart. et J.A. Molina in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Supramediterranean and submediterranean montane dry pine forests of the Central Iberian and Cantabrian mountains

SAB-02 Juniperetalia hemisphaericae Rivas-Mart. et J.A. Molina in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Relict submediterranean and supra-mediterranean dry scrub of Western Mediterranean

sab06 This syntaxonomic concept could be considered as a class in its own right as based on the same principle as much as the *Rhamno-Prunetea* should be considered different from the *Carpino-Fagetea* and the *Cetrario-Loiseleurietea* from the *Vaccinio-Piceetea*. (LM)

SAB-02A Cytision oromediterranei Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 corr. Rivas-Mart. 1987

Silicolous orotemperate, mainly submediterranean dry juniper scrub of the Central Iberian and Cantabrian mountains

sab07 For the arguments underpinning this name correction see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 474). (LM)

- *Nano-Juniperion* Rothmaler 1954 (2b)

- *Genistion purgantis* Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Genistion purgantis* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (43)
- *Cytision purgantis* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Pino-Cytision purgantis* Rivas-Mart. 1964 (29)
- *Junipero-Cytision purgantis* Br.-Bl. et al. 1964 (syntax. syn.)
- *Pino-Cytision oromediterranei* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1987 (43)
- *Cytiso oromediterranei-Pinion* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1987 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

SAB-02B *Genisto versicoloris-Juniperion hemisphaericae* Rivas-Mart. et J.A. Molina in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Silicolous oromediterranean dry juniper scrub of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

SAB-02C *Pruno prostratae-Juniperion sabiniae* Rivas-Mart. et J.A. Molina in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Calcicolous supra-oromediterranean and supra-orotemperate submediterranean dry juniper scrub of the Central Iberian and Cantabrian mountains

SAB-03 *Berberido creticae-Juniperetalia excelsae* Mucina *ordo nov. hoc loco*

Relict submediterranean supramediterranean dry pine forests and juniper woods of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean

sab08 This new order (*Berberido creticae-Juniperetalia excelsae*) is the Central and Eastern Mediterranean geographic analogue of the Western Mediterranean *Pino sylvestris-Juniperetalia sabiniae* Rivas-Mart. 1965. It comprises a series of open-woodland alliances with sparse scrub undergrowth, distributed from the Tyrrhenian islands of Corsica and Sardinia as far east as Cyprus and Middle East. The *Juniperion excelsae-foetidissimae* (Matevski et al. 2010: 162) is the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the order. *Berberis aetnensis*, *Juniperus excelsa*, *J. foetidissima*, *Lactuca cyprica* and *Pinus nigra* subsp. *laricio* are the character taxa of the order. (LM)

SAB-03A *Berberido aetnensis-Pinion laricionis* (S. Brullo et al. 2001) Mucina et Theurillat *nom. nov. hoc loco*

Acidophilous dry pine forests in the supra-mediterranean belt of Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Calabria

sab09 The introduction of the *nomen novum* appears necessary in order to introduce a valid name for this syntaxonomic concept since the available name '*Berberidion aetnensis* S. Brullo et al. 2001' is illegitimate (ICPN art. 29). The *nomen novum* is introduced for the '*Berberidion aetnensis* S. Brullo et al. 2001' (see Remark *sab10*). (LM, JPT)

- *Pinion laricionis* Mayer 1984 (phantom)
- *Pinion nigrae-laricionis* Mayer 1984 (2b)
- *Pinion calabricae* S. Brullo et Spampinato 1999 (1)
- *Berberidion aetnensis* S. Brullo et al. 2001 (29b)

sab10 The name is illegitimate (ICPN art. 29b) because, although the alliance comprises both coniferous forests and dwarf shrublands, the type association (*Junipero nanae-Pinetum laricionis*) is tree-dominated. (LM, JPT)

- *Pinion calabricae* S. Brullo et Spampinato in S. Brullo et al. 2001 (3b)

SAB-03B *Juniperion excelsae-foetidissimae* Em ex Matevski et al. 2010

Submediterranean montane tall juniper woods on shallow soils over limestone, schist and ultramafic substrates of the south-central Balkans and the Hellenic mainland

- *Juniperion excelsae-foetidissimae* Em in Jovanović et al. 1989 (2b)

SAB-03C *Jasmino-Juniperion excelsae* Didukh, Vakarenko et Shelyag-Sosonko ex Didukh 1996

Crimean submediterranean montane open dry juniper woods

sab11 Didukh (1996) classified this alliance within the *Quercetea pubescentis*. However, the synoptic table in the latter paper (Table 1 on pages 68–71) does not support his conclusion. The *Jasmino-Juniperion excelsae* are relict woods showing strong mediterranean influence. (LM)

- *Junipero-Quercion* Jakucs 1959 (phantom)
- *Junipero excelsae-Quercion pubescentis* Jakucs 1960 (2b)
- *Jasmino-Juniperion excelsae* Didukh, Vakarenko et Shelyag-Sosonko 1986 (2b)

SAB-03D *Berberido creticae-Juniperion foetidissimae* S. Brullo et al. 2001

Silicolous montane pine and juniper woods and related scrub of continental Hellas, Cyprus, Anatolia and Lebanon

sab12 Brullo et al. (2001b) included here those coniferous forests considered as an eastern geographic analogon of the '*Berberidion aetnensis*' (*recte: Berberido aetnensis-Pinion laricionis*, see above). Although most of the relevés in the diagnosis of the type association (*Sorbo orbiculatae-Juniperetum foetidissimae* Barbero et Quézel ex S. Brullo et al. 2001) are dominated by *Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* (cover category 4 or 5 in the Braun-Blanquet sampling scale), the name can nevertheless be considered as validly published because its type relevé is dominated more by *Juniperus foetidissima* and *Sorbus umbellata* var. *orbiculata* (both cover category 4) rather than by *Pinus nigra* subsp. *pallasiana* (cover category 2). (JPT)

- *Junipero-Daphnion* Dafis 1973 (2b)
- *Cephalorrhyncho cyprici-Pinion pallasianae* Barbero et Quézel 1979 (5)

ERI *Erico-Pinetea* Horvat 1959

Relict pine forests and related scrub on calcareous and ultramafic substrates of the Balkans, the Alps, the Carpathians and Crimea

- *Erico-Pinetea nigrae* Horvat ex Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Erico-Pinetea* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (3b)
- *Epipactido atrorubentis-Pinetea sylvestris* Rameau 1994 (1)

ERI-01 *Erico-Pinetalia* Horvat 1959 nom. conserv. propos.

Montane calcareous relict pine forests of the Balkans, the Apennines, the Alps and Carpathians

eri01 The formal conservation of this name was proposed in Willner & Grabherr (2007: 235). (LM)

- *Carici-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici-Pinetalia sylvestris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Pinetalia balcanica* Lakušić 1972 (34a)
- *Pinetalia heldreichii-nigrae* Lakušić 1972 (1)
- *Pinetalia heldreichii-nigrae* Lakušić 1973 (2b)
- *Erico-Pinetalia nigrae* Passarge 1978 (2b, 3b)
- *Monotrope hypopitys-Pinetalia* Rameau 1981 (3b)
- *Pinetalia heldreichii-nigrae* Lakušić et Redžić 1988 (2b, 5)
- *Buxo-Pinetalia* Rameau 1996 (1)
- *Buxo sempervirentis-Pinetalia sylvestris* Rameau 1998 (syntax.syn.)
- *Epipactido muelleri-Pinetalia sylvestris* Royer 2011 (5)

eri02 This order was described by Royer (2011) to distinguish the secondary calcicolous pine forests from those found in natural habitats. This separation however, is not supported by floristic composition of the communities this author presented. Besides, the name *Epipactido muelleri-Pinetalia sylvestris* remains invalidly published as the Royer failed to designate the type *expressis verbis*. (LM, JPT)

- *Monotrope hypopitys-Pinetalia* Rameau in Royer 2011 (2b)

ALPIC-CARPATHIAN-HERCYNIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ERI-01A *Erico carneae-Pinion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 nom. invers. propos.

Relict Pinus sylvestris forests on calcareous substrates of the Alps, the Hercynicum and the Massif Central

eri03 The inversion of the name was proposed in Willner & Grabherr (2007: 235; see also Šilc & Čarni 2012: 158). (LM)

- *Pino-Ericion carneae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939 (orig. form)
- *Pinion salzmanni* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Pinion sylvestris calcicolum* Aichinger 1933 (34a)
- *Chamaebuxo-Pinion* Wendelberger 1962 (phantom)
- *Cephalanthero rubrae-Pinion sylvestris* Vanden Bergen 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Chamaebuxo-Pinion* Wendelberger 1963 (2b)
- *Carici-Pinion sylvestris* G. Hofmann in Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Epipactido-Pinion sylvestris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Molinio-Pinion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1972 (phantom)
- *Molinio-Pinion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (3b)
- *Seslerio-Piceion* Passarge 1978 (2b, 3b)
- *Molinio-Pinion* Ellenberg et Klötzli ex Theurillat in Theurillat et Béguin 1985 (syntax.syn.)

- *Monotrope hypopitys-Pinion sylvestris* Rameau 1996 (1)
- *Epipactido muelleri-Pinion sylvestris* Royer in Royer et al. 2006 (syntax.syn.)
- *Monotrope hypopitys-Pinion sylvestris* Royer in Royer 2011 (2b)

ERI-01B *Pulsatillo slavicae-Pinion* Fajmonová 1978

Relict Pinus sylvestris forests on calcareous substrates of the Western Carpathians

BALKAN & AMPHIADRIATIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ERI-01C *Seslerio rigidae-Pinion* Coldea ex Mucina et Čarni all. nov. hoc loco

Relict Pinus sylvestris forests on calcareous substrates of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians and the Central and Eastern Dinarides

eri04 This alliance is the Central and Eastern Balkans geographic analogon of the *Erico-Pinion* and the *Pulsatillo slavicae-Pinion*. We select the *Seslerio rigidae-Pinetum sylvestris* Coldea 1992 (Coldea 1992) as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the new alliance. The diagnostic taxa of the *Seslerio rigidae-Pinion sylvestris* are: *Euphrasia dinarica*, *Gentianella crispata*, *Juniperus sabina*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Rhamnus saxatilis* subsp. *tinctorius*, *Scabiosa portae*, *Sesleria rigida*, *Sorbus dacica*, *Stachys officinalis* subsp. *serotina*, *Thymus praecox* subsp. *polytrichus* and *Trifolium pignanii*. (LM, AC)

- *Pinion sylvestris* Lakušić 1972 (2b)
- *Pinion sylvestris* Lakušić in Lakušić et Redžić 1989 (orig.form) (31)
- *Seslerio rigidae-Pinion* Coldea 1992 (5)

ERI-01D *Erico carneae-Piceion omorikae* Mucina et Čarni all. nov. hoc loco

Relict Picea omorika forests on calcareous substrates of the Central and Southern Balkans

eri05 The relict Bosnian *Picea omorika* forests have been classified as an alliance in its own right by several authors (Lakušić 1975; Tomić & Rakonjac 2011). Although the '*Piceion omorikae*' is a phantom name, the vegetation of this syntaxonomic concept ('*Piceetum omorikae*'; Tregubov 1941) contains dominant relict elements and the *Erico-Pinetea* species. Here we designated the *Piceetum omorikae* Tregubov 1941 (Tregubov 1941: Table on pages 16 and 17) as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the alliance. *Picea omorika*, *Calamagrostis varia* and *Erica carnea* are the diagnostic species of the new alliance. (LM, AC)

- *Piceion omorikae* Tregubov 1941 (phantom)
- *Piceion omorikae* Lakušić 1975 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Piceion omorikae* Lakušić 1977 (phantom)
- *Piceion omorikae* Tomić et Rakonjac 2011 (2b, 5)

ERI-01E *Fraxino orni-Pinion nigrae* Em 1978

Relic Pinus nigra forests on calcareous substrates of the Central and Southern Balkans

- *Pinion austroillyricum* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)
- *Pinion nigrae* Lakušić 1972 (2b)

- *Pinion nigrae* Lakušić 1976 (phantom)
- *Orno-Pinion* Em 1978 (orig.form)
- *Fraxino orni-Pinion pallasianae* Em 1978 corr. Milosavljević et al. 2008 (corr.superfl.)

ERI-01F *Erico-Fraxinion orni* Horvat 1959 nom. invers. propos.

Relict *Pinus nigra* forests on dolomite and ultramafic substrates of the Dinarides

eri06 The proposed inversion follows from application of ICPN art. 10b. (JD)

- *Fraxino orni-Ericion* Horvat 1959 (orig.form) (42)
- *Orno-Ericion dolomiticum* Horvat 1959 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Orno-Ericion serpentanicum* Horvat 1959 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Pinion austriacae* Horvat 1959 (*sensu* Redžić 2011) (phantom)
- *Fraxino orni-Quercion dalechampii* (Horvat 1963) Tomić 2004 (phantom)
- *Fraxino orni-Quercion dalechampii* (Horvat 1963) Tomić in Tomić et al. 2006 (5)
- *Fraxino orni-Pinion nigrae-sylvestris* (Ht. 1953) Zupančić 2007 (orig.form) (29a)

ERI-01G *Chamaecytiso hirsuti-Pinion pallasianae* Barbero et Quézel 1976 nom. invers. propos.

Relict *Pinus nigra* forests on calcareous, dolomitic and ophiolitic rocky slopes of the Southern Balkans

- *Pino-Chamaecytision* Barbero et Quézel 1976 (orig.form) (42)

ERI-01H *Pinion heldreichii* Horvat 1946

Relic *Pinus heldreichii* forests on calcareous and ultramafic substrates of the Southern Balkans and Southern Apennines

- *Pinion leucodermidis* Horvat 1946 nom. mut. propos. (45)

ERI-02 *Pinetalia pallasianae-kochianae* Korzhenevsky 1998

Relict *Pinus sylvestris* forests on calcareous substrates of southeastern Ukraine and Crimea

- *Teucro-Pinetalia* Didukh 2003 (syntax.syn.)

ERI-02A *Pinion pallasianae* Korzhenevsky 1998

Relict *Pinus sylvestris* forests on Jurassic limestones of Southern Crimea

- *Pinion pallasianae* Golubiev et Korzhenevskii 1984 (1)
- *Pinion kochianae* Korzhenevsky 1986 (5)
- *Carici humilis-Pinion kochianae* Didukh 2001 (phantom)
- *Brachypodio rupestris-Pinion pallasianae* Didukh 2003 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici humilis-Pinion kochianae* Didukh 2003 (syntax.syn.)

ERI-02B *Libanotido intermediae-Pinion sylvestris* Didukh 2003

Relict *Pinus sylvestris* forests on Cretaceous marls in steep river valleys of southeastern Ukraine

MUG *Roso pendulinae-Pinetea mugo* Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 1995

Pine krummholz in the subalpine belts of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

mug01 In order to accommodate krummholz scrub dominated by *Pinus mugo* (typical of the subalpine belt of the central and south European nemoral mountain ranges) and motivated by the structural differences between the krummholz scrub and boreal forests, Theurillat et al. (1995: 228) described the *Roso pendulinae-Pinetea mugo* (containing the *Junipero-Pinetalia mugo* Boşcaiu 1971). (LM) The *Roso-Pinetea* has been recently accepted also for the Carpathian (Šibík et al. 2005, 2008) and the Balkan (Redžić 2007) vegetation. (JPT, LM) An alternative suggestion is to accommodate this syntaxonomic content of this unit within the *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietaea*. (NE)

- *Mugo-Alnetea viridis* Egger 1952 p.p. (orig.form) (2b)
- *Pino mugo-Alnetea alnobetulae* Egger ex Julve 1993 p.p. (8)

MUG-01 *Junipero-Pinetalia mugo* Boşcaiu 1971

Pine krummholz in the subalpine belts of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

- *Pinetalia mughi* Rübél 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Mugo-Alnetalia viridis* (Br.-Bl. 1918) Egger 1952 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Pinetalia mughi* Lakušić et al. 1979 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Rhododendro-Pinetalia mughi* Puşcaru-Soroceanu et al. 1981 (orig.form) (29c)
- *Pinetalia mughi* Lakušić 1982 (orig.form) (2b)

SILICICOLOUS ALLIANCE

MUG-01A *Pinion mugo* Pawłowski et al. 1928

Subalpine silicicolous pine krummholz of the Alps, the Carpathians and the Balkans

- *Pinion montanae* Pawłowski et al. 1928 nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)
- *Pinion montanae mughi* Aichinger 1933 p.p. (orig.form) (31, 41b)
- *Pinion mughi prostratae* Rübél 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Juniperion nanae* P. Fukarek 1969 (2b)
- *Pinion mughi* Lakušić et al. 1978 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Vaccinio-Mugion* (Pawłowski et al. 1928) Passarge 1978 (orig.form) (29b)
- *Athyrio alpestris-Pinion mughi* Jirásek 1996 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.b)
- *Pinion mugo illyricum* Redžić et al. 2011 (2b, 5)

CALCICOLOUS GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MUG-01B *Erico-Pinion mugo* Leibundgut 1948

Subalpine calcicolous pine krummholz of the Central and Eastern Alps and the Carpathians

- *Mugeto-Ericion* Leibundgut 1948 (orig.form)

mug02 According to the original diagnosis, the type association of the ‘*Mugeto-Ericion*’ is the ‘*Mugo-Ericetum* Br.-Bl. 1939’ (*Erico-Pinetum mugo* nom. invers. propos.). Besides the type, the alliance comprises also the ‘*Mugo-Rhodoretum hirsuti* Br.-Bl. 1939’ (*Rhododendro hirsuti-Pinetum mugo*). Both associations are considered to be forests (‘Erika-Bergföhrenwald, Alpenrosen-Bergföhrenwald’ in German), although in their original diagnosis these associations include, as different subassociations, both wood formations with *P. mugo* var. *arborea*, and scrubland formations with *P. mugo* var. *prostrata*. In their present concept, these two associations are still considered mainly as forests (e.g. Ellenberg & Klötzli 1974). (JPT)

- *Pinion montanae mughi* Aichinger 1933 p.p. (orig.form) (31b)
- *Erico-Mugion* Passarge 1978 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Rhododendro hirsuti-Pinion mugo* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 (syntax.syn.)

mug03 The type association of the *Rhododendro hirsuti-Pinion mugo* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 is the *Pino mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939. This unit is a forest association (‘Alpenrosen-Bergföhrenwald’ in German), although in its original diagnosis the associations includes, as different subassociations, both woods with *P. mugo* var. *arborea* as well as shrublands with *P. mugo* var. *prostrata* (subass. *cladonietosum*). (JPT)

MUG-01C *Epipactido atropurpureae-Pinion mugo Stanisci* 1997

Subalpine calcicolous pine krummholz of the Central Apennines and the Southern Alps

MUG-01D *Lonicero borbasianae-Pinion mugo Čarni et Mucina* 2015

Subalpine calcicolous pine krummholz of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Pinion montanae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (3b)

RHO *Rhododendro hirsuti-Ericetea carnea* Schubert et al. 2001

Supramontane to subalpine low heath on calcareous skeletal soils, rocky outcrops, lapiés and boulders of the Alps, the Apennines and the Dinarides

RHO-01 *Rhododendro hirsuti-Ericetalia carnea* Grabherr et al. 1993

Supramontane to subalpine low heath on calcareous skeletal soils, rocky outcrops, lapiés and boulders of the Alps, the Apennines and the Dinarides

- *Daphno-Rhodoretalia hirsuti* Lakušić et al. 1978 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Daphno-Rhodoretalia hirsuti* Lakušić et al. 1979 (orig.form) (2b, 5)

RHO-01A *Ericion carnea* Rübel ex Grabherr et al. 1993

Subalpine and alpine low heath on rocky calcareous soils, outcrops, lapiés and boulder fields of the Alps, the Apennines and the Northern Dinarides

- *Ericion carnea* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Rhododendron hirsuti* Lakušić et al. 1979 (phantom)
- *Rhododendron hirsuti* Lakušić in B. Jovanović, R. Jovanović et Zupančič et al. 1986 (2b, 5)

RHO-01B *Aquilegio nigricantis-Rhododendron hirsuti Čarni et Mucina* 2015

Subalpine heath on rocky calcareous soils of the Central Dinarides

- *Lonicero borbasianae-Rosion alpinae* Redžić et al. 2000 (1)
- *Lonicero borbasianae-Rosion alpinae* Redžić et al. 2007 (2b, 5)

RHO-01C *Daphno blagayanae-Genistion radiatae* N. Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović ex Mucina et Theurillat all. nov. hoc loco

Relic supramontane to subalpine low heath on ultramafic and calcareous substrates of the Southern Dinarides

rho01 The name ‘*Daphno-Genistion radiatae*’ was not validly published in Ranđelović & Rexhepi (1980) because the unique association listed for the alliance, the ‘*Daphno-genistetum radiatae* Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović 1979’, was not validly published due to failure to designate the type relevé (ICPN art. 5). Therefore, the names of the association and the alliance are validated here. *Daphno blagayanae-Genistetum radiatae* Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović ex Mucina et Theurillat *ass. nov. hoc loco*; *holotypus hoc loco*: relevé 3 in Table 11 in Ranđelović et al. (1979: 992–993). *Daphno blagayanae-Genistion radiatae* Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović ex Mucina et Theurillat see above; *holotypus hoc loco*: *Daphno oleoidis-Genistetum radiatae* Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović ex Mucina et Theurillat *ass. nov. hoc loco*; the character species of the alliance are *Genista radiata* and *Daphne blagayana*. (LM, JPT)

- *Daphno oleoidis-Genistion radiatae* N. Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović 1969 (phantom)
- *Daphnion oleoidis* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Cytisanthion radiati* N. Ranđelović et Rexhepi 1979 (phantom)
- *Daphno blagayanae-Genistion radiatae* N. Ranđelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović ex N. Ranđelović & Rexhepi 1980 (2b)
- *Daphnion oleoidis* Lakušić in B. Jovanović, R. Jovanović et Zupančič et al. 1986 (2b)

VIR *Betulo carpaticae-Alnetea viridis* Rejmánek ex Bœuf, Theurillat, Willner, Mucina et Simler in Bœuf et al. 2014

Subalpine and subarctic herb-rich alder and willow scrub and krummholz of the Alps, the Carpathians, the

Hercynicum, the Balkans, the Caucasus, Northern Europe and Greenland

vir01 We follow Huml et al. (1979) and several national and regional vegetation surveys (Julve 1993; Theurillat et al. 1995; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a, 2002b; Bardat et al. 2004; Boeuf et al. 2014) that pursued separation of the *Alnetalia viridis* (tall-herb rich subalpine scrub and krummholz as a class in its own right – the *Betulo carpaticae-Alnetea viridis*. (LM)

- *Betulo-Adenostyletea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 p.p. (2b)
- *Betulo-Adenostyletea* Br.-Bl. 1948 p.p. (3f)
- *Mugo-Alnetea viridis* Eggler 1952 p.p. (orig.form) (2b)
- *Betulo carpaticae-Alnetea viridis* Rejmánek in Huml et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Salici-Alnetea viridis* Lacoste 1984 (phantom)
- *Salici-Alnetea viridis* Lacoste 1985 (2b)
- *Pino mugo-Alnetea alnobetulae* Eggler ex Julve 1993 p.p. (8)
- *Betulo-Alnetea viridis* Karner 2007 (3b)

VIR-01 *Alnetalia viridis* Rübél ex Karner et Willner in Willner et Grabherr 2007

Subalpine herb-rich alder and willow scrub and krummholz of the Alps, the Balkans and the Caucasus

- *Pino mugo-Alnetalia alnobetulae* Br.-Bl. 1918 (phantom)
- *Alnetalia viridis* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Mugo-Alnetalia viridis* Eggler 1952 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Veratro albi-Salicetalia appendiculatae* Passarge 1978 (3b)
- *Alnetalia viridis* Rübél ex Huml et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Pino mugo-Alnetalia alnobetulae* Br.-Bl. ex Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Salicetalia hastatae* Boeuf, Theurillat et Simler in Boeuf et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

VIR-01A *Alnion viridis* Schnyder 1930

Subalpine green alder scrub on fertile soils of the Alps and the Balkans

- *Alnion alnobetulae* Schnyder 1930 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Alnion viridis* Aichinger 1933 (2b)
- *Alnion viridis* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Betulo-Alnion viridis* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Alnion viridis* Lakušić et al. 1975 (phantom)
- *Alnion viridis* Lakušić et al. 1976 (31)
- *Alnion viridis* Rivas-Mart. et Géhu 1978 (31)
- *Alnion viridis* Rübél ex Huml et al. 1979 (8)
- *Alnion viridis* Rameau in Rameau et al. 1993 (2b, 3b)
- *Betulo carpaticae-Alnion alnobetulae* Gams 1936 (in Julve 1993) (2b, *mut.superfl.*)

VIR-01B *Salicion pentandrae* Br.-Bl. 1967

Subalpine calcicolous willow krummholz of the Alps

- *Salicion pentandrae* Br.-Bl. 1950 (2b)
- *Salicion arbusculae* (Oberd. 1979) Ellenberg 1978 (29)
- *Veratro albi-Salicion appendiculatae* Passarge 1978 (3b)
- *Salicion waldsteinianae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b)

- *Salicion waldsteinianae* Oberd. 1979 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicion pentandrae* Karner in Willner et Grabherr 2007 (31)
- *Sorbo mougeotii-Lonicerion alpigenae* de Foucault 2012 (syntax.syn.)

VIR-01C *Salicion helveticae* Rübél ex Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 1995

Subalpine silicicolous willow krummholz of the Alps

- *Salicion arbusculae* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Salicion lapponum-glaucae* Gams 1936 (2b, 2d, 3b)
- *Salicion lapponum* Julve 1993 (phantom)

VIR-01D *Salicion silesiaca* Rejmánek et al. 1971

Subalpine willow scrub on fertile soils of the Western Carpathians and Eastern Hercynicum

VIR-01E *Pruno petraeae-Sorbion aucupariae* Rameau ex Seytre et Boeuf in Boeuf 2011

Subalpine mesic silicicolous scrub of the Massif Central, Vosges and Schwarzwald

- *Sorbion aucupariae* Rameau in Rameau et al. 1993 (3b)

VIR-02 *Rhamnetalia fallacis* P. Fukarek 1969

Relict deciduous scrub in the montane and subalpine belts of the Southern Alps, Dinarides and Apennines

vir02 Classification of these units within the ‘*Querco-Fage-tea*’ as suggested for instance by Trinajstić (2008: 106) is hardly acceptable. (LM)

- *Oreohertzogietalia fallacis* P. Fukarek 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

VIR-02A *Seslerio calcariae-Rhamnion fallacis* Dakskobler et al. 2013

Relict deciduous scrub in the montane and subalpine belts of the Southern Alps

VIR-02B *Lonicero-Rhamnion fallacis* P. Fukarek 1969

Relict deciduous scrub in the supramontane and subalpine belts of the Dinarides and Apennines

VIR-03 *Salicetalia glauco-lanatae* Boeuf et al. ex Mucina et Daniëls *ordo nov. hoc loco*

Subarctic and boreal herb-rich willow scrub and birch krummholz of the Holarctic

vir03 Here we validate this invalidly described (Boeuf et al. 2014: 116, 118) taxonomic concept by selecting the *Salicion callicarpeae* Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016 (see Remark *vir04* below) as the *holotypus hoc loco*. The following taxa are to be considered diagnostic of the new order: *Alnus alaxensis*, *Betula pubescens* var. *pumila*, *Salix alaxensis*, *S. glauca*, *S. lanata*, *S. lapponum*, *S. myrsinithes*, *S. phyllicifolia*, *S. pulchra* and *Sorbus groenlandica*. (LM, FD)

- *Salicetalia glauco-lanatae* Boeuf et al. 2014 (3b)

VIR-03A *Salicion phyllicifoliae* Dierssen 1992

Willow scrub of montane stream banks in the boreal and subarctic zones of Northern Europe

- *Polemonio acutiflori-Salicion lanatae* Boeuf et al. 2014 (3a, 2b)
- *Aconito septentrionali-Salicion lapponum* Boeuf et al. 2014 (8)

VIR-03B *Salicion callicarpeae* Daniëls all. nov. hoc loco

Low Arctic herb-rich willow scrub and krummholz of Greenland vir04 This new alliance comprises thickets and low shrub vegetation of willows in the lowlands of subarctic and low-arctic Greenland characterized by (sub)oceanic climate, confined to wind-sheltered, relatively warm and sunny sites on level ground and foot slopes, and supported by sandy-gravelly, acidic, dry or temporary moist, mineral soil. The *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of this alliance is the *Festuco-Salicion callicarpeae* Daniëls 1982 (Daniëls 1982: 31 *et seq.*). I consider the name *Salicion callicarpeae* as more appropriate than the earlier, invalidly published *Pyrolo grandiflorae-Salicion callicarpeae* (Daniëls in Boeuf et al. 2014: 116). The diagnostic taxa of the alliance are: *Alchemilla glomerulans*, *Anemone richardsonii*, *Bistorta vivipara*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Carex bigelowii* subsp. *bigelowii*, *Cerastium alpinum*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Festuca rubra*, *Gnaphalium norvegicum*, *Hieracium hyparcticoides*, *H. laevigatum*, *H. lividorubens*, *Lycopodium annotinum*, *Orthilia secunda*, *Pyrola minor*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Salix glauca* subsp. *callicarpeae* and *Stellaria calycantha*. (FD)

- *Pyrolo grandiflorae-Salicion callicarpeae* Daniëls 1994 (phantom)
- *Pyrolo grandiflorae-Salicion callicarpeae* Daniëls in Boeuf et al. 2014 (2b, 5, 8)

VIR-03C *Geranio sylvatici-Betulion pumilae* Mucina et Willner ined.

Subalpine and boreo-maritime birch scrub and krummholz of Scandinavia

vir05 The formal description of this unit will be handled elsewhere. (LM)

VIR-04 *Rhododendro caucasici-Betuletalia litwinowii* Mucina ordo nov. hoc loco

Subalpine birch krummholz of the Caucasus

vir06 The floristic differences between the *Rhododendro caucasici-Betulion litwinowii* and other alliances classified in the *Betulo-Alnetea*, as well as unique biogeographic features of the Caucasus, when compared to other mountain ranges of the nemoral and boreal zones of Europe, motivate the recognition of a separate order, the *Rhododendro caucasici-Betuletalia litwinowii*, here introduced as a new taxonomic concept. The diagnostic species of this order are: *Astrantia maxima*, *Betula litwinowii*, *Cephalaria gigantea*, *Chaerophyllum aureum*, *Dolichorhiza renifolia*, *Heracleum asperum* and *Rhododendron caucasicum*. The *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of this order is the *Rhododendro caucasici-Betulion litwinowii* Onipchenko 2002

(Onipchenko 2002, Veröffentlichungen des Geobotanisches Institutes der ETH, Stiftung Rübel 130: 136–141). (LM)

VIR-04A *Rhododendro caucasici-Betulion litwinowii* Onipchenko 2002

Subalpine birch krummholz of the Caucasus

- *Sorbo-Betulion litwinowii* Onipchenko 2002 (2b)

MUL *Mulgedio-Aconitetea* Hadač et Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944

Tall-herb vegetation in nutrient-rich habitats moistened and fertilized by percolating water at high altitudes of Europe, Siberia and Greenland

mul01 This class concept encompasses tall-herb communities of eutrophic habitats and excludes herb-rich low scrub, here classified within the *Betulo carpaticae-Alnetea viridis*. (LM)

- *Adenostyletea* Knapp 1943 (1)
- *Betulo-Adenostyletea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 p.p. (2b)
- *Betulo-Adenostyletea* Br.-Bl. 1948 p.p. (3f)
- *Mulgedio-Aconitetea* Hadač et Klika ex Klika 1948 (31)
- *Aconito-Cardaminetea* Hadač 1956 p.p. (25)
- *Carduo-Cirsietea* Lakušić 1978 (2b)
- *Nardo-Calamagrostiotea villosae* Jeník et al. 1980 (29c)
- *Adenostyletea* Lakušić 1985 (phantom)
- *Adenostyletea* Lakušić et al. 1987 (2b, 5)
- *Aconito-Geranietea* Zhitlukhina et Onishchenko 1989 (2b)
- *Aconito-Geranietea* Zhitlukhina et Onishchenko ex Chytrý et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cicerbito alpinae-Aconitetea napelli* Hadač et Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 *corr.* Julve 1993 (*corr.superfl.*)

MERIDIONAL TO SUBBOREAL GROUP OF ORDERS

MUL-01 *Adenostyletalia alliariae* Br.-Bl. 1930

Tall-herb vegetation on fertile soils at high altitudes of temperate and mediterranean Europe

- *Adenostyletalia alliariae* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931 (31)
- *Cirsietalia flavispinae* Quézel 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rumicetalia balcanici* Lakušić 1973 (2b)
- *Cicerbitetalia* Lakušić 1978 (2b)
- *Adenostyletalia briquetii* Lacourt ex Géhu 1992 (2b)
- *Cirsietalia appendiculati* V. Randelović 2001 (phantom)
- *Cirsietalia appendiculati* V. Randelović et al. 2008 (2b)
- *Cirsietalia appendiculati* V. Randelović in V. Randelović et Zlatković 2010 (3b)
- *Rumicetalia balcanici* Lakušić in V. Randelović et Zlatković 2010 (2a, 2b)
- *Rumicetalia balcanici* Lakušić ex D. Lakušić et al. 2015 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN ALLIANCES

MUL-01A *Adenostylion alliariae* Br.-Bl. 1926 nom. conserv. propos.

Tall-herb vegetation on siliceous substrates at high altitudes in the nemoral zone of Europe

mul02 The name *Adenostylion alliariae* (sensu Zlatník 1925) cannot apply here, because in the original diagnosis Zlatník (l.c.) it included two associations, the *Athyrietum alpestris* and the *Calamagrostietum arundinaceae*. Therefore the name *Adenostylion alliariae* Zlatník 1925 could be applied as the oldest name of either the *Calamagrostion arundinaceae* or the *Dryopterido-Athyrium*. For the sake of nomenclatural stability, we suggest rejecting the *Adenostylion alliariae* Zlatník 1925 as a *nomen ambiguum*. In this regard the suggestion to preserve the *Adenostylion alliariae* Br.-Bl. 1926 as *nomen conservandum* was already made by Kočí in Chytrý (2007: 115). (KD, MC, LM)

- *Adenostylion alliariae* Zlatník 1925 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)
- *mul03* See Remark *mul02*.
- *Adenostylion* Luquet 1926 (33)
- *Adenostylion* Br.-Bl. 1930 (31)
- *Aconition firmi* Krajina 1933 (syntax.syn.)
- *Alno-Adenostylion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Alno-Adenostylion* Br.-Bl. 1948 (syntax.syn.)
- *Alno-Adenostylion* (Br.-Bl. 1926) Horvat 1962 (phantom)
- *Aconition firmi* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (31)
- *Adenostylion pyrenaicae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cirsion carduelis* de Foucault et Corriol 2013 (syntax.syn.)

MUL-01B *Dryopterido filicis-maris-Athyrium distentifolii* (Holub ex Sýkora et Štursa 1973) Jeník et al. 1980

Fern-rich vegetation on fertile soils at high altitudes of the Alps, Carpathians, Hercynicum and Scandinavia

mul04 Kliment et al. (2004) failed to establish the identity of this alliance in the Carpathians, while Kočí in Chytrý (2007: 126–127, citing numerous other sources) considers this unit as an alliance in its own right. (LM)

MUL-01C *Delphinion elati* Hadač in Hadač et al. 1969

Submontane to subalpine calcicolous tall-herb vegetation of the Carpathians

mul05 Considering the silicicolous *Adenostylion alliariae* and the calcicolous *Delphinion elati* as two suballiances within the *Adenostylion* (e.g. Jarolímek & Šibík 2008) is not convincing on both floristic (see Tab. 6 in Kliment & Valachovič 2007) as well as ecological grounds, and therefore suggests retaining the *Adenostylion alliariae* and the *Delphinion elati* as alliances in their own right. (LM)

- *Delphinion elati* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Carduo-Urticion dioicae* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Carduo-Urticion dioicae* Hadač in Hadač et al. 1969 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF SOUTHERN EUROPEAN ALLIANCES

MUL-01D *Cirsion flavispinae* Quézel 1953

Tall-herb vegetation on fertile soils at high altitudes of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

MUL-01E *Doronicion corsici* Gamisans 1975

Tall-herb vegetation in the supramediterranean and oromediterranean belts of Corsica

- *Cymbalarion hepaticifoliae* Gamisans 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cymbalarion hepaticifoliae* Gamisans 1977 (31)
- *Doronicion corsici* Gamisans 1977 (31)

MUL-01F *Cirsion appendiculati* Horvat et al. 1937

Tall-herb vegetation on acidic soils along mountain streams and water springs at high altitudes of the Eastern and Central Balkans

- *Geion coccinei* Horvat 1949 (phantom)
- *Geion coccinei* Horvat 1960 (2b)
- *Geion coccinei* Horvat in Quézel 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Geion rhodopei* V. Randelović et N. Randelović in Milosavljević et al. 2008 (2b)
- *Knautio-Veratrimon albae* Redžić et al. 2011 (2b, 5)

MUL-02 *Calamagrostietalia villosae* Pawłowski et al. 1928

Tall-grass and herb-rich vegetation on acidic and deep leached calcareous soils of the Alps, Carpathians and Hercynicum

- *Calamagrostietalia arundinaceae* Eggler 1952 (2b)

MUL-02A *Calamagrostion villosae* Pawłowski et al. 1928

Tall-herb and herb-rich vegetation on acidic and deep leached soils in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Alps, Carpathians and Hercynicum

- *Calamagrostion villosae* Br.-Bl. 1930 (31)
- *Poo chaixii-Deschampsion caespitosae* Jeník et al. 1980 (29c)

MUL-02B *Trisetion fusci* Krajina 1933

Tall-grass and herb-rich vegetation on alluvial acidic soils along alpine streams of the Carpathians

- *Deschampsion caespitosae* Borza 1934 (29c, 31)
- *Phleo alpini-Deschampsion caespitosae* Csűrös et al. 1985 (5)

MUL-02C *Calamagrostion arundinaceae* (Luquet 1926) Oberd. 1957

Tall-grass and herb-rich vegetation on dry acidic soils in the upper montane and subalpine belts of the mountain ranges of suboceanic Europe

- *Calamagrostion atlanticum* Luquet 1926 (34a)
- *Calamagrostion* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Dryopteridion* Eggler 1952 (2b)
- *Calamagrostion* Oberd. 1956 (2b)
- *Calamagrostion arundinaceae* (Luquet 1926) Jeník 1961 (32a)
- *Ligustico mutellinae-Luzulion desvauxii* Michalet et Philippe 1994 (5)
- *Luzulion desvauxii* Coquillard et al. 1994 (3b)

MUL-03 Petasito-Chaerophylletalia Morariu 1967

Tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-rich soils along mountain streams of Central Europe, the Balkans and the Apennines

MUL-03A Petasition officinalis Sillinger 1933

Tall-herb vegetation on raw alluvia of streams in the upper coline to supramontane belts of the Carpathians and the Hercynicum

mul06 The type association of the *Petasition officinalis* Sillinger 1933 (Kliment & Jarolímek 2002: 107) is the relevé 1 on page 134 in Sillinger (1933). According to Michl et al. (2010) this type relevé can clearly be assigned to the lowland tall-herb communities due to the prevalence of many diagnostic species of the *Artemisietea vulgaris* and *Filipendulo-Calystegietea* (*Aegopodium podagraria*, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Galium aparine*, *Petasites hybridus*). It is for this reason that Michl et al. (2010) suggested classifying the *Petasition officinalis* Sillinger 1933 within the *Filipendulo-Calystegietea*. (LM)

- *Adenostylin alliiariae* Aichinger 1933 (32a)
 - *Petasition hybridi* Sillinger 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- mul07 The proposal to use the mutated form of the name (*Petasitetum hybridi*) dates back to at least to Soó (1980). Formal proposal for mutating the name was done by Kočí in Chytrý (2009: 313). (LM)
- *Petasition officinalis vel albae* (Sillinger 1933) Klika 1954 (*sensu* Klika 1955) (phantom)
 - *Petasition albae* (Sillinger 1933) Klika 1955 (*sensu* Passarge 1978) (phantom)
 - *Petasition officinalis vel albae* (Sillinger 1933) Klika 1955 (29c, 41b)
 - *Telekion speciosae* Morariu 1967 (2b)
 - *Chaerophyllo-Petasition hybridi* Kopecký 1968 (2b)
 - *Petasito hybridi-Chaerophyllion hirsuti* (Sillinger 1933) Niemann et al. 1973 (29c)
 - *Telekion speciosae* Morariu ex Resmeriță et Rațiu 1974 (syntax.syn.)

MUL-03B Arunco-Petasition albi Br.-Bl. et Sutter 1977

Tall-herb vegetation on skeletal nutrient-rich soils on steep slopes in the montane and supramontane belts of the Alps

MUL-03C Senecionion samniti Bonin 1978

Tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-rich alluvia along mountain streams of the Central and Southern Apennines

- *Senecioni cordati-Chaerophyllion hirsuti* Hruška 1986 (syntax.syn.)
- *Adenostylin glabrae* Castelli et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Adenostylin alpinae* Castelli, Biondi et Ballelli in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aconition neapolitani* Biondi et Allegranza in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

MUL-04 Senecioni rupestris-Rumicetalia alpini Mucina et Karner ordo nov. hoc loco Tall-herb anthropogenic vegetation on nutrient-rich soils in the upper montane to alpine belts of

the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

mul08 Karner & Mucina (1993) invalidly published the name *Rumicetalia alpini*, because there was no 'unambiguous reference made to the source of the type alliance – the '*Rumicion alpini* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944'. Moreover, in Klika & Hadač (1944) an unambiguous reference to the only element ('*Rumicetum alpini carpaticum* Szaf.-Pawl.-Kulcz. 1935') is also missing since the latter authors failed to provide a reference to 'Szaf.-Pawl.-Kulcz. 1935'; thus, the *Rumicion alpini* Klika in Klika et Hadač is invalid (ICPN art. 8). In order to avoid further confusion, I coin here a new name – the *Senecioni rupestris-Rumicetalia alpini* and selected the *Rumicion alpini* Rübél ex Scharfetter 1938 (Scharfetter 1938: 261–262) as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the order. The diagnostic taxa of the *Senecioni rupestris-Rumicetalia alpini* are: *Alchemilla glabra*, *Cirsium spinosissimum*, *Gagea fistulosa*, *Rumex alpinus*, *Veratrum album* subsp. *album*, *V. album* subsp. *lobelianum*, *Verbascum longifolium*. (LM)

- *Rumicetalia alpini* Mucina 1991 (2b)
- *Rumicetalia alpini* Mucina in Karner et Mucina 1993 (5)
- *Senecioni rupestris-Rumicetalia alpini* Mucina in Mucina et al. 2010 (*sensu* Ermakov 2012) (phantom)
- *Senecioni rupestris-Rumicetalia alpini* Mucina in Šilc et Čarni 2012 (2b, 5)

MUL-04A Rumicion alpini Scharfetter 1938

Tall-herb anthropogenic vegetation on nutrient-rich soils in the upper montane to alpine belts of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

- *Rumicion alpini* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Rumicion alpini* Rübél ex Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (31)
- *Chenopodion subalpinum* Br.-Bl. 1949 (phantom)
- *Chenopodion subalpinum* Br.-Bl. 1950 (34a)

mul09 The correct publication date of the name '*Chenopodion subalpinum* all. nova' published in Braun-Blanquet (1949a) is 1950 because it is in Braun-Blanquet (1950) where the bibliographical references to the relevés of the original diagnosis of the '*Chenopodietum subalpinum* ass. nova' (*recte: Chenopodietum subalpinum* Br.-Bl. 1950 *nom. illeg.*; ICPN art. 34) are listed. Therefore, the correct citation of the alliance name is the *Chenopodion subalpinum* Br.-Bl. 1950. (JPT)

- *Plantaginion reniformis* Lakušić 1970 (2b)
- *Rumicion alpini dinaricum silicicum* Lakušić 1979 (5)
- *Rumicion pseudalpini* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 *corr.* Loidi et Biurrun 1996 (43, *corr.inval.*)
- *Rumicion pseudalpini* Rübél ex Scharfetter 1938 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (43, *corr.inval.*)
- *Rumicion pseudalpini* Rübél ex Scharfetter 1938 *corr.* Loidi et Biurrun 1996 (phantom)

mul10 The taxonomic nomenclatural issues surrounding the priority of *Rumex pseudoalpinus* Höfft and *Rumex alpinus*

L. and the nomenclatural decision can be followed in a series of contributions in Taxon (Taxon 40: 571, 2000; Taxon 51: 796, 2002 [2003]; Taxon 55: 798, 2006). (LM)

- *Rumici alpini-Chenopodium* (Br.-Bl. 1948) Redžić 2011 (29)

BOREAL-SUBARCTIC GROUP OF ORDERS

MUL-05 *Epilobio lactiflori-Geranietalia sylvatici* Michl et al. 2010

Tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-rich soils in the montane to alpine belts of Fennoscandia, the Arctic Ocean islands and Greenland

- *Aconitetalia* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Aconitetalia* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Adenostyletalia* Nordhagen 1936 (2b)
- *Betulo-Aconitetalia* Br.-Bl. 1950 (2b)

MUL-05A *Mulgedion alpini* Nordhagen 1943

Tall-herb vegetation on nutrient-rich soils in the montane to alpine belts of Fennoscandia and the Arctic Ocean islands

- *Aconition septentrionalis* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Aconition septentrionalis* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Geranio-Cirsion heterophylli* Kalliola 1939 (2b)
- *Lactucion alpinae* Nordhagen 1943 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Cicerbition alpinae* Nordhagen 1943 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Dryopterido-Calamagrostion purpureae* Nordhagen 1943 (2b)

MUL-06 *Schulzio crinitae-Aquilegetalia glandulosae* Ermakov et al. 2000

Tall-forb vegetation on moist, seasonally frozen soils at high altitudes in the boreal zone of the Northern Urals and in the sub-arctic zone of northwestern Siberia

MUL-06A *Polemonio acutiflori-Veratrion lobeliani* Telyatnikov 2012

Tall-forb vegetation on moist, seasonally frozen soils of the subarctic foothills of the European part of the Northern Urals

MUL-07 *Trollio-Crepidetalia sibiricae* Guinochet ex Chytrý et al. 1993

Tall-forb vegetation on fertile soils in the montane to subalpine belts in the boreal zone of the Urals and Siberia

- *Trollio-Crepidetalia sibiricae* Guinochet 1982 (2b)

MUL-07A *Triseti sibirici-Aconition septentrionalis* Ermakov et al. 2000

Tall-forb vegetation on fertile soils in the montane to subalpine belts in the boreal zone of the Urals

TRI *Juncetea trifidi* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Acidophilous grasslands in the alpine belt of the nemoral zone of Europe, the Caucasus and in the boreo-arctic and arctic zones of Northern Europe and Greenland

tri01 The protologue of the class is based on syntaxa nowadays included into several classes, such as the

Loiseleurio-Vaccinietae, *Thlaspietae rotundifolii* and *Salicetea herbaceae*. The proposal to reject the name of this class as a *nomen ambiguum* was presented in Grabherr & Mucina (1993: 344; see also Theurillat 1997 and Kliment & Valachovič 2007: 326). (LM) Some authors of this paper (MC, LM) do not consider the latter proposal qualifying this name as a *nomen ambiguum* as justified because it has probably never been applied in a false sense that would exclude elements of the original diagnosis.

- *Juncetea trifidi* Hadač 1946 (5)
- *Caricetea curvulae* Br.-Bl. 1948 (syntax.syn.)

tri02 In case the name *Juncetea trifidi* is rejected, the name *Caricetea curvulae* Br.-Bl. 1948 (see also Theurillat et al. 1995; Buffa et al. 2002) would then become the valid name for this taxonomic concept. (LM, KD)

- *Caricetea curvulae* Br.-Bl. 1949 (31)
- *Festucetea airoidis* Peyre et Font 2011 (2b)
- *Festucetea eskiae* Peyre et Font 2011 (2b)

TRI-01 *Juncetalia trifidi* Daniëls 1994

Arctic and boreo-arctic rush swards on siliceous substrates of Northern Europe, Svalbard, Iceland, Greenland and as glacial relict at high altitudes of the Hercynicum

TRI-01A *Carici-Juncion trifidi* Nordhagen 1943

Arctic and boreo-arctic rush swards on siliceous substrates of Scandinavia, Svalbard and Iceland

- *Hierochloa orthanthae-Juncion trifidi* Knapp 1964 (syntax.syn.)

TRI-01B *Nardo-Caricion rigidae* Nordhagen 1943

Moderately chionophilous siliceous mat-grass swards of Scandinavia and as relicts in the Hercynian mountains

tri03 This alliance should be classified within the *Salicetalia herbaceae*. (FD) Koroleva (1999) has, however, documented a stark difference between the *Nardo-Caricion bigelowii* and *Cassiopo-Salicion herbaceae*. (LM)

- *Nardo-Caricion rigidae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Nardo-Caricion rigidae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Nardo-Agrostion capillaris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Nardo-Agrostion capillaris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Nardo-Caricion bigelowii* Nordhagen 1936 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.illeg.)*
- *Nardo-Agrostion capillaris* Nordhagen 1943 (31)
- *Nardo-Caricion bigelowii* Nordhagen 1943 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*

tri04 For the reasons underpinning the proposal see Kočí in Chytrý (2007: 80). (LM)

- *Nardion boreale* Preising 1949 (1)
- *Ranunculo-Anthoxanthion* Gjaerevoll 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ranunculo-Anthoxanthion* Knapp 1964 (31)
- *Alchemillo alpinae-Erigeronion borealis* Knapp 1964 (syntax.syn.)

TRI-01C *Cladonio-Viscarion alpinae* Daniëls 1982

Moderately chionophilous siliceous graminoid-lichen grasslands on niveo-aeolian soils of the Low Arctic regions of Scandinavia and Greenland

TRI-01D *Lagotido uralensis-Caricion ensifoliae* Chytrý et Mucina in Chytrý et al. 2015

Silicicolous alpine grasslands of the Southern Urals

- *Anemonastro sibirici-Festucion ovinae sensu* Ishbirdin et al. 1996; non Chytrý et al. 1993 (pseudonym)

TRI-02 *Caricetalia curvulae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Alpine and subalpine silicicolous swards of the mountain ranges in the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Festucetalia airoidis* Peyre et Font 2011 (2b)
- *Festucetalia eskiae* Peyre et Font 2011 (2b)

TRI-02A *Caricion curvulae* Br.-Bl. 1925

Alpine sedge swards on siliceous substrates of the Alps, and the Eastern and Southern Carpathians

TRI-02B *Juncion trifidi* Krajina 1933

Alpine rush swards on siliceous substrates of the Western Carpathians and the northern ranges of the Eastern Carpathians

- *Juncion trifidi* Soó 1929 (2b)
- *Juncion trifidi* Krajina 1934 (phantom)

TRI-02C *Festucion supinae* Br.-Bl. 1948

Alpine chionophobous tussock grasslands on cryoturbated siliceous substrates of the Pyrenees

- *Festucion airoidis* Br.-Bl. 1948 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- tri05 The formal proposal serving this name change has been published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 260). (LM)

- *Festucion alpinae* Borza 1958 (2b)

TRI-02D *Anemonion speciosae* Minaeva ex Onipchenko 2002

Alpine swards on siliceous substrates of the Caucasus

- *Anemonion speciosae* Minaeva 1987 (1)
- *Alchemillo caucasicae-Campanulion tridentatae* Korotkov et Belonovskaya 2000 (2b, 5)

TRI-03 *Festucetalia spadiceae* Barbero 1970

Subalpine and alpine acidophilous species-rich grasslands of the Alps, the Carpathians and the Northern Apennines

- *Brachypodietalia pyrenaica* Nègre 1969 (34a)
- *Trifolio alpini-Meetalia athamantici* de Foucault 1994 (29)

NARDUS-DOMINATED SPECIES RICH SWARDS**TRI-03A *Carici macrostylido-Nardion* (Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984) de Foucault 1994**

Mat-grass chionophilous swards at high altitudes of the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian Mountains

TRI-03B *Nardion strictae* Br.-Bl. 1926

Mat-grass chionophilous swards in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Alps, the Carpathians and the Northern Apennines

tri06 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 303) prefer classifying this unit within the *Nardetalia*. (LM)

- *Nardion* Luquet 1933 (31)
- *Nardion strictae alpinum* Borza 1943 (2b)
- *Eu-Nardion* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Eu-Nardion* Oberd. 1950 (34b)
- *Trifolio alpini-Nardion* Preising 1949 (1)
- *Nardion strictae alpinum* Puşcaru et al. 1956 (34a)
- *Diphasiastro-Nardion* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926) Ellenberg 1978 (29)
- *Campanulo barbatae-Potentillion aureae* de Foucault 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Galio saxatilis-Potentillion aureae* de Foucault 1994 (2b)

TRI-03C *Potentillo ternatae-Nardion* Simon 1958

Oligotrophic mat-grass swards of mountain ranges of the southern and central regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Nardion strictae* Horvat 1937 (2b)
- *Potentillo ternatae-Nardion* Simon 1957 (phantom)

FESTUCA- AND AGROSTIS-DOMINATED TUSSOCK GRASSLANDS**TRI-03D *Festucion variae* Br.-Bl. ex Guinochet 1938**

Tussock grasslands on decalcified soils at high altitudes of the Alps and the Pyrenees

tri07 The name '*Festucion variae* J. Braun-Blanquet 1926' was validly published in Guinochet (1938) who also validly published two associations in the original diagnosis, such as the 'association à *Festuca spadicea* et *Centaurea uniflora* J. Braun-Blanquet 1926 *nomen nudum* M. Guinochet' and the 'association à *Festuca varia* subsp. *eu-varia* var. *scabriculmis* et *Potentilla valderia* M. Guinochet *nov. ass.*'. (JPT)

- *Festucion variae* Br.-Bl. 1925 (2b)
- *Festucion variae* Br.-Bl. 1926 (2b)

tri08 The name '*Festucion variae*' in Braun-Blanquet (1926b) was invalidly published because *Festuca varia* is absent from the unique relevé for the association à *Festuca spadicea* et *Chrysanthemum Delarbrei*' of the original diagnosis and there is no bibliographical reference to the association '*Festucetum variae*' made in the text. (JPT)

- *Caricion sempervirentis* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Festucion spadiceae* Br.-Bl. 1972 (31)
- *Cerastio-Festucion violaceae* Ubaldi 2011 (2b)
- *Hyperico richeri-Festucion spadiceae* (Br.-Bl. 1972) de Foucault 2012 (syntax.syn.)

TRI-03E *Agrostion schraderianae* Grabherr 1993

Open grasslands of disturbed avalanche tracks in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Eastern Alps

TRI-03F *Festucion eskiae* Br.-Bl. 1948

Subalpine chionophilous tussock grasslands on decalcified oligotrophic substrates of the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian Mountains

- *Festucion spadiceae* Nègre 1969 (syntax.syn.)

tri09 Rivas-Martínez *et al.* (2011: 278) prefer to classify this unit within the *Ononidetalia striatae* (*Festuco hystricis-Ononidetalia striatae*) – an opinion we do not share. (LM)

- *Festucion paniculatae* Nègre 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Campanulo herminii-Festucion eskiae* de Foucault 1994 (2b)

TRI-04 *Gentianello columnae-Festucetalia italicae* Di Pietro, Terzi, Fortini *ined.*

Subalpine and alpine acidophilous and chionophilous grasslands on leached soils of gullies and snow-beds, and on acidic nutrient-poor leached soils over calcareous and siliceous bedrocks the Central and Southern Apennines

TRI-04A *Festuco italicae-Nardion strictae* Di Pietro, Terzi et Fortini *ined.*

Acidophilous chionophilous mat-grass swards on calcareous and siliceous substrates of the subalpine and alpine belts of the Central Apennines

- *Caricion kitaibeliana* Migliaccio 1970 (3b)
- *Festucion violaceae* Avena et Bruno 1975 (3b)
- *Festucion macratherae* Petriccione et Persia 1995 (5)

TRI-04B *Ranunculo-Nardion strictae* Bonin 1972

Acidophilous mat-grass chionophilous swards on leached calcareous substrates in the subalpine belt of the Southern Apennines

- *Ranunculo-Nardion strictae* Bonin 1970 (phantom)
- *Ranunculo-Nardion strictae* Bonin 1971 (2b)
- *Ranunculo pollinensis-Nardion strictae* Bonin 1972 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)
- *Ranunculo-Nardion strictae* Bonin 1978 (phantom)

TRI-05 *Festucetalia woronowii* Tsepikova 1987

Alpine acidophilous species-rich grasslands of the Caucasus

TRI-05A *Festucion woronowii* Tsepikova 1987

Alpine acidophilous species-rich grasslands of the Caucasus

- *Anemonion speciosae* Minaeva 1987 (1)
- *Hedysaro caucasicae-Geranion gymnocauli* Onipchenko 2002 (*syntax. syn.*)

tri10 The *Festucion woronowii* Tsepikova 1987 and the *Hedysaro caucasicae-Geranion gymnocauli* Onipchenko 2002 demonstrate a high degree of floristic similarity and therefore should be considered as one syntaxonomic concept. (NE, LM)

- *Violo altaicae-Festucion varia* Onipchenko 2002 (*syntax. syn.*)

tri11 In case this syntaxon would be recognized as different to the *Festucion woronowii* Tsepikova 1987, its name has to be corrected to the *Violo altaicae-Festucion woronowii*. *Festuca varia* Haenke *s.str.* is endemic to the Alps (Wallosek 1999). This name has been applied in the Caucasus to *Festuca woronowii* Hack. (*F. varia* complex) which has two subspecies in the Caucasus – subsp. *woronowii* and subsp. *caucasica* (St.-Yves) E.B. Alexeev (*syn. F. karabaghensis* Mussajev). (LM)

TRI-06 *Udo-Nardetalia* Quézel 1953

Relict supra- to -cryomediterranean mat-grass swards of the Iberian Peninsula and North African Atlas

tri12 The inclusion of the oro-cryomediterranean zonal mat-grass communities occurring in the Sierra Nevada (e.g. Quézel 1953) and North African Atlas mountains as a suborder (*Campanulo herminii-Nardetalia* Rivas-Mart. *et al.* 1986) within the *Nardetalia strictae* Preising 1950 (described to accommodate secondary and intensively grazed mat grasslands of medium and low altitudes of Western and Central Europe) lacks convincing reasoning. The supra- to cryomediterranean Betic-African, endemic-rich mat grasslands are known as the *Udo-Nardetalia* (Quézel 1953, 1964; Krahulec 1985) and as such are of relict character and rich in endemics. They can also be considered as a biogeographic analogon of the *Trifolietalia parnassi* (*Trifolio anatolicae-Polygonetea arenastri*) known from the Hellenic mainland and from Anatolia. The classification of this order within the *Festucetea indigestae* (and redefinition of the latter as the geographic analogue of the *Juncetea trifidi*) is worth investigation. (LM) Contrary to the opinion of de Foucault (2012), the name *Udo-Nardetalia* is not illegitimate according to ICPN art. 34. Indeed, ‘udo’ is an ecological prefix (ICPN art. 12) based on the Latin word ‘udus’, which means ‘saturated with water, humid, wet’. The name *Udo-Nardetalia* was coined for wet meadows dominated by *Nardus stricta* in the ‘pозzines complex’ – a perfectly fitting term, coined by de Litardière for Corsica according to Quézel (1953: 49). (JPT)

- *Sagini nevadensis-Nardetalia strictae* de Foucault 2012 (29)

TRI-06A *Campanulo herminii-Nardion strictae* Rivas-Mart. 1964

Relict supra-oromediterranean mat-grass swards of the mountain ranges of the Central and Western Iberian Peninsula

TRI-06B *Plantaginion thalackeri* Quézel 1953

Relict oro-cryomediterranean hygrophilous and chionophilous mat-grass swards of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

- *Plantaginion nivalis* Quézel 1953 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tri13 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez *et al.* (2002a: 272). (LM)

TRI-07 *Seslerietalia comosae* Simon 1958

Alpine and subalpine silicicolous grasslands of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Seslerietalia comosae* Simon 1957 (phantom)

TRI-07A *Poion violaceae* Horvat *et al.* 1937

Alpine and subalpine silicicolous grasslands on deep acidic soils in wind-sheltered habitats of the Balkan Peninsula

tri14 In the protologue of this alliance Horvat *et al.* (1937: 174, see footnote) suggested that this alliance was earlier described as the ‘*Festuceto-Poion violaceae*’ however these

authors suggested a simplified name – the ‘*Poion violaceae*’. However, the *Festuco-Poion violaceae* was invalidly described in Horvat (1937) and therefore the introduction of a *nomen novum* (ICPN art. 29) does not apply in this case. On the other hand, the *Poion violaceae* was clearly validly described by Horvat et al. (1937) since the only association (*Festucetum validae* Horvat et al. 1937) classified within the this alliance was a syntaxonomic concept carrying a valid name. (LM)

- *Festuco-Poion violaceae* Horvat 1936 (2b)
- *Festucion valido-paniculatae* N. Randelović 1974 (phantom)
- *Bellardiochloion violaceae* Sanda et al. 2001 (31)
- *Festucion valido-paniculatae* (N. Randelović 1974) V. Randelović 2001 (phantom)
- *Festucion valido-paniculatae* N. Randelović et al. 2008 (2b)
- *Genistion sericeae* N. Randelović 2008 (phantom)
- *Genistion sericeae* Milosavljević et al. 2008 (2b, 5)
- *Festucion valido-paniculatae* V. Randelović in V. Randelović et Zlatković 2010 (2b)

TRI-07B *Seslerion comosae* Horvat et al. 1937

Alpine and subalpine silicicolous grasslands on deep acidic soils in wind-exposed habitats of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Seslerion comosae* Horvat 1935 (2b)
- *Seslerion comosae* Horvat 1936 (2b, 3b)
- *Jasionion orbiculatae* Lakušić 1964 (1)
- *Jasionion orbiculatae* Lakušić 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Gentianello crispatae-Nardion* Redžić 1990 (1)
- *Gentiano crispatae-Nardion* Redžić 2007 (2b, 5)

TRI-07C *Campanulion albanicae* Lakušić 1966

Subalpine grasslands on slightly acidic soils of Montenegro and Kosovo

- *Campanulion albanicae* Lakušić 1964 (phantom)
- *Campanulion linifoliae* Lakušić 1964 (1)
- *Campanulion linifoliae* Lakušić 1966 (phantom)
- *Festucion albanicae* Lakušić 1967 (phantom)
- *Festucion albanicae* Lakušić 1968 (29)
- *Festucion albanicae* Lakušić 1969 (phantom)

SES *Elyno-Seslerietea* Br.-Bl. 1948

Alpine and subalpine calcicolous swards of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

- *Elyno-Seslerietea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Kobresio myosuroidis-Seslerietea caeruleae* Br.-Bl. 1948 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ses01 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 266). (LM) This proposal is irrelevant since the newest systematic studies in *Carex* (Global *Carex* Group 2015) show that *Kobresia* and *Carex* form a monophyletic group. (LM, JPT)

- *Seslerietea* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Elyno-Seslerietea pyrenaica* Rigual et al. 1963 (2b)

- *Festuco-Seslerietea* Barbero et Bonin 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerietea varia* Oberd. 1978 (29c)
- *Seslerietea albicantis* Oberd. 1978 *corr.* Oberd. 1990 (29c, *corr.superfl.*)
- *Seslerietea juncifoliae* Trinajstić 2008 (syntax.syn.)

SES-01 *Seslerietalia caeruleae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Alpine and subalpine calcicolous grasslands of the nemoral mountain ranges of Central Europe

- *Seslerietalia varia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 *nom. corr. propos.* (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Dryadeto-Seslerietalia* Nordhagen 1936 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Elyneto-Seslerietalia* Nordhagen 1936 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Elyneto-Seslerietalia* Nordhagen 1937 (orig.form) (2b, 29, 41b)
- *Seslerietalia calcareae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 *corr.* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Loiseleurietalia procumbentis* Wendelberger 1962 (syntax.syn.)

ses02 The name *Loiseleurietalia procumbentis* is validly published in Wendelberger (1962). The original diagnosis of the order contains the unique alliance ‘*Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. 1926’, which is lacking a bibliographical reference to Braun-Blanquet (1926a). However, the unique association given for the alliance, the ‘*Loiseleurietum calcicolum dachsteinense* Wendelb. 1962’ is validly published although it is illegitimate (ICPN art. 34a). Therefore, the name ‘*Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. ex Wendelberger 1962’ (ICPN art. 31) is validly published, and so is then validly published also the *Loiseleurietalia procumbentis* Wendelberger 1962. (JPT)

- *Caricetalia firmae* Wendelberger 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerietalia tatrae* Hadač 1962 (8)
- *Seslerietalia tatrae* Hadač in Hadač et al. 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerietalia albicantis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 *corr.* Oberd. 1983 (*corr.superfl.*)

ALPIC-CARPATHIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SES-01A *Seslerion caeruleae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Supramontane to alpine calcicolous subxerophilous blue-grass swards of the Central and Eastern Alps

- *Seslerion varia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 *nom. corr. propos.* (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Seslerion albicantis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 *corr.* Oberd. 1983 (*corr.superfl.*)

SES-01B *Caricion austroalpinae* Sutter 1962

Supramontane to alpine calcicolous subxerophilous swards of the Southern Alps

SES-01C *Caricion ferrugineae* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931

Supramontane to alpine calcicolous meso-hygrophilous sedge swards of the Alps and the Carpathians

- *Calamagrostion varia* Sillinger 1932 (syntax.syn.)
- ses03 The inclusion of the *Calamagrostion varia* into the *Caricion ferrugineae* follows Theurillat et al. (1995). (JPT, JD, LM)
- *Caricion ferrugineae* Höhn 1936 (31)
- *Anthoxantho-Plantaginion brutiae* Barbero et Quézel 1976 (syntax.syn.)
- *Laserpition latifolii* Richard 1977 (3b)

ses04 The placement of the *Laserpition latifolii* (as well as the *Laserpition sileris* Misset 2015) in the *Caricion ferrugineae* is tentative, and requires further studies to establish the distinction nature of these vegetation units in relations to the between the *Trifolio-Geranietea*. (LM, JPT)

- *Festucion carpaticeae* Bělohávková et Fišerová 1989 (syntax.syn.)

ses05 The identity of this unit remains contentious since one of the major motivations for description of this alliance was the discordance of opinions about the classification of this vegetation type into a higher syntaxon that would straddle the transition between the *Calamagrostion villosae* and the *Seslerion tatrae* (see Kliment & Valachovič 2007: 82 for brief discussion of the problem). It appears that the classification in the *Caricion ferrugineae*, however, is a plausible possibility. (LM)

- *Laserpition sileris* Misset 2014 (2b)
- *Laserpition sileris* Misset 2015 (syntax.syn.)

SES-01D *Caricion firmae* Gams 1936

Wind-exposed calcicolous sedge swards in the alpine belt of the Alps and the Carpathians

- *Caricion firmae* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Loiseleurio-Vaccinion* Br.-Bl. ex Wendelberger 1962 (31)
- *Loiseleurion calcicolum* Wendelberger 1970 (phantom)
- *Loiseleurion calcicolum* Wendelberger 1971 (2b)
- *Caricion firmae* Wendelberger 1962 (31)

SES-01E *Astero alpini-Seslerion calcariae* Hadač in Hadač et al. 1969 nom. invers. propos.

Alpine and subalpine calcicolous subxeric blue-grass swards of the Western Carpathians

ses06 For the proposals published to this effect see Kliment et al. (2005), Kliment & Valachovič (2007: 163) and Jarolímek & Šibík (2008). This suggestion is motivated obviously by the dominant position of *Sesleria caerulea* (syn. *S. calcaria*) while *Aster alpinus* plays only a subordinate role. (LM)

- *Seslerio-Asterion alpini* Hadač in Hadač et al. 1969 (orig.form) (42)

ses07 Two suballiances described by Kliment et al. (2005; see also Kliment & Valachovič 2007), such as

the *Astero alpini-Seslerion calcariae* Kliment et al. 2005 and the *Pulsatillo slavicae-Caricion humilis* Uhlřřová in Kliment et al. 2005 might also be interpreted at the alliance level, since the floristic differentiation is very strong and both units reflect general altitudinal zonation of the Carpathians. (LM)

- *Astero-Seslerion calcariae* Hadač et Smola 1962 (2b)
- *Seslerio-Asterion alpini* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Astero serpentimontani-Seslerion* Hadač 1962 corr. Mucina 1981 (2b, corr.superfl.)

SES-01F *Seslerion tatrae* Pawłowski 1935 corr. Klika 1955

Chionophilous calcicolous alpine grasslands of the Western Carpathians

- *Seslerion bielzii* Pawłowski 1935 (43)
- *Seslerion tatrae* Pawłowski 1956 (2b)

SES-01G *Festuco saxatilis-Seslerion bielzii* (Pawłowski et Walas 1949) Coldea 1984

Chionophilous calcicolous alpine grasslands of the Southern Carpathians

- *Festucion marmarossicae* Pawłowski et Walas 1949 (34a)
- *Seslerion bielzii calcophilum* Pop 1968 (34a)

PYRENEAN-CANTABRIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES**SES-01H *Primulion intricatae* Br.-Bl. ex Vigo 1972**

Chionophilous meso-hygrophilous calcicolous grasslands on nutrient-rich soils in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Pyrenees

ses08 Peyre & Font (2011) suggested classifying this alliance within the *Carici-Kobresietea*. (LM)

- *Primulion intricatae* Br.-Bl. 1948 (3b)
- *Laserpitio nestleri-Ranunculion thorae* Vigo 1979 (2b)
- *Laserpitio nestleri-Ranunculion thorae* Vigo ex Molero 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicion pyrenaicae* Vigo ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (8)

SES-01I *Armerion cantabricae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Chionophilous subalpine and alpine calcicolous grasslands of the Cantabrian Mountains

SES-02 *Seslerietalia tenuifoliae* Horvat 1930

Montane to alpine calcicolous tussock grasslands of the Northern Balkans and the Apennines

- *Seslerietalia apenninae* Furnari et Bruno 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerietalia apenninae* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Seslerietalia apenninae* Lakušić 1969 (2b)

SES-02A *Seslerion tenuifoliae* Horvat 1930

Montane and subalpine calcicolous blue-grass tussock grasslands of the Illyrian region and the Northern Dinarides

- *Edraianthion croatici* Lakušić et al. 1980 (phantom)
- *Edraianthion croatici* Lakušić et al. 1982 (2b)
- *Seslerio-Edraianthion pumili* Redžić 2003 (2b, 5)

SES-02B *Seslerio juncifoliae*-*Caricion firmae* Trinajstić 2005

Alpine calcicolous sedge swards in wind-exposed habitats in the alpine belt of the Illyrian region and the Northern Dinarides

SES-02C *Festucion pungentis* Horvat 1930

Subalpine calcicolous tussock grasslands on steep terraced slopes of the Northern Dinarides

- *Festucion bosniacae* Horvat 1930 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- ses09 The mutated name was proposed independently by both Redžić (2003, 2007) and Trinajstić (2008: 87). (LM)

SES-02D *Seslerion apenninae* Furnari in Bruno et Furnari 1966

Subalpine and alpine calcicolous tussock grasslands in wind-exposed habitats of the Central and Southern Apennines

- *Seslerion apenninae* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Seslerion apenninae* Lakušić 1969 (2b)

SES-03 *Onobrychido-Seslerietalia* Horvat 1960

Alpine and subalpine calcicolous tussock grasslands of the central and southern regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Onobrychido-Seslerietalia* Horvat 1949 (1)
- *Crepidetalia incarnatae* Lakušić 1964 (1)
- *Crepidetalia dinaricae* Lakušić 1964 (phantom)
- *Crepidetalia dinaricae* Lakušić 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Crepidetalia dinaricae* Lakušić 1968 (31)
- *Onobrychido-Seslerietalia* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (31)
- *Oxytropidetalia dinaricae* Ohba 1974 (syntax.syn.)

ses10 Ohba (1974) described this order on basis of the *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Lakušić 1966 (*holotypus*) and classified it within the *Carici-Kobresietea*. This order was 'automatically' (see Ohba 1974: 382) typified by the '*Oxytropidion dinarici* Lakušić 1969' – a phantom name. Ohba (l.c.) cited the '*Edraiantho-Seslerion* Horvat 1949' as synonym of the *Oxytropidion dinarici* Lakušić 1969. We consider the *Edraiantho-Seslerion* Horvat 1949 as synonym to the *Anthyllido-Seslerion klasterskyi* Simon 1958 (*Onobrychido-Seslerietalia, Elyno-Seslerietea*). (LM)

- *Edraiantho-Seslerietalia robustae* Redžić 2003 (2b, 5)

ALPINE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SES-03A *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Lakušić 1966

Alpine tussock grasslands on limestone of the southwestern Dinarides

- *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Lakušić 1964 (phantom)
- *Oxytropidion urumovii* Lakušić 1966 *nom. mut. propos.* (*sensu* Redžić 2003) (*mut. illeg.*)
- *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Lakušić 1968 (31)
- *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Lakušić 1969 (phantom)
- *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Lakušić 1970 (31)
- *Edraianthion nivei* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Oxytropidion dinaricae* Jovanović et al. 1986 (2b, 5)

SES-03B *Anthyllido-Seslerion klasterskyi* Simon 1958

Alpine tussock grasslands on limestone in mountains of the southern and central regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Edraiantho-Seslerion* Horvat 1949 (1)
- *Edraiantho-Seslerion* Horvat 1960 (syntax.syn.)
- *Anthyllido-Seslerion klasterskyi* Simon 1957 (phantom)

SUBALPINE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SES-03C *Seslerio-Festucion xanthinae* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974

Subalpine fescue grasslands on shallow skeletal soils over limestone of Eastern Serbia

- *Seslerio-Festucion xanthinae* Horvat 1949 (1)

SES-03D *Festuco-Knaution longifoliae* Jovanović-Dunjić 1955

Subalpine calcareous tussock grasslands on slightly acidic leached soils over limestone of Eastern Serbia

- *Festuco-Knaution longifoliae* Horvat 1949 (phantom)

SES-03E *Festucion xanthinae* Lakušić et al. 1969

Subalpine fescue grasslands on slightly acidic leached soils over limestone of the southwestern Dinarides

- *Festucion pseudoxanthinae* Lakušić et al. 1968 (phantom)
- *Festucion pseudoxanthinae* Lakušić et al. 1969 (2b)

SES-03F *Seslerion nitidae* Horvat 1936

Subalpine calcicolous tussock grasslands of the Southern and Central Balkans

- *Seslerion robustae* Horvat 1936 *nom. mut. propos.* (*sensu* Redžić 2003) (45)
- *Seslerion nitidae* Horvat 1937 (31)
- *Seslerion nitidae* Horvat 1954 (31)
- *Onobrychido-Festucion* Horvat 1960 (29)
- *Seslerion argenteae* Redžić 2003 (2b)
- *Seslerion rigidae-latifoliae* D. Lakušić et V. Randelović 1996 (2b, 3b, 5)

VEGETATION OF THE STEPPE ZONE

ZONAL STEPPE GRASSLANDS

FES *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Soó 1947

Dry grassland and steppe vegetation of mostly base- and colloid-rich soils in the submediterranean, nemoral and hemiboreal zones of Europe

fes01 The *Festuco-Brometea* is the class of zonal steppe vegetation of Southern Ukraine and Russia. In Central, Southern and Western Europe it is represented by extrazonal communities in relict habitats or (more often) as secondary grasslands (mainly pastures) on soils prone to desiccation or quick water drainage. (LM)

- *Festucetea ovinae* Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika 1943 (2b)

- *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Festucetea ovinae* Knapp ex Westhoff et al. 1946 p.p. (2b)
- *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. 1949 (phantom)
- *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Br.-Bl. 1950 (31)
- *Festucetea ovinae* Knapp ex Wendelberger 1954 (syntax. syn.)
- *Brachypodio-Chrysopogonetea* Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Brachypodio-Chrysopogonetea* Horvatić 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Brachypodio-Brometea* Barbero et Loisel 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- *Helianthemo-Thymetea* Romashchenko et al. 1996 (syntax.syn.)
- *Armerio-Festucetea* Ubaldi 2003 (3g, 5)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF SUB-XERIC STEPPIC GRASSLANDS

FES-01 *Brachypodietalia pinnati* Korneck 1974 nom. conserv. propos.

Meso-xerophytic grasslands on deep calcareous soils of Western and Central Europe

fes02 If this name becomes conserved, the names *Brometalia erecti* Koch 1926 and *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 would be formally rejected as *nomina ambigua* (see Remarks fes03 and fes04). (JD)

- *Brometalia erecti* Koch 1926 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- fes03 We suggest rejecting the name '*Brometalia erecti* Koch 1926' and '*Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936' as *nomina ambigua*. The *Brometalia erecti* was published for the first time by Koch (1926: 20) and included only one alliance, the *Bromion erecti* Koch 1926 that automatically becomes the *holotypus* of the order. The *Meso-Brometum erecti* Koch 1926 is the *holotypus* of the alliance because it the only association (documented by single relevé) classified within the *Bromion erecti* Koch 1926 in the original protologue. Braun-Blanquet (1936) used the same name (*Brometalia erecti*) illegitimately (ICPN art. 31) and classified the *Festucion valesiaca* and the *Bromion erecti* into this order. Since Braun-Blanquet (1936) made a bibliographic reference only to the *Festucion valesiaca* Klika 1931, this alliance becomes (following the ICPN art. 18) the *holotypus* of the *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936. Later, the name *Brometalia erecti* (mostly including 'Br.-Bl. 1936' as the author's citation) also included the syntaxonomic concepts of the *Meso-Bromion* and *Xero-Bromion* (e.g. Oberdorfer 1992; Pott 1995; Schubert et al. 2001) that are at variance with the protologue of the *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 (typified by the *Festucion valesiaca*). Korneck (1974) described the *Brachypodietalia pinnati* whereto he classified the *Meso-Bromion*, whereas the *Xero-Bromion* remained linked to the '*Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936' which reflects neither the spirit of the protologue by Koch (1926) nor that by Braun-Blanquet (1936). As a result, the names *Brometalia erecti* Koch 1926 and the *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 underwent a history of

erroneous interpretations and became misleading. See Dengler et al. (2003) for the published proposal of rejection of the name *Brometalia erecti* as a *nomen ambiguum*. (JD)

- *Brometalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
 - *Brometalia erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- fes04 The proposal to reject this name as *nomen ambiguum* was presented by Dengler et al. (2003). (JD)
- *Trifolietalia montani* Krausch 1962 (2b, 3b)
 - *Origano-Meso-Brometalia* Doing 1963
 - *Leucanthemo vulgaris-Brometalia erecti* (Biondi et al. 1995) Ubaldi 1997 (phantom)

FES-01A *Bromion erecti* Koch 1926

Meso-xerophytic basiphilous grasslands of Western Europe and subatlantic Central Europe

- *Bromion erecti* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Bromion erecti* Br.-Bl. 1936 (31)
- *Meso-Festucion* Oberd. 1941 (1)
- *Mesobromion* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Mesobromion* (Br.-Bl. et Moor 1938) Zoller 1954
- *Meso-Festucion* Oberd. in Krausch 1962 (2b)
- *Seslerio-Mesobromion* (Oberd. 1957) Theurillat in Theurillat et Béguin 1985 (syntax.syn.)

FES-01B *Cirsio-Brachypodion pinnati* Hadač et Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944

Meso-xerophytic basiphilous grasslands of the subcontinental regions of Central and southeastern Europe

- *Festucion sulcatae* de Soó 1929 (2b)
- *Festucion sulcatae* Soó 1938 (31)
- *Danthonio-Stipion stenophyllae* Ghişa 1947
- *Danthonio-Stipion stenophyllae* Soó 1947 (2b)
- *Danthonio-Stipion stenophyllae* Soó 1949 (syntax.syn)
- *Danthonio-Festucion sulcatae* Csűrös et al. 1961
- *Thymo comosi-Festucion sulcatae* Pop 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Thymo comosi-Festucion rupicolae* Pop 1968 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*
- *Danthonio-Brachypodion* Boşcaiu 1970
- *Danthonio-Stipion tirsae* Soó 1949 *corr.* 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici humilis-Bromion erecti* Redžić 1991 (1)
- *Cirsio acauli-Bromion erecti* Redžić 1991 (1)
- *Fragario viridis-Trifolion montani* Korotchenko et Didukh 1997 (syntax.syn.)

fes05 This alliance should be handled as a synonym of the *Festucion valesiaca*. (YD)

- *Cirsio acauli-Bromion erecti* Redžić 1999 (2b)
- *Carici humilis-Bromion erecti* Redžić 1999 (2b)

FES-01C *Filipendulo vulgaris-Helictotrichion pratensis* Dengler et Löbel in Dengler et al. 2003

Meso-xerophilous basiphilous grasslands of alvars of Fennoscandia and the southern seaboard of the Baltic Sea

- *Helianthemo-Globularion* Br.-Bl. 1963 *nom. dubium* p.p. (38)

fes06 This name has been suggested for rejection as *nomen dubium* (see Dengler et al. 2003; Dengler & Löbel 2006). Braun-Blanquet (1963) described the *Helianthemo-Globularion* with only one association, the *Phleo phleoidis-Veronicetum spicatae* Br.-Bl. 1963. This association is considered a *nomen dubium* because due to the large plot size of all relevés of the original diagnosis, each contains a mosaic of the *Filipendulo vulgaris-Helictotrichion pratensis* (*Festuco-Brometea*) and the *Tortello tortuosae-Sedion albi* (*Sedo-Scleranthetea* or *Koelerio-Corynephoretea*, depending on the syntaxonomic interpretation of the latter two classes). In addition, the original relevés of the *Phleo phleoidis-Veronicetum spicatae* seem to be very incomplete (Krahulec et al. 1986; Dengler & Löbel in Dengler et al. 2003; Dengler & Löbel 2006). Following ICPN art. 37, an alliance of which the type association is considered to be *nomen dubium* is to be deemed *nomen dubium* as well, and hence invalid. Accordingly, the name *Helianthemo-Globularion* cannot be applied for any of the two alliances but has to be replaced by the next valid name instead. (JD, LM)

- *Anthyllido-Artemision campestris* Sunding 1963 (1)
- *Anthyllido-Artemision campestris* Sunding in Marker 1969 (3b)

FES-01D *Gentianello amarellae-Helictotrichion pratensis* Royer ex Dengler in Mucina et al. 2009

Meso-xerophytic basiphilous grasslands of northwestern Europe

- *Gentianello amarellae-Avenulion pratensis* Royer 1991 (3b)
- *Gentiano amarellae-Avenulion pratensis* Royer ex Julve 1993 (2b)

FES-01E *Potentillo-Brachypodion pinnati* Br.-Bl. 1967

Meso-xerophytic neutro-basiphilous grasslands in the montane belt of the Northern Spain mountain ranges and the Pyrenees

- *Festuco-Brachypodion pinnati* Nègre 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Centaureo nemoralis-Brachypodion pinnati* (Br.-Bl. 1967) Géhu et M. Costa 1974 (29)
- *Onobrychidion hispanicae* Royer 1991 (syntax.syn.)
- *Diantho monspessulani-Teucrium pyrenaici* Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Diantho monspessulani-Teucrium pyrenaici* Julve in Rameau et al. 1993 (2b, 3b)
- *Bromo erecti-Teucrium pyrenaici* Rivas-Mart., Fernández-González et Loidi in Loidi et al. 1997 (5)
- *Bromo erecti-Teucrium pyrenaici* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1998 (5)
- *Teucrio pyrenaici-Bromion erecti* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)

fes07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999: 388) classified this alliance within the *Ononidetalia striatae*. (LM)

- *Potentillo montanae-Brachypodion rupestris* Br.-Bl. 1967 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (43)

fes08 For the formal correction see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 240). (LM)

FES-01F *Polygalo mediterraneae-Bromion erecti* (Biondi et al. 2005) Di Pietro in Di Pietro et al. 2015

Dry grasslands on deep clay-rich soils over flysch bedrocks in the colline to lower montane belts of the Apennines

FES-01G *Chrysopogono-Danthonion calycinae* Kojić 1959

Dry grasslands on deep soils over siliceous bedrocks in the colline to submontane belts of the Southern and Central Balkans

- *Chrysopogono-Danthonion alpinae* Kojić 1959 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Chrysopogono-Danthonion calycinae* Kojić 1957 (3b)
- *Filipendulo-Danthonion* Redžić 2000 (2b, 5)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF CLOSED TUSsock STEPPES

FES-02 *Festucetalia valesiaca* Soó 1947

Steppes and rocky steppic grasslands on deep soils in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Europe and northwestern Central Asia

- *Festucetalia valesiaca* Soó 1940 (2b)
- *Festucetalia valesiaca* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Festucetalia valesiaca* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Br.-Bl. 1950 (31)

fes09 The validation of this name was effected by Braun-Blanquet in 1950 (not in 1949 as frequently assumed in the literature) by the publication of the reference list in the last part of Braun-Blanquet's series on Rhaetian communities. (JD)

- *Artemisio-Bassietalia prostratae* Lendvai et Borhidi in Borhidi et al. 2012 (syntax.syn.)
- *Koelerio-Phleetalia phleoidis* Korneck 1974 (syntax.syn.)

POST-GLACIAL GROUP OF STEPPE ALLIANCES

FES-02A *Festucion valesiaca* Klika 1931 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Steppe fescue grasslands on deep calcareous soils of subcontinental Central Europe, Romania, Bulgaria and northwestern Ukraine

fes10 We suggest conserving this name against the older '*Festucion sulcatae* Soó 1930' that we suggest for rejection as a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM, MC)

- *Festucion sulcatae* Soó 1930 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

fes11 Following the protologue, the *Festucion sulcatae* (Soó 1930) alliance clearly corresponds to the *Festucion valesiaca* (xeric communities). However, the same author later (Soó 1947) used this name exclusively for meso-xeric communities (today classified within the *Cirsio-Brachypodion*). This deed causes potential confusion that would be mitigated by rejecting the '*Festucion sulcatae* Soó 1930' as *nomen ambiguum*. (LM, JD)

- *Caricion humilis-albae* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Festucion rupicola* Soó 1940 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. superfl.)*
- *Festucion valesiaca-sulcatae* Eggler 1942 (orig.form) (1)
- *Eu-Festucion valesiaca* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Astragalo-Stipion* Knapp 1944 (1)

- *Festucion vallesiacaе-sulcatae* Egger 1952 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Festuco-Stipion* Krausch 1959 (2b)
- *Festuco-Stipion* (Klika 1931) Krausch 1962 (29)
- *Achilleion nobilis* Smetana, Derpolyuk et Krasova 1997 (orig.form) (2b, 5)
- *Elytrigion stipifoliae* Krasova et Smetana 1999 (syntax.syn.)
- *Verbascio austriaci-Achilleion nobilis* Smetana et Derbolyuk 1999 (2b)
- *Poo angustifoliae-Stipion capillatae* Goncharenko 2003 (5)
- *Tanacetum millefolii-Galatellion villosae* Vynokurov 2014 (2b, 3b, 5)
- *Tanacetum millefolii-Galatellion villosae* Vynokurov 2015 (2b, 3b, 5)

FES-02B Koelerio-Phleion phleoidis Korneck 1974

Steppic silicicolous grasslands of the subatlantic and subcontinental regions of the temperate Europe

FES-02C Stipion lessingianaе Soó 1947

Dry feather-grass and fescue steppes on deep soils of Transsylvania, Moldova and southwestern Ukraine

- *Ceratocarpo-Euphorbion stepposae* Mititelu 1970
- *Jurineo arachnoideae-Euphorbion stepposae* (Dobrescu 1971) Coldea et Sárbu in Coldea 2012 (syntax.syn.)
- *Marrubio praecocis-Stipion lessingianaе* Vynokurov 2014 (2b, 5)
- *Stipo lessingianaе-Marrubion praecocis* Vynokurov 2014 (2c)
- *Stipo lessingianaе-Salvion nutantis* Vynokurov 2014 (syntax.syn.)

FES-02D Centaureo carbonatae-Koelerion talievii Romashchenko et al. 1996

Steppe fescue grasslands on deep calcareous soils of continental northeastern Ukraine and adjacent Russia

FES-02E Adonido vernalis-Stipion tirsae Didukh in Didukh et Mucina 2014

Steppic dwarf-scrub grasslands at low altitudes of Eastern Crimea

- *Adonido vernalis-Stipion tirsae* Didukh 1983 (2b, 5)

FES-02F Veronico multifidae-Stipion ponticae Didukh in Didukh et Mucina 2014

Steppic dwarf-scrub rich grasslands of the northern piedmonts of the mountain ranges of southeastern and central regions of Crimea

- *Veronico multifidae-Stipion ponticae* Didukh 1983 (2b, 5)

FES-02G Artemisio tauricae-Festucion Korzhenevsky et Klyukin 1991

Steppes on clayey volcanic sediments of Southern Ukraine

- *Poo angustifoliae-Ferulion orientale* V. Solomakha et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)

FES-02H Agropyron pectinati Golub et Uzhamskaya 1991

Subsaline steppic grasslands of the Middle Volga region

RELICT TARDIGLACIAL STEPPE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FES-02I Artemisio-Kochion Soó 1964

Relict tardiglacial xerophytic loess steppes of the Pannonian region

fes12 This alliance would perhaps be better placed in the *Agropyretalia intermedio-repentis*. (KD)

- *Agropyro-Kochion* Soó 1959 (3b)

FES-02J Stipo-Poion xerophilae Br.-Bl. et Richard 1950

Relict tardiglacial xerophytic fescue and feather steppic rocky grasslands of deep intramontane valleys of the Alps

- *Stipo-Poion molinerii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Br.-Bl. 1949 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Poo-Festucion vallesiacaе* Knapp 1942 (1)
- *Astragalo-Poion concinnae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Stipo-Poion xerophilae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Stipo-Poion xerophilae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Br.-Bl. 1949 (2b)
- *Astragalo onobrychidis-Poion concinnae* Br.-Bl. et Richard 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stipo-Poion concinnae* Br.-Bl. et Richard 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stipo-Poion xerophilae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Br.-Bl. 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stipo-Poion carniolicae* Br.-Bl. 1961 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stipo-Poion perconcinnae* Br.-Bl. 1961 *corr.* Julve 1993 (43)

FES-03 Helictotricho desertorum-Stipetalia Toman 1969

Continental subxeric temperate grasslands in the steppe zone of the Volga River valley, the Southern Urals and Northern Kazakhstan

- *Onosmetalia simplicissimaе* Mirkin et Saitov in Saitov 1989 (1)

FES-03A Helictotricho desertorum-Stipion rubentis Toman 1969

Continental subxeric steppes of Northern Kazakhstan and the Southern Urals

- *Galio-Onosmion simplicissimaе* Saitov 1989 (1)
- *Orostachyion spinosae* Saitov 1989 (1)
- *Galio-Onosmion simplicissimaе* Saitov in Saitov et Mirkin 1996 (2b, 5)
- *Orostachyion spinosae* Saitov in Saitov et Mirkin 1996 (2b, 5)

FES-03B Scorzonero austriacaе-Koelerion sderophyllae Solomeshch et al. 1994

Dry steppes on shallow rocky soils on steep slopes in the steppe zone of the Southern Urals

FES-03C Lathyro pallescentis-Helictotrichion schelliani Solomeshch et al. 1994

Mesic steppes on fertile deep soils on gentle slopes in the steppe zone of the Southern Urals

FES-03D *Aconopogonion alpini* Yamalov et al. 2009 nom. inval. (2b)

Extrazonal insular steppes in the boreal forest zone at higher altitudes of the Southern Urals

- *Aconopogonion alpini* Yamalov et Mirkin 2010 (2b, 3b, 5)
- *Aconopogonion alpini* Yamalov et Zhirnova in Yamalov et al. 2012 (2b, 3b, 5)

FES-03E *Centaureion sumensis* Golub et al. 1995

Continental relict rocky steppes of the Middle Volga River valley

- *Centaureion sumensis* Golub et Uzhamskaya 1992 (1)

FES-04 *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipetalia lessingiana* Lysenko et Mucina ordo nov. hoc loco

Continental temperate dry steppe grasslands of the semi-desert transitional zone of the Don, Lower Volga and Ural River valleys and Northern Kazakhstan

fes13 So far, the Eurasian continental steppes were classified within two orders, the *Festucetalia valesiacae* and the *Helictotricho-Stipetalia*. The dry steppes showing transitional character towards semi-desert vegetation of southwestern Europe and Northern Kazakhstan remained a syntaxonomic problem until Royer (1991: 29–31) described *Tanaceto-Stipetalia lessingiana* nom. inval. (suborder) and classified this syntaxon within the *Helictotricho-Stipetalia* Toman 1969. We consider this vegetation (based on our preliminary syntaxonomic synthesis – Lysenko & Mucina, in prep.) as vegetation deserving the rank of an order that we describe here formally by designating the *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana* (see Remark *fes14* below) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the new order. Diagnostic species of the new order are: *Artemisia lerchiana*, *A. santonica*, *Bassia prostrata*, *Koeleria macrantha*, *Stipa korshinskyi*, *S. lessingiana*, *S. sareptana*, *Tanacetum achilleifolium* and *T. santolina*. (TL, LM)

- *Tanaceto-Stipetalia lessingiana* Lysenko 2014 (2b, 5, 8)

FES-04A *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana* Royer ex Lysenko et Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Continental temperate dry steppe grasslands of the transitional steppe to desert zone of the Don, Volga and Ural River valleys

fes14 Herein we validate the *Tanaceto-Stipion lessingiana* invalidly described by Royer (1991: 29–31) since the type association (*Artemisia incanae-Stipetum lessingiana*, see pp. 189 and 207) is a *nomen nudum*. This alliance comprises continental temperate steppe grasslands of the transitional region spanning dry steppe and semi-desert sub-zones in the Don, Volga and Ural River basins. This alliance is conceptually identical with the *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Artemision santonica*, invalidly described by O. Demina (Demina et al. 2012: 77; Demina 2015: 172). The syntaxonomic revision of the *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana* is in progress (Lysenko & Mucina, in prep.). The diagnostic species of the alliance are: *Galatella tatarica*, *Stipa lessingiana*, *Stipa sareptana*, *Tanacetum*

achilleifolium and *T. santolina*. We describe a new association, the *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana* association, the *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipetum lessingiana* Lysenko et Kalmykova *ass. nov. hoc loco* and present the following *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the new association that will be handled in detail at a later stage. Russian Federation, Saratov Region, Voskresensk district, outskirts of Slavyanka, sampled area: 100 m², vegetation cover: 80%; 8 July 2005; relevé made by T. Lysenko: *Stipa lessingiana* 4, *Achillea nobilis* 2, *Elytrigia repens* 2, *Galatella villosa* 2, *Stipa capillata* 2, *Allium flavescens* 1, *Artemisia austriaca* 1, *A. nitrosa* 1, *Bassia prostrata* 1, *Falcaria vulgaris* 1, *Gypsophila muralis* 1, *Pastinaca sativa* 1, *Potentilla argentea* 1, *Silene chlorantha* 1, *Tanacetum achilleifolium* 1, *Dianthus borbasii* +, *Ferula tatarica* +, *Galium verum* +, *Medicago falcata* +, *Spiraea hypericifolia* +, *Trinia multicaulis* +. This association is *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana*. (TL, LM)

- *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana* Royer 1991 (2b, 5)
- *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Artemision santonica* Demina 2011 (2b, 3b)
- *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Artemision santonica* Demina et al. 2012 (2b, 3b)
- *Tanaceto-Stipion lessingiana* Lysenko 2014 (2b, 5, 8)
- *Tanaceto achilleifolii-Artemision santonica* Demina 2015 (5)

FES-04B *Stipion korshinskyi* Toman 1969

Continental temperate dry steppe grasslands of the semi-desert zone of northwestern Kazakhstan and the neighbouring regions of Russia

FES-04C *Caricion stenophyllae* Golub et Saveleva 1991

Continental temperate subsaline steppe grasslands around lakes in the semi-desert zone of the Lower Volga River valley

- *Poo bulbosae-Caricion stenophyllae* Saitov 1986 (1)
- *Poo bulbosae-Caricion stenophyllae* Saitov in Saitov et Mirkin 1996 (2b, 5)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF ROCKY STEPPIC GRASSLANDS**FES-05 *Stipo pulcherrimae-Festucetalia pallentis* Pop 1968 nom. conserv. propos.**

Xerophilous open steppic grasslands on shallow rocky calcareous and siliceous substrates of Central and southeastern Europe

fes15 I suggest to conserve the name *Stipo pulcherrimae-Festucetalia pallentis* Pop 196 against validly published *Seslerietalia rigidae* Gergely 1967 because the latter name has been in use only in Romania literature, while the former has been widely (and more frequently) use in many countries of Central and Eastern Europe. (LM)

- *Seslerietalia rigidae* Gergely 1967 *nom. rejic. propos.* (36)
- *Bromopsietalia cappadocicae* Didukh in Saitov et Mirkin 1991 (2b, 5)
- *Stipo eriocaulis-Festucetalia pallentis* Pop (1968) 1991 (29a)
- *Bromopsietalia cappadocicae* Saitov et Mirkin 1996 (2b, 5)

SILICICOLOUS GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FES-05A *Alyso-Festucion pallentis* Moravec in Holub et al. 1967

Xerophilous steppic grasslands on shallow soils over siliceous and ultramafic rocks as well as Silurian limestones of the Hercynicum

- *Asplenio cuneifolii-Festucion glaucae* Ernst 1974 (phantom)
- *Polytricho piliferi-Festucion cinereae* Schubert 1974 (syntax. syn.)
- *Helianthemo cani-Festucion pallentis* Kolbek in Moravec et al. 1983 (syntax.syn.)

fes16 MC does not support the concept of this alliance and prefers to include it within the *Alyso-Festucion pallentis*. The basic-acidic gradient in Bohemia, from where this alliance was described, is continuous, as there are basalts and similar volcanic rocks with chemistry and physical properties not very different from Silurian-Devonian limestones and calcareous shales. J. Klika in his classical works (1933 and others) included relevés from Central Bohemian limestones and volcanic rocks to the same associations, because he observed high similarity in floristic composition. The original diagnosis of the *Alyso-Festucion pallentis* also includes vegetation from basic igneous rocks, not only from strongly acidic rocks, which indicates that a single alliance for the xerophilous rocky grasslands in Bohemia and the adjacent areas of the Hercynicum is sufficient. (MC)

- *Asplenio cuneifolii-Armerion serpentini* Kolbek et al. 1983 (5)
- *Asplenio cuneifolii-Armerion serpentini* Kolbek et al. ex Mucina et Kolbek 1993 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polytricho piliferi-Festucion pallentis* Schubert 1974 *corr.* Schubert et al. 2001 (43)

FES-05B *Asplenio-Festucion pallentis* Zólyomi 1936 *corr.* 1966

Xerophilous rocky steppic grasslands on shallow soils over siliceous and ultramafic rocks of the Eastern Alps and northern fringes of the Pannonian Basin

- *Asplenio-Festucion glaucae* Zólyomi 1936 (43)
- *Asplenion serpentini* Soó 1959 (31)
- *Asplenion serpentini (forsteri)* Soó 1969 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Asplenio-Festucion pallentis* Zólyomi 1936 *corr.* Soó 1980 (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Avenulo adsurgentis-Festucion pallentis* Mucina in Mucina et Kolbek 1993 (syntax.syn.)

CALCAREOUS GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FES-05C *Bromo pannonic-Festucion csikhegyensis* Zólyomi 1966 *corr.* Mucina in Di Pietro et al. 2015

Xerophilous rocky steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of the northern fringes of the Pannonian Basin and the Ukrainian Podolya

fes17 This alliance is typified by the *Seselio leucospermi-Festucetum glaucae* Zólyomi 1936 *corr.* 1966 (see Mucina & Kolbek 1993a), described from Northern Hungarian colline

dolomite landscapes. The latest taxonomic studies of the genus *Festuca* (Šmarda et al. 2007) suggest that the tetraploid '*Festuca pallens*' in this region is actually *Festuca csikhegyensis* Simonk., a taxonomically different concept from the diploid *F. pallens* Host. This fact underpins the necessity of the name correction as presented in Di Pietro et al. (2015). (LM)

- *Seslerio-Festucion glaucae* Klika 1931 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

fes18 Mucina & Kolbek (1993a: 460–461; see also Theurillat 1997) suggested rejecting the name '*Seslerio-Festucion glaucae*' (and consequently all its 'corrected' and 'mutated' variants, such as *Seslerio-Festucion pallentis sensu auct.* and *Seslerio-Festucion duriusculae sensu auct.*) as *nomina ambigua*. In case the names *Seslerio-Festucion glaucae*, *Seslerio-Festucion pallentis*, and *Seslerio-Festucion duriusculae* would be rejected as *nomina ambigua* and the name *Bromo pannonic-Festucion csikhegyensis* Zólyomi 1966 *corr.* Mucina in Di Pietro et al. 2015 (see above) should be conserved as the valid name for this syntaxon. (LM)

- *Seslerio-Festucion duriusculae* Klika 1931 *nom. mut. propos. et nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36, *mut.superfl.*)

fes19 See Remark *fes17*. (LM)

- *Seslerio-Festucion pallentis* Klika 1931 *corr.* Zólyomi 1966 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36, *corr.superfl.*)

fes20 See Remark *fes17*. (LM)

- *Bromo-Festucion pallentis* Zólyomi 1966 (43)
- *Festucion pallentis* (Klika 1931) Korneck 1974 p.p. *nom. dubium* (38)

fes21 Korneck (1974) introduced the name '*Festucion pallentis*' by renaming the *Seslerio-Festucion glaucae* Klika 1931; he also expanded the ecological space occupied by the latter by adding *Festuca*-dominated rocky grasslands over siliceous. Korneck's (l.c.) syntaxonomic concept defies ecological and phytogeographic logic as it comprises basically all *Festuca pallens*-dominated communities, including those on calcareous, siliceous and ultramafic substrates; these differ widely in floristic composition as well as in assembly genesis. Korneck's (l.c.) concept brings further confusion into the intricate nomenclature matters surrounding the *Festuca pallens*-communities in Western and Central Europe and therefore should be considered not only *nomen superfluum* but also *nomen dubium*. (LM)

- *Galio campanulatae-Poion versicoloris* Kukovitsa et al. 1994 (2b, 5)

FES-05D *Chrysopogono-Festucion dalmaticae* Borhidi 1996

Xerophilous rocky steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of the southern fringes of the Pannonian Basin

- *Koelerio-Festucion dalmaticae* N. Randelović et Ružić 1983 (2b, 5)
- *Chrysopogono-Festucion pseudodalmaticae* Coldea et Sărbu in Coldea 2012 (29)

FES-05E *Saturejion montanae* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974

Xerophilous rocky steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of the Northern Balkans

- *Saturejion kitaibelii* N. Randelović et V. Randelović in Milosavljević et al. 2008 (2b)

FES-05F *Pimpinello-Thymion zygoïdi* Dihoru et Donița 1970

Xerophilous rocky steppic dwarf-shrub rich grasslands on steep calcareous slopes of Dobrogea and northeastern Bulgaria

FES-05G *Potentillo arenariae-Linion czernjajevii* Krasova et Smetana 1999

Xerophilous rocky steppic species-rich grasslands on limestone outcrops of Southern Ukraine

FES-05H *Androsaco tauricae-Caricion humilis* Didukh in Mucina et Didukh 2014

Xerophilous rocky steppic grasslands in the submontane and montane belts of Eastern Crimea

- *Carici humilis-Androsacion tauricae* Didukh 1983 (2b, 5)

DEALPINE RELICT GROUP OF ALLIANCES

FES-05I *Diantho lumnitzeri-Seslerion* (Soó 1971) Chytrý et Mucina in Mucina et Kolbek 1993

Dealpine relict xerophilous steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of southeastern Central Europe

FES-05J *Seslerion rigidae* Zólyomi 1936

Dealpine relict xerophilous steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of the Eastern Carpathians

- *Seslerion rigidae-latifoliae* D. Lakušić 1989 (1)

FES-06 *Thymo cretaeci-Hyssopetalia cretaeci* Didukh 1989

Xerophilous rocky dwarf-shrub rich steppic grasslands on chalk outcrops of the southwestern Central Russian Upland

FES-06A *Artemisio hololeuca-Hyssopion cretaeci* Romashchenko et al. 1996

- *Xerophilous rocky dwarf-shrub rich steppic grasslands on steep eroding chalk outcrops of the southern regions of the Central Russian Upland*
- *Sileno supinae-Artemision hololeuca* Didukh 1989 (syntax. syn.)

FES-06B *Euphorbio cretophilae-Thymion cretaeci* Didukh 1989

Xerophilous rocky dwarf-shrub rich steppic grasslands rich on chalk outcrops of the southern regions of the Siverskii Donets River valley

GROUP OF SUBMEDITERRANEAN ORDERS

FES-07 *Brachypodietalia phoenicoidis* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1934

Submediterranean steppic grasslands on deep basic to neutral mesic soils of precipitation-rich regions of southwestern Europe

fes22 Bardat et al. (2004) classified this order in the '*Thero-Brachypodietea ramosi*'. (LM) According to Royer (1991: 16) this order belongs to the '*Thero-Brachypodietea*' because it is only weakly linked to the *Festuco-Brometea*. Julve (1993), on the other hand, suggested the classification of this order within the *Dactylido hispanicae-Brachypodietea retusi*. (JPT)

- *Brachypodietalia phoenicoidis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Centaureo-Brachypodietalia phoenicoidis* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)
- *Brachypodio-Brometalia* Barbero et Loisel 1972 (27, 29c)

FES-07A *Brachypodion phoenicoidis* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1934

Submediterranean neutro-basiphilous steppic grasslands on deep mesic soils of the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian seaboards

- *Brachypodion phoenicoidis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)

FES-07B *Artemisio albae-Dichanthion ischaemi* X. Font ex Rivas-Mart. et M.L. López in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Submediterranean submontane and montane acidophilous steppe grasslands of the piedmonts and intramontane valleys of the Pyrenees

fes23 The *Artemisio-Dichanthion* should be classified within the *Artemisio-Brometalia* (where, in the future, it might be reduced to synonymy). (JD)

- *Xerobromion acidophile* X. Font 1989 (34a)
- *Xerobromion thermofile* X. Font 1989 (34a)
- *Artemisio albae-Dichanthion ischaemi* X. Font in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

FES-07C *Diplachnion serotinae* Br.-Bl. 1961

Submediterranean submontane acidophilous steppic grasslands of the precipitation-rich Insubrian southern rims of the Alps

FES-08 *Artemisio albae-Brometalia erecti* Ubaldi ex Dengler et Mucina in Mucina et al. 2009

Meso-xerophytic basiphilous open grasslands of subatlantic and submediterranean Europe

- *Xerobrometalia* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Astragalo-Festucetalia* Barbero et Loisel 1972 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Xero-Brometalia erecti* Royer ex Dengler 1994 (8)
- *Artemisio albae-Brometalia erecti* (Biondi et al. 1995) Ubaldi 1997 (5)

FES-08A *Xerobromion erecti* (Br.-Bl. et Moor 1938) Zoller 1954

Meso-xerophytic basiphilous open grasslands of southwestern Central Europe and France

- *Koelerio-Xerobromion* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Xerobromion* (Br.-Bl. et Moor 1938) Moravec in Holub et al. 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerio-Xerobromion* (Oberd. 1957) Richards 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Seslerio-Xerobromion* (Oberd. 1957) Pott 1995 (31)

FES-08B Festuco-Bromion Barbero et Loisel 1972

Meso-xerophytic basiphilous open grasslands of the submediterranean regions of Provence and Liguria

- *Bothriochloa ischaemi-Bromion erecti* Ubaldi 1977 (syntax.syn.)
- *Filipendulo vulgaris-Bromion erecti* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Coronillo minimae-Astragalion monspessulani* Ubaldi 2003 (syntax.syn.)

FES-09 Scorzoneretalia villosae Kovačević 1959

Amphiadriatic dry steppic submediterranean pastures of the Prealpine, Illyrian and Dinaric regions

- *Scorzonero villosae-Chrysopogonetalia grylli* Horvatić et Horvat in Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Scorzonero villosae-Chrysopogonetalia grylli* Horvatić et Horvat in Horvatić 1958 (2b)
- *Scorzonero villosae-Chrysopogonetalia grylli* Horvatić et Horvat in Horvatić 1963 (syntax.syn)
- *Brachypodio-Chrysopogonetalia* (Horvatić et Horvat in Horvatić 1958) Boşcaiu 1972 (29)
- *Koelerietalia splendentis* Horvatić 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Koelerietalia splendentis* Horvatić 1975 (29)
- *Scorzoneretalia villosae* Horvatić 1973 (3m)
- *Scorzoneretalia villosae* Horvatić 1975 (3m)

FES-09A Chrysopogono grylli-Koelerion splendentis Horvatić 1973

Illyrian submediterranean rocky grasslands on shallow calcareous soils

- *Chrysopogono-Saturejion subspicatae* Horvat et Horvatić 1934 (3f)
- *Chrysopogono grylli-Saturejion subspicatae* Horvat et Horvatić ex Černjavski, Grebensčikov et Pavlović 1949 (*sensu* Terzi 2015) (2b)
- *Chrysopogono grylli-Saturejion subspicatae* Horvat et Horvatić in Horvat et al. 1974 (29c)
- *Peucedanion neumeyeri* (Ritter-Studnička 1967) Lakušić 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Festucion illyrica* (Horvat 1962) Trinajstić 2000 (8)
- *Koelerion pyramidatae* Redžić 2000 (2b)
- *Festucion illyrica* (Horvat) Ritter (orig.form; *sensu* Antonić & Lovrić 1986) (phantom)

FES-09B Saturejion subspicatae Tomić-Stanković 1970

Dinaric submediterranean montane calcareous rocky grasslands on shallow soils

- *Saturejion subspicatae* Horvat 1962 (3f)
- *Saturejion subspicatae* Horvat ex Horvatić 1973 (3f)
- *Saturejion subspicatae* Horvatić 1975 (31)
- *Saturejo subspicatae-Caricion humilis* (Horvat 1962) Trinajstić 1999 (29c)

FES-09C Centaureion dichroanthae Pignatti 1952

Prealpic submediterranean montane calcareous rocky grasslands on shallow soils

- *Centaureion dichroanthae* Pignatti 1953 (31)

FES-09D Scorzonerion villosae Horvatić ex Kovačević 1959

Prealpic and Illyrian meso-xerophytic submediterranean grasslands on deep and partly decalcified soils

- *Scorzonerion villosae* Horvatić 1949 (2b)
- *Scorzonerion villosae* Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Scorzonerion villosae* Horvatić 1963 (31)
- *Hypochaeridion maculatae* Horvatić 1973 (3f)
- *Hypochaeridion maculatae* Horvatić 1975 (3f)
- *Hypochaeridion maculatae* Horvatić in Royer 1991 (5)
- *Hypochaeridion maculatae* Horvatić ex Terzi 2011 (syntax.syn.)

FES-09E Hippocrepidio glaucae-Stipion austroitalicae Forte et Terzi in Forte et al. 2005

Submediterranean xeric pastures on rocky calcareous soils of Apulia (Southern Italy)

fes24 The classification of this alliance within the *Scorzoneretalia villosae* is only tentative, pending further syntaxonomic analyses. (LM, M.Terzi)

FES-10 Astragalo onobrychidis-Potentilletalia Micevski 1971

Dry submediterranean montane steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of the Southern Balkans

- *Astragalo-Potentilletalia* Micevski 1970 (2b)

FES-10A Saturejo-Thymion Micevski 1971

Dry submediterranean montane steppic grasslands on calcareous substrates of the Southern Balkans

- *Saturejo-Thymion* Micevski 1970 (phantom)

ULTRAMAFIC ORDER

FES-11 Halacsyetalia sendtneri Ritter-Studnička 1970

Ultramafic and silicicolous xeric rocky grasslands in the submontane to supramontane belts of the continental regions of the Balkan Peninsula

fes25 JD considers this order as weakly separated and heterogeneous.

FES-11A Polygonion albanicae Ritter-Studnička 1970

Ultramafic xeric rocky grasslands of Bosnia

fes26 The separation of the central and eastern Bosnian ultramafic rocky steppic grasslands into two validly described alliances (*Polygonion albanicae* and *Potentillion visianii*) is not supported by Ritter-Studnička's (1970) own data. We prefer to unite these two concepts and choose the name *Polygonion albanici* for the united concept since this name has already been used, for instance by Jovanović et al. (1986: 33). (LM, AC)

- *Potentillion visianii* Ritter-Studnička 1970 (syntax.syn.)

FES-11B Centaureo-Bromion fibrosi Blečić et al. 1969

Ultramafic xeric rocky grasslands of Kosovo, Serbia, Northern Macedonia and Albania

FES-11C *Alysson heldreichii* Bergmeier et al. 2009

Ultramafic xeric rocky grasslands of Northern Hellas and Southern Macedonia

INTRAZONAL SALINE VEGETATION OF THE STEPPE ZONE**FEP *Festuco-Puccinellietea* Soó ex Vicherek 1973**

Saline steppes and secondary saline steppic grasslands of the continental regions of Europe

sep01 The *Festuco-Puccinellietea* in our system comprises two groups of orders: (1) those characteristic of habitats with hypersaline (mainly solonetz) dry soils (the relict *Puccinellietalia* and *Halo-Agrophyretalia* steppic *Festuco-Limonietalia* and the semi-desertic *Artemisietalia pauciflorae*), and (2) those typical of flooded, moist/wet (mainly solonchak) soils (*Scorzonero-Juncetalia*, *Cirsietalia esculenti* and *Glycyrrhizetalia*). The latter group matches the syntaxonomic concepts of the *Scorzonero-Juncetea* and *Glycyrrhizetea*, if we follow selected Russian and Ukrainian authors (Golub 1995 and Solomakha 2008; but see Golub 1997 and Dubyna et al. 2007). (LM)

- *Puccinellio-Salicornietea* Topa 1939 p.p. (3f)
- *Festuco-Puccinellietea* Soó 1968 (2b)
- *Festuco-Limonietea* Karpov et Mirkin 1985 (2b, 5)
- *Festuco-Limonietea* Karpov et Mirkin ex Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (2b)
- *Glycyrrhizetea glabrae* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scorzonero-Juncetea gerardi* Golub et al. 2001 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-01 *Puccinellietalia* Soó 1947

Meso-xerophytic saline pastures in the subcontinental and sub-mediterranean zones of the southern regions of Central and Southern Europe

- *Puccinellietalia* Soó 1933 (2b)
- *Coeno-Puccinellietalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (2b)
- *Staticetalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (2b)
- *Artemisio-Festucetalia pseudovinae* Soó 1968 (29)
- *Festuco-Puccinellietalia* Soó 1968 (29)
- *Puccinellietalia distantis/limosae* (Soó 1968) Géhu et Rivas-Mart. 1982 (29)
- *Puccinellietalia limosae* Soó 1947 *corr.* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1992 (*corr.superfl.*)

FEP-01A *Festucion pseudovinae* Soó 1933

Pontic-Pannonian saline steppic pastures on solonetz soils

- *Puccinellio-Staticion gmelinii* Topa 1938 (phantom)
- *Puccinellio-Staticion gmelinii* Topa 1939 (syntax.syn.)
- *Statici-Artemision* Topa 1939 (phantom)
- *Artemision maritimi* Chapman 1959 p.p. (2b)
- *Coeno-Artemision* Chapman 1959 (3d)
- *Staticion gmelinii* Chapman 1959 (2b)

- *Festucion pseudovinae* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)
- *Inulo-Festucion pseudovinae* Vicherek 1973 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-01B *Peucedano officinalis-Asterion sedifolii* Borhidi 1996

Pannonian tall-forb rich subsaline meadows on calcareous loess soils

FEP-01C *Puccinellion limosae* Soó 1933

Pannonian hypersaline open grasslands on solonetz soils

- *Puccinellion* Klika and Vlach 1937 (31)
- *Puccinellion limosae* (Klika and Vlach 1937) Wendelberger 1943 (31)
- *Puccinellion salinariae* Wendelberger 1943 (syntax.syn.)
- *Puccinellion distantis* Knapp 1948 (phantom)
- *Puccinellion peisonis* Wendelberger 1943 *corr.* Soó 1957 (31)
- *Eco-Puccinellion* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Tripolio-Puccinellion distantis* Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (2b)

FEP-01D *Puccinellion convolutae* Micevski 1965

Macedonian and Northern Aegean relict saline grasslands on edges of inland salt pans

sep02 Golub et al. (2005: 70) attempted to discredit the concept of the *Puccinellion convolutae* Mitsevski 1965 by declaring it a *nomen dubium*. Their arguments are not convincing and therefore the name *Plantagini coronopodo-Camphorosmion monspeliacae* Golub et Karpov in Golub et al. 2005 remains a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29). (LM)

- *Plantagini coronopodo-Camphorosmion monspeliacae* Golub et Karpov in Golub et al. 2005 (29)

FEP-01E *Puccinellion lagascanae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 *corr.* Alonso et De la Torre 2004

Iberian relict saline grasslands on the edges of continental inland salt marshes

sep03 The placement of this alliance within the *Puccinellietalia* is unprecedented and motivated by the shared relict character of the inland salt-pan saline vegetation linked in the pleniglacial to the maximum extent of the steppe vegetation in the Pannonian Basin and other continental regions of Europe, such as Iberian Meseta Central and the Central Balkans. Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001: 201) classified this alliance within the *Juncetalia maritimi*. (LM)

- *Puccinellion fasciculatae* Rivas-Mart. 1976 (phantom)
- *Puccinellion fasciculatae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 (43)
- *Puccinellion tenuifoliae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. 1984 (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Puccinellion caespitosae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Puccinellion caespitosae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (*corr.superfl.*)

sep04 For the formal correction see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 241). (LM)

FEP-02 Halo-Agrophyretalia Ferrari et Speranza 1975

Saline vegetation on heavy clayey soils of badlands of the Apennines, the Balkans and Crimea

fep05 This rare and enigmatic vegetation type is associated with exposed and fast-eroding Miocene clayey deposits forming badland landscapes, known in Italy as 'calanchi'. Usually they occur in a complex with remnants of the Mediterranean relict tardiglacial steppes of the *Lygeo-Stipetea*. This vegetation occurs also in Hellas (for instance in Cephalonia; L. Mucina unpubl. data). We suggest that a new alliance could be coined to accommodate this vegetation in the Eastern Mediterranean. (LM)

- *Podospermo laciniati-Elytrigetalia athericae* Biondi, Allegranza et Pesaresi in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-02A Halo-Artemision Pignatti 1953

Apennine saline steppic vegetation on heavy clayey badland soils

- *Halo-Agrophyron* (Pignatti 1953) Ferrari et Speranza 1975 (29)
- *Parapholido-Podospermion cani* Ferrari et Gerdol 1987 (syntax.syn.)
- *Podospermo laciniati-Elytrigion athericae* Pirone 1995 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-02B Artemision maritima Micevski 1970

Macedonian saline steppic vegetation on heavy clayey badland soils

- *Artemision santonici* Micevski 1970 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

FEP-02C Atraphaxo-Capparion Korzhenevskii 1992

Crimean seaside vegetation on heavy clayey badland soils

fep06 Golub et al. (2005) have classified this alliance within the *Puccinellio festuciformis-Camphorosmetalia monspeliacae*. (LM)

- *Atraphaxo-Capparidion* Korzhenevskii 1988 (orig.form) (2b)

FEP-03 Artemisio santonicae-Limonietalia gmelinii Golub et V. Solomakha 1988

Saline vegetation on clay-rich solonetz-like and solonetz soils in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Southern Ukraine and Russia

- *Festuco-Limonietalia* Mirkin in Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Diantho guttati-Milietalia vernalis* Umanets et V. Solomakha 1998 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-03A Plantagini salsae-Artemision santonici Lysenko et Mucina in Lysenko et al. 2011

Saline vegetation in depressions and upper alluvial habitats on solonetz-like soils in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Ukraine and Russia

- *Artemision santonici* Shelyag-Sosonko et V. Solomakha 1987 (31)

fep07 This name is a later homonym of the *Artemision maritima* Mitsevski 1970. Necessity to replace this name with

the *Plantagini salsae-Artemision santonici* was argued by Lysenko et al. (2011). (LM)

- *Puccinellion tenuissimae* Golub et al. 2001 (8)

FEP-03B Limonion sareptani Golub 1994

Saline vegetation around lakes in the semi-desert zone of the Lower Volga valley

FEP-03C Limonion tomentelli Agafonov et Golub in Golub 1994

Saline vegetation in shallow saline depressions in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of the Don River valley

- *Limonion tomentelli* Agafonov et Golub 1990 (1)
- *Limonio tomentelli-Artemision santonicae* Agafonov et Golub in Golub 1995 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-03D Puccinellion giganteae Dubyna et Neuhäuslová 2000

Saline vegetation on solonchak soils on coastal bars and islands along the Ukrainian Black Sea shores

fep08 Golub et al. (2003) classified this unit within the *Scorzonero-Juncetalia gerardi*. (LM)

- *Puccinellion giganteae* Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (2b)
- *Salicornio-Puccinellion* Mirkin in Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (3b)

FEP-03E Festuco valesiaca-Limonion gmelinii Mirkin in Golub et V. Solomakha 1988

Saline steppes on solonetz soils in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of the Volga and Ural River valleys

fep09 The syntaxonomic concept of this alliance is very heterogeneous and deserves revision. (TL, LM)

- *Limonion gmelinii* Golub 1994 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-03F Diantho guttati-Milion vernalis Umanets et V. Solomakha 1998

Subsaline dry steppes of the Lower Dnipro River valley

- *Halimiono-Aperion maritima* Umanets et V. Solomakha 1998 (syntax.syn.)
- *Kochio-Artemision austriaca* Umanets et V. Solomakha 1998 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-04 Artemisietalia pauciflorae Golub et Karpov in Golub et al. 2005

Saline desertic steppe vegetation of the semi-desert zone of the northern Caspian seaboards and the Lower Volga valley

- *Artemisietalia pauciflorae* Golub, Karpov et Sorokin in Golub et al. 2006 (31)

FEP-04A Artemisio pauciflorae-Camphorosmion monspeliacae Karpov 2001

Saline desertic steppe vegetation of the Northern Caspian region

- *Artemision pauciflorae* Grebenyuk et al. 2000 (5)
- *Camphorosmo monspeliacae-Artemision pauciflorae* Karpov 2001 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

fep10 A proposal to this effect was put forth by Lysenko et al. (2011). (LM)

- *Poo bulbosae-Artemision pauciflorae* Karpov et al. 2003 (2b)

- *Artemision pauciflorae* Grebenyuk, Golub et Yuritsyna in Golub et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)
- *Artemision pauciflorae* Grebenyuk, Golub et Yuritsyna in Golub et al. 2006 (31)

FEP-04B *Alhagion pseudalhari* Golub et Czorbazde in Golub 1994

Saline desertic steppe vegetation on slopes and terraces around the inland pans of the Lower Volga River valley

- *Alhagion pseudalhari* Golub et Czorbazde 1988 (1)

GROUP OF ORDERS ON FLOODED SOLONCHAK SOILS

FEP-05 *Scorzonero-Juncetalia gerardi* Vicherek 1973

Wet subsaline meadows and pastures of the Pannonian and Sarmatian regions of Central and Eastern Europe

- *Cirsietalia esculenti* Mirkin et Golub in Golub 1994 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF PANNONIAN-CARPATHIAN ALLIANCES

FEP-05A *Juncion gerardi* Wendelberger 1943

Wet subsaline regularly inundated meadows and pastures of southeastern Central Europe

- *Juncion gerardi* Wenzl 1934 (*sensu* Sanda et al. 1977) (phantom)
- *Scorzonero-Juncion gerardi* (Wendelberger 1943) Vicherek 1973 (29)
- *Taraxaco bessarabici-Juncion gerardi* Julve 1993 (2b)

FEP-05B *Beckmannion eruciformis* Soó 1933

Wet subsaline regularly inundated meadows on heavy clayey soils of the Pannonian Basin

- *Halo-Agrostion albae pannonicum* Knežević 1990 (2b, 5)

GROUP OF PONTIC-SARMATIAN AND SIBERIAN ALLIANCES

FEP-05C *Carici dilutae-Juncion gerardi* Lysenko et Mucina 2015

Wet subsaline grasslands in the forest-steppe zone of Southern Ukraine and Russia

FEP-05D *Agrostio stoloniferae-Beckmannion eruciformis* Mirkin in Barabash et al. 1989

Wet subsaline regularly inundated meadows on heavy clayey soils in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Ukraine and Russia

FEP-05E *Cirsion esculenti* Golub 1994

Wet subsaline pastures in the steppe and forest-steppe zones of Russia, Southern Siberia and Eastern Kazakhstan

- *Artemision santonici* V. Solomakha et Sipailova 1987 (1)
- *Cirsio-Hordeion brevisubulati* Mirkin in Karpov et al. 1987 (1)
- *Geranion collini* Golub et Saveleva 1987 (1)
- *Cirsio-Hordeion brevisubulati* Mirkin in Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (2b)
- *Geranion collini* Golub et Saveleva in Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (2b)

- *Cirsio-Hordeion brevisubulati* Mirkin in Karpov et al. ex Golub 1994 (syntax.syn.)

- *Cirsio-Hordeion brevisubulati* Mirkin in Karpov et al. ex Golub 1994 (3f)

- *Geranion collini* Golub et Saveleva in Golub 1994 (syntax.syn.)

FEP-06 *Glycyrrhizetalia glabrae* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995

Moist subsaline alluvial meadows and herbfields in the steppe and semi-desert zones of the Don, Ural and Volga River valleys

FEP-06A *Glycyrrhizion echinatae* Golub et Saveleva in Golub 1995

Moist subsaline alluvial meadows in the steppe zone of the Lower Don River valley

FEP-06B *Glycyrrhizion korshinskyi* Lysenko 2010

Moist subsaline alluvial meadows in the steppe zone of the Volga and Ural River valleys

FEP-06C *Glycyrrhizion glabrae* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995

Moist subsaline alluvial meadows in the semi-desert zone of the Lower Volga River valley

- *Limonio gmelinii-Artemision lerchianae* Ageulev et Golub in Golub 1995 (2b)

CRY *Crypsietea aculeatae* Vicherek 1973

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-grass vegetation in periodically flooded saline habitats of submediterranean and (sub)continental Eurasia

cry01 Ecological and partly also floristic similarities of these communities to the *Thero-Salicornietea* have lead Rodwell et al. (2002) to include this syntaxon into that class. (LM) EB prefers to handle this syntaxon as part of the *Isoëto-Nano-juncetea* and Jarolímek & Šibík (2008) suggested considering this concept as part of the *Festuco-Puccinellietea*. (LM)

CRY-01 *Crypsietalia aculeatae* Vicherek 1973

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-grass vegetation in periodically flooded saline habitats of submediterranean and (sub)continental Eurasia

- *Lepidietalia latifolii* Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (2b, 3a)
- *Lepidietalia latifolii* Golub et V. Solomakha in Golub 1995 (syntax.syn.)

CRY-01A *Cypero-Spergularion salinae* Slavnić 1948

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-grass vegetation in periodically flooded saline habitats of subcontinental Central and Eastern Europe

- *Crypsion aculeatae* Pignatti 1953 (3b)

CRY-01B *Heleochoilon schoenoidis* Br.-Bl. ex Rivas Goday 1956

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-grass vegetation in periodically flooded saline habitats in the (sub)mediterranean regions of Southern Europe and North Africa

cry02 Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999: 368) considered this concept as an alliance in its own right. (LM)

- *Heleochloion schoenoidis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (3b)
- *Polygono salsuginei-Crypsion aculeatae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990 (1)
- *Polygono salsuginei-Crypsion aculeatae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1991 (phantom)
- *Polygono salsuginei-Crypsion aculeatae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin in Golub 1995 (2b)
- *Polygono salsuginei-Crypsion aculeatae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin in Korzhenevskii et al. 1997 (syntax.syn.)

CRY-01C *Lepidion latifolii* Golub et Mirkin in Golub 1995

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-grass vegetation in periodically flooded saline habitats of continental Eastern Europe

- *Lepidion latifolii* Golub et Mirkin 1986 (5)

VEGETATION OF THE CONTINENTAL DESERT ZONE

ZONAL VEGETATION OF CONTINENTAL SEMIDESERTS

LER *Artemisietea lerchiana* Golub 1994

Aralo-Caspian semi-desert vegetation

- *Artemisietea lerchiana* Golub in Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)
- *Artemisietea lerchiana* Golub 1987 (1)
- *Artemisietea tschernieviana* Golub 1994 (syntax.syn.)

LER-01 *Artemisietalia lerchiana* Golub 1994

Caspian semi-desert vegetation on subsaline loamy and saline soils

- *Artemisietalia lerchiana* Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)
- *Artemisietalia lerchiana* Golub 1987 (1)

LER-01A *Artemision lerchiana* Golub 1994

Caspian subsaline semi-desert vegetation on loamy soils

- *Artemision lerchiana* Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)
- *Artemision lerchiana* Golub 1987 (1)

LER-01B *Anabasio aphyllae-Artemisio pauciflorae* Lysenko in Lysenko et Mucina 2015

Caspian saline semi-deserts on solonetz soils

- *Anabasio aphyllae* Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)
- *Anabasio aphyllae* Golub 1987 (1)

LER-02 *Artemisietalia tschernieviana* Golub 1994

Caspian desert vegetation on stabilized sandy dunes

- *Artemisietalia tschernieviana* Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)
- *Artemisietalia tschernieviana* Golub 1987 (1)

LER-02A *Euphorbion seguierana* Golub 1994

Caspian desert vegetation on stabilized sandy dunes

- *Artemision tschernieviana* Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)

- *Artemision tschernieviana* Golub 1987 (1)
- *Euphorbion seguierana* Golub 1987 (1)

INTRAZONAL VEGETATION OF CONTINENTAL SEMIDESERTS

TAM *Tamaricetea arceuthoidis* Akhani et Mucina 2015

Tamarisk scrub of the semi-desert and desert zones of Central Asia, the Eastern Chinese and Mongolian deserts, Middle East and the Lower Volga River valley

tam01 The *Tamaricetea arceuthoidis* described only lately (Akhani & Mucina 2015) comprises riparian scrub communities of saline and subsaline alluvial habitats along mainly intermittent rivers. The core region of distribution of this syntaxon is the Irano-Turanian Floristic Region (unlike the Mediterranean for the *Nerio-Tamaricetea*) of continental Central Asia and the Middle East. Represented by the order *Elaeagno turcomanicae-Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Akhani et Mucina 2015, it reaches the territory of Europe in the region of the Lower Volga River valley. (LM)

- *Retamo-Tamaricetea fluviatila* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Tamaricetea salina* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Tamaricetea ramosissimae* Akhani 2004 (2b, 5)

TAM-01 *Elaeagno turcomanicae-Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Akhani et Mucina 2015

Tamarisk scrub of the semi-desert and desert zones of Central Asia and the Lower Volga River valley

- *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Golub et Kuzmina in Kuzmina 1996 (1)
 - *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Golub in Barmin 2001 (2b, 5)
- tam02* Because the designated nomenclatural type of the *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Golub in Barmin 2011 is invalidly published, the typification of the order is invalid as well. (LM)

TAM-01A *Agropyro fragilis-Tamaricion ramosissimae* Golub in Barmin 2001

Tamarisk riparian xero-mesophytic subsaline scrub of the semi-desert Lower Volga River valley

- *Tamaricion ramosissimae* Golub et Kuzmina in Bakhiev et al. 1994 (1)
- *Agropyro fragilis-Tamaricion ramosissimae* Golub et Kuzmina in Kuzmina 1996 (1)
- *Agropyro fragilis-Tamaricion ramosissimae* Golub et al. 1998 (phantom)

KAL *Kalidietea foliati* Mirkin et al. ex Rukhlenko 2012

Continental hypersaline scrub on edges of inland saline lakes and the seaboard of Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- *Halocnemetea irano-anatolicae* Zohary 1973 (2b)

- *Halostachyetea* Chapman 1974 (2b)
- *Kalidietea* Mirkin in Kashapov et al. 1988 (1)
- *Kalidietea* Mirkin et al. 1988 (2b)
- *Halocnemetea strobilacei* Asri et Ghorbanli 1997 (2b)
- *Climacopteretea crassae* Akhani 2004 (3f, 5)
- *Petrosimonia-Kalidietea caspici* Mucina in Lysenko 2011 (2b, 3b)

KAL-01 *Kalidietalia foliati* Golub et al. 2001

Irano-Turanian desertic perennial chenopod scrub on hypersaline soils

- *Kalidietalia* Mirkin in Kashapov et al. 1988 (1)
- *Halocnemetalia strobilacei* Asri et Ghorbanli 1997 (2b)

KAL-01A *Kalidion caspici* Golub et al. 2001

Caspian desertic perennial chenopod scrub on hypersaline dry soils

- *Kalidion* Mirkin in Kashapov et al. 1988 (1)

KAL-01B *Climacoptero crassae-Suaedion acuminatae* Golub et Ćorbadže 1989 corr. Lysenko et Mucina 2015

Caspian desertic perennial chenopod scrub in wet saline depressions

- *Climacoptero crassae-Suaedion salsae* Golub et Ćorbadže 1988 (phantom)
- *Climacoptero crassae-Suaedion salsae* Golub et Ćorbadže 1989 (43)

KAL-02 *Halimionetalia verruciferae* Golub et al. 2001

Pontic-Sarmatian and Crimean saline grasslands rich in dwarf shrubs on clayey soils in the steppe zone of Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia

- *Halostachyetalia* Ţopa 1938 (phantom)
- *Halostachyetalia* Ţopa 1939 (2b)
- *Artemisio santonicae-Puccinellietalia fominii* Golub et al. 2001 (phantom)
- *Puccinellio festuciformis-Camphorosmetalia monspeliacae* Golub et Karpov in Golub et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)
- *Puccinellio festuciformis-Camphorosmetalia monspeliacae* Golub, Karpov et Sorokin in Golub et al. 2006 (31)

KAL-02A *Artemisio santonicae-Puccinellion fominii* Shelyag-Sosonko et al. 1989

Pontic-Sarmatian saline grassland vegetation on solonchak soils of dried saline lakes in the steppe zone of Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia

- *Halostachyion* Ţopa in Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Petrosimonia crassifoliae* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Puccinellion fominii* Shelyag-Sosonko et V. Solomakha 1987 (5)
- *Puccinellion fominii* V. Solomakha et Sipailova 1987 (1)
- *Puccinellion fominii* Shelyag-Sosonko et V. Solomakha ex Golub 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Halimionio-Petrosimonia triandrae* Coldea 2000
- *Artemisio santonicae-Puccinellion festuciformis* Golub et Karpov in Golub et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)

- *Artemisio santonicae-Puccinellion festuciformis* Golub, Karpov et Sorokin in Golub et al. 2006 (31)
- *Puccinellio limosae-Halimionion verruciferae* Coldea et Sărbu in Coldea 2012 (5)

KAL-02B *Camphorosmo-Agrophyron desertorum* Korzhenevsky et Klyukin ex Golub et al. 2006

Saline grassland vegetation on clay substrates of the dysfunctional mud volcanos of Crimea

- *Camphorosmo-Agrophyron desertorum* Korzhenevsky et Klyukin 1991 (5)

AEL *Aeluropodetea littoralis* Golub et al. 2001

Hypersaline alluvial temporary flooded swards in the semi-desert and desert zones of Central Asia, Middle East and the Ural River valley

- *Aeluropedetea littoralis* Golub, Lysenko et Rukhlenko in Rukhlenko 1999 (1)
- *Aeluropedetea littoralis* Akhani 2004 (2b)

AEL-01 *Aeluropodetalia littoralis* Golub et al. 2001

Hypersaline alluvial temporary flooded swards in the semi-desert and desert zones of Central Asia, Middle East and the Ural River valley

ael01 This order was typified by the *Suaedo paradoxae-Aeluropion littoralis* (Golub et al. 2001: 73), described from Turkmenistan. (LM)

- *Aeluropodetalia littoralis* Rukhlenko 2001 (31)
- ael02* The name *Aeluropodetalia littoralis* was published twice (by different authors) validly in the same year, 2001 (Golub et al. 2001; Rukhlenko 2001). It was not possible to determine which publication was effectively published first, however the manuscript by Golub et al. (2001) was registered in the journal *Biul. Mosk. Obsch. Ispyt. Prir. Otd. Biol.* on September 6, 1998, while the other manuscript (later published as Rukhlenko 2001) was registered as submitted to Feddes Repertorium on September 6, 2000. Therefore the name *Aeluropodetalia littoralis* Golub et al. 2001 should be followed. (LM)

AEL-01A *Elytrigio-Aeluropodion Ageleulov et Golub in Golub 1995*

Hypersaline alluvial temporary flooded swards in the semi-desert zone of the Lower Ural River valley

VEGETATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE

ZONAL MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS AND SCRUB

QUI *Quercetea ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950

Thermo-mesomediterranean pine and oak forests and associated macchia of the Mediterranean

qui01 For the details on the nomenclature of this class name see Willner et al. (2015). (LM)

- *Quercetea ilicis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Quercetea ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Xero-Quercetea* Rothmaler 1954 (2b)
- *Quercetea calliprini* Zohary 1955 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aceretea orientalis* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (2b)
- *Euphorbieteae dendroidis* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (2b)
- *Pino halepensis-Quercetea ilicis* de Foucault et Julve 1991 (5, 8)
- *Pistacio lentisci-Rhamnetea alaterni* Julve 1993 (syntax. syn.)

QUI-01 *Quercetalia ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1934

Evergreen and semi-deciduous thermo- to supramediterranean oak and relict laurel forests of the Central and Western Mediterranean

- *Quercetalia ilicis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Quercetalia ilicis* Horvatić 1934
- *Quercetalia ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Quercetalia rotundifolio-ilicis* de Foucault et Julve 1991 (5)
- *Quercetalia rotundifolio-ilicis* de Foucault et Julve in de Foucault et al. 2013 (5)

GROUP OF WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

QUI-01A *Quercion ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1934

Thermo-supramediterranean mesic evergreen holm oak forests on calcareous substrates of the Western Mediterranean

- *Quercion ilicis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Quercion ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Quercion ilicis valentinae* Rivas Goday et al. 1956 (34b)
- *Aceri monspessulani-Quercion ilicis* de Foucault et Julve 1991 (5)

QUI-01B *Oleo sylvestris-Quercion rotundifoliae* Barbero, Quézel et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 nom. invers. propos. (42)

Thermo-mesomediterranean evergreen oak forests on deep soils of the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa

qui02 In North Africa, the meso-supramediterranean belts are characterized by an altitudinal analogon, the *Balanseo glaberrimae-Quercion rotundifoliae* Barbero, Quézel et Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (syn: *Balanseo glaberrimae-Quercion rotundifoliae* Barbero, Quézel et Rivas-Mart. 1981; ICPN art. 5). (LM)

- *Oleo sylvestris-Quercion rotundifolio-suberis* Barbero, Quézel et Rivas-Mart. 1981 (34c)
- *Quercion rotundifoliae-Oleo sylvestris* Barbero, Quézel et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 (orig.form)

QUI-01C *Quercion broteroi* Br.-Bl. et al. 1956 corr. Rivas-Mart. 1972

Ibero-Atlantic meso-supramediterranean evergreen and semi-deciduous oak forests

- *Quercion fagineae* Br.-Bl. et al. 1956 (43)

- *Quercion fagineo-suberis* (Br.-Bl. et al. 1956) Rivas-Mart. 1975 (29)

GROUP OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

QUI-01D *Fraxino orni-Quercion ilicis* Biondi, Casavecchia et Gigante in Biondi et al. 2013

Evergreen and semideciduous calciphilous holm oak forests of the Central Mediterranean

- *Quercion ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934 (31)
- *Fraxino orni-Quercion ilicis* Biondi et al. 2003 (5)

QUI-01E *Erico-Quercion ilicis* S. Brullo et al. 1977

Evergreen and semideciduous acidophilous holm oak forests of the Central Mediterranean

QUI-01F *Genisto pilosae-Pinon pinastri* Biondi et Vagge 2015

Acidophilous Pinus pinaster forests of the Ligurian and Provençal seaboard

QUI-01G *Cyclamini cretici-Quercion ilicis* Barbero et Quézel in Quézel et al. 1993

Evergreen calcicolous mesic holm oak forests of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Cyclamini cretici-Quercion brachyphyllae-ilicis* Barbero et Quézel 1980 (3g, 5)
- *Cyclamini cretici-Quercion ilicis* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)

QUI-01H *Arbuto andrachnes-Quercion cocciferae* Barbero et Quézel 1979

Evergreen calcicolous mesic kermes oak forests of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Andrachno-Quercion cocciferae* Barbero et Quézel 1979 (orig.form)

RELICT MEDITERRANEAN LAURISILVA

QUI-01I *Arbuto unedonis-Laurion nobilis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Relict Mediterranean laurel forests

qui03 This unit has a marginal position in this order. It represents relicts of the ancient warm-temperate evergreen forests that dominated the Mediterranean in the Tertiary (see Rodríguez-Sánchez et al. 2009). (LM)

- *Laurion nobilis* Lakušić 1975 (2b)
- *Arbuto unedonis-Laurion nobilis* Rivas-Mart., Fernández-González et Loidi in Loidi et al. 1997 (5)

QUI-02 *Quercetalia calliprini* Zohary 1955

Sclerophyllous oak and conifer forests and associated macchia in the thermo- to supramediterranean belts of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Quercetalia ilicis orientalia* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (34b)

QUI-02A *Quercion calliprini* Zohary 1955

Sclerophyllous evergreen Palestine oak forests of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Quercion ilicis creticum* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (34b)

QUI-02B *Aceri sempervirentis-Cupression sempervirentis* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1993

Supramediterranean cypress forests of Crete

- *Aceri sempervirentis-Cupression sempervirentis* Barbero et Quézel 1980 (2b)
- *Aceri sempervirentis-Cupression sempervirentis* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)

QUI-02C *Quercion alnifoliae* Barbero et Quézel ex Bergmeier, Mucina et Theurillat in Willner et al. 2015

Mesomediterranean evergreen endemic golden oak forests of Cyprus

- *Quercion alnifoliae* Barbero et Quézel 1979 (3h, 5)
- *Quercion alnifoliae* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)
- *Quercion alnifoliae* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1993 (2b)

QUI-03 *Pinetalia halepensis* Biondi, Blasi, Galdenzi, Pesaresi et Vagge in Biondi et al. 2014

Thermo-mesomediterranean pine forests of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean

QUI-03A *Pistacio lentisci-Pinion halepensis* Biondi, Blasi, Galdenzi, Pesaresi et Vagge in Biondi et al. 2014

Thermo-mesomediterranean Aleppo pine forests on calcareous substrates of the Central Mediterranean

QUI-03B *Alkanno baeoticae-Pinion halepensis* Mucina et Dimopoulos in Mucina et al. 2009

Thermomediterranean Aleppo pine forests on ultramafic substrates of Euboea and the Hellenic mainland

- *Alysson euboei* S. Brullo et al. 1997 *nom. dubium* (38) *qui04* For nomenclatural details of the *nomen dubium* status of this name see Mucina et al. (2009). (LM)

QUI-03C *Salvio fruticosae-Pinion brutiae* Konstantinidis, Mucina et Bergmeier *ined.*

Thermo-mesomediterranean Aegean pine forests on calcareous substrates of the Eastern Mediterranean

qui05 This alliance was coined to accommodate the Aegean (especially Cretan) *Pinus brutia* forests as represented for instance by the association *Rhamno lycioidis-Pinetum brutiae* (Konstantinidis et al. 2012). A full and valid description, accompanied by a syntaxonomic revision of *Pinus brutia* forests is in preparation (Konstantinidis et al. unpubl.). (LM)

QUI-03D *Pinion pineae* Feinbrun 1959

Thermomediterranean stone pine forests on leached sandy soils of ancient coastal dunes and inland alluvia of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean

qui06 Feinbrun (1959) classified this alliance within the *Quercetalia calliprini*, while Brullo et al. (2002) classified these iconic Mediterranean forests within the *Lavanduletalia stoechadis* (*Cisto-Lavanduletea*). (LM)

QUI-04 *Pistacio lentisci-Rhamnetalia alaterni* Rivas-Mart. 1975

Thermo-mesomediterranean low-grown matorral, macchia and garrigue of the Mediterranean Basin

qui07 Julve's (1993) description of the *Pistacio lentisci-Rhamnetea alaterni* was motivated by separation of the tall-scrub communities accommodated within the *Pistacio lentisci-Rhamnetalia alaterni* Rivas-Mart. 1975 from the Mediterranean fire-prone forests of the *Quercetalia ilicis*. This proposal was followed by Theurillat et al. (1995), but neglected by most the authors dealing with syntaxonomy of Mediterranean vegetation. (LM)

- *Xero-Quercetalia* Rothmaler 1943 (2b)
- *Xero-Prunetalia* Rivas Goday 1961 (2b)
- *Rhamno-Prunetalia* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1964 (2b)
- *Tetraclinido-Arganietalia* Rivas Goday ex Fernández Casas et M.E. Sánchez 1972 (2b, 3f)
- *Tetraclinido-Arganietalia* Rivas Goday ex Esteve 1973 (2b, 3f)
- *Lauro nobilis-Viburnetalia tini* Julve 1993 (3b)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

QUI-04A *Ericion arboreae* (Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986) Rivas-Mart. 1987

Thermo-mesomediterranean neutrophilous to acidophilous mesic matorral of the Mediterranean Basin

QUI-04B *Juniperion turbinatae* Rivas-Mart. 1975 *corr.* 1987

Thermomediterranean tall juniper scrub on coastal dune systems of the Western Mediterranean seaboard

- *Juniperion lyciae* Rivas-Mart. 1975 (43)

QUI-04C *Asparago albi-Rhamnion oleoidis* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. 1975

Thermomediterranean semiarid sclerophyllous scrub of the southern regions of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Asparago-Rhamnion* Rivas Goday 1964 (3b)

QUI-04D *Rhamno lycioidis-Quercion cocciferae* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. 1975

Eastern Iberian meso-supramediterranean semiarid oak and low pine matorral

- *Rhamno-Cocciferion* Rivas Goday 1964 (orig.form) (3b)

QUI-04E *Periplocion angustifoliae* Rivas-Mart. 1975

Thermomediterranean semiarid deciduous relict low matorral of the coastal regions of southeastern Spain, Sicily and the eastern regions of North Africa

- *Coccifero-Tetraclinidion* Rivas Goday 1964 (orig.form)
- *Quercococciferae-Tetraclinidion articulatae* Rivas Goday ex Fernández Casas et M.E. Sánchez 1972
- *Coccifero-Tetraclinidion* Rivas Goday ex Esteve 1973 (orig. form)
- *Periplocion angustifoliae-Tetraclinidion articulatae* Rivas-Mart. In Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (syntax.syn.)

QUI-04F *Pino pinastri-Juniperion phoeniceae* Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo in Pérez Latorre et al. 1998

Betic (Southern Iberian) thermo- to supramediterranean matorral on ultramafic and dolomitic substrates

qui08 The formal inversion of the name was suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 372, 480). (LM)

- *Junipero phoeniceae-Pinion acutisquamae* Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo in Pérez Latorre et al. 1998 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- *Pino acutisquamae-Juniperion phoeniceae* Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (5, 8)
- *Pino acutisquamae-Juniperion phoeniceae* Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo in Pérez Latorre et al. 1988 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (43)

qui09 The formal correction of the name was suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 240). (LM)

QUI-04G *Juniperion lagunae* Cano et al. 2007

Thermo- to supramediterranean dry juniper scrub of the Luso-Extremadurean Province of the Central Iberian Peninsula

- *Juniperion oxycedro-lagunae* Cano et al. 2007 (orig.form)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

QUI-04H *Oleo-Ceratonion siliquae* Br.-Bl. ex Guinochet et Drouineau 1944

Thermomediterranean calcicolous macchia of the Liguro-Tyrrhenian seaboards

- *Oleo-Ceratonion* Br.-Bl. 1936 (2b)
- *Myrtion communis* Allier et Lacoste 1980 (syntax.syn.)

QUI-04I *Asparago orientalis-Juniperion macrocarpae* (Díez Garretas et Asensi 2014) Mucina stat. nov. *hoc loco*

Thermomediterranean juniper scrub of the coastal dune systems of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean seaboards

qui19 The syntaxonomic synthesis of the *Juniperus macrocarpa* dominated coastal dune scrub (Díez Garretas and Asensi 2014) in the Mediterranean reveals two floristically and geographically characterized units, interpreted as the suballiances *Juniperenion turbinatae* and *Asparago orientalis-Juniperenion macrocarpae*. The synoptic table in Díez Garretas and Asensi (2014: Tab. 1, columns 38–44) supports the floristic identity of the *Asparago orientalis-Juniperenion macrocarpae*, which we up-rank here onto the level of a new alliance the *Asparago orientalis-Juniperion macrocarpae*, recognizing the *Rubio tenuifoliae-Juniperetum macrocarpae* Géhu et al. 1992 (Colloq. Phytosociol. 19: 554–555, Tab. 28, rel. 13) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the alliance. The diagnostic taxa of the alliance are: *Anthyllis hermanniae*, *Asparagus aphyllus* subsp. *orientalis*, *Erica manipuliflora*, *Genista acanthoclada*, *Juniperus macrocarpa* and *Salvia fruticosa*. (LM)

QUI-04J *Rhamno graecae-Juniperion lyciae* M. Costa et al. 1984

Aegeo-Anatolian and Cypriot low-grown coastal garrigue

QUI-04K *Phlomido fruticosae-Euphorbion dendroidis* Mucina et Dimopoulos all. nov. *hoc loco*

Thermomediterranean calcicolous garrigue on steep coastal slopes of the Eastern Mediterranean

qui11 The *Phlomido fruticosae-Euphorbion dendroidis* is herein formally described to accommodate thermo-mediterranean garrigue on highly inclined or steep coastal slopes of calcareous soils in the Eastern Mediterranean. The *Euphorbia dendroides* communities of Hellas (including the Aegean archipelago and Crete) and of the Eastern Mediterranean differ markedly from similar communities from Spain, France, Italy and Croatia (see Eichberger 2001, 2003 for the latest syntaxonomic synthesis); the latter vegetation (including *Euphorbia dendroides* dominated communities from the Western Mediterranean) has been classified in the *Oleo-Ceratonion siliquae*. We assign the *Phlomido fruticosae-Euphorbion dendroidis* Eichberger 2001 (Eichberger 2001: 193, Tab. 2) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Phlomido fruticosae-Euphorbion dendroidis* and list *Asparagus aphyllus*, *Ballota acetabulosa*, *Ephedra foeminea*, *Euphorbia dendroides*, *Phlomis fruticosa* and *Salvia fruticosa* as the diagnostic species of the new alliance. (LM, PD)

- *Euphorbion dendroidis* Papastergiadou et al. 1997 (2b, 5)

QUI-04L *Ceratonio-Pistacion lentisci* Zohary et Orshan 1959

Thermomediterranean sclerophyllous evergreen macchia of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Ceratonio-Pistacion lentisci* Zohary 1955 (2b)
- *Ceratonio-Pistacion creticum* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (34b)
- *Ceratonio-Rhamnion oleoidis* Barbero et Quézel 1979 (2b)
- *Ceratonio siliquae-Rhamnion oleoidis* Barbero et Quézel ex Quézel et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ceratonio siliquae-Rhamnion oleoidis* Barbero et Quézel ex Asensi et al. 2007 (31)

qui12 According to Asensi et al. (2007), the name *Rhamno graecae-Ceratonion siliquae* Barbero et Quézel in Asensi, Díez Garretas et Quézel 2007 would be the correct name for the *Ceratonio-Pistacion creticum* Zohary et Orshan 1966 *nom. illeg.*, *Ceratonio-Rhamnion oleoidis* Barbero et Quézel 1983 *nom. inval.*, *Ceratonio-Rhamnion oleoidis* Barbero et Quézel 1983 *nom. inval.*, *Rhamno graeci-Juniperion lyciae* Costa, Géhu, Peris et Biondi 1984 *nom. inval.* (JPT)

QUI-04M *Pistacio terebinthi-Rhamnion alaterni* Barbero et Quézel 1975

Mesomediterranean sclerophyllous garrigue of the Eastern Mediterranean

ROS Ononido-Rosmarinetea Br.-Bl. in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950

Mediterranean scrub (tomillar, espiguer, romeral, garrigue, phrygana, batha) on base-rich substrates

ros01 Here we return to the original concept of the *Ononido-Rosmarinetea* that would encompass mediterranean scrublands on calcareous substrates in both Western and Eastern Mediterranean regions. This proposal, which leads to the demise of the class *Cisto-Micromerietea* (Oberdorfer 1954), is meant to remove a geographic-ecological asymmetry (two classes in the Western Mediterranean: *Ononido-Rosmarinetea* and *Cisto-Lavanduletea* vs one class in the Eastern Mediterranean: *Cisto-Micromerietea*). The alliances formerly classified in *Cisto-Micromerietea* (see Brullo et al. 2004) on calcareous substrates are here re-classified in the *Ononido-Rosmarinetea*, while the alliances typical of siliceous substrates (and formerly in *Cisto-Micromerietea*) are assigned (as a new order – see Remark *lav07* below) to the *Cisto-Lavanduletea*. Barbero & Quézel's (1989) claim that it would not be possible to distinguish two different classes (based on geochemistry of soil controlling two different species pools) in the Eastern Mediterranean could be due to the poor data then (in 1989) at their disposal. (LM)

- *Ononido-Rosmarinetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Ononido-Rosmarinetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Cisto-Micromerietea julianae* Oberd. 1954 (syntax.syn.)
- *Erico-Cistetea* Trinajstić 1978 (phantom)
- *Erico-Cistetea* Trinajstić 1985 (5)
- *Rosmarinetea officinalis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 (2b)
- *Rosmarinetea officinalis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (29)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ORDERS

ROS-01 Rosmarinetalia officinalis Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1934

Western Mediterranean thermo-supramediterranean dry-subhumid calcicolous scrub (tomillar, garrigue and matorral)

- *Rosmarinetalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Rosmarinetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Pawłowski 1931 (3f)
- *Rosmarinetalia* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950 (31)
- *Rosmarinetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Phlomidetalia purpureae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969 (syntax.syn.)

IBERIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ROS-01A Lavandulo latifoliae-Genistion boissieri Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969

Betic (Southern Iberian) meso-supramediterranean calcicolous tomillar and matorral

- *Lavandulo latifoliae-Echinospartion boissieri* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ros02 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 266–267) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 318). (LM)

ROS-01B Eryngio trifidi-Ulicion erinacei Rothmaler 1943

Thermo-mesomediterranean calcicolous scrub of the humid-per-humid regions of Southern Portugal and southwestern Spain

- *Coridothymo-Genistion umbellatae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 (2b)
- *Micromerio micranthae-Coridothymion capitati* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday 1964 (3f)
- *Saturejo micranthae-Coridothymion capitati* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969 (29)
- *Saturejo micranthae-Thymbrion capitatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ros03 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 278) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 316). (LM)

ROS-01C Ulici densi-Thymion sylvestris (Capelo et al. 1993) J.C. Costa et al. 2009

Thermo-mesomediterranean tomillar on eroded calcareous soils of the subhumid to humid Sadensean-Divinding regions of Portugal

- *Klaseo lusitanicae-Thymion sylvestris* (Capelo 1993) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (29)

ROS-01D Sideritido incanae-Salvion lavandulifoliae (Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969) Izco et Molina 1989

Central Iberian continental meso-supramediterranean calcicolous garrigue

ROS-01E Helianthemo italici-Aphyllanthion monspeliensis Díez Garretas et al. 1998

Meso-supramediterranean dry-subhumid calciphilous scrub (espiguer and salviar) of the northeastern Iberian Peninsula

CATALONIAN-PROVENCAL AND TYRRHENIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ROS-01F Rosmarinon officinalis Molinier 1934

Catalonian, Balearic and Provençal thermo- to supramediterranean semiarid to subhumid coastal calciphilous tomillar

- *Rosmarino-Ericion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Rosmarino-Ericion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1935 (syntax.syn.)

ros04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 315), without discussing the grounds or being supported by a decision of the Nomenclatural Commission, consider this syntaxon name as a *nomen conservandum* while rejecting the name *Rosmarinon officinalis* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier (34) on the same ground (ICPN art. 52), steps not warranted and undesirable. (LM)

- *Rosmarinon* Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rosmarino-Ericion* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rosmarino-Ericion* O. de Bolòs 1957 (31)

ROS-01G *Hypericion ericoidis* Esteve ex M. Costa et Peris 1985

Manchego-Murcian (Iberian Peninsula) thermomediterranean tomillar on calcareous and dolomitic lithosols

- *Hypericion ericoidis* Esteve 1968 (3b)

ROS-01H *Hypericion balearici* O. de Bolòs et Molinier 1958

Balearic thermo-mesomediterranean garrigue on calcareous and dolomitic lithosol

ROS-01I *Cisto cretici-Genistion corsicae* Arrigoni et Di Tommaso 1991

Cyrno-Sardecian thermomediterranean garrigue on deep brown soils and terra rossa

ROS-01J *Polygalo-Seslerion insularis* Arrigoni et Di Tommaso 1986

Sardinian mesomediterranean calcicolous garrigue

- *Polygalo-Seslerion insularis* Arrigoni 1986 (2b)

ROS-02 *Erinacetalia anthyllidis* Quézel 1953

Oromediterranean and upper supramediterranean hedgehog scrub of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula) and the North African Atlas

ROS-02A *Xeroacantho-Erinaceion* (Quézel 1953) O. de Bolòs 1967

Oromediterranean and upper supramediterranean hedgehog scrub of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula) and the North African Atlas

- *Xero-Acanthion* Quézel 1953 (12)

ROS-03 *Gypsophiletalia* Bellot et Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et al. 1957

Central and Southern Iberian thermo-to supramediterranean gypsicolous tomillar

- *Gypsophiletalia* Bellot 1952 (2b)

ROS-03A *Lepidion subulati* Bellot et Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et al. 1957

Central Iberian and Almerian thermo-to supramediterranean gypsicolous tomillar

- *Lepidion subulati* Bellot 1952 (2b)
- *Gypsophilion hispanicae* Rivas Goday et al. 1957 (3b)
- *Gypsophilion* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Gypsophilo-Santolinion viscosae* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1968 (syntax.syn.)

ROS-03B *Thymo-Teucrion verticillati* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et al. 1957

Alicanto-Murcian (Iberian) thermo-mesomediterranean semiarid gypsicolous tomillar

- *Thymo modoreri-Teucrion libanotidis* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et al. 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ROS-04 *Anthyllidetalia terniflorae* Rivas Goday et al. in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961

Infra-mesomediterranean tomillar on heavy clayey-loamy soils of the arid and semiarid regions of the Southern Iberian Peninsula

ROS-04A *Thymo-Sideritidion leucanthae* O. de Bolòs 1957

Murciano-Almerian (Southern Iberian) infra-thermomediterranean tomillar on calcareous marl substrates

- *Helianthemo almeriensis-Sideritidion pusillae* Alcaraz et al. 1989 (syntax.syn.)
- *Thymo moroderi-Sideritidion leucanthae* O. de Bolòs 1957 *corr.* Alcaraz et al. 1989 (43, *corr. illeg.*)
- *Thymo-Sideritidion leucanthae* O. de Bolòs 1957 (orig.form)

ROS-04B *Anthyllido terniflorae-Salsolion papillosae* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1968

Almerian (Southern Iberian) infra-thermomediterranean tomillar on ultramafic substrates

- *Frankenio-Salsolion genistoidis* Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 (2b)

ROS-04C *Sideritidion bourgaeanae* Peinado et Martínez-Parras in Peinado et al. 1992

Manchego-Murcian (Iberian) thermo-mesomediterranean tomillar on calcareous and dolomitic substrates

- *Sideritido bourgaeanae-Thymion funkii* P. Sánchez et Alcaraz 1993 (2b)

ROS-05 *Convolvuletalia boissieri* Rivas-Mart. et al. ex Díez et Asensi 1994

Betic (Southern Iberian) endemic thermo- to oromediterranean tomillar on dolomitic substrates

- *Convolvuletalia boissieri* Rivas-Mart. et al. in Pérez Raya 1987 (1)
- *Pterocephaletalia spathulati* Rivas-Mart., Pérez-Raya et Molero in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1988 (2b)
- *Convolvulo-Pterocephaletalia spathulati* Rivas-Mart. et al. in Peinado et al. 1992 (2b)

ROS-05A *Andryalion agardhii* Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday et Mayor 1966

Betic (Southern Iberian) supra-oromediterranean pulvinate tomillar on dolomitic lithosols

- *Andryalion agardhii* Rivas-Mart. 1961 (2b)

ROS-05B *Lavandulion lanatae* (Martínez-Parras et al. 1984) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Betic (Southern Iberian) thermo- to supramediterranean tomillar on dolomitic lithosols

- *Lavandulion lanatae* (Martínez-Parras et al. 1984) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUPS OF ORDERS

ROS-06 *Cisto-Micromerietalia juliana* Oberd. 1954

Thermo-mesomediterranean phrygana of the continental Hellas and the Adriatic and Ionian seaboards

ros06 Brullo et al. (1997) published the most comprehensive syntaxonomic synthesis of the Eastern Mediterranean phrygana to date. A preliminary numerical-syntaxonomic analysis (L. Mucina, unpubl.) of the material presented in the latter paper suggests, however, a different syntaxonomic scheme: (1) the floristic differentiation between the *Cisto-Ericetalia* Horvatić 1958 and the *Cisto-Micromerietalia julianae* Oberd. 1954 was not supported by the data; (2) given similarity shown between the Southern Aegean, Southern Anatolian, Cypriot and North African phrygana, consideration of combining them into a single order in their own right is warranted, and (3) the latter order was shown as floristically very different from the syntaxonomic concept of the *Poterietalia spinosi* Eig 1939 (*Sarcopoterietalia spinosi* Eig 1939 *nom. mut. propos.*: the proposal of the name change was published by Brullo et al. 1997: 32), and it was obviously premature to use it for the Aegean-Anatolian (as well Cyrenaican) distribution areas of the former *Cisto-Micromerietea*. As Zohary & Orshan (1966: 28) pointed out, the *Poterietalia spinosi* Eig 1939 is a different unit from that which they described from Crete under the name '*Poterietalia spinosi intermedia*'. (LM)

- *Cisto-Ericetalia* Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Cisto-Ericetalia* Horvatić 1958 (syntax.syn.)

ROS-06A *Cisto cretici-Ericion manipuliflorae* Horvatić 1958

Thermomediterranean calcicolous garrigue of the Dalmatian and Istrian Adriatic seaboard

ros07 Biondi's (2000) paper, where this alliance was classified within the *Cisto-Micromerietea* while the other alliance (the *Cisto eriocephali-Ericion multiflorae* Biondi 2000) was classified within the *Rosmarinetea*, is not conclusive. (LM)

- *Cisto-Ericion* Horvatić 1957 (2b)

ROS-06B *Cisto eriocephali-Ericion multiflorae* Biondi 2000

Thermo-mesomediterranean calcicolous garrigue of the central and southern regions of the Adriatic and Ionian seaboard of the Apennine Peninsula

ROS-06C *Micromerion* Oberd. 1954

Meso-supramediterranean calcicolous phrygana of Northern Hellas

ROS-06D *Dorycnio-Coridothymion capitati* (Oberd. 1954) S. Brullo et al. 1997

Thermomediterranean calcicolous phrygana of Northern Hellas

- *Coridothymion* Oberd. 1954 (31)

ROS-07 *Hyperico empetrifolii-Genistetalia acanthocladae* Mucina *ordo nov. hoc loco*

Thermo-mesomediterranean phrygana of the southern regions of the Aegean, Crete, Cyprus, the Southern Anatolian seaboard and Cyrenaica

ros08 This vegetation has been previously classified in the *Poterietalia spinosi* Eig 1939 (see Remark ros06), but it deserves a status of order in its own right. Here we formally describe this order and designate the name *Hyperico empetrifolii-Micromerion graecae* Barbero et Quézel 1989 as the *holotypus (hoc loco)*; Barbero & Quézel 1989: 44, 58) of the new order. The diagnostic taxa of the *Hyperico empetrifolii-Genistetalia acanthocladae* are: *Anthyllis hermanniae*, *Asperula pubescens*, *Carlina tragacanthifolia*, *Cynara cyrenaica*, *Euphorbia acanthothamnus*, *Genista acanthoclada*, *Helichrysum stoechas* subsp. *barrelieri*, *H. sanguineum*, *Hypericum empetrifolium*, *Hypericum thymifolium*, *Lithodora hispidula*, *Micromeria myrtifolia*, *Nepeta vivianii*, *Ononis spinosa* subsp. *antiquorum*, *Origanum syriacum*, *Phlomis floccosa*, *P. lanata*, *P. viscosa*, *Salvia fruticosa*, *Sarcopoterium spinosum*, *Scorzonera cretica*, *Stachys distans*, *S. tournefortii*, *Teucrium barbeyanum*, *T. divaricatum*, *T. microphyllum* and *T. micropodioides*. (LM)

- *Poterietalia spinosi-intermediae* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (2b)
- ros09 This name is not only illegitimate because of the use of the epithet '*intermediae*', an epithet not based on a species name (ICPN 34), but it is also invalid because the protologue of the order '*Poterietalia spinosi intermedia*' does not contain any alliance which would accommodate two validly described associations for the order (ICPN art. 8). (LM)
- *Sarcopoterietalia spinoso-intermediae* Zohary et Orshan 1966 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut.superfl.*)

ROS-07A *Hyperico empetrifolii-Micromerion graecae* Barbero et Quézel 1989

Thermo- to supramediterranean calcicolous phrygana of the central and southern regions of Hellas, the Aegean region and Crete

ROS-07B *Origanum syriaci-Hypericion thymifolii* Mucina et Theurillat *all. nov. hoc loco*

Thermomediterranean calcicolous phrygana of Southern Anatolia and the Levante

ros10 This new name replaces the unfortunate *Helichryso sanguinei-Origanion syriaci* Barbero et Quézel 1989 which, because of the erroneous choice of the type, should be deemed a *nomen dubium*. The *holotypus (hoc loco)* of this alliance is the *Hyparrhenio-Thymbretum spicatae* (Barbero & Quézel 1989: 47, 58) and the diagnostic species of the alliance are *Globularia trichosantha*, *Helichrysum sanguineum*, *Hypericum thymifolium*, *H. triquetrifolium*, *Micromeria myrtifolia*, *Nepeta curviflora*, *Onosma bornmuelleri*, *O. gigantea*, *Origanum laevigatum*, *O. syriacum*, *Phlomis viscosa*, *Polygala supina*, *Salvia aramiensis*, *Stachys distans* and *Teucrium kotschyannum*. (LM, JPT)

- *Helichryso sanguinei-Origanion syriaci* Barbero et Quézel 1989 *nom. dubium* (38)

ros11 Formally, the name *Helichryso sanguinei-Origanion syriaci* Barbero et Quézel 1989 was validly published, contrary to what Brullo et al. (1997) claim. However, the name

Pterocephalo palaestini-Daphnetum sericei Barbero et Quézel 1989 (the type of the alliance) could be interpreted as a *nomen dubium*. Indeed, the type indicated by Barbero & Quézel (1989) for the association on p. 58 (relevé 11, Table 4) corresponds to another association, the *Galio fruticosi-Convulvuletum lineati*, as noted by Brullo et al. (1997: 39) who validated the latter name (Brullo et al. 1997: 40) because Barbero & Quézel failed to indicate a type. Therefore, the name *Helichryso sanguinei-Origanion syriaci* Barbero et Quézel 1989 may be considered a *nomen dubium* if its type, the name *Pterocephalo palaestini-Daphnetum sericei* Barbero et Quézel 1989 is considered a *nomen dubium* (ICPN art. 38) too. The fact that Brullo et al. (1997: 39) published again the name *Helichryso sanguinei-Origanion syriaci* Barbero et Quézel ex S. Brullo et al. 1997 is not helpful since this new name is only a later homonym of Barbero et Quézel's name. (JPT)

ROS-07C *Sarcopoterio spinosi-Genistion fasselatae* M. Costa et al. 1984

Thermo-mesomediterranean phrygana on sandy and loamy soils of Cyprus

- *Sarcopoterio spinosi-Genistion sphacelatae* M. Costa et al. 1984 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

LAV Cisto-Lavanduletea stoechadis Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940

Mediterranean scrub (jaral, matorral, garrigue, phrygana) on acidic siliceous and ultramafic substrates

lav01 In Europe, this class encompasses three orders, the *Lavanduletalia stoechadis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940, the *Stauracantho genistoidis-Halimietalia commutati* Rivas-Mart. et al. 199 and a new order – the *Lavandulo stoechadis-Hypericetalia olympici* (see below). A fourth order (*Halimietalia riphaeo-atlantici* Quézel et al. 1988) is known from Morocco. (LM)

- *Cisto salviiifolii-Lavanduletea stoechadis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940 (*sensu* Julve 1993) (Rec. 10C, 40)

LAV-01 *Lavanduletalia stoechadis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940

Western Mediterranean garrigue and other scrub on hard acidic siliceous and ultramafic bedrocks

- *Lavanduletalia stoechadis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Stoecho-Lavanduletalia* Rothmaler 1943 (orig.form) (10)

lav02 Rothmaler (1943: 60) published the name '*Stoecho-Lavanduletalia*' (*recte: Stoechadi-Lavanduletalia*). The order's name is validly published with the presence of the validly (although illegitimate) alliance name *Coremation*, published at the same time. However, there is only one taxon of the genus *Lavandula* in the diagnosis of the *Coremation*, namely *L. stoechas* Tourn. Therefore, although the specific

name '*stoechas*' is a validly published generic name (*Stoechas* Miller 1754) that would allow ICPN art. 14 to apply, there are no two different taxa of the genus *Lavandula* to allow a double name for the syntaxon according to ICPN art. 10. Therefore, the name '*Stoecho-Lavanduletalia* Rothmaler 1943' is a tautonym and, according to ICPN art. 10, the order's name being formed with only one plant species, it should be either '*Stoechadetalia*' or '*Lavanduletalia*', both being later syntaxonomic synonyms of the name '*Lavanduletalia* Braun-Blanquet in Braun-Blanquet, Molinier et Wagner 1940'. (JPT)

- *Ulici-Cistetalia* Br.-Bl. et al. 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Teucro-Santolinetalia* Arrigoni 1986 (syntax.syn.)
- *Myrto communis-Ericetalia scopariae* Paradis et Pozzo di Borgo 2005 (syntax.syn.)

IBERIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LAV-01A *Cistion laurifolii* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et al. 1956

Meso-supramediterranean acidophilous jarales and cantuesales of the north-central regions of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Cistion laurifolii* Rivas Goday 1949 (2b, 3b)
- *Cisto laurifolii-Lavandulion pedunculatae* Rivas-Mart. 1968 (syntax.syn.)

LAV-01B *Staelhelino-Ulicion baetici* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969

Betic (Southern Iberian) thermo- to supramediterranean ultramafic garrigue

LAV-01C *Ulici argentei-Cistion ladaniferi* Br.-Bl. et al. 1964

Southern Iberian and Moroccan thermo-mesomediterranean xeric silicicolous garrigue

LAV-01D *Quercion fruticosae* Rothmaler 1954

Southwestern Iberian and North African coastal matorral on oligotrophic palaeo-podzolic soils

lav03 The name '*Frutici-Quercion*' was published on p. 597 in Rothmaler (1954) where he classified two associations: the '*Frutici-Quercetum taganum*' and the '*Frutici-Quercetum boivini*'; both were validly published (see the synoptic Table 1 in Rothmaler l.c.). However, the names of the associations and of the alliance have to be corrected as per ICPN art. 14 because there is no genus named '*Frutex*'. Therefore, the validly published, corrected name for the alliance should read: *Quercion fruticosae* Rothmaler 1954. (JPT)

- *Frutici-Quercion* Rothmaler 1954 (14)
- *Quercion lusitanicae* Rothmaler 1954 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- lav04* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 370) published a proposal to this effect. (LM)
- *Pinion laricionis* Rivas Goday et al. 1954 (2b, 3a)

TYRRHENIAN-LIGURIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LAV-01E *Cistion ladaniferi* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs et O. Bolòs in A. Bolòs 1950

Thermomediterranean acidophilous coastal garrigue of the north-western Tyrrhenian and Ligurian seaboards

- *Cistion ladanifer* Br.-Bl. 1931 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cistion ladaniferi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940 (2b)
- *Cistion mediterraneum* O. de Bolòs 1957 (34a)
- *Calicotomo spinosae-Cistion ladaniferi* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940) Rivas-Mart. 1979 (2b)
- *Lavandulion stoechadis* Julve 1993 (3b)

LAV-01F *Calicotomo villosae-Genistion tyrrhenae* Biondi 2000

Thermomediterranean acidophilous coastal garrigue of the south-western Tyrrhenian seaboards

CYRNO-SARDEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LAV-01G *Teucrium mari* (Gamisans et Muracciole 1984) Biondi et Mossa 1992

Cyrno-Sardean thermo-mesomediterranean acidophilous garrigue

- *Calicotomo villosae-Genistion tyrrhenae* Biondi 2000 (syn-tax.syn.)
- *Genistion corsicae* Paradis et Pozzo di Borgo 2005 (syn-tax.syn.)
- *Myrto communis-Ericion scopariae* Paradis et Pozzo di Borgo 2005 (syntax.syn.)

LAV-01H *Armerio sardoae-Genistion salzmannii* Arri-goni 1986

Sardinian supramediterranean silicolous garrigue

lav05 Biondi (2000) suggested including this syntaxon within the *Teucrium mari*. (LM)

LAV-02 *Stauracantho genistoidis-Halimietalia commutati* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990

Lusitano-Andalusian and Northern Moroccan thermo-mesomediterranean sandy scrub on acidic palaeodunes

- *Stauracantho genistoidis-Halimietalia calycini* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

lav06 The proposal to mutate the name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 313). (LM)

LAV-02A *Coremation albi* Rothmaler 1943

Lusitano-Andalusian and Northern Moroccan thermo-mesomediterranean sandy scrub on acidic palaeodunes

- *Stauracantho genistoidis-Halimion halimifolii* Rivas-Mart. 1979 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stauracantho genistoidis-Coremation albi* Br.-Bl. et al. 1964 (29a)
- *Rubio longifoliae-Coremation albi* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 (syntax.syn.)

LAV-03 *Lavandulo stoechadis-Hypericetalia olympici* Mucina *ordo nov. hoc loco*

Eastern Mediterranean garrigue and phrygana on acidic siliceous and ultramafic substrates

lav07 This order accommodates the Eastern Mediterranean shrublands over siliceous and ultramafic substrates. The diagnostic taxa of the order are *Alkanna sibirnyi*, *Cistus albidus*, *C. creticus* subsp. *creticus*, *Dianthus pinifolius*, *Genista carinalis*, *Hypericum olympicum*, *Iris suaveolens*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Silene paradoxa* and *Stachys angustifolia* and those of the subordinate alliances. The *Hyperico olympici-Cistion cretici* (Oberd. 1954) R. Jahn et Bergmeier in Mucina et al. 2009 (Mucina et al. 2009, Lazaroa 30: 273–274) is the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of this new order. (LM)

LAV-03A *Hyperico olympici-Cistion cretici* (Oberd. 1954) R. Jahn et Bergmeier in Mucina et al. 2009

Thermo-mesomediterranean silicolous phrygana of Northern Hellas

lav08 For details on the nomenclature see Mucina et al. (2009). (LM)

- *Cistion orientale* Oberd. 1954 (34a)
- *Cisto-Hypericion bithynici* (Oberd. 1954) S. Brullo et al. 1997 (29)

LAV-03B *Odontarrheno euboae-Lavandulion stoechadis* Mucina *all. nov. hoc loco*

Thermo-mesomediterranean ultramafic phrygana of the Sterea Hellas

lav09 Brullo et al. (1997: 34–35) described the *Alysson euboaei*, an alliance that was typified by a very dubious ‘forest’ association (see Mucina & Dimopoulos 2000 for details), rendering their alliance name (and concept) a *nomen dubium*. Here I suggest that the phrygana on ultramafic substrates studied for instance, by Krause et al. (1963) and L. Mucina (unpubl.), is floristically, ecologically and biogeographically different (high number of local ultramafic endemics) and deserves recognition as an alliance in its own right. Therefore, I introduce the name *Odontarrheno euboae-Lavandulion stoechadis all. nov. hoc loco* and I typify this alliance by assigning the *Fumano pintazii-Lavanduletum stoechadis* Mucina et Dimopoulos *ass. nov. hoc loco* as the *holotypus hoc loco*. The *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the latter association is the following relevé extracted from my unpublished report: Hellas, Evvia (Euboea) Island, Limni, SE of town, 20 June 1999 (rel. made by L. Mucina; the sampling scale used: Barkman et al. 1964); alt. 535 m, aspect: 33°, slope: 30°, vegetation cover: 100%; cover litter: 95%; dense phrygana/garrigue on ultramafic peridotite. *Lavandula stoechas* 2b, *Sarcopoterium spinosum* 2b, *Fumana pinatzii* 2m, *Hypochaeris achyrophorus* 2m, *Linum strictum*

2m, *Trachynia distachya* 2m, *Anthyllis hermanniae* 1, *Centaurea laureotica* 1, *Odontarrhena euboica* 1, *Filago gallica* 1, *Misopates orontium* 1, *Aira elegantissima* +, *Allium* sp. +, *Asterolinon linum-stellatum* +, *Carlina corymbosa* +, *Convolvulus elegantissimus* +, *Hypericum empetrifolium* +, *Jurinea consanguinea* +, *Phillyrea latifolia* +, *Helictochloa bromoides* +, *Sarcopoterium spinosum* +, *Teucrium capitatum* +, *Thesium bergeri* +, *Thymelaea tartonraira* +, *Alkanna graeca* subsp. *baeotica* r. This alliance encompasses the ultramafic phrygana of Evvia Island as well as the adjacent mainland of the Sterea Hellas region. The diagnostic taxa of the alliance are *Alkanna graeca* subsp. *baeotica*, *Alyssum densistellatum*, *Centaurea ebenoides*, *C. laureotica*, *Erica manipuliflora*, *Fumana pinatzii*, *Hypericum empetrifolium*, *Jurinea consanguinea*, *Lavandula stoechas*, *Odontarrhena euboica*, *Onosma graeca*, *Thymus atticus* and *T. teucrioides* subsp. *candilicus*. (LM)

- *Cistion orientale* Krause et al. 1963 (2b)

LAV-03C *Helichryso barrelieri-Phagnalion graeci* (Barbero et Quézel 1989) R. Jahn in Mucina et al. 2009

Thermo-mesomediterranean silicicolous phrygana of Southern Hellas, the central and southern Aegean archipelago and adjacent Anatolia

lav10 For details on the nomenclature see Mucina et al. (2009). (LM)

INTRAZONAL MEDITERRANEAN SCRUB

NER *Nerio-Tamaricetea* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Circummediterranean and Macaronesian riparian scrub

- *Nerio-Tamaricetea gallicae* (O. de Bolòs 1956) Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1957 (*sensu* Julve 1993) (phantom)
- *Tamaricetea* Drossos 1992 (2b, 5)

NER-01 *Tamaricetalia africanae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Circummediterranean and Macaronesian riparian scrub

ner01 Besides the alliances listed in this survey, this order also contains the *Tamaricion nilotico-articulatae* of North Africa (see de Foucault et al. 2012). (LM)

- *Nerio-Tamaricetalia* Br.-Bl. et Bolòs (orig.form) (*sensu* Lovrić sine dato) (phantom)
- *Tamaricetalia africanae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1957 (*sensu* Julve 1993) (phantom)
- *Viticetalia agni-casti* Lakušić 1972 (phantom)
- *Viticetalia agni-casti* Lakušić 1973 (2b)
- *Nerio oleandri-Viticetalia agni-casti* de Foucault et al. 2012 (syntax.syn.)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

NER-01A *Tamaricion africanae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Infra- to supramediterranean tamarisk riparian scrub in temporarily flooded freshwater habitats of the Western Mediterranean

- *Tamaricion africanae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1957 (phantom)

NER-01B *Tamaricion boveano-canariensis* Izco et al. 1984

Infra- to supramediterranean tamarisk riparian scrub in temporarily flooded brackish habitats of the Western Mediterranean and Macaronesia

NER-01C *Rubo ulmifolii-Nerion oleandri* O. de Bolòs 1958

Thermo- to supramediterranean oleander riparian scrub of the Western Mediterranean

NER-01D *Securinegion buxifoliae* Rivas Goday ex López Sáez et Velasco-Negueruela 1995

Luso-Estremadurean (Iberian Peninsula) thermo-mesomediterranean riparian thorny tamujal

- *Securinegion buxifoliae* Rivas Goday 1964 (2b, 3b)
- *Securinegion tinctoriae* Rivas Goday 1964 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, 3b, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Flueggeion tinctoriae* Rivas Goday ex López Sáez et Velasco-Negueruela 1995 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- ner02* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 260; see also Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 341) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

NER-01E *Tamaricion dalmaticae* Jasprica in Jasprica et al. 2016

Thermo-mesomediterranean tamarisk scrub of the Balkan Adriatic seaboard

- *Viticion agni-casti* Lakušić 1972 (phantom)
- *Tamaricion dalmaticae* Jasprica et Kovačić 2008 (2b, 5)

NER-01F *Rubo sancti-Nerion oleandri* S. Brullo et al. 2004

Thermomediterranean oleander riparian scrub of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Nerion oleandri* Eig 1946 (2b)

CYT *Cytisetea scopario-striati* Rivas-Mart. 1974

Mediterranean and (sub)atlantic temperate broomy scrub (retamal, piornal, escobonal) seral to forests on acidic substrates

CYT-01 *Cytisetalia scopario-striati* Rivas-Mart. 1974

Western and Central Mediterranean thermo- to supramediterranean and submediterranean broomy cytisoid scrub

- *Cytisetalia scopario-striati* Rivas-Mart. 1974 (3f)
- *Retametalia sphaerocarphae* Rivas Goday 1980 (syntax.syn.)

- *Genistetalia haenselero-ramosissimae* Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo in Pérez Latorre et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

CYT-01A *Ulici europaei-Cytision striati* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991

Cantabro-Atlantic and Lusitanian submediterranean and meso-supramediterranean subhumid to hyperhumid broomy heath

CYT-01B *Genistion floridae* Rivas-Mart. 1974

Western Iberian upper meso-supramediterranean and submediterranean subhumid-humid genistoid retamal

- *Adenocarpion argyrophylli* Vicente Orellana et Galán de Mera 2008 (2b)

cyt01 This alliance (not explicitly handled by Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 327–332) is invalidly described as the authors (Vicente Orellana & Galán de Mera 2008) failed to list explicitly the character/differential species in the protologue. Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011) classified the *Adenocarpum argyrophylli* (the type of the *Genistion floridae*), and therefore we identify the concept of the *Adenocarpion argyrophylli* with the *Genistion floridae*. (LM)

CYT-01C *Cytision multiflori* Rivas-Mart. 1974

Eastern Iberian supramediterranean subhumid-hyperhumid silicicolous broomy genistoid retamal

- *Genistion polygaliphyllae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 (syntax.syn.)

CYT-01D *Retamion monospermae* Rivas-Mart. et Cantó in Rivas-Mart et al. 2002

Lusitano-Andalusian and Ibero-Tingitanian seral broomy scrub on deep littoral soils and palaeodune regosols

CYT-01E *Retamion sphaerocarphae* Rivas-Mart. 1981

Ibero-Lusitanian thermo- to supramediterranean semiarid continental semiarid retamal

- *Cytiso-Retamion* Rivas Goday 1980 (5)
- *Genistion haenselero-polyanthei* Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo 2002 (syntax.syn.)

CYT-01F *Adenocarpion decorticantis* (Rivas-Mart. et F. Valle ex F. Valle 1985) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Upper meso- to oromediterranean silicicolous retamoid scrub of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

CYT-01G *Violo messanensis-Adenocarpion complicati* Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Siculo-Calabrian meso-supramediterranean broom heath

cyt02 The name *Violion messanensis* (see Barbagallo et al. 1982) should be considered illegitimate since the eponymous taxon (*Viola bertolonii* subsp. *messanensis*) is a herb while the plant community is dominated by shrubs and dwarf shrubs. Here we follow Brullo & Furnari's (in Barbagallo et al. 1982) choice of the type for the alliance and designate the *Centaureo-Adenocarpum intermedii* S. Brullo et Furnari in Barbagallo et al. 1982 as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the *Violo messanensis-Adenocarpion intermedii*. The character taxa of this new alliance include: *Adenocarpus complicatus* subsp. *complicatus*, *Micromeria graeca* subsp.

tenuifolia, *Polygala alpestris* subsp. *angelisii*, *Thymus longicaulis* and *Viola bertolonii* subsp. *messanensis*. (LM)

- *Violion messanensis* S. Brullo et Furnari in Barbagallo et al. 1982 (29b)

CYT-02 *Cytiso villosi-Telinetalia monspessulanae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Aljibic, Tyrrhenian and Catalonian thermo-mesomediterranean subhumid-humid silicicolous genistoid retamal

- *Cytiso villosi-Telinetalia monspessulanae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Phlomidio purpureae-Retametalia sphaerocarphae* Rivas-Mart., Díez-Garretas et Asensi in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (syntax.syn.)

CYT-02A *Telinion monspessulano-linifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Aljibic, Tyrrhenian and Catalonian thermo-mesomediterranean subhumid-humid silicicolous genistoid retamal

- *Telinion monspessulano-linifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

CYT-02B *Genisto spartioidis-Phlomidion almeriensis* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1969

Almerian (Southern Iberian) infra- to mesomediterranean semi-arid-arid retamoid scrub on calcareous and ultramafic substrates

CYT-02C *Genisto scorpii-Retamion sphaerocarphae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Ibero-Levantine thermo-mesomediterranean (rarely also supramediterranean) semiarid-subhumid retamal on calcareous substrates

- *Chronantho-Retamion* Rivas Goday 1980 (2b, 5)

CYT-02D *Genistion specioso-equisetiformis* Rivas-Mart. et F. Valle in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Betic (Southern Iberian) thermo-mesomediterranean arid-subhumid genistoid retamal on calcareous and ultramafic substrates

CYT-03 *Spartio juncei-Cytisetalia scoparii* Mucina ordo nov. hoc loco

Temperate (sub)atlantic broom heath of Western Europe and the Southern European peninsulas

cyt03 This unit, described here as a new order, the *Spartio juncei-Cytisetalia scoparii* (*holotypus hoc loco: Sarothamnion scoparii* Oberd. 1957) is a cool-temperate and submediterranean analogon of the *Cytisetalia scopario-striati*. It comprises species-poorer communities of three alliances (*Sarothamnion scoparii* Oberd. 1957, *Cytision oromediterraneo-scoparii* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 and *Erico scopariae-Cytision scoparii* Mucina in Mucina et al. 2015). These communities lack the core stock of the mediterranean retamoid and genistoid broom taxa. The character species of this order include: *Cytisus scoparius*, *Erica scoparia* and *Spartium junceum*. A detailed syntaxonomic delimitation of the temperate and mediterranean *Cytisetalia scopario-striati* will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

- *Genistetalia* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Cytisetalia scoparii* Rameau 1996 (1)

CYT-03A *Sarothamnion scoparii* Oberd. 1957

Acidophilous broom and gorse mantle on forest edges and in forest clearings of the (sub)atlantic regions of Western Europe

- *Sarothamnion* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Sarothamnion scoparii* Tx. 1945 (1)
- *Sarothamnion scoparii* Tx. in Preising 1949 (1)
- *Sarothamnion* Oberd. 1956 (2b)
- *Ulici-Sarothamnion* Doing 1962 (2b)
- *Ulici-Sarothamnion* Doing 1969 (2b)
- *Ulici-Sarothamnion* Doing ex Weber 1997 (syntax.syn.)

CYT-03B *Cytision oromediterraneo-scoparii* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Auverno-Pyrenean suboceanic temperate humid-hyperhumid silicicolous broomy heath and forest mantle

- *Cytision oromediterraneo-scoparii* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

CYT-03C *Erica scopariae-Cytision scoparii* Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Apennine broomy heath vegetation

cyt04 Agnolioni et al. (2007) recognized that the Ligurian and Tuscan Italian broom scrub cannot be classified within the *Telinion monspessulano-linifoliae* (see Vagge et al. 2004) and decided to place them within the *Sarothamnion scoparii* and classify this alliance within the *Cytisetalia scopario-striati* (*Cytisetalia scopario-striati*). This step was taken earlier also by Passarge (1978: 174). We share their opinion only to a certain extent and suggest that the *Erica-Cytisus* broom heath of submediterranean Italy should constitute an alliance in its own right, which we call here the *Erica scopariae-Cytision scoparii* (holotypus hoc loco: *Adenocarpo complicati-Cytisetum scoparii* Blasi, Cavaliere, Abbate et Scoppola 1990; Blasi et al. 1990: Tab. 2) and designate *Adenocarpos complicatus*, *Erica scoparia*, *Cytisus scoparius*, *C. villosus* and *Genista desoleana* as (regional) character species of this new alliance. The *Erica scopariae-Cytision scoparii* further differs from its cool temperate counterpart *Sarothamnion scoparii* Oberd. 1957 by the occurrence of a set of species considered differential (against the *Cytision scoparii*), originating from the neighbouring mediterranean shrublands and woodlands. These species include *Arbutus unedo*, *Asphodelus ramosus*, *Castanea sativa*, *Cistus incanus*, *C. salviifolius*, *Dioscorea vulgaris*, *Dorycnium hirsutum*, *Erica arborea*, *Helichrysum italicum*, *Pinus pinaster*, *Pulicaria odora*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. ilex* and *Rubus ulmifolius*. (LM)

INTRAZONAL MEDITERRANEAN GRASSLANDS AND HERBLANDS

LYG *Lygeo sparti-Stipetea tenacissima* Rivas-Mart. 1978 nom. conserv. propos.

Circum-mediterranean pseudosteppes on calcareous rocky substrates and relict edaphic steppes on deep clayey soils

lyg01 If we consider the name *Thero-Brachypodietea* as a *nomen ambiguum*, the name '*Lygeo sparti-Stipetea tenacissima*' deserves to be conserved as the correct and current name of this class. (LM)

- *Thero-Brachypodietea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b, 36)
- *Thero-Brachypodietea ramosi* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs 1950 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (10a, 36)

lyg02 The names *Thero-Brachypodietea*, *Thero-Brachypodietalia* and *Thero-Brachypodion* are to be considered *nomina ambigua* since they can no longer be used without ambiguity according to their nomenclature type, that is, only for perennial Mediterranean grasslands (pseudo-steppes) with therophytes, as they are often at variance with their nomenclature type for annual plant communities (e.g. Theurillat et al. 1995). Inasmuch, they have been considered repeatedly as *nomina ambigua*, for instance by Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999, 2001, 2002a, 2011; Bardat et al. 2004). (JPT, LM)

- *Thero-Brachypodietea* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- *Phlomidia lychnitidis-Brachypodietea retusi* Rossellò 1994 (2b)

LYG-01 *Cymbopogono-Brachypodietalia ramosi* Horvatić 1963

Circum-mediterranean thermo- to supramediterranean pseudosteppes on sandy-loamy soils over calcareous bedrocks

- *Thero-Brachypodietalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Thero-Brachypodietalia* Br.-Bl. ex Bharucha 1932 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

lyg03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 286) declared this name a *nomen dubium* (ICPN art. 38) without giving convincing grounds to underpin their claim. (LM)

- *Cymbopogono-Brachypodietalia* Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Cymbopogono-Brachypodietalia* Horvatić 1958 (2b)
- *Hyparrhenio hirtae-Brachypodietalia ramosi* Horvatić 1963 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

lyg04 Because *Cymbopogon hirtus* is a synonym of *Hyparrhenia hirta* and this name has not been in use in modern Mediterranean and European floras for some time, following ICPN art. 45, Bergmeier et al. (2009: 434) proposed to substitute the names *Cymbopogono-Brachypodion ramosi* and *Cymbopogono-Brachypodietalia ramosi*, by the names *Hyparrhenio-Brachypodion ramosi* and *Hyparrhenio-Brachypodietalia ramosi*, respectively. (EB, LM)

- *Dauco-Hyparrhenietalia* Izco 1978 (2b)
- *Hyparrhenietalia hirtae* Rivas-Mart. 1978 (5)
- *Hyparrhenietalia podotrichae* Rivas-Mart. 1978 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 1992 (corr.superfl.)
- *Brachypodietalia retusi* Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Convolvulo althaeoidis-Hyparrhenetalia villosae* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) Roselló 1994 (29)
- *Phlomido lychnitis-Brachypodietalia retusi* Roselló 1994 (5)
- *Brachypodio ramosi-Dactylidetalia hispanicae* Biondi et al. 2001 (syntax.syn.)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LYG-01A *Phlomido lychnitidis-Brachypodion retusi* Mateo ex Theurillat et Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Western Mediterranean thermo- to supramediterranean semiarid pseudosteppes on calcareous substrates

lyg05 The *Teucro pseudochamaepitys-Brachypodion retusi* Br.-Bl. ex Rivas-Mart. 2011 (see Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 286) is an invalid name because the type of the name was invalidly published. Indeed, the new name '*Irido chamaeirido-Brachypodietum retusi* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl., Roussine & Nègre 1952) Rivas-Mart. 2011' (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 287) should have been published simply as a change of rank. Rivas-Martínez et al. (l.c.) attempted description ('ass. nov.') of the latter unit, however, they assigned the synoptic relevé for the subassociation '*crucianelletosum*' as the 'type' of the association. Hence the typification was performed invalidly since only a relevé can serve a type in this context. Because there is apparently no validly published name for the '*Thero-Brachypodion* Br.-Bl. 1925', here we propose validation of the *Phlomidi lychnitis-Brachypodion retusi* Mateo 1983 nom. inval. (Mateo 1983) and select the *Phlomido lychnitidis-Brachypodietum retusi* Br.-Bl. 1925 (Braun-Blanquet 1925: 304–320) as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the alliance. The diagnostic taxa of this alliance are: *Acis valentina*, *Allium chamaemoly*, *A. moschatum*, *Arenaria valentina*, *Asphodelus ramosus*, *Astragalus verrucosus*, *Biarum dispar*, *Brachypodium retusum*, *Carlina corymbosa*, *Charybdis maritima*, *C. numidica*, *C. undulata*, *Dactylis hispanica*, *Dorycnium pentaphyllum*, *Eryngium dilatatum*, *Helictochloa bromoides*, *Iris lutescens*, *Ophrys bombyliflora*, *O. lutea* subsp. *galilaea*, *O. lutea* subsp. *lutea*, *O. tenthredinifera*, *Pancratium illyricum*, *Phlomis lychnitis*, *Reichardia picroides*, *Stipa offneri*, *S. pauneroana*, *Teucrium pseudochamaepitys* and *Trisetum flavescens* subsp. *splendens*. (JPT, LM)

- *Thero-Brachypodion* Br.-Bl. 1925 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)

lyg06 The *Thero-Brachypodion* was described validly by Braun-Blanquet (1925) who assigned to this alliance the validly published 'association à *Brachypodium ramosum* et *Phlomis lychnitis* (= *Brachypodietum ramosi*)'. Mutation of the original form of the name ('*Thero-Brachypodion*' to '*Thero-Brachypodion ramosi*' or '*Thero-Brachypodion retusi*') is not

acceptable (ICPN art. 40a) since there are two different species of *Brachypodium* in the protologue: *Brachypodium retusum* and *B. distachyon* (recte: *Trachynia distachya*). (LM)

- *Thero-Brachypodion ramosi* Br.-Bl. 1925 (40a, mut. superfl.) lyg07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 282) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)
- *Thero-Brachypodion retusi* Br.-Bl. 1925 (40a, mut. superfl.)
- *Phlomidi lychnitis-Brachypodion retusi* Mateo 1983 (orig. form) (2b) lyg08 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 286) declared this name a *nomen dubium* (ICPN art. 38) without giving convincing grounds to underpin their claim. (LM)
- *Scabioso turolensis-Brachypodion retusi* Roselló 1994 (2b)
- *Asphodelo aestivi-Brachypodion retusi* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Bupleuro baldensis-Brachypodion distachyi* (Br.-Bl. 1925) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Asphodelo aestivi-Brachypodion retusi* Foucault 2001 (2b)
- *Bupleuro baldensis-Brachypodion distachyi* de Foucault 2001 (8)
- *Teucro pseudochamaepitys-Brachypodion retusi* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (5)

LYG-01B *Trisetum velutini-Brachypodion boissieri* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Southern Iberian thermo- to supramediterranean perennial pseudosteppes on dolomitic and ultramafic soils

- *Trisetum velutini-Brachypodion boissieri* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

LYG-01C *Festucion scariosae* Martínez-Parras et al. 1984

Betic (Southern Iberian) upper meso-supramediterranean semiarid pseudosteppes on deep calcareous soils

LYG-01D *Stipion parviflorae* De la Torre et al. 1996
Ibero-Levantine thermo- to supramediterranean subnitrophilous pseudosteppes on shallow calcareous soils

CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LYG-01E *Leontodonto tuberosi-Bellion sylvestris* Biondi et al. 2001

Thermo-mesomediterranean secondary pseudosteppes on deep calcareous soils of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean

LYG-01F *Reichardio maritimae-Dactylidion hispanicae* Biondi et al. 2001

Thermomediterranean subhalophilous perennial grasslands in wind-swept habitats on calcareous soils of the Tyrrhenian, Ionian and Aegean coasts

LYG-01G *Cymbopogono-Brachypodion ramosi* Horvatić 1963

Thermo-mesomediterranean pseudosteppes on calcareous sandy soils of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Cymbopogono-Brachypodion ramosi* Horvatić 1957 (2b)
- *Cymbopogono-Brachypodion ramosi* Horvatić 1958 (2b)

- *Hyparrhenio-Brachypodium ramosi* Horvatić 1963 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
 - *Alysson muralis* Konstantinou 1992 (1)
Alysson muralis Konstantinou et Babalonas 1996 (5)
Alysson muralis Konstantinou in Čarni et al. 2000 (2b, 5)
- lyg09* The classification of the conceptually heterogeneous *Alysson muralis* (still invalidly described) within the *Cymbopogono hirti-Brachypodium ramosi* is a tentative solution pending further enquiry. (LM)

LYG-01H *Hyparrhenion hirtae* Br.-Bl. et al. 1956

Thermo-mesomediterranean pseudosteppes on calcareous sandy soils of the Western Mediterranean and southern regions of the Central Mediterranean

lyg10 Here we follow the classification schemes for the Mediterranean *Hyparrhenia*-dominated communities (Díez-Garretas & Asensi 1999; C. Brullo et al. 2010) suggesting fusion of the *Hyparrhenion hirtae*, *Saturejo-Hyparrhenion hirtae*, *Aristido-Hyparrhenion* and *Panico repentis-Hyparrhenion* into a single unit. (LM)

- *Dauco criniti-Hyparrhenion hirtae* (Br.-Bl. et al. 1956) O. de Bolòs 1962 (29a)
 - *Ampelodesmion tenacis* Gentile 1960 (3b)
 - *Micromerio graecae-Hyparrhenion hirtae* O. de Bolòs 1962 (30, *corr. illeg.*)
 - *Saturejo-Hyparrhenion hirtae* O. de Bolòs 1962 (syntax. syn.)
 - *Micromerio graecae-Hyparrhenion podotrichae* O. de Bolòs 1962 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1992 (30, *corr. illeg.*)
- lyg11* This name mutation (correction) is not warranted since *H. podotricha* (Steud.) Andersson is considered a later, heterotypic synonym of *Hyparrhenia hirta* (L.) Stapf. (LM)
- *Avenulo cincinnatae-Ampelodesmion mauritanici* Minissale 1995 (syntax. syn.)
 - *Aristido coerulescentis-Hyparrhenion hirtae* S. Brullo et al. 1997 (syntax. syn.)
 - *Hyparrhenion sinaicae* Br.-Bl., Pinto da Silva et Rozeira 1956 *corr.* J.C. Costa et al. 2001 (*corr. superfl.*)
 - *Panico repentis-Hyparrhenion hirtae* S. Brullo et Siracusa 2000 (syntax. syn.)

LYG-02 *Lygeo-Stipetalia tenacissimae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Relict Mediterranean edaphic steppes on deep clayey soils

lyg12 Unlike Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002b: 510; 2011: 286), who conceptually identified the *Lygeo-Stipetalia* with the *Thero-Brachypodietalia* (and suggested the latter name to be rejected as *nomen ambiguum*), we consider both orders as separate entities. We wish to underline here the ecological difference between these syntaxa and suggest that the *Lygeo-Stipetalia* is considered a unit of true (non-anthropogenic) relict (albeit edaphic) steppe communities, frequently found on specific, deep, clayey Miocene sediments forming 'Mediterranean badlands'. The remnants of such

steppes remind us of the potentially larger distribution of such vegetation in the Mediterranean during the glacial maxima. (LM)

LYG-02A *Agropyro pectinati-Lygeion sparti* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Relict Central Iberian edaphic steppes on deep clayey soils

- *Eremopyro cristati-Lygeion sparti* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 (43)

LYG-02B *Stipion tenacissimae* Rivas-Mart. 1984

Relict Southern Iberian thermomediterranean edaphic steppes on deep loamy-clayey soils

- *Stipion tenacissimae* Rivas-Mart. 1978 (2b)

LYG-02C *Moricandio-Lygeion sparti* S. Brullo et al. 1990

Relict Southern Italian and Ionian thermo-mesomediterranean edaphic steppes on deep clayey soils

- *Polygonion tenoreani* S. Brullo et al. 1990 (syntax. syn.)

LYG-02D *Scorzonero creticae-Lygeion sparti* S. Brullo et al. 2002

Relict Cretan thermomediterranean edaphic steppes on deep clayey soils

SAC *Stipo giganteae-Agrostietea castellanae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Mediterranean thermo- to supramediterranean and humid submediterranean perennial acidophilous oligo-mesotrophic grasslands

- *Agrostietea castellanae* de Foucault 1994 (3b)
- *Celtico giganteae-Agrostietea castellanae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*

sac01 This name mutation, published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 289), is obviously motivated by the results of latest taxonomic and nomenclatural changes in the Mediterranean Poaceae (Valdés & Scholz 2006), in part based on molecular-phylogenetic studies that resulted in re-classification of *Stipa gigantea* Link as *Celtica gigantea* (Link) F.M. Vázquez & Backworth. Although this taxonomic-nomenclatural deed is convincing, the name *Stipa gigantea* has been in use for the past 20 years, while the name *Celtica gigantea* is relatively new (introduced in 2006). This proposal is, therefore, premature. (LM)

SAC-01 *Agrostietalia castellanae* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980

Iberian thermo- to supramediterranean perennial acidophilous oligo-mesotrophic pastures

- *Agrostietalia castellanae* Rivas Goday 1957 (phantom)
- *Agrostietalia annua* Rivas Goday 1958 (34a)
- *Agrostietalia* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)

SAC-01A *Festuco amplae-Agrostion castellanæ* Theurillat ined.

Ibero-Atlantic thermo- to supramediterranean acidophilous perennial grasslands on sandy-loamy soils

- *Agrostion castellanæ-tenuis* Rivas Goday 1957 (phantom)
- *Agrostion castellanæ-tenuis* Rivas Goday 1958 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- *Agrostion castellanæ* Rivas Goday 1958 *corr.* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

SAC-01B *Festucion merinoi* Rivas-Mart. et Sánchez-Mata in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et Sánchez-Mata in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Western Ibero-Cantabrian supramediterranean subhumid-humid acidophilous pastures on humic brown soils

- *Festucion elegantis* Rivas-Mart. et Sánchez-Mata in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 (43)

sac02 For the formal correction of this name see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 235). (LM)

SAC-01C *Agrostio castellanæ-Stipion giganteæ* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. et Fernández-González 1991

Lusitano-Carpetanian thermo- to supramediterranean xeric-subhumid acidophilous pastures on sandy-loamy soils

- *Agrostio castellanæ-Stipion giganteæ* Rivas Goday 1958 (3b)
- *Agrostio castellanæ-Celticion giganteæ* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. et Fernández-González 1991 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*

sac03 See Remark *sac02*.

SAC-02 *Parafestucetalia albidæ* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001

Silicolous perennial grasslands on shallow andosols on rocky outcrops of the supratemperate hyperhumid regions of Madeira

- *Festucetalia jubatæ* Capelo et al. 2000 (3b)
- *Parafestucetalia albidæ* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (31)

SAC-02A *Deschampsio maderensis-Parafestucion albidæ* Capelo et al. 2000

Silicolous perennial grasslands on shallow andosols on rocky outcrops of the supratemperate hyperhumid regions of Madeira

SAC-03 *Armerietalia rumelicæ* V. Randelović et N. Randelović in V. Randelović et Zlatković ex Mucina et Čarni in Di Pietro et al. 2015

South-Central Balkan supratemperate submediterranean silicolous perennial grasslands

- *Armerietalia rumelicæ* V. Randelović et N. Randelović 2001 (phantom)
- *Armerietalia rumelicæ* V. Randelović et al. 2008 (2b, 5)
- *Armerietalia rumelicæ* V. Randelović et N. Randelović in V. Randelović et Zlatković 2010 (5)

SAC-03A *Armerio rumelicæ-Potentillion* Mitsevski 1978

South-Central Balkan supratemperate submediterranean silicolous perennial grasslands

BUL *Poetea bulbosæ* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1978

Mediterranean and Magrebinian seasonal perennial and ephemeroïd pastures in the thermo- to oromediterranean belts

bul01 This vegetation type has been well studied only on the Iberian Peninsula and our current knowledge of its geographic variability and extent remains only anecdotal in other parts of the Mediterranean. Besides Provence (Aubert & Loisel 1972) and Southern Italy (Brullo & Grillo 1978), the communities of this class have also been studied in Hellas (Oberdorfer 1954; L. Mucina, unpubl. data). (LM)

BUL-01 *Poetalia bulbosæ* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday et Ladero 1970

Mediterranean and Maghrebinian seasonal perennial and ephemeroïd pastures in the thermo- to oromediterranean belts

GROUP OF WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

BUL-01A *Trifolio subterranei-Periballion minutæ* Rivas Goday 1964

Central and Western Iberian heavily grazed seasonal perennial pastures on acidic substrates in the thermo- to oromediterranean belts

- *Periballio minutæ-Trifolion subterranei* Rivas Goday 1964 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- *Molineriello minutæ-Trifolion subterranei* Rivas Goday 1964 *nom. invers. propos et nom. mut. propos.* (42, 45)

bul02 The proposal to invert and mutate the name was presented by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 282). (LM)

- *Poo-Trifolion subterranei* Rivas Goday et Ladero 1970

BUL-01B *Plantaginion serrariæ* Galán de Mera et al. 2000

Southern Iberian and Magrebinian seasonal perennial pastures on basic clayey soils in the thermo- and mesomediterranean belts

BUL-01C *Poo bulbosæ-Astragalion sesamei* Rivas Goday et Ladero 1970

Central and Eastern Iberian heavily grazed seasonal perennial pastures on calcareous substrates

- *Astragalo sesamei-Poion bulbosæ* Rivas Goday et Ladero 1970 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

bul03 The proposal to invert the name was presented by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 283). (LM)

GROUP OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

BUL-01D *Ornithogalo corsici-Trifolion subterranei* (Farris et al. 2013) Farris et Mucina *stat. nov. hoc loco*

Sardinian meso-supramediterranean heavily grazed perennial sheep pastures

bul04 This syntaxon was described in great detail by Farris et al. (2013) and ranked as a new suballiance within the *Periballio-Trifolion subterranei*. Here we recognize the large

floristic differences between the *Periballio-Trifolion subterranei* and the *Ornithogalo corsici-Trifolion subterranei* (as already alluded to in Farris et al. 2013: 942) and up-rank the latter to the rank of alliance. We list *Crocus minimus*, *Gagea bohemica*, *Morisia monanthos*, *Ornithogalum corsicum*, *Romulea requieni* and *Veronica verna* subsp. *brevistyla* as the character-taxa of the new alliance; we also recognize the *Ornithogalo corsici-Poetum bulbosae* Farris et al. 2013 as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the alliance. (E. Farris, LM)

BUL-01E *Plantaginion cupanii* S. Brullo et Grillo 1978

Siculo-Calabrian supramediterranean mesic seasonal perennial pastures on calcareous substrates

tub05 Inclusion of this alliance in the *Poetea bulbosae* is for the first time attempted in this paper. (LM)

BUL-01F *Romuleion* Oberd. 1954

Macedonian seasonal perennial pastures on acidic substrates

- *Romuleion graecae* Oberd. 1954 *corr.* O. de Bolòs et al. 1986 (orig.form) (Rec. 10C, 40)

TUB *Helianthemetea guttati* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963

Mediterranean and submediterranean-atlantic annual low-grown ephemeral herb- and grass-rich vegetation on acidic substrates

- *Tuberarietea guttatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tub01 The formal proposal serving this name change has been published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 283). (LM)

- *Helianthemetea annua* Br.-Bl. ex Rivas Goday 1958 (34a)
- *Xolanthetea guttati* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Therocistetea guttatae* Pinto da Silva in Correia et Pinto da Silva 1993 (29, 34b)
- *Ononido variegatae-Cutandietea maritimae* de Foucault 1999 (5)

TUB-01 *Helianthemetalia guttati* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940

Mediterranean and submediterranean-atlantic inland ephemeral vegetation on nutrient-poor shallow acidic soils

tub02 Delimitation of this order against the *Thero-Airetalia (Koelerio-Corynephoretea)* needs further study since alliances such as the *Molinerion laevis* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 and the *Sedion pedicellato-andegavensis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 show a high level of floristic similarity with the *Thero-Airetalia*. (JD)

- *Tuberarietalia guttatae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tub03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 283) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

TUB-01A *Helianthemion guttati* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940

Thermo- to supramediterranean therophytic pastures on nutrient-poor sandy soils of the Western Iberian Peninsula

- *Helianthemion guttati* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Tuberarion guttatae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tub04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 283) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

- *Moenchion erectae* Rivas Goday 1958
- *Brachypodio-Paronychion* Rivas Goday 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Thero-Brachypodium siliceum* Rivas Goday 1964 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance) (34a)

TUB-01B *Crassulo tillaeae-Sedion caespitosi* de Foucault 1999

Thermo- to supramediterranean succulent herblands on nutrient-poor sandy soils of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Sedion caespitosi* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) P. Prieto et X. Font 2005 (syntax.syn.)

TUB-01C *Molinerion laevis* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Silicolous meso- to oromediterranean therophytic late-flowering pastures of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Molineriellion laevis* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tub05 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 269) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

- *Arenario-Cerastion ramosissimi* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Periballion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3a)
- *Airion caryophylleo-praecocis* Rivas-Mart. 1978 (3a)
- *Trisetum ovati-Agrostion truncatulae* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 (3n)

tub06 Dengler (2003) suggested classifying this unit within the *Thero-Airetalia*. (LM)

- *Agrostion truncatulae* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Hispidello hispanicae-Ctenopsion delicatulae* de Foucault 1999 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostion truncatulae* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) de Foucault 2001

TUB-01D *Sedion pedicellato-andegavensis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986

Meso- to oromediterranean succulent annual vegetation on fine gravels and granitic outcrops of the Iberian Peninsula

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

TUB-01E *Trifolion cherleri* Micevski 1972

Submediterranean silicolous therophytic swards of Macedonia and Southern Bulgaria

- *Trifolion cherleri* Micevski 1970 (2b)

TUB-01F *Sclerantho-Myositidion incrassatae* S. Brullo et al. 2001

Central and Eastern Mediterranean silicicolous supra-oromediteranean therophytic vegetation

MADEIRAN-AZOREAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

TUB-01G *Thymion micantis* J.C. Costa et al. 2005

Pioneer spring and early summer ephemeral vegetation on acidic oligotrophic shallow soils of Madeira

TUB-01H *Ornithopodo pinnati-Gaudinion coarctatae* Fernández Prieto et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Pioneer spring and early summer ephemeral vegetation on acidic oligotrophic shallow soils of the Azores

- *Ornithopodo pinnati-Gaudinion coarctatae* Aguiar et al. 2006 (2b)

TUB-02 *Vulpietalia* Pignatti 1953

Mediterranean and Ibero-Atlantic ephemeral therophytic vegetation on coastal sand dunes under influence of salt spray

- *Ononido variegatae-Cutandietalia maritimae* de Foucault 1999 (5)
- *Cutandietalia maritimae* Rivas-Mart., Díez Garretas et Asensi in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

TUB-02A *Linarion pedunculatae* Díez Garretas in Izco et al. 1988

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on coastal dunes of the Atlantic seaboards of Portugal, the Southern Iberian Peninsula and Western Maghreb

- *Linarion pedunculatae* Díez Garretas et al. in Díez Garretas 1978 (2b)
- *Linarion pedunculatae* Díez Garretas et al. in Díez Garretas 1984 (3f)

TUB-02B *Alkanno-Maresion nanae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 corr. Díez Garretas et al. 2001

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on coastal dunes of the Northern Iberian Peninsula and the Ligurian-Tyrrhenian seaboards

- *Alkanno-Malcolmion parviflorae* Rivas Goday 1958 (2b)
- *Alkanno-Malcolmion ramosissimae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (43)
- *Alkanno-Malcolmion parviflorae* Rivas Goday ex S. Brullo et Marcenò 1974 (31)
- *Maresio-Malcolmion ramosissimae* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1992 (syntax.syn.)
- *Malcolmion ramosissimae* Géhu et Biondi in Géhu 1994 (2b, 5)
- *Cutandio maritimae-Vulpion membranaceae* de Foucault et Géhu in de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Ornithopodo pinnati-Malcolmion ramosissimae* (Rivas Goday 1958) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)

- *Sileno conicae-Vulpion membranaceae* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Sileno sericeae-Malcolmion ramosissimae* de Foucault et Géhu in de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Cutandio maritimae-Vulpion membranaceae* de Foucault et Géhu in de Foucault 2001 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ornithopodo pinnati-Malcolmion ramosissimae* (Rivas Goday 1958) de Foucault 2001 (29)
- *Sileno conicae-Vulpion membranaceae* de Foucault 2001 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sileno sericeae-Malcolmion ramosissimae* de Foucault et Géhu in de Foucault 2001 (syntax.syn.)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

TUB-02C *Psammo-Vulpion* Pignatti 1953

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on coastal dunes along the northern seaboards of the Adriatic Sea

TUB-02D *Vulpio-Lotion* Horvatić 1963

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on the terra rossa and decalcified soils of the Illyrian-Dinaric coastal regions

tub07 The syntaxonomic relationship between this unit and the *Psammo-Vulpion* should be subject to further scrutiny. (LM)

- *Vulpio-Lotion* Horvatić 1960 (2b)
- *Loto angustifoliae-Vulpion ciliatae* Horvatić 1960 *nom. invers. propos.* (2b, *invers.superfl.*)

tub08 The name inversion was proposed by Trinajstić (2008: 83), however this suggestion is superfluous since the name suggested for inversion was invalidly published. (LM)

TUB-02E *Maresion nanae* Géhu et al. 1987

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on coastal dunes of the Northern Aegean region

- *Malcolmion nanae* Géhu et al. 1986 (phantom)

TUB-02F *Medicagini-Triplachnion nitentis* Mayer 1995

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on sandy and gravelly beaches of the Southern Aegean region and Anatolia

- *Silenion kotschyi* Géhu et al. 1992 (5, 8)

CANARIAN-MAGHREBINIAN ALLIANCE

TUB-02G *Ononidion tournefortii* Géhu et al. 1996

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on coastal sandy soils of the Canary Islands and southwestern Morocco

TUB-03 *Malcolmietalia* Rivas Goday 1958

Mediterranean ephemeral therophytic vegetation on near-coastal and inland deep sandy soils outside the salt-spray influence

- *Malcolmietalia lacerae* Rivas Goday 1958 *corr.* de Foucault 1999 (*corr.superfl.*)

TUB-03A Anthyllido hamosae-Malcolmion lacerae Rivas Goday 1958

Thermomediterranean sandy ephemeral therophytic vegetation on sandy soils of the western and southwestern regions of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Hymenocarpo hamosi-Malcolmion trilobae* Rivas Goday 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tub09 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 263). (LM)

TUB-03B Corynephoro articulati-Malcolmion patulae Rivas Goday 1958

Meso- to lower supramediterranean ephemeral therophytic vegetation on inland sand dunes of the Western Iberian Peninsula

TUB-03C Corynephorion maritimi Costa, Pinto-Gomes, Neto et Rivas-Mart. in J.C. Costa et al. 2012

Thermo- and lower mesomediterranean ephemeral therophytic vegetation on inland palaeodunes of the Lusitanian-Andalusian and Galician-Portuguese regions

TUB-03D Ormenido multicaulis-Malcolmion broussonetii Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940

Thermomediterranean ephemeral therophytic vegetation on decalcified littoral plains of Western Maghreb

TUB-03E Filagini asterisciflorae-Linarion humilis Minissale et Sciandrello 2015

Thermomediterranean ephemeral therophytic vegetation on fossil dunes of Southern Sicily

- *Evaco asterisciflorae-Linarion humilis* Minissale et Sciandrello 2013 (2b, 5)

TRA Stipo-Trachynietea distachyae S. Brullo in S. Brullo et al. 2001

Mediterranean calciphilous annual and ephemeroïd swards and grasslands

tra01 The therophyte-rich dwarf-herb and low-grass communities on calcareous substrates have been relatively well studied in the Western Mediterranean (including the Tyrrhenian region), but they remain only poorly known in the Eastern Mediterranean. Only recently have some alliances have been described from Italy (*Vulpio ciliatae-Crepidion neglectae* Poldini 1989, *Hypochoeridion achyrophori* Biondi et Guerra 2008), but their syntaxonomic relationship to the Western Mediterranean units remains unclear. We may presume that phytogeographic criteria may play a major role in the syntaxonomic subdivision of this order, yet how these vegetation types are differentiated along major environmental gradients is not well understood. (LM)

- *Stipo-Brachypodietea distachyae* S. Brullo 1985 (2b)

TRA-01 Brachypodietalia distachyi Rivas-Mart. 1978

Western Mediterranean ephemeral winter pastures on shallow sandy and loamy soils over limestone, dolomite and gypsum

- *Trachynietalia distachyae* Rivas-Mart. 1978 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

- *Linarietalia saturejoidis* Rivas Goday et G. López in G. López 1979

TRA-01A Trachynion distachyae Rivas-Mart. 1978

Western Mediterranean ephemeral winter pastures on shallow skeletal base-rich soils over calcareous substrates

tra02 Rivas-Martínez (1978b: 59, 64) explicitly cited 'Thero-Brachypodion (Trachynion) Br.-Bl. 1925 em.', however he has not cited 'Braun-Blanquet (1925)' in the references of his paper. (LM)

- *Thero-Brachypodion calcicolum genuinum (calcicolo) calcareum* Rivas Goday 1964 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance) (34a)

- *Brachypodion distachyi* Rivas-Mart. 1978 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*

- *Sideritido romanae-Hypochoeridion achyrophori* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)

- *Sideritido romanae-Hypochoeridion achyrophori* de Foucault 2001 (5)

- *Sideritido romanae-Brachypodion distachyi* de Foucault 2001 (3f)

- *Asterisco-Velezion rigidae* Rivas Goday 1964 (29)

tra03 Rivas Goday (1964) named the 'Asterisco-Velezion rigidae nova' first as suballiance (p. 369). However, in the same text it was also named explicitly as an alliance on p. 372; this creates a paradox situation as the *Asterisco-Velezion* becomes a *nomen superfluum* since Rivas Goday (l.c.) handled the description of this new alliance under the 'Thero-Brachypodion Br. Bl. 1925'. (LM)

- *Asterisco-Velezion rigidae* (Rivas Goday 1964) S. Brullo 1985 (31)

TRA-01B Stipion retortae O. de Bolòs 1957

Western Mediterranean ephemeral winter pastures on loamy soils over calcareous substrates

- *Stipion capensis* O. de Bolòs 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

tra04 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 281). (LM)

- *Stipion retortae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1954 (2b)

- *Stipion retortae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs ex Izco 1974 (31)

- *Stipion capensis* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs ex Izco 1974 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*

TRA-01C Sedo-Ctenopsion gypsophilae Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Izco 1974

Iberian ephemeral winter pastures on gypsum substrates

- *Crucianellion patulae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1959 (2b)

- *Vulpion gypsophilae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1959 (2b)

- *Sedo-Vulpion gypsophilae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)

- *Sedo-Ctenopsion (Vulpion) gypsophilae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Izco 1974 (orig.form)

TRA-01D *Omphalodion commutatae* Rivas-Mart., Izco et M. Costa ex Izco 1976 corr. Pérez Raya et al. 1991

Betic (Southern Iberian) ephemeral winter pastures on magnesian soils

- *Omphalodion brassicifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1973 (2b)
- *Omphalodion brassicifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. ex Izco 1976 (43)
- *Omphalodion linifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1973 corr. G. López 1980 (2b) (*corr.superfl.*)

TRA-02 *Ptilostemono stellati-Vulpietalia ciliatae* Mucina ined.

Central and Eastern Mediterranean therophytic swards on shallow sandy and loamy soils over limestone and gypsum substrates

TRA-02A *Vulpio ciliatae-Crepidion neglectae* Poldini 1989

Therophytic swards on disturbed calcareous rubble-rich shallow soils of the Adriatic and Ionian seaboards

- *Hypochaeridion achyrophori* Biondi et Guerra 2008 (5)

TRA-02B *Vulpion ligusticae* Aubert et Loisel 1971

Therophytic grasslands on base-rich shallow soils of the Ligurian-Tyrrhenian seaboards

TRA-02C *Onobrychido-Ptilostemonion stellati* S. Brullo et al. 2001

Therophytic calciphilous herb-rich swards of Calabria and Sicily
tra05 Brullo et al. (2001a) classified this unit within the *Stipo-Bupleuretalia semicompositi*. (LM)

TRA-02D *Xeranthemion annui* Oberd. 1954

Therophyte-rich calciphilous swards in abandoned fields of the Northern Aegean seaboards

TRA-02E *Diantho humilis-Velezion rigidae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin ex Didukh et Mucina 2014

Therophytic calciphilous swards of submediterranean Crimea

- *Diantho humilis-Velezion rigidae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990 (5)

TRA-03 *Stipo-Bupleuretalia semicompositi* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et al. 2001

Southern Mediterranean xerophilous and subhalophilous therophytic swards

tra06 This order is closely related to the *Sagineteta maritima* and perhaps best treated in that class. (EB)

- *Stipo-Bupleuretalia semicompositi* S. Brullo 1985

TRA-03A *Plantagini-Catapodion marini* S. Brullo 1985

Tyrrhenian subhalophilous xerophilous therophytic swards

TRA-03B *Dauco-Catananchion luteae* S. Brullo 1985

Siculo-Calabrian subhalophilous therophytic swards on loamy-clayey soils

INTRAZONAL MEDITERRANEAN SEMIDESERTS**PEG *Pegano harmalae-Salsoletea vermiculatae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958**

Mediterranean and Macaronesian semi-desertic halo-nitrophilous scrub in hyperarid coastal habitats

GROUP OF MEDITERRANEAN ORDERS

PEG-01 *Salsolo vermiculatae-Peganetalia harmalae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1954

Mediterranean halo-nitrophilous scrub of semi-desertic inland regions and hyperarid seaboards

- *Atriplicetalia glaucae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963
- *Onopordo-Salsoletalia vermiculatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963
- *Ipomoetalia purpureae* O. de Bolòs 1988 (2b)

PEG-01A *Salsolo vermiculatae-Peganion harmalae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1954

Meso-supramediterranean halo-nitrophilous scrub on clayey soils of semi-desertic subcontinental regions of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Salsolo-Artemision* Folch 1981

PEG-01B *Haloxylo-Atriplicion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Rigual 1972

Thermo-mesomediterranean halo-nitrophilous scrub on well-drained soils of the Southern Iberian Peninsula and Maghreb

- *Haloxylo-Atriplicion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)
- *Hammado-Atriplicion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Rigual 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

peg01 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 262). (LM)

- *Atriplicion glaucae* Folch 1981 (2b)

PEG-01C *Salsolo oppositifoliae-Suaedion fruticosae* Rigual 1972

Infra-thermomediterranean halo-nitrophilous scrub on clayey soils of arid regions of the Western Mediterranean and the southern regions of the Central Mediterranean

- *Salsolo-Fagonion creticae* Rivas Goday et Rigual 1958
- *Salsolo-Carthamion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (29)
- *Salsolo oppositifoliae-Suaedion mollis* Rigual 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

peg02 The proposal to mutate the name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 479). (LM)

- *Salsolo oppositifoliae-Suaedion verae* Rigual 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

peg03 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 276). (LM)

- *Carthamo-Salsolion* Rigual 1972 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

PEG-01D *Lycio europaei-Ipomoieion purpureae* O. de Bolòs ex Mucina *all. nov. hoc loco*

Thermomediterranean halo-nitrophilous xeric thorny scrub on loamy soils of the Iberian Peninsula

peg04 De Bolòs (1988: 31) suggested a new alliance, the *Lycio europaei-Ipomoeion purpureae* and classified here the *Pharbitido-Lycietum europaei* (de Bolòs 1962: 176) as the only association; this association serves then automatically as the *holotypus* of the alliance. However, as stated by the IPCN art. 8: “from 1/1/1980 the original diagnosis is sufficient only when the character and/or differential species of the syntaxon are also explicitly indicated.” This condition was not met in the protologue of the *Lycio europaei-Ipomoeion purpureae*. Ninot et al. (2012) have also failed to provide such a list of diagnostic taxa and therefore, I here list *Lycium europaeum* and *Ipomoea purpurea* as the diagnostic species of the *Lycio europaei-Ipomoeion purpureae*, and thus validate the alliance name. (LM)

- *Lycio europaei-Ipomoeion purpureae* O. de Bolòs 1988 (8)
- *Ipomoeo purpureae-Lycium europaei* O. de Bolòs 1988 *nom. invers. propos. (invers.superfl.)*

peg05 The proposal to invert the name was made by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 248). (LM)

PEG-01E *Artemision arborescentis* Géhu et al. 1986

Thermo-mesomediterranean subnitrophilous coastal scrub of the Southern Apennine Peninsula and Sicily

- *Artemision arborescentis* Géhu et Biondi 1994 (22)

PEG-01F *Atriplici halimi-Suaedion verae* Géhu et al. ex Bergmeier et Dimopoulos 2003

Thermomediterranean halo-nitrophilous scrub on coastal dunes and cliffs of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Atriplici halimi-Suaedion verae* Géhu et al. 1990 (2b)
- *Cappario siculae-Suaedion verae* de Foucault 2015 (syntax. syn.)

PEG-01G *Medicagini citrinae-Lavaterion arboreae* O. de Bolòs et Vigo in O. de Bolòs et al. 1984

Thermomediterranean ornitho-coprophilous coastal semiarid scrub of the Western Mediterranean

peg06 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 241) suggested classifying this alliance within the *Brassico oleraceae-Lavateretalia arboreae*. See also Remark cri11. (LM)

- *Lavaterion maritimae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Lavaterion maritimae* Rivas-Mart. et Cantó in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)
- *Beto maritimae-Malvion arboreae* de Foucault 2015 (syntax. syn.)

peg07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 133–135, 2011: 221) classified this alliance within the ‘*Parietarietalia*’ (*Cymbalario-Parietarietea*). (LM)

PEG-02 *Helichryso stoechadis-Santolinetalia squarrosae* Peinado et Martínez-Parras 1984

Iberian thermo- to oromediterranean subnitrophilous and nitrophilous chamaephytic scrub on degraded soils

PEG-02A *Artemisio glutinosae-Santolinion rosmarinifoliae* M. Costa 1975

Ibero-Atlantic meso- to oromediterranean subnitrophilous and nitrophilous chamaephytic scrub on degraded deep acidic soils

PEG-02B *Santolinion pectinato-canescens* Peinado et Martínez-Parras 1984

Iberian thermo- to supramediterranean subnitrophilous and nitrophilous chamaephytic scrub on basic degraded soils

GROUP OF MACARONESIAN-SAHARAN ORDERS

PEG-03 *Chenoleetalia tomentosae* Sunding 1972

Infra-thermomediterranean arid low scrub on sandy soils of the Canary Islands and the western seaboard of the Sahara

- *Chenoleoidetalia tomentosae* Sunding 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

peg08 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 254). This proposal is obsolete since the newest systematic studies in sect. *Camphorosmae* (Kadereit & Freitag 2011) have confirmed the identity of the name-giving taxon as *Chenoleoides tomentosa* (Lowe) Botsch. (LM)

PEG-03A *Chenoleion tomentosae* Sunding 1972

Infra-thermomediterranean arid low scrub on sandy soils of the Canary Islands

- *Chenoleidion tomentosae* Sunding 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

peg09 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 255). (LM)

PEG-04 *Forsskaoleo angustifoliae-Rumicetalia lunariae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Canaro-Madeiran infra-mesomediterranean halo-nitrophilous chamaephytic scrub

- *Nicotiano glaucae-Ricinetalia communis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)

PEG-04A *Artemisio thusculae-Rumicion lunariae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Canarian infra- to mesomediterranean halo-nitrophilous low scrub of regions of semiarid to subhumid climate

PEG-04B *Launaeo arborescentis-Schizogynion sericeae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Canarian inframediterranean halo-nitrophilous arid scrub

PEG-04C *Argyranthemum succulenti-Calendulion maderensis* Capelo et al. 2000

Madeiran halo-nitrophilous coastal low scrub

PEG-04D *Nicotiano glaucae-Ricinion communis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Western Mediterranean and Canarian infra-thermomediterranean arid neophyte-dominated tall scrub

VEGETATION OF OROMEDITERRANEAN GRASSLANDS AND SCRUB

IND *Festucetea indigestae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1971

Iberian and North African xerophilous silicicolous fescue grasslands in the supra- to cryomediterranean belts

- *Festucetea indigestae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday et Mayor 1966 (3b)

IND-01 *Festucetalia indigestae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1964

Iberian oro-cryomediterranean xerophilous silicicolous fescue grasslands

ind01 For the reasoning that underpins the name correction, see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 473). However, since *Festuca indigesta* subsp. *curvifolia* is currently recognized as a valid subspecies concept within *F. indigesta* (see www.em-plantsbase.org), the name correction does not appear to be necessary. (LM)

- *Festucetalia indigestae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)
- *Arenario-Festucetalia indigestae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)
- *Festucetalia curvifoliae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Izco et Pulgar 2009

IND-01A *Teesdaliopsis confertae-Luzulion caespitosae* Rivas-Mart. 1987

Northern Iberian oro-cryomediterranean xerophilous silicicolous grasslands

IND-01B *Jasionion carpetanae* González-Albo 1941

Central Iberian oro-cryomediterranean xerophilous silicicolous fescue grasslands

ind02 González Albo (1941) has validly described the *Staticetum caespitosae*, the automatic *holotypus* of the alliance *Jasionion carpetanae*. The latter alliance was syntaxonomically identified (by placement into synonymy) as the *Minuartio bigerrensis-Festucion curvifoliae* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011. The only reason for placement of the *Jasionion carpetanae* into the synonymy was the assumption that the *Jasionion carpetanae* should be considered a *nomen ambiguum* (ICPN art. 37), a case still lacking convincing proof. Interestingly, the *Staticetum caespitosae* has not been listed as one of the associations of the *Minuartio-Festucion curvifoliae* by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 268–169) despite otherwise very comprehensive accounts of associations in all alliances handled in the latter paper. Due to lack of proper arguments proving the name *Jasionion carpetanae* illegitimate, technically the latter name remains the valid and current name for this syntaxonomic concept until proven otherwise. (LM)

- *Minuartio juressi-Festucion indigestae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)

- *Minuartio juressi-Festucion indigestae* Rivas-Mart. 1964 (43)
- *Minuartio juressi-Festucion aragonensis* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990
- *Minuartio juressi-Festucion curvifoliae* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

ind03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999) published the formal proposal serving this name change. It appears to be superfluous because of yet another correction (regarding the identity of *Minuartia*) had to be undertaken; see also Remark *ind02*. (LM)

- *Minuartio bigerrensis-Festucion curvifoliae* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (syntax.syn.)

ind04 The proposal of the new correction of the name ‘*Minuartio juressi-Festucion curvifoliae* Rivas-Mart. 1964 *corr.* Rivas-Mart., Fernández-González et Loidi 1999’ has been published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 475); see also Remark *ind02*. (LM)

IND-01C *Ptilotrichion purpurei* Quézel 1953

Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula) oro-cryomediterranean, chamaephyte-rich xerophilous silicicolous grasslands

- *Nevadension purpureae* Quézel 1953 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*

ind05 The formal proposal serving this name change has been published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 269); see also Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 268). (LM)

IND-02 *Jasiono sessiliflorae-Koelerietalia crassipedis* Rivas-Mart. et Cantó 1987

Iberian supra-oromediterranean and submediterranean silicicolous grasslands

IND-02A *Hieracio castellani-Plantaginion radicatae* Rivas-Mart. et Cantó 1987

Eastern and Northern Iberian supra-oromediterranean and submediterranean xerophilous silicicolous grasslands

- *Oligo-Bromion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b, 3b)
- *Plantagini-Corynephorion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)
- *Oligo-Bromion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday 1964 (3f)
- *Plantagini-Corynephorion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1975 (2b)
- *Corynephoro-Plantaginion radicatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex G. López 1978 (3f)
- *Corynephoro-Plantaginion radicatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 (3f)
- *Corynephoro-Plantaginion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Penas et Díaz-González 1985 (5)
- *Agrostio castellanae-Plantaginion radicatae* Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. et Fernández-González 1991 (phantom)

IND-02B *Armerion eriophyllae* Pinto da Silva 1970

Northern Portuguese and Galician grasslands on ultramafic outcrops in the supra-oromediterranean and supra-orotemperate belts

- *Armerion eriophyllae* Pinto da Silva 1965 (1)

IND-02C *Thymion serpylloides* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1965

Southern Iberian silicicolous grasslands in the supra-oromediterranean and supra-orotemperate belts

- *Thymion serpylloides* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)

PIL *Saginetea piliferae* Gamisans 1975

Relict oromediterranean silicicolous swards of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Saginetea piliferae* Gamisans 1977 (31)

PIL-01 *Saginetalia piliferae* Gamisans 1975

Relict oromediterranean silicicolous swards of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Saginetalia piliferae* Gamisans 1977 (31)

PIL-01A *Sesamoido pygmaeae-Poion violaceae* Gamisans 1975

Relict oromediterranean silicicolous swards of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Caricion caryophyllaeae* Gamisans 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sedo alpestris-Phleion brachystachyos* Gamisans 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sesamoido pygmaeae-Bellardiochloion variegatae* Gamisans 1975 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

pil01 The taxon name *Poa violacea* Bellardi has not been used in major European floras for the past 20 years and therefore the mutation of the name, *Bellardiochloa variegata* (Lam.) Kerguelen, appears as appropriate. (LM)

- *Caricion caryophyllaeae* Gamisans 1977 (31)
- *Sedo alpestris-Phleion brachystachyos* Gamisans 1977 (31)
- *Sesamoido pygmaeae-Poion violaceae* Gamisans 1977 (31)

RUM *Rumici-Astragaletea siculi* Pignatti et Nimis in E. Pignatti et al. 1980

Siculo-Calabrian oromediterranean and upper mesomediterranean pulvinate scrub and related grasslands on siliceous substrates

rum01 The content of this class was considered by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 311) as a part of the *Cisto-Lavanduletea*, but no new evidence of this was submitted. (LM)

- *Cerastio-Carlinetea nebrodensis* S. Brullo 1983 (2b)
- *Cerastio-Carlinetea nebrodensis* S. Brullo 1984 (syntax.syn.)

RUM-01 *Rumici-Astragaletea siculi* Pignatti et Nimis in E. Pignatti et al. 1980

Upper meso- to oromediterranean xeric scrub on siliceous volcanic substrates of Sicily

- *Astragaletea siculae* Giacomini et Gentile 1961 (3b)
- *Astragaletea siculae* Giacomini ex Poli 1965 (3b)

RUM-01A *Rumici-Astragalion siculi* Poli 1965

Oromediterranean xeric pulvinate scrub on siliceous volcanic substrates of Etna (Sicily)

rum02 Biondi (2000: 129) preferred to classify this syntaxonomic concept within the *Carici-Genistetalia lobelii* Klein 1972 and further within the *Rosmarinetea*. (LM)

RUM-01B *Armerion nebrodensis* S. Brullo 1984

Upper meso-oromediterranean silicicolous pulvinate scrub and related grasslands of Nebrodi (Sicily)

RUM-02 *Anthemidetalia calabrica* S. Brullo et al. 2001

Upper meso- to oromediterranean silicicolous pulvinate scrub and related grasslands of Calabria

RUM-02A *Koelerio brutiae-Astragalion calabrici* Giacomini et Gentile ex S. Brullo et al. 2005

Mesomediterranean silicicolous pulvinate scrub and related grasslands of Sila (Calabria)

rum03 This unit has experienced a turbulent past regarding its syntaxonomic position (e.g. Giacomini & Gentile 1961; Barbero & Bonin 1969; Bonin 1978; Pignatti et al. 1980; de Foucault 1994; Brullo et al. 2004). As presented in our paper, this concept follows the syntaxonomic synthesis by Brullo et al. (2004). (LM)

- *Koelerio-Astragalion calabrici* Giacomini et Gentile 1961 (2b)
- *Koelerio-Astragalion calabri* Giacomini et Gentile 1966 (2b)
- *Koelerio-Astragalion calabri* Giacomini et Gentile ex S. Brullo in S. Brullo et al. 2004 (5)

RUM-02B *Armerion aspromontanae* S. Brullo et al. 2001

Mesomediterranean silicicolous pulvinate scrub and related grasslands of Aspromonte (Calabria)

ANA *Trifolio anatolici-Polygonetea arenastri* Quézel 1973

Oromediterranean, slightly chionophilous mat-grass swards of Eastern Anatolia, Sterea Hellas, Southern Macedonia and Bulgaria

ana01 The oromediterranean chionophilous mat-grass swards of the *Trifolio-Polygonetea* (Quézel 1973) are an ecological analogon to the *Salicetea herbaceae*, yet occurring at high altitudes of mountain ranges embedded within the Eastern Mediterranean or in some marginal ranges surrounded by the submediterranean regions of the southwestern Balkans (Rila, Pirin, and possibly also some high mountain ranges of Macedonia). This vegetation occurs in depressions carrying snow cover longer than the surrounding alpine and/or oromediterranean grasslands, yet due to shallow, skeletal soils the habitats appear extremely dry during high-radiation summer. The ecological and geographical optimum of this class is in Anatolia (Turkey) but marginally some communities are reaching Europe, especially in Sterea Hellas and in the Macedonian-Bulgarian-Hellenic border triangle. The *Trifolion parnassi* (*Trifolietalia parnassi*; Quézel 1964), formerly classified within the

Juncetea trifidi (or '*Caricetea curvulae*'), belongs here as well as some communities with *Alopecurus gerardi* misplaced in the *Salicetea herbaceae* (e.g. *Omalotheco-Alopecuretum gerardi* Mucina et al. 1990). Some other communities listed as belonging to the *Trifolio-Polygonetea*, for instance by Lovrić & Rac (1989), do not qualify (see Mucina in Chytrý et al. 2015). At this stage, I fail to recognize the virtue of considering the *Trifolio-Polygonetea* as synonymous to the Anatolian *Astragalo-Brometea* as suggested by Parolly (2004). The taxonomic identity of '*Polygonum arenastrum*' (one of the eponymous species) should be challenged. (LM)

ANA-01 *Trifolietalia parnassii* Quézel 1964

Oromediterranean slightly chionophilous mat-grass swards of Sterea Hellas, Southern Macedonia and Bulgaria

- *Trifolietalia parnassii* Quézel in Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)
- *Trifolio anatolicae-Polygonetalia arenastrum sensu* Lovrić & Rac 1989, non Quézel 1973 (pseudonym)

ANA-01A *Trifolion parnassii* Quézel 1964

Oromediterranean slightly chionophilous mat-grass swards of Sterea Hellas, Southern Macedonia and Bulgaria

- *Trifolion parnassii* Quézel in Quézel et al. 1992 (phantom)

ONO *Festuco hystricis-Ononidetea striatae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Submediterranean submontane-montane and oromediterranean dry grasslands and related dwarf scrub on calcareous substrates of the Iberian Peninsula, the Western Alps and the Apennines

ono01 This class replaces the *Elyno-Seslerietea* at high altitudes of the submediterranean zone (supratemperate belts) of the Cantabrian Mountains, Pyrenees, Western Alps, central Apennine Peninsula and Sicily as well as in analogous meso- and oromediterranean altitudinal belts of the Mediterranean mountain ranges of the Northern Iberian Peninsula, southern regions of the Apennine Peninsula and Sicily. The inclusion of the Apennine and Sicilian units within this class is unprecedented. (LM)

- *Festucetea hystricis* Mayor in Mayor et al. 1982 (2b)
- *Festuco hystricis-Ononidetea striatae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 (2b)

ONO-01 *Festuco hystricis-Poetalia ligulatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963

Supra-oromediterranean dry calcicolous grasslands and low scrub of the northern and central regions of the Iberian Peninsula and Maghreb

ONO-01A *Festucion burnatii* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Mayor et al. 1973

Cantabrian submediterranean montane-subalpine grasslands on calcareous lithosols

ONO-01B *Sideritido fontquerianae-Arenarion microphyllae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Castilian-Oroiberian supra-oromediterranean grasslands on calcareous and ultramafic soils

ono02 In the name '*Sideritido pulvinatae-Arenarion aggregatae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1961', Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 244) corrected both name-giving taxa, namely '*Sideritis glacialis* var. *pulvinata* Font Quer' (recte: *Sideritis glacialis* Boiss.; var. *pulvinata* is a *nomen nudum*) and *Arenaria aggregata* subsp. *erinacea* Boiss., by *S. glacialis* subsp. *fontqueriana* Obón & D. Rivera and *A. aggregata* subsp. *microphylla* (Pau) Riv.-Mart. & Costa, respectively. (JPT, HW, RG, LM) Valls (2003: 146) suggested classifying this alliance within the *Thero-Brachypodietalia*. (LM, JPT)

- *Sideritido pulvinatae-Arenarion aggregatae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 (orig.form) (43)
- *Minuartio-Poion ligulatae* O. de Bolós 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Festuco hystricis-Poion ligulatae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sideritido fontquerianae-Arenarion aggregatae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (43)

ono03 In the name '*Sideritido pulvinatae-Arenarion aggregatae* Rivas Goday et Borja 1961', the name-giving taxon '*Sideritis glacialis* var. *pulvinata* Font Quer' (recte: *Sideritis glacialis* Boiss.; var. *pulvinata* is a *nomen nudum*) was replaced (corrected) by *Sideritis glacialis* subsp. *fontqueriana* Obón & D. Rivera by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001). (JPT, HW, RG, LM)

ONO-01C *Plantagini discoloris-Thymion mastigophori* Molina et Izco 1989

Cantabrian and Castilian supramediterranean low scrub on calcareous soils

ono04 For analysis of the nomenclature of this alliance see Molina & Izco (1989). (LM)

- *Festuco hystricis-Thymion mastigophori* Izco et Molina in Molina 1984 (2b)
- *Helianthemo cani-Thymion mastigophori* Loidi et Fernández Prieto 1987

ONO-01D *Seselio granatensis-Festucion hystricis* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Betic (Southern Iberian) supra-oromediterranean low scrub on calcareous lithosols

ONO-02 *Ononidetea striatae* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Submediterranean submontane-montane dry calcicolous grasslands and related dwarf scrub of the Western Alps, the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian Mountains

ono05 Two large-scale syntaxonomic overviews by Theurillat et al. (1995: Alps) and Bardat et al. (2004: France) from the main distribution range of this vegetation type support

the proposal of Royer (1991) to classify the *Ononidetalia striatae* within the *Festuco-Brometea*. (JD, LM)

- *Seslerietalia galloprovincialis* Molinier 1934 (2b)
- *Genisto-Ononidetalia striatae* Br.-Bl. et Susplugas 1937 (3f)
- *Ononidetalia striatae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Ononidetalia striatae* Br.-Bl. 1950 (2b)
- *Astragaletalesia sempervirentis* Barbero 1968 (syntax.syn.)
ono06 Barbero (1968) included the *Avenion montanae* Barbero 1968 (with the *Seslerio-Avenetum montanae* Barbero 1968) and the *Avenion sempervirentis* Barbero 1968 (with the *Centaureo triumfettii-Avenetum sempervirentis* Barbero 1968 and the *Festucetum dimorphae* Barbero 1968) within this order. (JPT)
- *Anthyllidetalia montanae* Quézel 1971 (29)

GRASSLAND GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ONO-02A *Ononidion striatae* Br.-Bl. et Susplugas 1937
Submediterranean montane dry calcicolous grasslands of the Western Pyrenees and the Catalano-Valencian region

ONO-02B *Ononidion cristatae* Royer 1991
Submediterranean montane dry calcicolous grasslands of the southwestern Western Alps

ONO-02C *Festucion scopariae* Br.-Bl. 1948
Submediterranean montane to subalpine calcicolous dry pastures of the Central and Eastern Pyrenees

- *Festucion gautieri* Br.-Bl. 1948 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
ono07 The formal proposal serving this name change was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 260). (LM)
- *Saponarion caespitosae* P. Montserrat et Villar 1987 (syntax.syn.)

ONO-02D *Avenion sempervirentis* Barbero 1968
Submediterranean montane dry calcicolous grasslands of the Maritime and Ligurian Alps

ono08 These communities form a syntaxonomic transition between the *Elyno-Seslerietea* and the *Festuco hystricis-Ononidetalia striatae*. (JPT, LM)

- *Avenion montanae* Barbero 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Helictotrichion sempervirentis* Barbero 1968 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Helictotrichion sedenensis* Barbero 1968 *nom. corr. propos. (corr. illeg)*

ono09 The *Avenion montanae* Barbero 1968 is based on *Avena sempervirens* Vill. The correction of this syntaxon name into the *Helictotrichion sedensis* would be justified only if it is proven that *Avena sempervirens* Vill. has been mistaken for *Helictotrichon sedenense* (DC.) Holub. (JPT)

- *Ononidion cenisiae* Barbero 1968 (3b)
ono10 Bardat et al. (2004) used this alliance name for communities that Barbero et al. (1972) attributed to the *Ononidion striatae* Br.-Bl. et Susplugas 1937. (JPT)
- *Ononidion cenisiae* Barbero 1970 (phantom)
- *Astragalion aristati* Archiloque et al. 1971 (syntax.syn.)

GARRIGUE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ONO-02E *Genistion lobelii* Molinier 1934
Submediterranean submontane-montane calcicolous low scrub of Provence, the Cevennes and the Catalano-Valencian region

- *Globularion cordifoliae* Guinochet 1938 (phantom)
- *Seslerion mediterraneo-montanum* Vanden Berghen 1963 (34)
- *Seslerion elegantissimae* Quézel 1971 (29)
- *Globularion cordifoliae* Allier et Ritter 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- *Potentillion velutinae* Barbero et al. 1972 (29)
- *Genistion lobelii-villarsii-pulchellae* Lavagne et Rebuffel 1998 (10a, 29)

ONO-02F *Echinospartion horridi* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991

Submediterranean montane-subalpine calcicolous low scrub of the Aragonian region of the Pyrenees

ONO-02G *Genistion occidentalis* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Submediterranean Cantabro-Castilian submontane to subalpine calcicolous low scrub

ONO-02H *Lavandulo angustifoliae-Genistion cinereae* Barbero et al. 1972

Supramediterranean calcicolous low scrub of Southern France

ONO-03 *Erysimo-Jurineetalia bocconei* S. Brullo 1984

Submediterranean xeric calcicolous grasslands on skeletal soils of the Apennine Peninsula and in the oromediterranean belt of Sicily

- *Brometalia caprini* Ubaldi 1997 (5)
ono11 The *Brometalia caprini* is an order described (invalidly) by Ubaldi (1997) originally included in the *Cerastio-Carlinetea nebrodensis* and subsequently re-classified by its author into the *Daphno-Festucea* (Ubaldi 2003) and later into the *Festuco-Brometea* (Ubaldi 2011). It is a rather ambiguous syntaxon which has an intermediate character between a garrigue and dry grassland, and which is characterized by species having different ecological and biogeographic features. (RDP, LM)
- *Festuco-Seslerietalia nitidae* Ubaldi 2003 (3g)
- *Valeriano tuberosae-Festucion circummediterraneae* Ubaldi 2003 (2b)
- *Asphodelino liburnicae-Brometalia erecti* Ubaldi 2011 (2b)
- *Euphorbietalia myrsinitis* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Artemisio albae-Saturejetalia montanae* (Allegrezza et al. 1997) Biondi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

ono12 The placement of this vegetation into the *Festuco-Ononidetalia* is unique in this paper. It has been, however, motivated by Biondi et al.'s (2014) correct observation that the *Artemisio albae-Saturejetalia montanae* is a geographic analogon (rather than 'vicariant') to the *Ononidetalia striatae*. Indeed, the *Artemisio albae-Saturejetalia montanae* take bioclimatically (ecologically) and floristically

a transitional position between the *Festuco-Brometea* and the mediterranean garrigues either of the *Rosmarinetalia* or the *Cisto-Ericetalia*, an issue still to be established beyond doubt. (LM)

- *Phleo ambigu-Brometalia erecti* Biondi, Allegrezza, Blasi & Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

ono13 Biondi et al. (1995) described the *Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti* invalidly (ICPN arts. 2b, 5). In this alliance the authors included the *Lino punctati-Seslerietum nitidae* Pignatti et Nimis in Pignatti et al. 1980 that was selected by Pignatti et al. (1980) to serve as the *typus* of the *Cerastio-Astragalion nebrodensis* (*nom inval.*; ICPN art. 5). Brullo (1984) validated the name *Cerastio-Astragalion nebrodensis* and kept the *Lino-Seslerietum* as the nomenclature type of the alliance. In the same paper the author proposed the *Erysimo-Jurineetalia bocconei* for the grasslands of high mountains of Northern Sicily and designated the validated *Cerastio-Astragalion nebrodensis* as the nomenclature type of the order. The *Phleo ambigu-Brometalia erecti* (Biondi et al. 2014) is typified by the *Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti* Biondi & Blasi ex Biondi & Galdenzi 2012 that refers to the *Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti* Biondi et al. 1995. Biondi et al. (1995) included the *Lino-Seslerietum* in the alliance *Phleo-Bromion* and, as a consequence, the *Phleo ambigu-Brometalia erecti* Biondi, Allegrezza, Blasi & Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2014 should be considered a syntaxonomic synonym of the *Erysimo-Jurineetalia bocconei* Brullo 1984. (RDP, LM, M. Terzi)

ONO-03A *Alyssion bertolonii* E. Pignatti et Pignatti 1977

Meso-supramediterranean ultramafic scrub of Northern Tuscany, Liguria and the Northern Apennines

- *Euphorbion ligusticae* Nowak 1987 (syntax.syn.)
- *Armerio denticulatae-Stipion etruscae* Ubaldi 2013 (syntax.syn.)

ONO-03B *Cytiso spinescentis-Saturejion montanae* Pirone et Tammaro 1997

Submediterranean montane dry calciphilous grasslands rich in dwarf shrubs of the Central Apennines

ono14 Allegrezza et al. (1997) and Pirone & Tammaro (1997) described (in the same issue of the journal *Fitosociologia*) two alliances that I consider to be syntaxonomically identical. The *Cytiso spinescentis-Saturejion montanae* Pirone et Tammaro 1997 takes priority over the *Artemisio albae-Saturejion montanae* Allegrezza et al. 1997 as the former was published in a paper preceding the latter. (LM)

- *Artemisio albae-Saturejion montanae* Allegrezza et al. 1997 (syntax.syn.)

ONO-03C *Cytiso spinescentis-Bromion erecti* Bonin 1978

Submediterranean xeric calciphilous open grasslands in the sub-montane and lower montane belts of the Central and Southern Apennines

ono15 See Di Pietro (2011) for details on the nomenclatural issues surrounding the effective publication and validity of the *Cytiso spinescentis-Bromion erecti* Bonin 1978. (RDP, LM)

- *Cytiso spinescentis-Bromion caprini* Bonin in Barbero et Bonin 1969 (2b)
- *Crepido lacerae-Phleion ambigu* Biondi et Blasi 1982 (5)
- *Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti* Biondi et al. 1995 (2b, 5)
- *Sideritidion italicae* (Biondi et al. 1995) Ubaldi 2011 (25) (syntax.syn.)
- *Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti* Biondi et al. ex Biondi et Galdenzi 2012 (syntax.syn.)

ono16 Biondi & Galdenzi (2012) included the *Seslerio nitidae-Brometum erecti* Bruno et Covarelli 1968 (the *typus* of the *Seslerio nitidae-Caricion macrolepidis* Ubaldi 1997) into the validated *Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti* and therefore the older name *Seslerio nitidae-Caricion macrolepidis* Ubaldi 1997 has the priority over the '*Phleo ambigu-Bromion erecti*' *sensu* Biondi & Galdenzi (2012). (RDP, LM)

ONO-03D *Seslerio nitidae-Caricion macrolepidis* Ubaldi 1997

Submediterranean upper-montane and subalpine xeric calciphilous grasslands on shallow soils of the Central and Southern Apennines

- *Cerastio tomentosii-Globularion meridionalis* Ciaschetti et al. 2015 (syntax.syn.)
- *Knautio calycinae-Bromion caprini* Ubaldi 2008 (8)
- *Knautio calycinae-Bromion caprini* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici humilis-Seslerion apenninae* Biondi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

ONO-03E *Cerastio-Astragalion nebrodensis* Pignatti et Nimis ex S. Brullo 1984

Submediterranean xeric open calciphilous grasslands on rocky soils of the Southern Apennines and in the oromediterranean belt of Sicily

- *Cerastio-Astragalion nebrodensis* Pignatti et Nimis in E. Pignatti et al. 1980 (5)

GEN *Carici-Genistetea lobelii* Klein 1972

Cyrno-Sardecian oromediterranean cushion-tragacanthic scrub and related grasslands

gen01 Arrigoni (1986) extended this class by the addition of scrub occurring in the meso- and supra-mediterranean belts (900–1500 m) of Sardinia, and coined a new order for this vegetation, the *Teucro-Santolinetalia* Arrigoni 1986. However, the alliances included in this order, namely the *Armerio sardoae-Genistion salzmannii* Arrigoni 1986 (siliceous substrates) and the *Polygalo-Seslerion insularis* Arrigoni ex Arrigoni et Di Tommaso 1986 (calcareous substrates) show more floristic (and ecological) links to the *Lavanduletalia stoechadis* (*Cisto-Lavanduletea*) and to the *Rosmarinetalia* (*Rosmarinetea*), respectively, rather than to

the endemic-rich *Carici-Genistetetea* and have been therefore excluded from the latter class and accommodated elsewhere. The content of this class is considered by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 311) as a part of the *Cisto-Lavanduletea* but without submitting new evidence to support his claim. (LM)

- *Carlinetea macrocephalae* Gamisans 1975 (29)

GEN-01 *Carici-Genistetalia lobelii* Klein 1972

Cyrno-Sardean oromediterranean cushion-tragacanthic scrub and related grasslands

- *Carlinetalia macrocephalae* Gamisans 1977 (29, 31)
- *Carici caryophylleae-Genistetalia salzmännii* Klein 1972 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*

GEN-01A *Anthyllidion hermanniae* Klein 1972

Cyrno-Sardean oromediterranean cushion-tragacanthic scrub on exposed and windy crests

- *Junipero-Astragalion genargentei* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)

GEN-01B *Plantaginion insularis* Klein 1972

Cyrno-Sardean oromediterranean grasslands in snow-carrying depressions

- *Plantaginion insularis* Gamisans 1968 (1)
- *Sedo-Phleion brachystachyos* Gamisans 1975 (syntax.syn)

DAP *Daphno-Festucetea* Quézel 1964

Xeric oromediterranean grasslands and cushion-tragacanthic scrub on calcareous and ultramafic substrates of the Hellenic mainland and the Aegean region

dap01 *Festuca varia* (*sensu lato*) is reported to occur in Hellas (Strid and Kit Tan 1991: 753). *F. varia* Haenke in Jacq. is an endemic species of the Central Alps (Wallosek 1999). The taxon occurring in the *Daphno-Festucetea* vegetation is most probably (and in most cases) *F. cyllenica* Boiss. & Heldr. However, taxa such as *F. graeca* (Hack.) Markg.-Dann., *F. penzesii* (Acht.) Markg.-Dann. and *F. kozanensis* Foggi et al. might also occur here. Until the taxonomy of this taxonomically complex group stabilizes, we prefer use of the class name in its current, uncorrected form. (EB, LM)

- *Astragaletea cretica* Zohary et Orshan 1966 (2b)
- *Berberido-Asperuletea* Zaffran 1971 (2b)
- *Acantholimo-Astragaletea* Voliotis 1973 (2b)
- *Astragaletea mediterranea* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Saturejetea spinosae* Zaffran 1982 (1)
- *Saturejetea spinosae* Zaffran 1990 (5)

DAP-01 *Daphno-Festucetalia* Quézel 1964

Xeric oromediterranean grasslands and cushion-tragacanthic scrub on calcareous and ultramafic substrates of the Hellenic mainland and the Peloponissos

dap02 The summit vegetation within the *Astragalus angustifolius* on the Aegean island of Lesbos could also be classified

in the *Daphno-Festucetalia*. It is putatively similar to the Anatolian oromediterranean grasslands and might be considered a different alliance (or order). The oromediterranean grasslands and thorn cushion vegetation on Evvia (Euboea) should also belong to the *Daphno-Festucetalia*. (EB) See also nomenclatural Remark *dap01*. (LM)

- *Acantholimo-Astragaletea* Horvat 1954 (2b)
- *Centaureetalia idaeae* Zaffran 1990 (1)

DAP-01A *Astragalo angustifolii-Seslerion coeruleantis* Quézel 1964

Oromediterranean xeric grasslands and cushion-tragacanthic scrub on calcareous substrates of the Hellenic mainland

dap03 The name would possibly undergo a nomenclature correction, as it is highly improbable that the name-giving species in the protologue is indeed *Sesleria coeruleans* Friv. (LM)

DAP-01B *Eryngio multifidi-Bromion fibrosi* Quézel 1964

Oromediterranean xeric grasslands and cushion-tragacanthic scrub on ophiolitic substrates of the Hellenic mainland

DAP-01C *Stipo pulcherrimae-Morinion persicae* Quézel 1964

Oromediterranean xeric grasslands on calcareous substrates of the Peloponissos

DAP-02 *Saturejo spinosae-Scutellarietalia hirtae* Dimopoulos et al. ex Bergmeier 2002

Xeric and subxeric oromediterranean grasslands and cushion-tragacanthic scrub on calcareous and ultramafic substrates of Crete

- *Centaureetalia idaeae* Zaffran 1990 (5)
- *Saturejo spinosae-Scutellarietalia hirtae* Dimopoulos et al. 1997 (2b, 5)

DAP-02A *Astragalion cretica* Bergmeier 2002

Xeric oromediterranean calcicolous cushion-tragacanthic scrub of Central and Eastern Crete

- *Astracanthion creticae* Zaffran 1990 (5)

DAP-02B *Verbascion spinosi* Zaffran ex Bergmeier 2002

Xeric oromediterranean calcicolous cushion-tragacanthic scrub of Western Crete

- *Verbascion spinosi* Zaffran 1990 (5)

DAP-02C *Colchico cretensis-Cirsion morinifolii* Bergmeier 2002

Subxeric oromediterranean swards and grasslands on stony soils of grazed dolines on high plateaus of Crete

CYP *Diantho troodi-Teucrietea cyprii* S. Brullo et al. 2005

Oromediterranean scrub on ultramafic substrates of Cyprus

CYP-01 *Diantho troodi*-*Teucrietalia cyprii* S. Brullo et al. 2005*Oromediterranean scrub on ultramafic substrates of Cyprus***CYP-01A *Hyperico stenobotryos*-*Alyssion troodi* S. Brullo et al. 2005***Oromediterranean scrub on ultramafic substrates of Cyprus***VEGETATION OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA AND AZORES****ZONAL CLASSES OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA AND AZORES****KLE *Kleinio neriifoliae*-*Euphorbiete* *canariensis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965) Santos 1976***Macaronesian and Western Maghrebiniian succulent tabaibal and cardonal on semi-desert lava beds*

- *Crassi-Euphorbiete* *macaronesica* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Echino-Euphorbiete* *macaronesica* Rivas Goday 1960 (34a)
- *Diacantho-Euphorbiete* *macaronesica* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (34a)
- *Kleinio-Euphorbiete* *macaronesica* Sunding 1972 (34a)

KLE-01 *Kleinio neriifoliae*-*Euphorbietalia canariensis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965) Santos 1976*Macaronesian and Western Maghrebiniian succulent tabaibal and cardonal on semi-desert lava beds*

- *Diacantho-Euphorbietalia canariensis* Rivas Goday 1960 (2b)
- *Euphorbietalia macaronesica* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (34a)
- *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbietalia macaronesica* Oberd. 1965 (3b)

KLE-01A *Aeonio-Euphorbion canariensis* Sunding 1972*Canarian-Salvagenian primary succulent tabaibal and cardonal on semi-desert lava beds*

- *Euphorbion regis-jubae* Rivas Goday 1960 (2b)
- *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbion canariense* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (orig. from) (34a)
- *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbion canariensis* Oberd. 1965 (3b)
- *Helianthemo canariensis-Euphorbion canariensis* Sunding 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Helianthemo-Euphorbion balsaminiferae* Sunding 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbion canariensis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965) Santos 1976 (syntax.syn.)

kle01 According to Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 395) the valid name of this alliance is the *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbion canariensis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965) Santos 1976. There are, however, three other taxonomic concepts

(all cited in synonymy of the *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbion canariensis*) in the paper cited above, that carry valid names and had been published earlier by Sunding (1972): the *Aeonio-Euphorbion canariensis*, the *Helianthemo canariensis-Euphorbion canariensis*, and the *Helianthemo-Euphorbion balsaminiferae*. (LM)

- *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbion canariensis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965) Santos 1977 (31)

KLE-01B *Euphorbion regis-jubo-lamarckii* Rivas-Mart., Wildpret, O. Rodríguez et Del Arco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011*Canarian seral succulent tabaibal and cardonal on semi-desert lava beds***OLE *Oleo cerasiformis-Rhamnetea crenulatae* Santos ex Rivas-Mart. 1987***Macaronesian infra-thermomediterranean semiarid and arid matorral, sparse palm groves and associated low scrub on volcanic substrates*

- *Oleo cerasiformis-Rhamnetea crenulatae* Santos 1976 (2b)
- *Rhamno crenulatae-Oleetea cerasiformis* Santos ex Rivas-Mart. 1987 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

ole01 The inversion of the name was proposed by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 398), but without proper justification. (LM)

- *Cisto monspeliensis-Micromerietea hyssopifoliae* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990 (syntax.syn.)

OLE-01 *Oleo cerasiformis-Rhamnetalia crenulatae* Santos 1983*Macaronesian infra-thermomediterranean semiarid matorral and palm groves on volcanic substrates*

- *Rhamno crenulatae-Oleetalia cerasiformis* Santos 1983 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

ole02 The inversion of the name was proposed by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 398), but without proper justification. (LM)

OLE-01A *Mayteno canariensis-Juniperion canariensis* Santos et F. Galván ex Santos 1983 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993*Canarian semiarid matorral on deep soils over volcanic substrates*

- *Rhamno crenulatae* Wildpret et Barquín in Santos 1976 (2b)
- *Mayteno canariensis-Juniperion canariensis* Santos et F. Galván 1980 (2b)
- *Mayteno canariensis-Juniperion phoeniceae* Santos et F. Galván ex Santos 1983 (43)

OLE-01B *Retamion rhodorhizoidis* Del Arco et al. 2009*Western Canarian infra-thermomediterranean retamal on volcanic substrates*

OLE-01C *Oleo maderensis-Maytenion umbellatae* Capelo et al. 2000

Madeiran infra-thermomediterranean matorral on deep soils over volcanic substrates

- *Aeonio-Lytanthion* Sunding 1972
- *Oleo cerasiformis-Maytenion umbellatae* Capelo et al. 2000 *nom. mut. propos. et nom. invers. propos.* (42, 45)

OLE-01D *Phoenicion canariensis* Rivas-Mart. et Del Arco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Canarian semiarid sparse palm woodland on deep colluvial soils over volcanic substrates

OLE-02 *Cisto canariensis-Micromerietalia hyssopifoliae* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990 corr. Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Macaronesian infra-thermomediterranean semiarid seral tomillar, jaral and related scrub on shallow volcanic soils

- *Micromerio hyssopifoliae-Cistetalia canariensis* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990 corr. Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 2011 *nom. invers. propos* (42)

ole03 The correction of the name is based (according to Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 401, 474–475) on the taxonomic identity of the Canarian populations of *Cistus monspelliensis*, which should be considered a separate subspecies (*C. monspelliensis* subsp. *canariensis* Rivas-Mart., Martín Osorio & Wildpret) to *C. monspelliensis* subsp. *monspelliensis*, which occurs in the Mediterranean. It appears that recognition of the Canary island populations as a separate taxonomic entity is warranted, as supported also by phylogeographic studies by Fernández-Mazuecos & Vargas (2011) who identified 10 endemic haplotypes as opposed to only one haplotype in the Mediterranean proper within *Cistus monspelliensis*. The inversion of the name also proposed in the paper cited above is not explained, but it appears acceptable as most of the associations in the only alliance (*Micromerio-Cistion*) are dominated by taller-grown *Cistus monspelliensis*. (LM)

- *Cisto monspeliensis-Micromerietalia hyssopifoliae* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Micromerio hyssopifoliae-Cistetalia monspeliensis* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

OLE-02A *Cisto monspeliensis-Micromerietalia hyssopifoliae* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990

Canarian semiarid seral tomillar and jaral on shallow volcanic soils

- *Cisto canariensis-Micromerion hyssopifoliae* Pérez de Paz et al. corr. Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (43)
- *Micromerio hyssopifoliae-Cistion monspeliensis* Pérez de Paz et al. 1990 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

OLE-02B *Soncho ustulati-Artemision argenteae* Capelo et al. 2000

Madeiran semiarid seral tomillar and related low scrub on shallow volcanic soils

LAU *Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae* Oberd. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977

Macaronesian evergreen laurisilva forests and related seral matorral

lau01 This class comprises traditionally both seral scrub (*Andryalo pinnatifidae-Ericetalia arboreae*) and mature forest (*Pruno-Lauretalia azoricae*) vegetation. Undoubtedly, these units share many species, however the contrasting physiognomy, ecology (functioning) and syndynamic position of both orders does not match the modern view of the concept of class and therefore, this classification should be subject to a revision. (LM)

- *Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae* Oberd. 1960 (2b)
- *Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae* Oberd. 1965 (2b)
- *Pruno hixae-Lauretea novocanariensis* Oberd. 1965 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)
- *Pruno hixae-Lauretea novocanariensis* Oberd. 1965 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)

lau02 The formal name correction, as suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 241) based on the recognition of the Madeiran, Canarian and Moroccan populations as *L. novocanariensis* (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a), is premature and therefore not accepted here. The recent molecular studies (Arroyo-García et al. 2001; Rodríguez-Sánchez et al. 2009) do not support the current delimitation of species within the genus *Laurus*. Both papers have demonstrated, for instance, that the Western Mediterranean and particularly Iberian laurel populations (considered as '*L. nobilis*') are more closely related to Macaronesian '*L. azorica*' than to other '*L. nobilis*' populations from the Eastern Mediterranean. Because *L. nobilis* appeared paraphyletic to *L. azorica*, the status of which remained equivocal, we also refrain from further nomenclatural corrections until the latter issue is satisfactorily resolved. The mutation of the name to *Pruno-Lauretea azoricae* is a matter of preference for taxonomic rank since the current taxonomic concepts (see www.emplantbase.org) accept *Prunus lusitanica* subsp. *hixa* (Willd.) Franco as a valid subspecies concept. (LM)

LAU-01 *Andryalo pinnatifidae-Ericetalia arboreae* Oberd. 1965

Canarian seral matorral, retamal and erica groves in the laurisilva vegetation belt

- *Fayo-Ericetalia arboreae* Sunding 1972
- *Andryalo pinnatifidae-Ericetalia canariensis* Oberd. 1965 corr. Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (*corr.superfl.*)

lau03 The correction of the name as suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 403, 475, 772) and based on recognition of the Canary populations of *Erica arborea* as a new species *Erica canariensis* Rivas-Mart., Martín Osorio & Wildpret (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 484), is premature. Although the authors of this new taxon claim to see morphological differences between *E. arborea* and *E. canariensis*,

recent molecular and phylogeographic studies do not support the existence of a separate specific entity *E. arborea* in Macaronesia (Désamoré et al. 2011). (LM)

LAU-01A *Myrico fayae-Ericion arboreae* Oberd. 1965

Canarian seral ericoid matorral in the laurisilva vegetation belt

- *Fayo-Ericion arboreae* Oberd. 1965 (orig.form)
- *Myrico fayae-Ericion canariensis* Oberd. 1965 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (43)

lau04 See Remark lau03.

LAU-01B *Polysticho falcinelli-Ericion arboreae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Madeiran humid tall ericoid scrub on acidic soils in the laurisilva vegetation belt

- *Polysticho falcinelli-Ericion arboreae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Polysticho falcinelli-Ericion canariensis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. in J.C. Costa et al. 2012 (43)

LAU-01C *Telino canariensis-Adenocarpion foliolosi* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Canarian genistoid retamal in the pine forest and laurisilva vegetation belts

- *Adenocarpion foliolosi-Cytision proliferi* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (2b)
- *Micromerio-Genistion* Oberd. 1965 (2b)
- *Adenocarpion foliolosi-Cytision proliferi* Esteve 1969
- *Micromerio-Cytision congesti* Esteve 1969
- *Cytision canariensis* Sunding 1972 (3f)
- *Micromerio-Telinion teneriffae sensu auct.* (phantom)

LAU-01D *Bystropogono punctati-Telinion maderensis* Capelo et al. 2000

Madeiran mid- and high-altitude retamoid scrub

LAU-01E *Euphorbion melliferae* Capelo et al. 2003

Macaronesian caulirosette scrub in forests clearings in the laurisilva vegetation belt

LAU-02 *Pruno-Lauretalia azoricae* Oberd. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977

Macaronesian broad-leaved evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Ilici-Lauretalia* Rivas Goday 1960 (2b)
- *Pruno-Lauretalia azoricae* Oberd. 1965 (2b)
- *Lauro azoricae-Ilicetalia* Sjögren 1972 (3b)
- *Pruno hixae-Lauretalia novocanariensis* Oberd. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (43)

lau05 See Remark lau02.

LAU-02A *Ixantho viscosae-Laurion azoricae* Oberd. ex Santos in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977

Canarian infra-thermomediterranean subhumid-humid hyperoceanic evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Laurion macaronesticum* Rübél 1930 (2b)
- *Laurion macaronesticum* Rübél ex Oberd. 1965 (2b)
- *Ixantho viscosae-Laurion novocanariensis* Oberd. ex Santos in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (5, corr.superfl.)

- *Ixantho viscosae-Laurion novocanariensis* Oberd. ex Santos in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (43)

lau06 See Remark lau02.

LAU-02B *Sibthorpio peregrinae-Clethrion arboreae* Capelo et al. 2000

Madeiran hyperoceanic subhumid-humid evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Clethro-Laurion* Sjögren 1972 (2b)

LAU-02C *Visneo mocanerae-Apollonion barbujanae* Rivas-Mart. in Capelo et al. 2000

Macaronesian subhumid mesophytic evergreen laurisilva forests

AZO *Lauro azoricae-Juniperetea brevifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Azorean broad-leaved evergreen laurisilva forests and related mantle and heath

azo01 As in the case of the *Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae*, the classification of both mature forests (*Frangulo azoricae-Lauretalia azoricae*) and the seral (successional) vegetation associated with these forests (*Ericetalia azoricae*) into one class is highly contentious and calls for a revision of old, untenable traditions. (LM)

- *Lauro azoricae-Juniperetea brevifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

AZO-01 *Ericetalia azoricae* Lüpnitz 1975

Azorean ericoid mantle and seral heath of the humid evergreen laurisilva forests

AZO-01A *Juniperion brevifoliae* Sjögren 1973

Azorean ericoid mantle and seral heath of the humid evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Calcito macrocarpae-Juniperion brevifoliae* Lüpnitz 1975 (syntax.syn.)

AZO-02 *Frangulo azoricae-Lauretalia azoricae* Fernández Prieto, Dias et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Azorean evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Frangulo azoricae-Lauretalia azoricae* Aguiar, Fernández Prieto et Dias 2006 (2b)

AZO-02A *Dryopterido azoricae-Laurion azoricae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Azorean mid- and high-latitude humid evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Laurion macaronesticum* Lüpnitz 1976 (34a)
- *Dryopterido azoricae-Laurion azoricae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

AZO-02B *Myrico fayae-Pittosporion undulati* Lüpnitz 1976

Azorean low-altitude humid evergreen laurisilva forests

- *Pittosporo undulati-Myricion fayae* Lüpnitz 1976 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

CAN Cytiso-Pinetea canariensis Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Esteve 1969

Canarian pine forests and related juniper scrub

- *Cytiso-Pinetea canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (2b)
- *Chamaecytiso proliferi-Pinetea canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Esteve 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

can01 Martín Osorio et al. (2007) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 281) published proposals serving this name change. Its value is, however, dubious since recent taxonomic studies (supported by molecular evidence; Käss & Wink 1997; Cubas et al. 2002) showed that the genus *Chamaecytisus* should be incorporated into *Cytisus*. (LM)

- *Cytiso-Pinetea canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Sunding 1972 (31)

CAN-01 Cytiso-Pinetalia canariensis Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Esteve 1969

Canarian pine forests and related juniper scrub

- *Cytiso-Pinetalia canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (2b)
- *Chamaecytiso-Pinetalia canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Esteve 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

can02 See Remark *can01*.

- *Cytiso-Pinetalia canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Sunding 1972 (31)

CAN-01A Cisto symphytifolii-Pinion canariensis Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Esteve 1969

Canarian pine forests

- *Cisto symphytifolii-Pinion canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965 (2b)
- *Cisto symphytifolii-Pinion canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Sunding 1972 (31)

CAN-01B Juniperion cedri Martín Osorio, Wildpret et Rivas-Mart. in Martín Osorio et al. 2007

Canarian pine-juniper scrub

- *Juniperion cedri* S. Brullo et De Marco in C. Brullo et al. 2008 (31)

SUP Spartocytisetea supranubii Schönfelder et Voggenreiter 1994

Canarian high-altitude volcanic semidesert scrub

sup01 According to several authors (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a, 2011; Brullo et al. 2008), this syntaxonomic concept should be considered a part of the Canarian pine forests of the *Cytiso-Pinetea*. However, this suggestion lacks both floristic as well as vegetation-structural logic. This unit is not a forest (unlike the *Cytiso-Pinetea*) and it is analogous to the Mediterranean retamal of the *Cytisetea scopario-striati*. (LM)

- *Spartocytisetea nubigeni* Voggenreiter 1974 (2b, 3b)
- *Spartocytisetea nubigeni* Voggenreiter 1975 (2b)

SUP-01 Spartocytisetalia supranubii Schönfelder et Voggenreiter 1994

Canarian high-altitude volcanic semidesert scrub

- *Spartocytisetalia nubigeni* Voggenreiter 1975 (2b)

SUP-01A Spartocytisium nubigeni Oberd. ex Esteve 1973

Canarian high-altitude volcanic semidesert scrub

- *Spartocytisium supranubii* Oberd. 1965 (3b)
- *Spartocytisium nubigeni* Esteve 1969 (3b)
- *Spartocytisium supranubii* Oberd. ex Esteve 1973 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*

sup02 Martín Osorio et al. (2007) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 281) published proposals serving this name change. This mutation appears as superfluous since the latest molecular-phylogenetic studies (Cubas et al. 2002) established that the genus *Spartinocytisus* should be included within the *Cytisus*. (LM)

- *Spartocytisium teydeanum* Voggenreiter 1975 (2b)
- *Echio wildpretii-Spartocytisium* Voggenreiter 1975 (2b)

SUP-01B Plantaginion webbii Martín Osorio, Wildpret et Rivas-Mart. in Martín Osorio et al. 2007

Canarian low scrub on eroding volcanic tallus, seral to retamal and pinar

INTRAZONAL CLASSES OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA AND AZORES

MOQ Polycarpeo niveae-Traganetea moquini Rivas-Mart. et Wildpret in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Canarian, Cabo Verdán and Western Saharian halophilous coastal desertic dune scrub

- *Ammophiletea canariensis* Esteve 1968 (34a)
- *Zygophyllo fontanesii-Polycarpeaetea niveae* Santos 1983 (2b, 5)
- *Polycarpeo niveae-Traganetea moquini* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

MOQ-01 Zygophyllo fontanesii-Polycarpeaetalia niveae Santos ex Géhu et al. 1996

Canarian, Cabo Verdán and Western Saharian halophilous coastal desertic dune scrub

moq01 Géhu (1999) prefers to classify this order within the *Ammophiletea*. (LM)

- *Zygophyllo fontanesii-Polycarpeaetalia niveae* Santos 1983 (2b)
- *Ononidetalia ramosissimae* Galán de Mera et al. 1997 (syn-tax.syn.)

MOQ-01A *Traganion moquini* Sunding 1972

Canarian, Cabo Verdan and Western Saharian halophilous scrub on stabilized coastal desertic dunes

- *Zygophyllion fontanesii* Esteve 1968 (3b)
- *Zygophyllion fontanesii* Esteve ex Santos 1983 (syntax. syn.)
- *Ononido ramosissimae*-*Polycarpion niveae* Biondi et al. 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Zygophyllion fontanesii* Deil 1999 (2b, 3b)

MOQ-01B *Polycarpaeo niveae*-*Euphorbion paraliae* Rivas-Mart. et Wildpret in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Canarian and Western Saharian halophilous scrub on mobile coastal desertic dunes

- *Polycarpaeo niveae*-*Euphorbion paraliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b, 5)

MOQ-01C *Euphobio paraliae*-*Lotion glauci* Jardim et al. 2003

Dwarf scrub on stabilized coastal hind dunes of Madeira and Porto Santo

AEO Aeonio-*Greenovietea* Santos 1976

Macaronesian-Madeirean chomophytic and chasmophytic succulent-rich vegetation on volcanic rocky substrates and walls

- *Greenovio*-*Aeonietea* Santos 1976 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- aeo01 The usefulness of this name inversion is highly questionable especially given that recent molecular-systematic studies confirmed congeneric relationship of the genera *Greenovia* and *Aeonium* (Mort et al. 2002). (LM)

AEO-01 *Soncho-Sempervivetalia* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Sunding 1972

Macaronesian-Madeirean chomophytic and chasmophytic succulent-rich vegetation of exposed volcanic rock substrates and walls

- *Soncho-Sempervivetalia* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965
- *Soncho acaulis*-*Aeonietalia* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Sunding 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

aeo02 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 281) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

- *Greenovietalia* Santos 1983

AEO-01A *Soncho acaulis*-*Sempervivion* Sunding 1972

Canarian infra-thermomediterranean arid chomophytic and chasmophytic succulent-rich scrub on volcanic rock substrates

- *Soncho acaulis*-*Aeonion* Sunding 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

aeo03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 281) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

AEO-01B *Greenovion aureae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Western Canarian upper thermo- to supramediterranean chomophytic and chasmophytic succulent-rich scrub on volcanic rock substrates

- *Greenovio*-*Festucion agustini* Santos 1983 (2b)

AEO-01C *Sinapidendro angustifolii*-*Aeonion glutinosi* Capelo et al. 2000

Madeirean chomophytic and chasmophytic succulent-rich scrub on volcanic rock substrates and walls

AEO-02 *Aichryso laxi*-*Monanthesetalia laxiflorae* Santos et Reyes Betancort 2009

Canarian chomophytic herbaceous succulent-rich vegetation on shallow skeletal soils over partly shaded rocky habitats and walls

AEO-02A *Aichryso laxi*-*Monanthion laxiflorae* Santos et Reyes Betancort 2009

Canarian chomophytic herbaceous succulent-rich vegetation on shallow skeletal soils over partly shaded rocky habitats and walls

VIO *Violetea cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter ex Mucina class. nov. hoc loco

Canarian volcanic summit sparse herbland vegetation on pumic tallus screes

vio01 These are open low-scrub and herb-rich open communities of the scree-like habitats of young lava flows at high altitudes of Pico de Teide (Teneriffe, Canary Islands) and structurally analogous to some puna vegetation types of the Andes. It is not a retamal (or any other scrub of the kind) and therefore, both ecologically and structurally this vegetation type should not be included in the *Spartocytisetea supranubii*. According to several authors (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a, 2011; Brullo et al. 2008) this vegetation should be classified as a part of the Canarian broom scrub of the *Spartocytisetea supranubii* or of the Canarian pine forests of the *Cytiso-Pinetea*. Both suggestions however lack both floristic as well as vegetation-structural logic. Herewith I validate the Voggenreiter's (1974: 165) invalid name and designate the *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016 (see below) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Violetea cheiranthifoliae*. The character species of this class are identical to those listed for the *Violion cheiranthifoliae* and *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae* (see below). This vegetation is neither forest (unlike the *Cytiso-Pinetea*), not retamal (unlike *Spartinocytisetea supranubii*). (LM) ASG does not support an independent class status of the *Violetea cheiranthifoliae*.

- *Violetea cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter 1974 (2b, 3b)

VIO-01 *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae* Hohenester et Weiß ex Mucina ordo nov. hoc loco

Canarian volcanic summit sparse herbland vegetation on pumic tallus screes

vio02 The order *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae* was mentioned by Hohenester & Weiß (1993), who classified 'Violion

cheiranthifoliae' in this order. The *Violion cheiranthifoliae* was described invalidly because the only association classified within the latter alliance ('*Violetum cheiranthifoliae* Ceb. et Ort. 51') is an invalid name; there is no direct or indirect reference to 'Ceb. et Ort. 51' (obviously Ceballos and Ortuño 1951) in Hohenester & Welß (1993). Herewith I designate the *Violion cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter ex Martín Osorio, Wildpret et Rivas-Mart. in Martín Osorio et al. 2007 (Phytocoenologia 37: 683), as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae*. *Viola cheiranthifolia*, *Echium auberianum*, *Silene nocteolens*, *Stemmacantha cynaroides* and *Erigeron cabreræ* (see Brullo et al. 2008) are the character species of the *Violion cheiranthifoliae* and *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae*. (LM)

- *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter 1975 (phantom)
- *Violetalia cheiranthifoliae* Hohenester et Welß 1993 (2b, 8)

VIO-01A *Violion cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter ex Martín Osorio, Wildpret et Rivas-Mart. in Martín Osorio et al. 2007

Canarian volcanic summit sparse herbland vegetation on pumic tallus screes

- *Violion cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter 1975 (2b)
- *Violion cheiranthifoliae* S. Brullo et De Marco in C. Brullo et al. 2008 (31)
- *Violion cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter ex Rivas-Mart., Martín Osorio et Wildpret in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (31)

TOL *Tolpido azoricae-Holcetea rigidi* Fernández Prieto et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Azorean seral non-grazed perennial grasslands on rocky denuded soils

- *Tolpido azoricae-Holcetea rigidi* Aguiar, Fernández Prieto et Dias 2006 (2b)
- *Tolpido azoricae-Holcetea rigidi* Fernández Prieto 2012 (2b)

TOL-01 *Tolpido azoricae-Holcetalia rigidi* Fernández Prieto et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Azorean seral non-grazed perennial grasslands on rocky denuded soils

TOL-01A *Festucion francoi* Lüpnitz 1976 corr. Fernández Prieto, Aguiar, J.C. Costa, Lousã et Rivas-Mart. in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Azorean mid- to high-altitude seral non-grazed perennial grasslands on rocky denuded soils

tol01 It appears from the recent taxonomical literature that the name *Festuca jubata* Lowe is a misapplied name for the taxon occurring in the Azores. Fernández Prieto et al. (2008) showed that *F. jubata* is an endemic to Madeira and classified the Azorean plants as *F. francoi*.

Hence *Festuca jubata sensu* Lüpnitz 1976 *et auct., non* Lowe should be called *Festuca francoi* Fernández Prieto, C. Aguiar, E. Dias & M.I. Gut. Fernández Prieto et al. (2012) formally published the name correction. (JPT, LM)

- *Festucion jubatae* Lüpnitz 1976 (43)

TOL-01B *Tolpido succulentae-Agrostion congestiflorae* Aguiar et Fernández Prieto in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Azorean low-altitude seral non-grazed perennial grasslands on rocky denuded soils

- *Tolpido succulentae-Agrostion congestiflorae* Aguiar, Fernández Prieto et Dias 2006 (2b)

AZONAL VEGETATION

ALLUVIAL FORESTS AND SCRUB

POP *Alno glutinosae-Populetea albae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968

Riparian gallery forests of the Eurosiberian and Mediterranean regions

pop01 This class encompasses azonal alluvial forests of Europe, North Africa and the western regions of the Middle East. Formerly, most of the syntaxonomic content of this class was classified within the '*Quercus-Fageteta*', especially by Western and Central European authors, disregarding the principle of zonality/azonality. The two orders classified within this class reflect biogeographic (hence macroclimatic and evolutionary) drivers. The *Alno-Fraxinetalia* unites the European temperate alluvial forests, the *Populetea albae* the Mediterranean gallery forests. It is commendable that Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002b) recognized this ecological paradox and attempted to remedy the situation by coining a class comprising azonal woodlands/forest and scrub. (LM) We consider the scrub sufficiently different, both physiognomically and floristically, to be considered a class in its own right (*Salicetea purpureae*). (LM)

- *Populetea albae* Br.-Bl. 1962 (phantom)
- *Tamarici-Platanetea orientalis* I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1962 (phantom)
- *Alno-Populetea* P. Fukarek 1964 (2b)
- *Alno-Populetea* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (2b)
- *Fraxino excelsioris-Quercetea roboris* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Tamarici-Platanetea orientalis* Buzo 2000 (2b)
- *Salici purpureae-Populetea nigrae* (Rivas-Mart. et Cantó ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991) Rivas-Mart. et Cantó in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 p.p. (29b)

pop02 This name is a *nomen superfluum* with respect to the *Salicetea purpureae* despite it was typified by the *Populetea albi* (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002b: 536). The concept of the *Salici purpureae-Populetea nigrae* (as presented in the original

diagnosis Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002b) includes also the *Salicetalia purpureae* that is the type of the *Salicetea purpureae* – a syntaxonomic concept we prefer to consider a class in its own right. (LM)

- *Salici purpureae*-*Populetea albae* (Rivas-Mart. et Cantó in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002) Belmonte López 2008 (29a)

POP-01 *Populeta albae* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1949 nom. conserv. propos.

Mediterranean and submediterranean riparian gallery forests

pop03 The reasons for the name conservation will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

- *Populeta albae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Populeta albae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Platanetalia orientalis* Knapp 1959 (2b)
- *Platanetalia orientalis* Knapp ex I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961 (syntax.syn.)
- *Platanetalia orientalis* I. Kárpáti in P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
- *Tamarici-Platanetalia* P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
- *Rhododendro pontici-Prunetalia lusitanicae* Pérez Latorre et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rhododendretalia pontici* Pérez Latorre, Galán de Mera et Cabezudo in Cabezudo et Pérez Latorre 2001 (29a)
- *Rubio peregrinae-Ulmetalia minoris* Biondi, Casavecchia, Gasparri et Pesaresi in Biondi et al. 2015 (syntax.syn.)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

POP-01A *Populion albae* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1949

Riparian forests of the submediterranean regions of Southern France and the Iberian Peninsula

- *Populion albae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Populion albae* de Bannes-Puygiron 1933 (2b)
- *Populion albae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Populion albae* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948 (2b)
- *Fraxino-Quercion pyrenaicae* Rivas Goday 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fraxino angustifoliae-Populion albae* P. Fukarek 1978 (2b, 3b)
- *Fraxino angustifoliae ssp. angustifoliae-Populion albae* Julve 1993 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Clematido cirrhosae-Populion albae* Bensettiti 1999 (syntax.syn.)
- *Saponario officinalis-Populion albae* (Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948) Bensettiti 1999 (29)

POP-01B *Ligustro vulgaris-Alnion glutinosae* Poldini, Sbrulino et Venanzoni in Biondi et al. 2015

Riparian forests of the submediterranean regions of the Northern and Central Apennine Peninsula

- *Euonymo-Alnion* Poldini et al. 2014 (2b)

POP-01C *Osmundo-Alnion glutinosae* (Br.-Bl. et al. 1956) Dierschke et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1975

Alder and willow riparian forests of the Western Mediterranean

- *Alnion lusitanicum* Br.-Bl. et al. 1956 (34a)
- *Caricion microcarpae* Gamisans 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Osmundo-Alnion* (Br.-Bl. et al. 1956) Dierschke et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1975 (2b)
- *Caricion microcarpae* Gamisans 1977 (31)

POP-01D *Rhododendro pontici-Prunion lusitanicae* Pérez Latorre, Galán de Mera et Cabezudo in Pérez Latorre et al. 1999

Southern Iberian mediterranean riparian forests with relict laurisilva elements

- *Scrophulario laxiflorae-Rhododendron pontici* Pérez Latorre, Galán de Mera et Cabezudo in Cabezudo et Pérez Latorre 2001 (29b)

EASTERN (SUB)MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

POP-01E *Platanion orientalis* I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961

Platanus riparian gallery forests of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Platanion orientalis* I. Kárpáti 1962 (31)

POP-01F *Lauro nobilis-Fraxinion angustifoliae* I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961

Riparian gallery forests with relict laurisilva elements of the eastern submediterranean regions of the Apennine and Balkan Peninsulas

- *Lauro nobilis-Fraxinion oxycarpae* I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961 nom. mut. propos. (45)

pop04 The mutation of the name (as suggested by Brullo & Spampinato 1999: 137) is not warranted since the status the name-giving taxon concerned (*Fraxinus angustifolia* Vahl. or *F. oxycarpa* Willd.) is a matter of opinion. The current taxonomy recognizes *Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa* (Willd.) Franco & Rocha Afonso. (LM)

- *Lauro nobilis-Fraxinion angustifoliae* I. Kárpáti 1962 (31)
- *Fraxino angustifoliae-Populion* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (2b)
- *Populion albae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968 (31)
- *Fraxinion angustifoliae* Pedrotti 1970 (3b)
- *Fraxinion angustifoliae* Pedrotti ex Biondi et Casavecchia in Biondi et al. 2010 (5)
- *Carici remotae-Fraxinion oxycarpae* Pedrotti ex Pedrotti, Biondi, Allegrezza et Casavecchia in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lauro nobilis-Ulmion minoris* Biondi, Casavecchia, Gasparri et Pesaresi in Biondi et al. 2015 (syntax.syn.)

POP-02 *Alno-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge 1968

Floodplain riparian forests on nutrient-rich alluvial soils of temperate and boreal Europe

- *Alno-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Alno glutinosae-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
- *Alno glutinosae-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)

- *Alno incanae-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
 - *Alno-Quercetalia* P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
 - *Carici remotae-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
 - *Carici remotae-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
 - *Quercu-Fraxinetalia excelsae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
 - *Quercu-Fraxinetalia excelsae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalordnung) (3d)
 - *Ulmo-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Alno-Fraxinetalia excelsioris* Moor 1976 (31)
 - *Alnetalia glutinoso-incanae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
 - *Fraxino excelsioris-Alnetalia glutinosae* Julve 1993 (2b)
 - *Cardamino amarae-Alnetalia glutinosae* Clausnitzer in Dengler et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)
- POP-02A *Alnion incanae* Pawłowski et al. 1928**
Alder-ash and oak riparian floodplain forests on nutrient-rich alluvial soils in the nemoral zone of Europe
pop05 This alliance, and perhaps also its superior order, would be better placed in the *Carpino-Fagetea*. In Southern Europe, there are considerable differences between zonal and riparian forests but this contrast becomes less obvious in Central and Northern Europe. The *Alnion incanae* forests are most similar to the *Tilio-Acerion* and the *Melico-Tilion platyphylli* forests that are classified within the *Carpino-Fagetea*. (MC, JPT) Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 342) pursued a mediterraneo-centric view and classified this alliance within the *Populetalia*. (LM)
- *Alnion incanae* Pawłowski 1928 (2b)
 - *Fraxino-Carpinion* Tx. et Diemont 1936 (3b)
 - *Alno-Padion* Knapp 1942 (1)
 - *Alno-Ulmion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 p.p. (2b)
 - *Alno-Ulmion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Tchou 1948 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Fraxino-Alnion* Oberd. 1953
 - *Alno-Padion* Knapp ex Medwecka-Kornaś in W. Matuszkiewicz et Borowik 1957 (29c)
 - *Cardamino-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Cardamino-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
 - *Carici remotae-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (2b)
 - *Carici remotae-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
 - *Eu-Filipendulo-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Filipendulo-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Filipendulo-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Filipendulo-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Fraxinion excelsioris* Nègre 1972
 - *Alno-Fraxinion* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (29c, 31)
 - *Fraxinion excelsioris* Moor 1976 (syntax.syn.)
- pop06* In Moor's (1976) concept, this unit included both alder-ash forests and elm-ash forests but excluded pure alder forests. It is a *nomen superfluum* since its original diagnosis includes the type associations of the *Carici remotae-Fraxinion* Passarge 1968 and of the *Filipendulo-Fraxinion* Passarge 1968. (WW)
- POP-02B *Hyperico androsaemi-Alnion glutinosae* (Amigo et al. 1987) Biurrun et al. 2016**
Alder, ash and burch floodplain forests along streams of the Cantabrian region of the Iberian Peninsula
- POP-02C *Fraxino-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968**
Elm-ash and oak riparian floodplain forests on nutrient-rich brown soils in the nemoral zone of Europe
pop07 The syntaxonomic content of this unit is well known under the suballiance name *Ulmion* Oberd. 1953 and as such has been frequently considered as part of the *Alnion incanae*. (WW, LM)
- *Alno-Ulmion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 p.p. (2b)
 - *Ulmion carpinifoliae* Doing 1963 (2b)
 - *Fraxino-Ulmion* Ellenberg 1963 (3b)
 - *Carici-Ulmion carpinifoliae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Carpino-Ulmion* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Carpino-Ulmion* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
 - *Carpino-Ulmion carpinifoliae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Circae-Ulmion carpinifoliae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Carpino-Ulmion scabrae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Carpino-Ulmion scabrae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Carpino-Ulmion carpinifoliae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Filipendulo-Fraxinion excelsae* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Fraxino-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Fraxino-Quercion roboris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Milio-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Eu-Milio-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
 - *Fraxino-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Fraxino-Quercion roboris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
 - *Milio-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)

- *Milio-Fraxinion excelsioris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Ulmo-Quercion roboris* Passarge 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Ulmo-Quercion roboris* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Fraxino excelsioris-Quercion roboris* Rameau 1996 (1)
- *Fraxino excelsioris-Quercion roboris* Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2001 (2b, 5)
- *Fraxino excelsioris-Quercion roboris* Rameau in Royer et al. 2006 (31)

POP-02D *Alno-Quercion roboris* Horvat 1950

Alder-oak riparian floodplain forests on nutrient-rich alluvial soils of the temperate regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Alno-Quercion roboris* Horvat 1937 (2b)
- *Alnion incanae* Horvat 1938 (2b)
- *Ulmion* Simon 1957 (phantom)
- *Alnion incanae* Lakušić et al. 1975 (phantom)
- *Alnion incanae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)

POP-02E *Poo angustifoliae-Ulmion laevis* Golub in Golub et Kuzmina 1997

Oak-elm riparian floodplain forests on nutrient-rich alluvial soils in the steppe zone of Southern Russia

PUR *Salicetea purpureae* Moor 1958

Willow and tamarisk scrub and low open forests of riparian habitats in the temperate to arctic zones of Europe

- *Rubo-Salicetea purpureae* (Moor 1958) Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (29c)
- *Salici purpureae-Populetea nigrae* (Rivas-Mart. et Cantó ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991) Rivas-Mart. et Canto in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 p.p. (29b)

pur01 As rightly observed by Dengler et al. (2004), the assumption of Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a): 193) that this class name should be illegitimate according to ICPN art. 29b is unfounded and the new class-name *Salici purpureae-Populetea nigrae* (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a) is to be considered a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29c). (JD, LM)

PUR-01 *Salicetalia purpureae* Moor 1958

Willow scrub and low open forests of riparian habitats in the temperate to arctic zones of Europe

- *Salicetalia albae* T. Müller et Görs 1958 (3b)
- *Ranunculo-Salicetalia albae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rubo-Salicetalia purpureae* (Moor 1958) Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (29c)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

PUR-01A *Salicion eleagno-daphnoidis* (Moor 1958) Grass 1993

Willow scrub on the gravelly stream banks in the submontane to subalpine belts of the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Carpathians

pur02 The choice of this alliance as the nomenclature type of the *Salicetalia purpureae* (as suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 465) is illegitimate. (LM)

- *Hippophaion* Rübel 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Myricarion* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Salicion eleagni* Moor 1958 (31)
- *Salici elaeagni subsp. elaeagni-Hippophaeion rhamnoidis ssp. fluviatilis* de Foucault et Julve in Julve 1993 (orig.form) (2d, 3b)
- *Salici elaeagni ssp. elaeagni-Hippophaeion rhamnoidis ssp. fluviatilis* de Foucault et Julve 2001 (orig.form) (5, 8)

PUR-01B *Salicion albae* Soó 1951

Willow and poplar low open forests of lowland to submontane river alluvia in the nemoral zone of Europe and at high altitudes of the Mediterranean

- *Salicion albae* Soó 1930 (2b)

pur03 The typification of this name by choosing the *Salicetum albae* Issler 1926 is superfluous since the *Salicion albae* Soó 1930 was invalidly published. An alliance with the same syntaxonomic content (and same name), was published later by de Soó (1951). (LM)

- *Populion albae* Tx. 1931 (3f)
- *Populion albae* Szafer 1935 (2b)
- *Saliceto-Populion albae* Klika 1943 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Saliceto-Populion albae* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Salicion albae* Tx. 1955 (31)
- *Salicion albae* T. Müller et Görs 1958 (31)
- *Salicion eleagni* T. Müller et Görs 1958 (phantom)
- *Salicion purpureae* Moor 1958 (phantom)
- *Irido-Salicion albae* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salici fragilis-Alnion* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Salici fragilis-Alnion* Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicion purpureae* Ellenberg et Klötzli 1974 (syntax.syn.)

pur04 The *Salicion purpureae* (Ellenberg & Klötzli 1974: 706–707, 928) is validly described since the author assigned one (validly described but carrying an illegitimate name) association, the '*Salicetum albae*' (syn. of the *Salicetum albo-fragilis* (Moor 1958)) into the *Salicion purpureae*. The '*Salicetum albae*' is also presented in the format of an unusual synoptic table (see the fold-out Table C IV in Ellenberg & Klötzli l.c.) where symbols representing constancy-class ranks were used. (LM)

- *Salicion purpureae* Lakušić et al. 1975 (phantom)
- *Salicion purpureae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b, 5)
- *Rubo caesia-Populion nigrae* Passarge 1985 (syntax.syn.)
- *Populion nigrae* Schnitzler 1988
- *Populion nigrae* Rameau in Rameau et al. 1993 (2b, 3b)

- *Asparago officinalis-Salicion albae* Golub 2001 (syntax. syn.)

PUR-01C *Salicion triandrae* T. Müller et Görs 1958

Willow scrub on loamy-sandy sedimentary river banks in the lowland to submontane belts of the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Salicion albae* Tx. ex Moor 1958 (31)
- *Rubo-Salicion triandrae* (T. Müller et Görs 1958) Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (29c)
- *Bidenti frondosae-Salicion triandrae* Golub et Kuzmina 1996 (1)
- *Bidenti frondosae-Salicion triandrae* Golub in Golub et Kuzmina 2004 (syntax.syn.)

PUR-01D *Rubo caesii-Amorphion fruticosae* Shevchyk et V. Solomakha in Shevchyk et al. 1996

Riparian scrub on temporarily flooded gleyic soils of Central Ukraine

PUR-01E *Artemisio dniproicae-Salicion acutifoliae* Shevchyk et V. Solomakha in Shevchyk et al. 1996

Willow scrub on riverine dunes of Central Ukraine

- *Agrostio vinealis-Salicion acutifoliae* Bulokhov 2005 (1)
- *Agrostio vinealis-Salicion acutifoliae* Bulokhov in Bulokhov et Semenishchenkov 2015 (syntax.syn.)

SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

PUR-01F *Salicion salviifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Western Iberian thermo- to supramediterranean riparian alluvial willow scrub on the alluvia of mineral-poor rivers

PUR-01G *Salicion discolori-neotrichae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Eastern Iberian thermo- to supramediterranean riparian alluvial willow scrub on the alluvia of mineral-poor rivers

pur05 For the formal correction see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 242–243). (LM)

- *Salicion triandro-neotrichae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 (orig.form)
- *Salicion triandro-fragilis* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 corr. O. de Bolòs 1983 (30, corr.illeg.)

PUR-01H *Salicion cantabricae* Rivas-Mart., T.E. Díaz et Penas in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Cantabrian submediterranean montane pioneer willow scrub on the alluvia of mineral-poor rivers

PUR-01I *Salicion pedicellatae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Southern Iberian, Maghrebinian and Calabro-Sicilian thermo- to supramediterranean riparian alluvial willow scrub on the alluvia of mineral-poor rivers

- *Salicion pedicellatae* Galán de Mera, Pérez Latorre et Cabezudo in Pérez Latorre et al. 1999 (31)
- *Salicion pedicellatae* (Ubaldi 2003) Poldini et al. 2011 (31)

PUR-01J *Salicion apennino-purpureae* Biondi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014

Apennine submediterranean submontane-montane pioneer willow scrub on gravel alluvial riverine terraces

PUR-02 *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Borza et Boşcaiu ex Dolğu et al. 1980

Tamarisk riverine scrub of the lowland rivers of the Balkan Peninsula and the Sarmatian region of Southern Ukraine and Russia

- *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Borza et Boşcaiu 1963 (phantom)
- *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)
- *Tamaricetalia* I. Kárpáti in P. Fukarek 1968 (2b)
- *Tamaricetalia ramosissimae* Borza et Boşcaiu ex Popescu et Sanda 1992 (31)

PUR-02A *Tamaricion parviflorae* I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1961

Tamarisk riverine scrub on coarse gravelly soils on lowland river banks of the western regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Tamaricion parviflorae* I. Kárpáti 1962 (31)
- *Tamaricion parviflorae* I. Kárpáti et V. Kárpáti 1962 (phantom)

PUR-02B *Artemisio scopariae-Tamaricion ramosissimae* Simon et Dihoru 1963

Tamarisk riverine scrub on coarse gravelly soils on lowland rivers banks of the eastern regions of the Balkan Peninsula and the Sarmatian region of Southern Ukraine and Russia

- *Tamaricion ramosissimae* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)
- *Tamaricion ramosissimae* Borza et Boşcaiu ex Dolğu, Popescu et Sanda 1980 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tamarici-Salicion purpureae* de Foucault 1991 (syntax. syn.)
- *Galio humifusi-Tamaricion ramosissimae* Golub et Kuzmina in Kuzmina 1996 (1)
- *Elytrigio repentis-Tamaricion ramosissimae* Golub in Barmin 2001 (2e, 5)

pur06 From the purely nomenclatural point of view, this alliance was invalidly described for several reasons. Firstly, the ‘*Atriplici aucheri-Tamaricetum ramosissimae* Golub 1998’ is given as the type of this alliance. However, the bibliographic reference is obviously erroneous as only Golub et al. (1998) was cited in the list of references by Barmin (2001). Secondly, and most importantly, the new “alliance” is described under the wrong name (ICPN art. 2e: rank indicated does not correspond to the form of the name), the ‘*Soyuz Elytrigio repentis-Tamaricetum ramosissimae* Golub. *all. nova*’. The Russian word “soyuz” means “alliance”, however the ending (-*etum*) is indicative of the association rank! Thirdly, from the syntaxonomic point of view, the nomenclatural type (*Calamagrostio-Tamaricetum ramosissimae*) of the earlier published alliance *Artemisio scopariae-Tamaricion ramosissimae* has been incorporated into the protologue of the ‘*Soyuz Elytrigio repentis-Tamaricetum ramosissimae* Golub *all. nova*’ (see Barmin 2001: Table 1, column 22), hence the Barmin’s (2001) ‘alliance’ was synonymized with the *Artemisio scopariae-Tamaricion ramosissimae*. (LM)

PUR-03 *Rubo bollei-Salicetalia canariensis* Rivas-Mart. in Capelo et al. 2000

Willow woodlands on silt-rich alluvia, recent landslides and in beds of irregular streams of Madeira and the Canary Islands pur07 Iberian (both Spanish and Portuguese) as well as Canarian vegetation scientists traditionally classify the vegetation of this order within the *Pruno-Lauretea azoricae*. This approach, however, does not follow several principles adopted by this vegetation system, the principle of zonality (the *Rubo-Salicetalia canariensis* are obviously azonal), the ecological differences (*Rubo-Salicetalia* are riparian – under periodic although not necessarily regular influence of flood disturbance) and floristic criteria. Species composition of the *Rubo-Salicetalia* communities is very different from those of the other two orders within the *Pruno-Lauretea azoricae* and definitely poorer in endemics than the *Andryalo-Ericetalia* and/or *Pruno-Lauretea azoricae*. (LM) This argument is challenged by JC and ASG who prefer the traditional classification option and classify the *Rubo bollei-Salicetalia canariensis* in the *Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae*.

PUR-03A *Salicion canariensis* Rivas-Mart., Wildpret, Del Arco, O. Rodríguez, Pérez de Paz, García Gallo, Acebes, T.E. Díaz et Fernández-González ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Willow woodlands on silt-rich alluvia, recent landslides and in beds of irregular streams of Madeira and the Canary Islands

- *Salicion canariensis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993 (2b)

SWAMP FORESTS AND SCRUB

ALN *Alnetea glutinosae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

European mesotrophic regularly flooded alder carr and birch wooded mires

- *Alnetea glutinosae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Vaccinietea uliginosi* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1955 p.p. (2b)
- *Carici-Alnetea glutinosae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici-Alnetea glutinosae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Eriophoro-Betuletea pubescentis* Passarge 1978
- *Molinio-Betuletea pubescentis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Eriophoro-Betuletea pubescentis* Passarge 1983
- *Uliginosi-Betulo-Pinetea* Scamoni 1985 p.p. (orig.form) (34)
- *Vaccinio-Betuletea pubescentis* Stortelder et al. 1999

ALN-01 *Alnetalia glutinosae* Tx. 1937

European mesotrophic regularly flooded alder carr

- *Populetales albae* Tx. 1931 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (3f, 36) *aln01* Tüxen (1931) published the order name (*Populetales albae*) validly, unfortunately with the *Alnion glutinosae* as

the type (see Dengler et al. 2004). Thus the *Populetales albae* is a syntaxonomic synonym of the *Alnetalia glutinosae*. (JD)

- *Calamagrostio-Alnetalia glutinosae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Calamagrostio-Alnetalia glutinosae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Irido-Alnetalia glutinosae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Irido-Alnetalia glutinosae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)

ALN-01A *Alnion glutinosae* Malcuit 1929

European mesotrophic regularly flooded alder carr

aln02 The floristic and ecological variation in this alliance justifies recognition of more than one alliance. In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern alone, Clausnitzer (in Berg et al. 2001, 2004) recognized two orders and four alliances, distinguished floristically and ecologically. (JD)

- *Athyrio-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge 1968 (2b)
- *Athyrio-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Irido-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Irido-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)

aln03 Berg et al. (2004) prefer to consider this unit as an alliance in its own right. (LM)

- *Sphagno-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sphagno-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Pellio-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Thylepterido-Alnion glutinosae* Passarge 1979 (2b)
- *Scirpo sylvatici-Alnion glutinosae* Kevey 2008 (syntax.syn.)

ALN-01B *Frangulo alni-Fraxinion oxycarpae* Poldini, Sburlino et Venanzoni in Biondi et al. 2015

Amphiadriatic mesotrophic interdune and karstic ash carr

- *Cladio-Fraxinion oxycarpae* Poldini et al. 2014 (2b)

ALN-02 *Salici pentandrae-Betuletales pubescentis* Clausnitzer in Dengler et al. 2004

Eurasian basiphilous birch forests on mesotrophic mires

ALN-02A *Salici pentandrae-Betulion pubescentis* Clausnitzer in Dengler et al. 2004

Eurasian basiphilous birch forests on mesotrophic mires

- *Carici-Betulion pubescentis-verrucosae* Pałczyński 1975 (3b)
- *Pino-Betulion pubescentis* Sokołowski 1980 (phantom)
- *Salici-Betulion pubescentis* V. Randelović 1994 (1)
- *Rhamno catharticae-Betulion pubescentis* Clausnitzer in Dengler et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salici-Betulion pubescentis* V. Randelović in V. Randelović et Zlatković 2010 (2b, 8)

ALN-03 *Sphagno-Betuletales pubescentis* Scamoni et Passarge 1959

Eurasian acidophilous birch forests on mesotrophic mires

- *Vaccinietalia uliginosi* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1955 p.p. (2b)
- *Eriophoro-Betuletales pubescentis* Passarge 1968 (syntax. syn.)
- *Eriophoro-Betuletales pubescentis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Molinio-Betuletales pubescentis* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Molinio-Betuletales pubescentis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Vaccinio-Betuletales pubescentis* Stortelder et al. 1999
- *Menyantho trifoliati-Betuletales pubescentis* Grygora et al. 2005

ALN-03A *Betulion pubescentis* Lohmeyer et Tx. ex Oberd. 1957

Eurasian acidophilous wet birch forests on mesotrophic mires

- *Betulion pubescentis* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1955 (2b)
- aln04* This alliance was classified in the *Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetalia* (*Vaccinio uliginosi-Pinetea sylvestris*) by Lawesson (2004). (LM)
- *Sphagno-Betulion pubescentis* Doing 1962 (2b)
- *Eriophoro-Betulion pubescentis* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eriophoro-Betulion pubescentis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Pleurozio-Betulion pubescentis* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pleurozio-Betulion pubescentis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Sphagno-Betulion pubescentis* Passarge 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sphagno-Betulion pubescentis* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (31)
- *Oxycocco palustris-Betulion pubescentis* Grygora et al. 2005
- *Sorbo aucupariae-Betulion pubescentis* Boeuf et al. 2014 (3b)

FRA *Franguletea* Doing ex Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969

Willow carr of Western Europe, Fennoscandia and the subatlantic regions of Central Europe

- fra01* Recognition of this class is based on the principles of zonality/azonality and separation of forest/wood and scrub communities into separate classes. The class has been accepted in vegetation surveys of the Netherlands (Schaminée et al. 1998b), Germany (Weber 1998) and Austria (Willner & Grabherr 2007). The syntaxonomic content of this class is sometimes incorporated in the *Rhamno-Prunetea* (e.g. Bardat et al. 2004; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 332, etc.). (LM)
- *Franguletea* Doing 1962 (2b)
 - *Salici-Franguletea* Jurko 1964 p.p. (2b)
 - *Carici-Salicetea cinereae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Franguletea* Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (31)
 - *Franguletea* Westhoff in Heukels et Oostroom 1978 (31)

FRA-01 *Salicetalia auritae* Doing 1962

Willow carr of Western Europe, Fennoscandia and the subatlantic regions of Central Europe

- *Alno-Salicetalia cinereae* Doing 1962 (2b)
- *Calamagrostio-Salicetalia cinereae* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Calamagrostio-Salicetalia cinereae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eriophoro-Salicetalia cinereae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (3b)
- *Salicetalia auritae* Doing ex Krausch 1968 (31)
- *Salicetalia auritae* Doing ex Westhoff in Heukel et Oostroom 1968 (31)
- *Salicetalia auritae* Doing ex Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969
- *Urtico-Salicetalia cinereae* Passarge 1981 (syntax. syn.)

FRA-01A *Salicion cinereae* T. Müller et Görs ex Passarge 1961

Willow carr of Western Europe and the subatlantic regions of Central Europe

- *Salicion cinereae* T. Müller et Görs 1958 (2b)
- *Alno-Salicion cinereae* Doing 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Frangulo-Salicion auritae* Doing 1962 (phantom)
- *Salicion auritae* Doing 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Alno-Salicion auritae* Doing ex Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (phantom)
- *Comaro-Salicion auritae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Comaro-Salicion cinereae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eriophoro-Salicion auritae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (Regionalverband) (3d)
- *Eriophoro-Salicion cinereae* Passarge in Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Eriophoro-Salicion cinereae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Frangulo-Salicion auritae* Doing ex Steffen 1968
- *Urtico-Salicion cinereae* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Urtico-Salicion cinereae* Passarge in Passarge et G. Hofmann 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Betulo-Salicion repentis* Succow 1974
- *Sphagno-Salicion auritae* (Doing 1962) Succow 1974 (29)
- *Equiseto-Salicion cinereae* Passarge 1978 (2b, 3b)
- *Peucedano-Salicion cinereae* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Equiseto-Salicion cinereae* Passarge 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Impatienti-Salicion uliginosae* Passarge 1981 (3b)
- *Salici cinereae-Viburnion opuli* Passarge ex de Foucault 1991 (phantom)
- *Salici cinereae-Viburnion opuli* Passarge ex de Foucault 1992 (syntax.syn.)

fra02 The classification of this unit remains contentious. According to de Foucault (1992) these communities are

composed of elements of the *Salicetea purpureae* and the *Rhamno-Prunetea*. The nomenclature type of the alliance is the *Salici-Viburnetum opuli* Moor 1958. Following Passarge (1985), the *Salici-Viburnenion* Passarge 1985 (suballiance) belongs to the *Urtico-Crataegetalia*, while according to Bardat et al. (2004) it should be classified within the *Prunetalia spinosae*. (JPT)

- *Osmundo regalis-Myricion gale* de Foucault ex Julve 1993 (5)
- *Ribeso nigri-Salicion cinereae* de Foucault ex Julve 1993 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salici cinereae-Rhamnion catharticae* Géhu, de Foucault et Delelis ex Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Salici cinereae-Rhamnion catharticae* Géhu, de Foucault et Delelis ex Rameau in Bardat et al. 2004 (3b)
- *Molinio-Alnion glutinosae* Kevey 2008 (5)
- *Osmundo regalis-Myricion gale* Julve ex de Foucault et Royer 2014 (syntax.syn.)

**FRA-01B *Alno incanae-Salicion pentandrae*
Kjelland-Lund 1981**

Alder-willow carr in the boreal zone of Fennoscandia and Northern Russia

VEGETATION OF COASTAL CLIFFS AND DUNES

SAG *Saginetea maritima* Westhoff et al. 1962

Atlantic-Mediterranean and Macaronesian ephemeral winter-annual vegetation in disturbed saline habitats and inland saline badlands

sag01 The communities of this class typically occupy small disturbed sites within large stands of the *Juncetea maritimi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952, often characterized by some sand deposition. These transitional habitats connect the *Juncetea maritimi* and the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea* and support specific taxa that prompted some authors to establish a separate class for this ecotone. However, some other authors have highlighted that in the *Saginetea maritima* the character species of the *Juncetea maritimi* prevail and thus, the *Saginetea maritima* should be included in the latter class. For example, Dierßen & Dierßen (1996) suggested subordinating all Nordic syntaxa of the *Saginetea maritima* into the *Armerion maritima* (*Juncetea maritimi*). Also, Polte (2001, 2004) found that the *Saginetalia maritima* shows such little floristic distinction towards other salt marsh communities that they do not deserve a status of class in their own right, but rather should be included into the *Juncetea maritimi* (best placed there as an alliance within the *Juncetalia maritimi*). An *ad hoc* implementation of this alternative view would suggest placing the orders *Saginetalia maritima* and *Frankenietalia pulverulenta* in the *Juncetea maritimi*. (JD) KD also suggests that because the character species of the class show regionally different

frequency, the distinction of this class from the *Juncetea maritimi* is weak. The opinions expressed above focus on floristic co-occurrence that might be a result of sampling scale; they also neglect the unique ecological nature of the *Saginetea maritima*. The communities of this class occur in ecotonal situations spanning two different contrasting macrohabitats of the coastal dunes and coastal salt marshes, linked by steep dry-wet and fresh-saline gradients. The communities of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* can be seen as a 'freshwater' analogue. The dynamic ecology (ecological filters or selective pressures) of these transitional habitats selects for a unique set of flora characterized by increased occurrence of short-lived herbs. It is not surprising that the relevés of the *Saginetea maritima* communities have high number of the *Juncetea maritimi* species. Firstly, the stands of both communities are (as a rule) sampled using different plot sizes (large for the *Juncetea maritimi*, small for the *Saginetea maritima*), hence the *Saginetea maritima* species are often 'captured' as belonging to the *Juncetea maritimi*; and secondly, because of their spatial juxtaposition, admixture of phytocoenologic elements in both directions is a frequent phenomenon. (LM, JS)

- *Mesembryanthemetea nodiflora* Nègre 1959 (2b)
- *Saginetea maritima* Westhoff et al. 1961 (phantom)
- *Saginetea maritima* Westhoff et al. in Beefink 1962 (31)
- *Centaurietea* Freijnsen 1967 (phantom)
- *Frankenietea pulverulenta* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 (2b)
- *Frankenietea pulverulenta* Rivas-Mart. ex Castroviejo et Porta 1976 (syntax.syn.)

SAG-01 *Saginetalia maritima* Westhoff et al. 1962

Atlantic-Mediterranean ephemeral vegetation on aerohaline sandy soils of disturbed salt-marsh fringes

- *Saginetalia maritima* Westhoff et al. 1961 (phantom)
- *Centaurietalia vulgaris* Freijnsen 1967 (phantom)
- *Spergularietalia macrorhizae* Gamisans et Paradis 1992 (2b)
- *Spergularietalia macrorhizae* Gamisans 1993 (2b)

ATLANTIC-WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SAG-01A *Saginion maritima* Westhoff et al. 1962

Atlantic and Western Mediterranean short-lived aerohaline vegetation of sandy flats of disturbed salt-marshes

- *Saginion maritima* Westhoff et al. 1961 (phantom)
- *Centaurion vulgaris* Freijnsen 1967 (phantom)

SAG-01B *Spergularion macrorhizae* Gamisans 1990

Cyrno-Sardean short-lived aerohaline vegetation of sandy flats of disturbed salt-marshes

- *Catapodium marini* Paradis et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)

CENTRAL-EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SAG-01C *Junco ranarii-Plantaginion commutatae* Horvatić 1934

Adriatic short-lived aerohaline vegetation of sandy flats of disturbed salt-marshes

- *Pholiuro-Spergularion* Pignatti 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Puccinellion distantis sensu* Pignatti 1953, non Klika et Vlach 1937 (pseudonym)

sag02 Although Pignatti (1953: 10) cited '*Puccinellion distantis* Soó 1933' and '*Puccinellion distantis* Klika and Vlach 1937' in the synonymy of his '*Puccinellion distantis* (Soó 1933) Pignatti 1953', the latter unit has ecologically and otherwise very little in common with either the '*Puccinellion limosae* Soó 1933' or '*Puccinellion distantis* Klika and Vlach 1937' and therefore we should view the *Puccinellion distantis* (Soó 1933) Pignatti 1953 as a misapplied concept (pseudonym). (LM)

SAG-01D *Romuleo-Saginion* (Wolff 1968) Mucina nom. nov. hoc loco

Northern Aegean short-lived aerohaline vegetation of sandy flats of disturbed salt-marshes

sag03 Wolff (1968) described the '*Saginion mediterraneum*' and assigned one validly described association (the *Romuleo-Saginetum maritimae* Wolff 1968) into this alliance. The latter association automatically becomes the *holotypus* of the alliance. As the character species of the alliance Wolff (l.c.) listed *Bellis annua* and *Polypogon maritimum*. This syntaxon represents an ecologically and geographically well-defined vegetation unit of the *Saginetum maritimae* in the Eastern Mediterranean. Here I introduce a *nomen novum* for this alliance, rectifying its illegitimate status (IPCN art. 34a). (LM)

- *Saginion mediterraneum* Wolff 1968 (34a)

SAG-01E *Sileno sedoidis-Catapodium loliacei* de Foucault et Bioret 2010

Southern Aegean and Cypriot short-lived aerohaline vegetation of sandy flats of disturbed salt-marshes

sag04 This alliance concept is acceptable under the provision of the exclusion of the units listed under columns 27 through 29 in Table 1 of de Foucault & Bioret (2010) that represent communities of the Western Mediterranean provenience. (LM)

SAG-02 *Frankenietalia pulverulentae* Rivas-Mart. ex Castroviejo et Porta 1976

Ephemeral vegetation on clayey and silty saline soils of the Mediterranean and Macaronesia

- *Mesembryanthemetales nodiflori* Nègre 1959 (2b)
- *Frankenietalia pulverulentae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 (2b)

SAG-02A *Frankenion pulverulentae* Rivas-Mart. ex Castroviejo et Porta 1976

Ephemeral vegetation on clayey saline soils of the Western Mediterranean

- *Frankenion pulverulentae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1976 (2b)
- *Hordeion marini* Ladero et al. 1984 (syntax.syn.)

SAG-02B *Polyogonion subspathacei* Gamisans 1990

Ephemeral vegetation on clayey saline soils of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Polyogonion subspathacei* Gamisans in Gamisans et Paradis 1992 (31)

SAG-02C *Gaudinio-Podospermion cani* S. Brullo et Siracusa 2000

Ephemeral vegetation on clayey saline soils of the Siculo-Calabrian badlands

SAG-02D *Pholiuro-Spergularion* Pignatti 1952

Ephemeral aerohaline vegetation on fine-grained soils of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean seaboards

- *Limonion avei* Barbagallo et al. 1984 (2b)
- *Limonion avei* S. Brullo 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Limonion echioidis* S. Brullo 1988 *corr.* Bergmeier in Bergmeier et Dimopoulos 2003 (43)

SAG-02E *Mesembryanthemion nodiflori* Nègre 1959

Ephemeral halo-nitrophilous aerohaline succulent therophytic vegetation on sandy and silty soils of the Eastern Mediterranean

- *Mesembryanthemion nodiflori* Géhu et al. 1990 (phantom)
- *Mesembryanthemion nodiflori* Géhu et al. 1991 (31)

SAG-02F *Mesembryanthemion crystallini* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993

Ephemeral Western Mediterranean and Macaronesian sub-halophilous alien succulent therophytic vegetation

CRI *Crithmo-Staticetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Rupicolous vegetation of salt-sprayed coastal cliffs of the Atlantic and Mediterranean seaboards of Europe, North Africa and Middle East

cri01 The concept of the *Crithmo-Staticetea* as presented in this survey contains four orders, of which the *Crithmo-Staticetalia* encompasses communities of strongly halophilous, species-poor herbaceous vegetation of rocky cliffs at the sea-land interface (both along the Atlantic and Mediterranean seashores). Two other orders characterize coastal vegetation on hard rocky substrates under sea-borne salt influence, occupying ecotonal habitats on the inland border of the salt-spray zone, hence mediating between the *Crithmo-Staticetalia* and coastal tomillar/phrygana and low-grown garrigue of the *Rosmarinetea*, the *Cisto-Lavanduletea* (less frequently) and the *Cisto-Micromerietea*. The ecotonal communities of this type are species-rich and contain elements of both neighbouring vegetation types as well as a suite of endemics ecologically limited to this vegetation.

The *Crithmo-Armerietalia* was described to accommodate the communities of the Atlantic seaboard, while the *Helichrysetalia italici* encompasses the Mediterranean group of communities. The last order, the *Frankenio-Astydametalia*, is an endemic unit of the Macaronesian archipelago. (LM)

- *Crithmo-Staticetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Crithmo-Limonietea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

cri02 The *nomina mutata proposita* for the *Crithmo-Staticetea*, *Crithmo-Staticetalia* and *Crithmo-Staticion* is motivated by the fact that the name *Limonium* is a *nomen conservandum* according to the International Code of Plant Nomenclature and that the name *Stacice* is no longer in use. Two formal proposals serving this name change to *Crithmo-Limonietea* was put forward by Mayer (1995: 101) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 256). (LM)

- *Crithmo-Limonietea pseudominuti* Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 *corr.* Julve 1993 (2b, *corr. superfl.*)
- *Astydami-Limonietea* Voggenreiter 1995 (2b, 5, 8)
- *Armerio maritimae-Festucetea pruinosa* Bioret et Géhu 2008 (syntax.syn.)

CRI-01 *Crithmo-Staticetalia* Molinier 1934

Rupicolous vegetation of salt-sprayed cliffs of the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of Europe, North Africa and Middle East

- *Crithmo-Limonietalia* Molinier 1934 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- cri03* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 256) formally suggested this name change. See also the Remark *cri02*. (LM)
- *Staticetalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (2b)
- *Astragaleta glacialis* Lovrić 1971 (2b)
- *Crithmo-Limonietalia pseudominuti* Molinier 1934 *corr.* Julve 1993 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)

ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

CRI-01A *Crithmion maritimi* Tx. et Oberd. 1958

Rupicolous vegetation of salt-sprayed rocky cliffs of the Atlantic coasts of Western Europe

- *Crithmion maritimi* Pavillard 1928 (2b)
- *Crithmo-Limonion binervosi* (Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984) Géhu 1997

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

CRI-01B *Crithmo-Staticion* Molinier 1934

Rupicolous dwarf-herb vegetation of salt-sprayed limestone cliffs of the Tyrrhenian and Ligurian coasts

- *Crithmo-Limonion* Molinier 1934 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- cri04* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 256) formally suggested this name change. See also the Remark *cri03*. (LM)
- *Crithmo-Limonion articulati* Molinier 1934 (40a)
- cri05* A number of authors (e.g. Julve 1993; see also Géhu & Franck 1984) have “amended” the name by

recognizing several *Limonium* taxa (*L. articulatum*, *L. minutum*, *L. pseudominutum*) as the eponymous ones. However, the original diagnosis (Molinier 1934) is not conclusive in this matter and therefore any correction of the original name does not appear admissible. (LM)

- *Crithmo-Limonion minuti* Molinier 1934 (40a)
- *Crithmo-Limonion pseudominuti* Molinier 1934 (*sensu* Julve 1993) (40a)
- *Erodio corsici-Limonion articulati* (Gamisans et Muracciole 1984) Géhu et Biondi 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- *Erodion corsici* Géhu et Biondi in Géhu 1994 (5)

cri06 Géhu (1994; the symposium was held in 1993, but the proceedings were effectively published in 1994) introduced the ‘*Erodion corsici* (Gamisans et Muracciole 1985) *stat. nov.* Géhu et Biondi 1994’. There is, however, no publication co-authored by Gamisans and Muracciole in 1985, yet there exists the *Erodion corsici* (suballiance) described by Gamisans & Muracciole (1985) that most probably served Géhu (1994) as the basis for the description of the *Erodion corsici* (by up-ranking the suballiance onto the alliance level). The latter publication was, however, not listed in the References (‘Orientation bibliographique’ on p. 211) of Géhu’s (1994) paper. The up-ranking of the suballiance into the alliance level was published by Géhu & Biondi (1994). (LM)

CRI-01C *Crithmo-Daucion halophilii* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990

Rupicolous dwarf-herb vegetation of salt-sprayed cliffs of the southwestern Iberian Peninsula and Northern Morocco

CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

CRI-01D *Limonion anfracti-cancellati* (Horvatić 1934) Mucina *nom. nov. hoc loco*

Rupicolous herb-rich vegetation of salt-sprayed rocky cliffs of the Adriatic coasts

cri07 The introduction of the *nomen novum* is inevitable since the name *Staticion dalmaticum* Horvatić 1934 carries a geographic epithet; there is no ‘*Stacice dalmatica*’ listed in the protologue of the latter alliance (see Horvatić 1934). Here we designate the *Plantagini-Staticetum cancellati* Horvatić 1934 as the *lectotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Limonion anfracti-cancellati*. The diagnostic (character) species of the alliance are: *Limonium anfractum*, *L. cancellatum*, *L. diomedium*, *L. dubium*, *L. vestitum* and *Goniolimon dalmaticum*. Trinajstić (2008: 17–18) classified the contents of this alliance within the ‘*Crithmo-Limonion* Br.-Bl. et Molinier 1934’. (LM)

- *Staticion dalmaticum* Horvatić 1934 (34a)
- *Limonion dalmaticum* Horvatić 1934 *nom. mut. propos.* (*mut. illeg.*)
- *Allio-Astragalion* Lovrić 1971 (2b)

CRI-01E *Crithmo-Frankenion hirsutae* Mayer 1995

Rupicolous herb-rich vegetation of salt-sprayed cliffs of peninsular Hellas and the Aegean islands

- *Crithmo-Limonion graeci* Géhu et al. 1992 (3f, 8)
- *Cichorio-Limonion roridi* S. Brullo et Guarino 2000 (5)

CRI-01F *Kochio prostratae-Limonion meyeri* Korzhenevskii 1987

Rupicolous herb-rich vegetation on salt-sprayed rock cliffs of the Crimean coasts

CRI-02 *Helichrysetalia italici* Biondi et Géhu in Géhu et Biondi 1994

Sub-aerohaline coastal dwarf scrub on inland edges of salt-sprayed cliffs of the Mediterranean seaboard

cri08 The communities of this order are found in a natural ecotone between the coastal vegetation under direct influence of sea-born salt spray and the coastal tomillar/phrygana and garrigue occupying coastal habitats, yet without marked influence of air-borne salt. This transitional position would suggest that this order might be classified either within the *Rosmarinetea* (at least in the Western and Central Mediterranean) or within the *Crithmo-Staticetea*. The original (Géhu & Biondi 1994) classification of this order within the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae* is not logical as the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae* was coined to capture vegetation of stabilized grey hind dunes (see Bon & Géhu 1973), hence soft sedimentary substrates, whereas the *Helichrysetalia italici* comprise communities of hard-rock, coastal cliff habitats. The intricacy of this situation comes to light in a paper by Biondi (2007) who classified a part of the *Helichrysetalia italici* within the *Rosmarinetea* or the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea* while the other part (*Senecionetalia cinereae*, with the type alliance *Anthyllidion barbae-jovis*) was classified in the *Crithmo-Staticetea*. (LM)

- *Senecionetalia cinereae* Biondi 2007 (syntax.syn.)

WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND CANTABRO-ATLANTIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES**CRI-02A *Dactylido hispanicae-Helichryson stoechadis* Géhu et Biondi in Géhu 1994**

Coastal dwarf scrub on salt-sprayed cliffs of the coasts of Southern France and the Cantabro-Atlantic region of the Iberian Peninsula

CRI-02B *Astragalion tragacanthae* (Folch ex Rivas-Mart., Fernández-González et Loidi 1999) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Rupicolous pulvinate scrub on the wind-exposed coastal rocks of the coasts of Southern Spain and Portugal

- *Crithmo-Helichryson serotini* Rothmaler 1943 (3f)

cri09 The protologue of this alliance (Rothmaler 1943) contains one validly described association (*Astragaletum vicentinum* Rothmaler 1943). The eponymous species *Helichrysum serotinum* is found in the table of the latter association yet

there is no *Crithmum* (presumably *C. maritimum*) mentioned in the original diagnosis and therefore, the name remains invalidly published (ICPN art. 3f). (LM)

- *Astragalion tragacanthae* (Folch ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

CRI-02C *Launaeion cervicornis* (O. de Bolòs et Vigo ex Gil et Llorens 1995) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Coastal pulvinate scrub on salt-sprayed cliffs of the Balearic Islands

- *Launaeion cervicornis* O. de Bolòs et Vigo 1984 (2b)

CRI-02D *Euphorbion pithyusae* Biondi et Géhu in Géhu et Biondi 1994

Thermomediterranean subsaline chamaephytic garrigue on coastal cliffs of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Loto cytisoidis-Helichryson italici* Géhu et Biondi 1984 (phantom)
- *Loto cytisoidis-Helichryson italici* Géhu et Biondi in Géhu 1994 (2b, 5)
- *Helichryson italici* Paradis et Piazza 1995 (2b, 5)

CRI-02E *Anthyllidion barbae-jovis* S. Brullo et De Marco 1989

Subaerohaline coastal dwarf scrub on salt-sprayed cliffs of the eastern Tyrrhenian Sea

- *Plantagini-Thymelaeion hirsutae* Bartolo et S. Brullo in Bartolo et al. 1992 (5)
- *Plantagini-Thymelaeion hirsutae* Bartolo et S. Brullo ex Mayer 1995 (syntax.syn.)
- *Helichryson litorei* Biondi 2007 (syntax.syn.)
- *Helichryson litorei* Biondi in Biondi et al. 2013 (31)

CENTRAL-EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AND EUXINIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES**CRI-02F *Crucianellion rupestris* S. Brullo et Furnari 1990**

Subaerohaline dwarf scrub on salt-sprayed cliffs of the European and North African coasts of the Lybian Sea

- *Crucianellion rupestris* S. Brullo et Furnari 1981 (2b, 5)

CRI-02G *Elytrigio bessarabicae-Lactucion tataricae* Korzhenevskii ex Didukh et Mucina *all. nov. hoc loco*

Subaerohaline grasslands on limestone boulder-pebble beaches of Crimea

cri10 Korzhenevskii (2001) designated the *Crithmo-Elytrigietum bessarabicae senecionetosum bicoloris* as the 'type' of the *Crithmo-Elytrigietum bessarabicae* Korzhenevskii 2001. This is unacceptable according to the ICPN (a type of an association must be a relevé, not one of its subordinate syntaxa). Therefore we validate here the *Crithmo-Elytrigietum bessarabicae* Korzhenevskii 2001 by selecting its *holotypus hoc loco* (Korzhenevskii 2001: Tab. 5, rel. 1) and use this validated association as the nomenclature type (*holotypus hoc loco*) of the *Elytrigio bessarabicae-Lactucion tataricae*. The diagnostic species of the alliance are listed in Tab. 5 in Korzhenevskii (2001: 119). (LM, YD)

- *Lactuco tatarici-Elytrigion bessarabicae* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990 (1)
- *Lactuco tatarici-Elytrigion bessarabicae* Korzhenevskii 2001 (5)

CRI-03 *Crithmo-Armerietalia maritimae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984

Subaerohaline coastal grasslands on inland edges of salt-sprayed rocky cliffs of the temperate and boreal European Atlantic coasts

- *Crithmo-Armerietalia maritimae* Géhu 1964 (2b)
- *Crithmo-Armerietalia maritimae* Géhu 1965 (2b)
- *Brassicio oleraceae-Lavateretalia arboreae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (syntax.syn)

cri11 This order (for the protologue see Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 437) is composed from two ecologically and biogeographically disparate alliances (*Brassicion oleraceae* and *Medicagini citrinae-Lavaterion arboreae*; see Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 240–241) and therefore this taxonomic concept is contentious. Equally problematic is the classification of this putative order in the *Artemisietea vulgaris*. Because the *Brassicion oleraceae* has been designated as the holotype, we synonymize this order with the *Crithmo-Armerietalia*. (LM)

CRI-03A *Silenion maritimae* Maloch 1971

Subaerohaline coastal grasslands on inland edges of salt-sprayed rocky cliffs of the Atlantic coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, France and southern coasts of Great Britain

- *Crithmo-Armerion maritimae* Géhu 1968 (2b)

cri12 This alliance should be included into the *Crithmo-Station* Molinier 1934, and this broadly conceived unit would then characterize both the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic coastlines, as far north as to the southern boreal zone. (KD)

- *Sileno maritimae-Festucion pruinosa* Géhu 2000 (31)
- *Sileno maritimae-Festucion pruinosa* Géhu et Bioret 2000 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sileno maritimae-Festucion pruinosa* Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (31)
- *Brassicion oleraceae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)

CRI-03B *Cochleario officinalis-Armerion maritimae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984

Subaerohaline coastal grasslands on inland edges of salt-sprayed rocky cliffs of the boreo-atlantic coasts of Scotland and Iceland

CRI-04 *Frankenio-Astydamietalia* Santos 1976

Rupicolous vegetation of salt-sprayed coastal cliffs of the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores

CRI-04A *Frankenio-Astydamion latifoliae* Santos 1976

Vegetation of salt-sprayed coastal cliffs of the Canary Islands

CRI-04B *Euphorbio azoricae-Festucion petraeae* Lüpnitz 1976

Vegetation of salt-sprayed coastal cliffs of the Azores

- *Festucion petraeae* Sjögren 1973 (2b)

CRI-04C *Helichryson obconico-devium* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Vegetation of salt-sprayed coastal cliffs of Madeira

CAK *Cakiletea maritimae* Tx. et Preising in Tx. ex Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous short-lived vegetation in strandlines of sandy and shingle beaches of the coasts of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea

- *Cakiletea maritimae* Tx. et Preising in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Cakileto-Therosalicornietea* Pignatti 1952 p.p. (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cakileto-Therosalicornietea* Pignatti 1953 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Cakiletea maritimae* Tx. et Preising in Tx. ex Oberd. 1952 (2b)
- *Cakiletea integrifoliae* Tx. et Preising in Tx. 1950 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1992 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)

CAK-01 *Atriplicetalia littoralis* Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of cold-temperate and boreal strandlines of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea

- *Cakiletalia* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Cakiletalia maritimae* Tx. in Oberd. 1949 (phantom)
- *Cakiletalia maritimae* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Cakiletalia maritimae* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1950
- *Cakiletalia maritimae* Pignatti 1962 (2b)
- *Cakiletalia maritimae* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cakiletalia maritimae* Pignatti 1953 (31)
- *Honckenyo-Crambetalia maritimae* Géhu 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Honckenyo-Crambetalia maritimae* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (31)
- *Cakiletalia integrifoliae* Tx. 1950 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1992 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)

cak01 The mutation of the *Cakiletalia integrifoliae* Tx. 1950 by Rivas-Martínez et al. (1992) is superfluous as the original name was invalid at the time the mutation was performed. (LM)

CAK-01A *Atriplicion littoralis* Nordhagen 1940

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous vegetation of silty strandlines of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea

cak02 Pignatti (1954: 50) used this taxonomic concept to accommodate two associations, namely the '*Matricario maritimae-Atriplicetum littoralis* (Christ. 1933) Tx. 1950' and the '*Ass. A Kochia scoparia e Chenopodium ambrosioides* Pign. 1953 provv.'. The latter is obviously invalid (ICPN art. 3b) and represents a ruderal community close to the *Atriplicion* Passarge 1978 (*Sisymbrietalia*). The former community is dominated by annuals and described from the Italian Adriatic coast and hence does not match the original concept of the *Atriplicion littoralis sensu* Nordhagen (1940). The *Matricario-Atriplicetum littoralis* is a community of the Mediterranean *Euphorbion peplidis* Tx. ex Oberd. 1952. (LM)

- *Cakilion* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Cakilion* Oberd. 1950
- *Atriplici laciniatae-Salsolion kali* Géhu 1975
- *Atriplici sabulosae-Salsolion kali* Géhu 1975 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Tanaceto-Artemision vulgaris* Golub et al. 2005 (syntax.syn.)

CAK-01B Salsolo-Minuartion peploidis Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous vegetation of sandy and gravelly strandlines of the North Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic Sea

- *Salsolo-Minuartion peploidis* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Salsolo-Honckenyon peploidis* Tx. 1950 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*
- *Salsolo-Minuartion peploidis* Tx. in Tx. et Böckelmann 1957 (31)
- *Honkenyo-Crambion maritimae* Géhu 1968 (syntax.syn.)
cak03 This alliance (*Honkenyo-Crambion maritimae*) is validly published since in the protologue (Géhu 1968), it contains two validly published associations (*Crithmo-Crambetum maritimae* Géhu 1960, *Lavateretum arboreae* J.-M. Géhu et J. Géhu 1961). The *Crithmo-Crambetum maritimae* Géhu 1960 is selected as the *lectotypus hoc loco*. (LM)
- *Honkenyo-Crambion maritimae* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (31)
- *Honkenyo latifoliae-Crambion maritimae* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 *corr.* Géhu 1998 (43)

CAK-01C Agropyro-Rumicion Nordhagen 1940 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.*

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous vegetation of coastal shingle beaches of the boreo-atlantic coasts of the Baltic and North Seas

cak04 The *Agropyro-Rumicion crispus* Nordhagen 1940 has been described as communities of maritime strandline communities. However, that name has later been used predominantly for inland communities of flooded pastures (e.g. Pott 1995). The true *Agropyro-Rumicion crispus* communities and the inland communities of flooded pastures (correct name as applied here: *Potentillion anserinae* Tx. 1947 in the *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea*) have little in common, except for *Rumex crispus* and *Potentilla anserina* (Sýkora 1980). Because of the frequent misapplication of the name *Agropyro-Rumicion crispus* in a way that excludes its nomenclatural type, the *Agropyro-Rumicion crispus* becomes a candidate for *nomen ambiguum* (see also Theurillat 1997). (JD, LM)

- *Elytrigio-Rumicion crispus* Nordhagen 1940 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. superfl.)*
- *Elymo littorei-Rumicion crispus* (Nordhagen 1940) Isermann et Dengler in Isermann 2004 (29a, *nom. nov. illeg.*)

CAK-02 Cakiletalia edentulae Thannheiser 1981

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of the boreo-arctic and European and North American coasts of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans

cak05 This order could be included in the *Atriplicetalia littoralis*. (KD)

- *Cakiletalia edentulae americana* Tx. 1950 (2b)

CAK-02A Cakilion edentulae Thannheiser 1981

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of the boreo-atlantic European and the Azorean coasts

cak06 This alliance could be included in the *Atriplicion littoralis*. (KD)

CAK-02B Atriplicion nudicaulis Golub et al. 2003

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of the Arctic White Sea coasts

CAK-03 Thero-Atriplicetalia Pignatti 1953

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of the Cantabro-Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea coasts

cak07 The *Thero-Atriplicetalia* (Pignatti 1953: 69) is validly published because the *holotypus* of the order, the *Thero-Atriplicion* Pignatti 1953 (syntaxonomic synonym of the older *Euphorbion peplidis* Tx. ex Oberd. 1952) was validly published. (LM)

- *Euphorbietalia peplidis* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Thero-Atriplicetalia* Pignatti 1952 (2b)
- *Euphorbietalia peplidis* Tx. ex Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1958 (syntax.syn.)

CAK-03A Euphorbion peplidis Tx. ex Oberd. 1952

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of the Cantabro-Atlantic and the Mediterranean coasts

- *Euphorbion peplidis* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Salsolo-Polygonion maritimi* Pignatti 1952 (2b)
- *Thero-Atriplicion* Pignatti 1952 (2b)
- *Cakilion littoralis* Pignatti 1953 (3L)
- *Cakilion maritimae* Pignatti 1953 (phantom)
- *Salsolo-Polygonion maritimi* Pignatti 1953 (2b)
- *Thero-Atriplicion* Pignatti 1953 (syntax.syn.)

cak08 Pignatti (1953: 69–70) validly described two associations ('Ass. ad *Atriplex triangularis* Pign. 1953' and 'Ass. ad *Atriplex tatarica* Ubrizsy 1949') within the *Thero-Atriplicion*. I suggest that the name *Atriplicetum tataricae* Ubrizsy 1949 is probably misapplied for the *Atriplex tatarica* community from the Laguna di Veneto region. Ubrizsy's (1949) community is a typically ruderal unit classified within the *Atriplicion* (see for instance Jarolímek et al. 1997). Therefore, here we typify the *Thero-Atriplicion* by choosing the 'Ass. ad *Atriplex triangularis* Pign. 1953' (*recte*: *Atriplicetum triangularis* Pignatti 1953) as the *lectotypus* of the alliance. (LM)

- *Glaucio-Cakilion maritimae* O. de Bolòs 1962
- *Cakilion aegyptiacae* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980

CAK-03B Cakilion euxinae Géhu et al. 1994

Pioneer halo-nitrophilous strandline vegetation of the Black Sea coasts

cak09 This unit could possibly be incorporated in the *Euphorbion peplidis* since it is differentiated from the latter only by the occurrence of *Cakile maritima* subsp. *euxina* and its limited distribution to the shores of the Black Sea. (LM)

- *Cakilion maritimae* Morariu 1957 (31)
- *Cakilo euxinae*–*Crambion maritimae* Golub et al. 2006 (syntax.syn.)

AMM *Ammophiletea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

Tall-grass perennial swards on mobile coastal dunes of the seaboard of Europe, North America, Greenland, North Africa, Middle East and the Caspian Sea

amm01 In the region covered by this paper, the *Ammophiletea* comprises three orders, namely the cool and warm-temperate *Ammophiletalia*, the cold temperate and Arctic-Eurasian *Honckenyo-Elymetalia arenarii* (sometimes considered as a class in its own right, the *Honckenyo-Elymetea arenarii*), and the Arctic-North American *Ammophiletalia brevilingulatae*. (LM)

- *Ammophiletea* Br.-Bl. 1933 (phantom)
- *Ammophiletea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Ammophiletea* Tx. in Knapp 1943 (1)
- *Ammophiletea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Elymetea arenarii* Géhu 1964
- *Honckenyo-Elymetea arenarii* Tx. 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Honckenyo-Leymetea arenarii* Tx. 1966 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

amm02 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 263) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Elymo-Ammophiletea* Géhu-Franck 1969 (29)
- *Euphorbio paraliae-Ammophiletea arundinaceae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1988 (29)
- *Euphorbio paraliae-Ammophiletea australis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1988 *corr.* Géhu 1998 (43)
- *Euphorbio paraliae-Ammophiletea australis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1988 *corr.* Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (43)
- *Euphorbio paraliae-Ammophiletea australis* Géhu et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (5)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF MOBILE COASTAL DUNES

AMM-01 *Ammophiletalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

Tall-grass perennial swards on mobile white and embryonic coastal dunes of the warm-temperate to boreo-atlantic coasts of the Mediterranean and the Black and Caspian Seas

- *Ammophiletalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Ammophiletalia* Br.-Bl. 1932 (2b)
- *Ammophiletalia* Br.-Bl. 1933 (2b)
- *Ammophiletalia australis* Br.-Bl. 1933 (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Ammophiletalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Elymetalia arenarii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Leymetalia arenarii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Elymetalia* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Elymetalia arenarii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952
- *Elymetalia arenarii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Fröde 1958

- *Leymetalia arenarii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Fröde 1958 (31, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Elymo-Ammophiletalia arenariae* Géhu-Franck 1969 (phantom)
- *Elymo-Ammophiletalia arenariae* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Euphorbio-Ammophiletalia* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Elymetalia gigantei* Vicherek 1971 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *amm03* The syntaxonomic content of this unit has not been fully understood by Géhu (1996) who assigned the '*Elymetalia gigantei* Vicherek 1972' and the *Elymion gigantei* Vicherek 1972 into the *Honckenyo-Elymetea*. Géhu's (1996: Tab. 1) synoptic table does not support his interpretation. The recognition of the *Elymetalia gigantei* Vicherek 1972 remains open to various interpretations. (LM)
- *Leymetalia gigantei* Vicherek 1971 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Ammophiletalia arundinaceae* Géhu 1988 (31)

AMM-01A *Ammophilion* Br.-Bl. 1921

Tall-grass perennial swards on mobile white and embryonic coastal sand dunes of the Mediterranean

amm04 Braun-Blanquet (1921: 347) named this alliance first as '*Ammophilion littori-arenariae*', however renamed it in the same line as '*Ammophilion*'. This unit is validly published since it clearly contains the validly published '*Ammophila-Medicago marina*-Assoziation' (documented in the same paper by a table containing 8 relevés). (LM)

- *Ammophilion littori-arenariae* Br.-Bl. 1921 (34a)
- *Ammophilion* Br.-Bl. 1933 (2b)
- *Agropyron juncei* Pignatti 1953 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agropyron mediterraneum* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1969 (2b)
- *Euphorbio-Ammophilion arenariae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1969 (29)
- *Ammophilion australis* Br.-Bl. 1933 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)
- *Ammophilion arundinaceae* Br.-Bl. 1921 *corr.* Géhu et al. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)
- *Zygophyllion albi* Géhu et al. 1990 (phantom)
- *Zygophyllion albi* Géhu et al. 1991 (syntax.syn.)

amm05 Although Géhu et al. (1991: 218) have classified the *Zygophyllion albi* within the '*Arthrocnemetea fruticosi*' (*recte: Salicorniometea fruticosae*), six of ten species listed in the relevé table of the *holotypus* of this alliance (the *Elymo farcti-Zygophylletum albi*; Tab. 3) are character species of the *Ammophiletea* and/or its subordinate syntaxa, and two are typical *Cakiletea maritimae* elements. (LM)

- *Ammophilion australis* Br.-Bl. 1921 *corr.* Géhu 1998 (43)
- *Sporobolion arenarii* (Géhu et Géhu-Franck ex Géhu et Biondi 1994) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Sporobolion arenarii* (Géhu et Géhu-Franck in Géhu et Biondi 1994) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

amm06 The vegetation of the embryonic dunes is classified by some authors within an alliance in its own right, the *Sporobolion arenarii*, or at least into an informal group of associations (such as the '*Sporoboleta arenarii*'; Géhu 1996). The floristic and ecological differences between the vegetation of the embryonic and white dunes still remains to be convincingly demonstrated. (LM)

AMM-01B *Elymion gigantei* Morariu 1957

Tall-grass perennial swards on mobile and embryonic coastal sand dunes of the Black Sea

- *Leymion sabulosi* Morariu 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

AMM-01C *Elymion arenarii* Christiansen 1927

Tall-grass perennial swards on mobile white and embryonic coastal dunes of the temperate North Atlantic Ocean

- *Psammion arenariae* Iversen 1936 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Elymion arenariae* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Ammophilion borealis* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 (34a)
- *Ammophilion arenariae* Tx. 1955 (phantom)
- *Ammophilion borealis* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Elymo-Ammophilion* (Tx. 1955) Oberd et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Ammophilion arenariae* Géhu 1998 (31)

AMM-02 *Honckenyo-Elymetalia arenarii* Tx. 1966

Perennial grassy swards on rocky beaches, cliffs and embryonic dunes of the cold temperate and arctic shores of Europe, the European Arctic islands and Greenland

- *Honckenyo-Leymetalia arenarii* Tx. 1966 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Elymo-Ammophiletalia* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Leymetalia arenarii* (Tx. 1966) Géhu 1998 (29)

AMM-02A *Agropyro-Honckenyon peploidis* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.*

Perennial grassy swards on coastal foredunes of the cold-temperate Atlantic and the Baltic seaboards

amm07 Dengler in Berg et al. (2004: 587) formally suggested this name mutation. The Nomenclature Commission suggested approving the proposal (Willner et al. 2011). According to KD this alliance should be included in the *Elymion arenarii* (*recte*: *Ammophilion*). The latter opinion is shared by Bardat et al. (2004) who accepted Géhu's (1988a) proposal to handle this syntaxon as the suballiance '*Agropyro boreoatlantici-Minuartienion peploidis* (Tüxen in Braun-Blanq. & Tüxen 1952) Géhu 1988' within the *Ammophilion*. (LM)

- *Agropyro-Minuartion peploidis* Tx. 1945 (1)
- *Agropyro-Minuartion peploidis* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 (orig.form) (30)
- *Elymo boreoatlanticae-Honckenyon peploidis* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Elytrigio boreoatlanticae-Honckenyon peploidis* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

amm08 It appears that yet another mutation of the original name '*Agropyro-Minuartion peploidis* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et

Tx. 1952' is necessary. This time the name-giving taxon *Agropyron junceum* subsp. *boreoatlanticum* should be replaced with the currently valid *Elytrigia juncea* subsp. *boreoatlantica*. (LM)

- *Honckenyo peploidis-Elytrigion boreoatlanticae* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 *nom. mut. propos. et nom. invers. propos.* (42, 45)

amm09 The formal proposal for inversion and mutation of the name (in form '*Honckenyo peploidis-Elytrigion boreoatlanticae* Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952') was presented by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002b: 448). The latter authors classified this alliance within the *Ammophiletalia*. (LM)

- *Honckenyo-Leymion arenarii* Tx. 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agropyron boreoatlanticum* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (34a)
- *Honckenyo-Elymion arenarii* Tx. 1970 (29)
- *Honckenyon peploidis* (Tx. 1966) G. Passarge et Passarge 1973 (29)
- *Lathyro-Elymion arenariae* G. Passarge et Passarge 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agropyron junceiformis* Géhu et al. ex Oriente 1978
- *Agropyron junceiformis* (Tx. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 (29)
- *Juncion baltici* (Piotrowska 2002) Kaçki in Kaçki et al. 2013 (2b, 3b)

AMM-02B *Mertensio maritimae-Honckenyon diffusae* Tx. et Géhu in Géhu 1998

Perennial grassy swards on coastal shingle beaches of the subarctic and arctic coasts of Northern Europe, the Arctic Ocean archipelagos and Greenland

- *Honckenyo diffusae-Leymion mollis* Géhu 1998 (3f)
- *Tripleurospermion maritimi* Golub et al. 2003 (3b)
- *Matricarion maritimi* Golub et al. in Golub et Sorokin 2007 (syntax.syn.)

AMM-03 *Ammophiletalia breviligulatae* Galiano 1959

Perennial grassy swards on rocky and sandy and shingle beaches of the shores of Greenland and North America

AMM-03A *Honckenyo diffusae-Leymion mollis* Géhu 1999

Perennial grassy swards on rocky and sandy and shingle beaches of the shores of Greenland

CRU *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae* Géhu et al. in Sissingh 1974

Atlantic, Mediterranean and Euxinian dwarf scrub and grasslands on stabilized coastal grey hind dunes

cru01 While it is floristically and ecologically well justified to separate the vegetation of the stabilized grey dunes from that of mobile embryonic dunes and white dunes (*Ammophiletea*) at the class level, there are no convincing floristic and/or ecological reasons to place some of the temperate grey dune communities in the

Koelerio-Corynephoretea while others are grouped in a separate class, the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae*. Following Dengler (2001, 2003), the majority of units presently listed under the latter class should be included in the *Koelerio-Corynephoretea*. (JD) Some other authors (e.g. (Julve 1993; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2001: 195) also share this opinion. Interestingly, in a vegetation survey in 1999, J.-M. Géhu gave up his own concept of the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea* by incorporating the *Crucianelletea maritimae* Sissingh 1974 into the *Ammophiletea* (see also Sýkora et al. 2003; Tzonev et al. 2005). Yet we argue (supported by Italian and Spanish studies, e.g. Esposito & Filesi 2007; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011) that the ecotone linking the mobile dunes on one side and coastal sandy grasslands on the other creates a unique habitat supporting an exclusive species pool rich in herbs and dwarf shrubs (including many regional and pan-mediterranean endemics) that shapes unique vegetation classified as a class in its own right, the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea*. (LM)

- *Crucianelletea* Géhu et al. in Bon et Géhu 1973 (2b, 3b)
- *Crucianelletea* Géhu et al. in Sissingh 1974 (3b)
- *Koelerio-Crucianelletea* Sissingh 1974 (2b)
- *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritimae* Géhu et al. in Géhu 1975 (31)

CRU-01 *Artemisio-Koelerietalia* Sissingh 1974

Sandy grasslands and scrub on base-rich stabilized grey hind dunes of the shores of the cool-temperate Atlantic Ocean and the northern seaboard of the Ligurian and Adriatic Seas

- *Avenetalia pubescentis* Doing Kraft in Boerboom 1957 (2b)
- *Cerastietalia semidecandri* (Glowacki 1988) Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Cladonio-Koelerietalia* Weeda, Doing et Schaminée in Schaminée et al. 1996 (29)
- *Helichrysetalia arenarii* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Phleo arenarii-Cerastietalia pentandri* (Glowacki 1988) de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Helichrysetalia arenarii* de Foucault 2001 (2b)
- *Phleo arenarii-Cerastietalia pentandri* de Foucault 2001 (5)

CRU-01A *Koelerion arenariae* Tx. 1937 corr. Gutermann et Mucina 1993

Sandy grasslands on base-rich stabilized grey hind dunes of the North Sea coasts

cru02 The formal correction of this name was performed in Gutermann & Mucina (1993). (LM)

- *Koelerion albescentis* Tx. 1937 (43)
- *Galio-Koelerion* (Tx. 1937) Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (29)
- *Phleo-Koelerion* Doing 1974

- *Euphorbio-Festucion dumetori* Géhu 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tortulo-Koelerion* (Tx. 1937) Weeda, Doing et Schaminée in Schaminée et al. 1996 (29)
- *Phleo arenarii-Cerastion diffusum* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Phleo arenarii-Cerastion diffusum* de Foucault 2001 (2b)
- *Koelerion arenariae* Tx. 1937 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (corr.superfl.)

cru03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 266) formally suggested this name change. These authors have overlooked the earlier published proposal made by Gutermann & Mucina (1993). (LM)

CRU-01B *Euphorbio portlandicae-Helichryson stoechadis* Sissingh 1974

Sandy grasslands and dwarf scrub on base-rich stabilized grey hind dunes of the francoatlantic shores of the Atlantic Ocean

- *Euphorbio portlandicae-Helichryson stoechadis* Géhu et Tx. 1972 (phantom)
- *Helichryson stoechadis* Géhu et Tx. in Bon et Géhu 1973 (2b)

CRU-01C *Diantho catalaunici-Scrophularion humifusae* Baudière et Simonneau 1974

Sandy grasslands and dwarf scrub on base-rich stabilized grey hind dunes of the shores of the Gulf of Lion (Languedoc and Northern Catalonia)

CRU-01D *Syntrichio-Lomelosion argenteae* Biondi, Sburlino et Theurillat in Sburlino et al. 2014

Sandy grasslands and dwarf scrub on base-rich stabilized grey hind dunes of the shores of the Gulf of Venice (Adriatic Sea)

- *Psammo-Koelerion* Pignatti 1952 (29c)
- cru04* The name '*Psammo-Koelerion* Pign. 1953' in Pignatti (1952a) is a superfluous name of the *Koelerion albescentis* Tüxen 1937 [recte: *Koelerion arenariae* Tx. 1937 corr. Gutermann et Mucina 1993a, 1993b]. Indeed Pignatti (1952: 323) explicitly cited the name '*Psammo-Koelerion*' as corresponding to the *Koelerion albescentis* Tüxen 1937 in a broad sense and the unique association of the original diagnosis of the *Koelerion albescentis* Tüxen 1937, the '*Tortuleto-Phleetum* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw (1936) Tx. 1937', was also included in the diagnosis of the *Psammo-Koelerion* together with three other associations. Pignatti's paper was published as a sequel to a series of papers published in 1952 (Archivio Botanico 28: 265–329) and in 1953 (Archivio Botanico 29: 1–25, 65–98, 129–174); the bibliographical reference to Tüxen (1937) is given on p. 173 of Archivio Botanico, volume 29. Since we established that there had not been any later, validly published and legitimate name for the *Psammo-Koelerion* Pignatti 1952, a new name, the *Syntrichio-Lomelosion argenteae*, was coined by Sburlino et al. (2014). (JPT)
- *Psammo-Koelerion* Pignatti 1953 (phantom)

CRU-02 *Crucianelletalia maritima* Sissingh 1974

Mediterranean and Cantabro-Francoatlantic dwarf scrub and grasslands on stabilized coastal hind dunes

cru05 Bardat et al. (2004) consider this order a synonym of the *Ammophiletalia*. (LM)

- *Artemisietalia crithmifoliae* Br.-Bl., Rozeira et Silva in Br.-Bl. et al. 1972 *nom. dubium* (38)

cru06 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 194) consider the *Artemisietalia crithmifoliae* to be a *nomen dubium*. Although these authors have not suggested any grounds to underpin this decision, one could assume that it was motivated by the original claim made by Braun-Blanquet et al. (1972) who suggested that all dune vegetation in Portugal should be classified as a single order (*Artemisietalia crithmifoliae*), comprising one alliance (*Linario-Vulpion*). Braun-Blanquet et al. (l.c.) classified within the latter alliance also the *Eryngio-Honckenyetum*, *Agropyro-Otanthetum*, *Armerio-Crucianelletum* and *Scrophulario-Vulpietum*. From the current point of view, this is a mix of the *Ammophiletalia*, *Crucianelletalia maritima*, and *Brometalia rubenti-tectorum* units. (JC, LM)

- *Helichryso-Crucianelletalia maritima* Géhu et al. 1973 (2b)
- *Helichryso-Crucianelletalia maritima* (Sissingh 1974) Géhu et al. in Géhu 1975 (29)

CRU-02A *Crucianellion maritima* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1958

Western and Central Mediterranean dwarf scrub on stabilized coastal hind dunes

- *Ononidion ramosissimae* Pignatti 1952 (2b)

CRU-02B *Helichryson picardii* (Rivas-Mart., M. Costa et Izco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Iberoatlantic dwarf scrub on stabilized coastal hind dunes

- *Iberidion procumbentis* Bellot 1966
- *Helichryson picardii* (Rivas-Mart., M. Costa et Izco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990) Géhu 1990 (8)

cru07 This name is invalid because Géhu (1999) failed to indicate clearly the original diagnosis of the presumed sub-alliance to be elevated to the rank of alliance. (LM)

CRU-02C *Helichryso barrelieri-Centaureion spinosae* Mucina et Dimopoulos *all. nov. hoc loco*

Aegean and Marmarean hemisphaeric-scrub coastal phygana on stabilized coastal hind dunes

cru08 The *Helichryso barrelieri-Centaureion spinosae* is herein formally described to accommodate the hemisphaeric-scrub *Centaurea spinosa*-dominated communities on stabilized coastal hind dunes; these represent a characteristic type of coastal dune phygana in the Eastern Mediterranean region. *Centaurea spinosa* is an important floristic element of at least three vegetation classes, the *Crithmo-Staticetea*, *Ammophiletea* and *Cisto-Micromerietea* (Mayer 1995). However, the alliance described represents yet another vegetation type (co-)

dominated by *Centaurea spinosa* and *Sarcopoterium spinosum* occurring on stabilized hind dunes, a typical habitat of the *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritima*. We assign the *Thymbro capitatae-Centaureetum spinosae* (the original erroneous spelling: '*Timbro capitatae-Centaureetum spinosae*') of Géhu (1991: 35, Tab. 2) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Helichryso barrelieri-Centaureion spinosae*, and list *Anthyllis hermanniae*, *Centaurea spinosa*, *Cichorium spinosum*, *Helichrysum stoechas* subsp. *barrelieri*, *Linum strictum* subsp. *spicatum* and *Silene colorata* as the diagnostic taxa of the new alliance. (LM, PD)

CRU-03 *Medicago-Seselietales tenderiensis* Umanets et V. Solomakha 1999

Grasslands and dwarf-scrub vegetation on stabilized coastal hind dunes of the Black and Azov Seas

CRU-03A *Sileno thymifoliae-Jurineion kilaeae* Géhu et Uslu *ex Mucina all. nov. hoc loco*

Grasslands and dwarf-scrub vegetation on stabilized hind dunes of the southwestern coasts of the Black Sea

cru09 The name of this alliance was suggested by Géhu et Uslu (1989: 504). On p. 470 Tab. 11, a list of 'species of the alliance' (obviously diagnostic or character species) was introduced. Of three associations ('*Stachyo subcrenatae-Centaureetum kilaeae* ass. nov.', '*Peucedano obtusifolii-Centaureetum beckeri* ass. nov.' and '*Sarcopoterio-Centaureetum spinosae* Secmen et Leblebici 1978 *nom. nov.*') assigned in the protologue to this alliance, none was designed as *typus* of the alliance and therefore the *Sileno thymifoliae-Jurineion kilaeae* was invalidly published and remained invalidly published also in Tzonev et al. (2005). Here I designate the validly described *Stachyo subcrenatae-Centaureetum kilaeae* Géhu et Uslu 1989 (Géhu & Uslu 1989: 470, Tab. 11) as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the *Sileno thymifoliae-Jurineion kilaeae*. (LM)

- *Sileno thymifoliae-Jurineion kilaeae* Géhu et Uslu 1989 (5)
- *Sileno thymifoliae-Jurineion kilaeae* Uslu et Géhu 1990 (2b)

CRU-03B *Scabiosion ucranicae* Sanda et al. 1980

Grasslands and dwarf-scrub vegetation on stabilized hind dunes of the eastern coasts of the Black Sea

- *Scabiosion argenteae* (Boşcaiu 1975) Popescu et Sanda 1987

CRU-03C *Cynodonto-Teucrium polii* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990

Grasslands and dwarf-scrub vegetation on stabilized hind dunes of the northern and northeastern coasts of the Black and Azov Seas

- *Verbascion pinatifidi* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990 (1)
- *Melico chrysolepidis-Ephedrion distachyae* Umanets et V. Solomakha 1999 (syntax.syn.)

VEGETATION OF ROCK CREVICES AND SCREES

ADI *Adiantetea* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Relict chomophytic and chasmophytic vegetation in the shaded and water-splashed habitats of the Mediterranean, the Atlantic islands, North Africa and Middle East

adi01 Zechmeister (1993) and Zechmeister & Mucina (1994) classify the contents of this class into the *Montio-Cardaminetalia* (*Montio-Cardaminetea*). Indeed these communities share many species (especially cryptogams) typical of the water-spring vegetation, but they also show ecological characteristics of chasmophytic vegetation typically classified within the *Asplenietea trichomanis* (substrate is raw bedrock, plants growing often in rock crevices, steep or vertical inclinations etc.). The relict character of the *Adiantetea* (which are also found in sheltered habitats of the North African and Arabian mountain ranges; Deil 1989, 1996, 1998) is yet another character shared with some of the Mediterranean *Asplenietea* units. We can presume that many of the habitats supporting *Adiantetea* today did not suffer from dramatic Pleistocene cyclic climatic change events (including glaciations), hence these micro-habitats might have continually supported this vegetation as remotely as the Middle and Upper Tertiary. The low species diversity and small species pool that contribute to the assembly of the *Adiantetea* communities make it difficult to make syntaxonomic judgements based purely on floristic-sociological criteria. It is rather its controversial transitional (between the *Asplenietea* and the *Montio-Cardaminetea*) as well as relict occurrence on a suite of endemic relicts that motivate preserving the identity of the *Adiantetea* as class in its own right. (LM) The name of the class was validly published for the first time in Braun-Blanquet et al. (1952) and the original diagnosis of the class contains the '*Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. 1931' comprising the '*Adiantion* Br.-Bl. 1931' (both names invalidly published in Braun-Blanquet 1931). The unique association of the alliance, the '*Eucladieto-Adiantetum* Br.-Bl. 1931', was validly published in Br.-Bl. et al. (1952: a synoptic table), hence the correct name of the association becomes '*Eucladio-Adiantetum* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952'. The latter association is the nomenclature type of the *Adiantion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952, which in turn, is the *typus* the *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952. (LM) The latter alliance and order are both later homonyms (ICPN art. 31) of the names '*Adiantion* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934' and '*Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934' to which reference is not made in Br.-Bl. et al. (1952). (JPT)

- *Adiantetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Adiantetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Adiantetea* Br.-Bl. 1948 (2b)

ADI-01 *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934

Relict chomophytic and chasmophytic vegetation in shaded and water-splashed habitats of the Mediterranean, the Atlantic islands, North Africa and Middle East

- *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1939 (2b)
- *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. 1948 (2b)
- *Adiantetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Pinguiculetalia longifoliae* Fernández Casas 1970 (syntax.syn.)

ADI-01A *Adiantion* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934

Relict fern-rich chasmophytic communities in shaded and water-splashed habitats of the Mediterranean, the Atlantic islands, North Africa and Middle East

- *Adiantion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Adiantion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Adiantion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (2b)

ADI-01B *Pinguiculion longifoliae* Fernández Casas 1970

Relict herb-rich chomophytic vegetation in shaded water-splashed habitats of the Mediterranean, North Africa and Middle East

- *Coeno-Pinguiculion* Deil 1989 (3d)

POD *Polypodietea* Jurko et Peciar ex Boşcaiu, Gergely et Codoreanu in Raşiu et al. 1966

Chomophytic, chasmophytic and epiphytic vegetation of fern- and moss-rich communities in crevices and on the surface of rocky cliffs of temperate and mediterranean Europe

pod01 The nomenclatural history of this class name, as well as of those of the *Anogrammo-Polypodietea* and the *Anomodonto-Polypodietea*, will be elucidated in a separate paper Theurillat et al. (in prep.). (LM)

- *Polypodietea* Jurko et Peciar 1963 (2b)
- *Anogrammo-Polypodietea* Rivas-Mart. 1975 (3f)
- *Anomodonto-Polypodietea serrati* Rivas-Mart 1975 (phantom)
- *Anomodonto-Polypodietea cambrici* Rivas-Mart. 1975 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*

pod02 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001: 224 and 2011) used this mutated form, an action that might be considered an official proposal. (LM)

- *Anomodonto-Polypodietea serrati* Rivas-Mart. 1978 (2b)
- *Anogrammo-Polypodietea serrati* Rivas-Mart. 1982 (phantom)
- *Anomodonto-Polypodietea serrati* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF ORDERS ON SILICEOUS SUBSTRATES

POD-01 *Hypno cupressiformi*-*Polypodietaia vulgaris* Jurko et Peciar ex Mucina et Theurillat 2015

Fern- and moss-rich chomophytic, chasmophytic and epiphytic vegetation of shaded rock faces and bark of old trees of cool-temperate Europe

- *Hypno*-*Polypodietaia* Jurko et Peciar 1963 (2b)
- *Hypno*-*Polypodietaia vulgaris* Jurko et Peciar ex S. Brullo et al. 2001 (5)

POD-01A *Hypno*-*Polypodium vulgaris* Mucina 1993

Fern-rich vegetation of siliceous shaded rock crevices in the colline and submontane belts of Central and Eastern Europe

POD-02 *Anomodonto*-*Polypodietaia serrati* O. de Bolòs et Vives in O. de Bolòs 1957

Mediterranean and Madeiran-Azorean fern- and moss-rich chomophytic and chasmophytic vegetation of shaded rock faces and epiphytic on branches of old trees

- *Anomodonto*-*Polypodietaia cambrici* O. de Bolòs et Vives in O. de Bolòs 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

pod03 See Remark pod02.

POD-02A *Polypodium serrati* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Circum-mediterranean fern-rich epilithic communities of shaded rock faces and crevices and epiphytic on branches of old trees

- *Polypodium* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Polypodium cambrici* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

pod04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 273; see also Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 224) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Bartramio*-*Polypodium serrati* O. de Bolòs et Vives in O. de Bolòs 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polypodium serrati* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1957 (2b)
- *Asplenio*-*Sedion* Br.-Bl. 1966 (2b)

pod05 Although Braun-Blanquet (1966: 135) wrote of the 'Association *Selaginella denticulata* et *Grammitis leptophylla*' of Molinier (1937) he did not classify this association explicitly within the *Asplenio*-*Sedion*. Because no further validly described association was assigned to the *Asplenio*-*Sedion* in the protologue, this alliance name remains invalidly published. Brullo & Guarino (1999) typified the *Asplenio*-*Sedion* by selecting the *Selaginello*-*Anogrammetum leptophyllae* Molinier 1937 as the *holotypus*. However, the name *Asplenio*-*Sedion* remained invalid because the diagnostic species were not explicitly designated by Braun-Blanquet (1966). At this stage we do not consider the full validation of the *Asplenio*-*Sedion* as a priority since we concur with Brullo & Guarino (1999) and considered this syntaxon synonymous with the *Polypodium serrati*. (LM)

- *Anogrammion leptophyllae* Bellot et Casaseca in Bellot 1966 (syntax.syn.)

- *Gymnogrammion leptophyllae* Bellot et Casaseca in Bellot 1966 (29)

- *Anomodontion europaeum* O. de Bolòs et Masalles 1983 (34a)

- *Selaginello denticulatae*-*Anogrammion leptophyllae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)

POD-02B *Arenarion balearicae* O. de Bolòs et Molinier 1969

Chomophytic and chasmophytic herb-rich vegetation of shaded limestone rock faces and crevices of the Tyrrhenian Sea archipelago

- *Arenarion balearicae* O. de Bolòs et Molinier 1958 (3b)

POD-02C *Hymenophyllum tunbrigensis* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958

Sciophilous chomophytic and epiphytic fern-rich vegetation in humid and perhumid regions of the Atlantic coasts

pod06 The name '*Hymenophyllum tunbrigensis* Tüxen 1954' (recte: *Hymenophyllum tunbrigensis* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958) was validly published by Tüxen & Oberdorfer (1958: 245). However, in order to find the bibliographical reference to a validly published diagnosis of the 'Irish association *Hymenophylletum* Br.-Bl. 1950 of the region of Killarney' belonging to the alliance, one has to consider the description of the alliance in the context of the discussion on the association *Blechno-Quercetum roboris* on pages 238–244. The *Hymenophyllum* is explicitly mentioned as an appendix ('Anhang') of the latter. It is specifically indicated that the alliance '*Hymenophyllum*' is related to the *Dryopteris aemula* subassociation discussed on pages 241–243. On p. 243, Tüxen and Oberdorfer referred to page 385 in Braun-Blanquet & Tüxen (1952) to a transitional relevé of the *Blechno-Quercetum* not belonging to the subassociation, followed, on p. 386 with the valid publication of the '*Hymenophylletum* Br.-Bl. 1950' occurring in the region of Killarney (JPT, LM) KD suggests that this unit should be considered as representing a synusia in the *Pruno hixae-Lauretea*.

- *Hymenophyllum tunbrigensis* Tx. 1954 (2b)

POD-02D *Thelipterido pozoi*-*Woodwardion radicans* Fernández Prieto et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

Madeiran-Azorean hyperoceanic fern-rich vegetation of rocky crevices and steep shaded loamy slopes

GROUP OF ORDERS ON CALCAREOUS SUBSTRATES

POD-03 *Ctenidio*-*Polypodietaia vulgaris* Jurko et Peciar ex Boşcaiu, Gergely et Codoreanu in Raţiu et al. 1966

Vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices at low altitudes of cool-temperate and submediterranean Europe

- *Ctenidio*-*Polypodietaia* Jurko et Peciar 1963 (2b)

- *Ctenidio-Polypodietales vulgaris* Jurko et Peciar ex S. Brullo et al. 2001 (31)

POD-03A *Ctenidio-Polypodium vulgaris* S. Brullo et al. 2001

Vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices of the Alps and the Carpathians

POD-03B *Moehringion muscosae* Horvat et Horvatić ex Boşcaiu, Gergely et Codoreanu in Raţiu et al. 1966

Vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices of southeastern Europe

- *Moehringion muscosae* Horvat et Horvatić 1962 (2b)
- *Asplenion lepidi* Lakušić 1970 (2b)

POD-03C *Polysticho setiferi-Phyllitidion scolopendrii* Ubaldi ex Ubaldi et Biondi in Biondi et al. 2014

Vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices of the Apennines

- *Polysticho setiferi-Phyllitidion scolopendrii* Ubaldi 2011 (2b)

POD-04 *Violo biflorae-Cystopteridetalia alpinae* Fernández Casas 1970

Vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices at high altitudes of cool-temperate Europe and in boreal-subarctic regions of the Arctic Ocean islands and Greenland

POD-04A *Violo biflorae-Cystopteridion alpinae* Fernández Casas 1970

Vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices at high altitudes of cool-temperate Western and Central Europe

- *Asplenion viridis* Gams 1936 (2d)
- *Cystopteridion* Richard 1972 (syntax.syn.)

POD-04B *Cochlearion alpinae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. 1952

Relict boreo-arctic vegetation of shady calcareous rock faces and crevices at low altitudes of the British Isles and Scandinavia

- *Asplenion viridis subarcticum* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Asplenion viridis subarcticum* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Cochlearion alpinae* Br.-Bl. 1950 (phantom)

POD-05 *Petrocoptidetalia pyrenaicae* Rivas-Mart. et Cantó in Rivas-Mart. in al. 2002

Orocantabrian and Pre-Pyrenean calcareous chasmophytic vegetation of open cave floors and crevices of rock overhangs

- *Petrocoptidetalia pyrenaicae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

POD-05A *Valeriano longifoliae-Petrocoptidion* Fernández Casas 1972

Pre-Pyrenean submediterranean (sub)montane chasmophytic vegetation of cave openings and rock overhangs, and shady rock crevices

POD-05B *Rupicampanulion* Rothmaler 1954

Orocantabro-Bercian meso-supramediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of open cave floors and crevices of rock overhangs

pod07 The name '*Rupicampanulion*' was published in Rothmaler (1954: 599) with a bibliographical reference

to two validly published associations, the *Rupicampanuletum cantabricum* Rothmaler 1941 and the *Saxifragetum trifurcatae* Rothmaler 1941, indicating the presence of two species of *Campanula* in both associations, namely *C. adsurgens* and *C. arvatica*. The name '*Petrocoptetum cantabricum*' is a *nomen nudum* in Rothmaler (1941: 119). The *Rupicampanulion* was considered to be a *nomen dubium* (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 224), yet no reasoning for this suggestion was offered. (LM)

- *Petrocoptidion cantabricum* Fernández Casas 1972 (2b)
- *Petrocoptidion glaucifoliae* (P. Fernández et al. 1983) Rivas-Mart. et Izco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Petrocoptidion glaucifoliae* (P. Fernández et al. 1983) Rivas-Mart., Cantó et Izco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

ASP *Asplenietea trichomanis* (Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934) Oberd. 1977

Chasmophytic vegetation of crevices, rocky ledges and faces of rocky cliffs and walls of Europe, North Africa, Middle East, the Arctic archipelagos and Greenland

asp01 The *Asplenietea trichomanis* is a particularly heterogeneous class. These rupicolous plant communities differ not only in species composition, alpha diversity and ecology, but also in overall structure, prevailing life form, and evolutionary history. Especially in the Mediterranean, the cliff habitats have served as refugia for plants to survive unfavourable climatic conditions as well as grazing pressure. There are a large number of plants exclusive to vertical rock, many of them being regional or local endemics. Researchers generally use different plot sizes when exploring plant communities dominated by hemicryptophytes or by nanophanerophytes. It seems therefore reasonable to assemble into one class only those plant communities of comparable plot size and life form. When applying these considerations as criteria to the *Asplenietea trichomanis*, the class would have to be split to accommodate herb-dominated rocky-fissure dwelling vegetation, and other assemblages dominated by shrubs and chamaephytes (commonly taxonomically isolated relicts such as in East Mediterranean cliffs). Various ecologically and phytogeographically segregated classes have been suggested to encompass 'nitrophilous' chasmophyte communities (*Cymbalario-Parietarietea*), communities of wet rocks (*Adiantetea*), communities of Iberian and North African overhanging rocks (*Petrocoptido pyrenaicae-Sarcocapnetea enneaphyllae*), epiphytic and rupicolous communities of Mediterranean oceanic conditions (*Polypodietea*), the Canarian *Greenovio-Aeonietea* and the Ibero-North African chasmophytic vegetation of the *Phagnalo-Rumicetea indurati*. This concept,

however, seems unbalanced and does not satisfactorily structure the enormous range of rupicolous vegetation types. (EB, LM)

- *Asplenietales rupestres* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 (orig.form) (11)
- *Asplenietea rutae-murariae* Oberd. et al. 1967 (phantom)
- *Asplenietea septentrionalis* Gams 1938 (phantom)
- *Minuartio-Saxifragetea* Lovrić et Rac 1989 (2b, 5)
- *Umbilico-Cheilanthea* Lovrić in Lovrić et Rac 1991 (2b, 3c, 5)
- *Rupicapro-Cheilanthea maderensis* Lacourt in Géhu 1992 (2b)
- *Umbilico-Cheilanthea* Lovrić 1994 (2b)
- *Petrocoptido pyrenaicae-Sarcocapnetae enneaphyllae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b, 5)
- *Petrocoptido pyrenaicae-Sarcocapnetae enneaphyllae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

ASP-01 *Geranio robertiani-Asplenietalia trichomanis* Ferrez ex Mucina ined.

Chasmophytic vegetation of semi-shaded and sunny rock faces and crevices in the lowland to submontane belts of temperate Europe

- *Geranio robertiani-Asplenietalia trichomanis* Ferrez 2010 (2b, 3b, 5)

ASP-01A *Asplenio scolopendrii-Geranion robertiani* Ferrez 2010

Chasmophytic vegetation of semi-shaded and sunny rock faces and crevices in the lowland to submontane belts of temperate Europe

- *Asplenio trichomanis-Ceterachion officinarum* Ferrez 2010 (syntax.syn.)

ASP-01B *Drabo cuspidatae-Campanulion tauricae* Ryff 2000

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous cliffs at mid-altitudes of the Crimean mountains

asp02 The position of this alliance within the *Geranio robertiani-Asplenietalia trichomanis* is problematic and subject to further enquiry. (LM)

- *Seselio gummiferae-Thymion callieri* Didukh in Vasylenko et Kuzmenenko 2009 (2b, 5)

ASP-02 *Potentilletalia caulescentis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Chasmophytic vegetation of sunny calcareous rock faces and crevices at high altitudes of the nemoral and boreal mountain ranges of Europe

asp03 This order at present encompasses 10 alliances and therefore, splitting this broadly conceived order into biogeographically more cohesive units is anticipated. In particular, the Iberian group of alliances could be considered for recognition as an order in its own right, with the rest of

the alliances embedded within nemoral-boreal mountain ranges of Central and southeastern Europe would retain the name *Potentilletalia caulescentis*. (LM)

- *Potentilletalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Asplenietalia rutae-murariae* Oberd. et al. 1967 (29)
- *Artemisietalia petrosae* Sanda et al. 2001 (5)

ALPIC-CARPATHIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ASP-02A *Potentillion caulescentis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Central and Eastern Alps and the Western Carpathians

- *Potentillion caulescentis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Androsacion helveticae* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Asplenion rutae-murariae* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Caricion brachystachyos* Horvat 1962 (3b)

asp04 This concept was suggested by Horvat (1962: 65) as 'prov.', hence was invalidly published. Despite Horvat et al. (1974: 598) refraining from using preliminary status (prov.), they classified (also following Horvat 1962) within this alliance the invalidly described (ICPN art. 3b) '*Valeriana elongata-Aster bellidiastrum-Ass.*' (LM)

ASP-02B *Physoplexido comosae-Saxifragion petraeae* Mucina et Theurillat 2015

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Southern Alps

- *Androsaco-Drabion tomentosae* Wraber 1970 (29)
- *Androsaci-Drabion tomentosae* T. Wraber 1979 (phantom)
- *Phyteumato-Saxifragion petraeae* Mucina in Šilc et Čarni 2012 (2b, 5)
- *Phyteumato-Saxifragion petraeae* Mucina in Mucina et al. 2011 (*sensu* Dakskobler et al. 2014) (phantom)
- *Phyteumato-Saxifragion petraeae* Mucina in Dakskobler et al. 2014 (2b, 5)

ASP-02C *Saxifragion lingulatae* (Rioux et Quézel 1949) Quézel 1950

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices at high altitudes of the Maritime Alps

ASP-02D *Micromerion pulegii* Boşcaiu (1971) 1979

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the montane and supramontane belts of the westernmost Southern Carpathians

- *Micromerion banaticum* Boşcaiu 1971 (34a)

ASP-02E *Gypsophilion petraeae* Borhidi et Pócs in Borhidi 1958

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the subalpine belt of the easternmost Southern and Eastern Carpathians

- *Gypsophilion petraeae* Borhidi et Pócs 1957 (phantom)
- *Asplenion rupestris* Borza et Boşcaiu 1965 (2b)

IBERIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ASP-02F *Saxifragion mediae* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the montane to alpine belts of the Eastern Pyrenees

- *Saxifragion aizooni* Nègre 1968 (syntax.syn.)

ASP-02G *Sedo albi-Seslerion hispanicae* Br.-Bl. 1966

Chasmophytic vegetation on calcareous substrates in the alpine and subalpine belts of the Western Pyrenees and the Cantabrian Mountains

asp05 Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999: 376) placed this unit into synonymy with the *Cymbalaria-Asplenion*, typified it with the *Crepido-Erinetum* Br.-Bl. 1966 (Braun-Blanquet 1966: 138, Tab. 2) and then suggested to reject it as a *nomen dubium* (ICPN art. 38). Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 213) repeated this suggestion and declared the *typus* they assigned in 1999 to be a *nomen dubium*. There is little reason to follow this suggestion since the original diagnoses of both the *Crepido-Erinetum* and the *Sedo albi-Seslerion hispanicae* are clear and meet all the requirements of the ICPN. As the only validly described association classified by Braun-Blanquet (1966: 138–140) is the '*Crepis albida-Erinus alpinus* Ass.', the latter association unit is automatically the *holotypus* of the alliance. The nomenclatural type (*lectotypus hoc loco*) of the *Crepido albidae-Erinetum alpinae* Br.-Bl. 1966 is relevé 1 in Table 2 in Braun-Blanquet (1966: 139). (LM)

- *Saxifragion trifurcato-canaliculatae* Rivas-Mart. 1969 (5)
- *Saxifragion trifurcato-canaliculatae* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1971 (syntax.syn.)

ASP-02H *Asplenio celtiberici-Saxifragion cuneatae* Rivas-Mart. in Loidi et Fernández Prieto 1986

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the meso- and supramediterranean belts of the Northern Iberian Peninsula

ASP-02I *Drabion hispanicae* Font Quer 1935

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the meso- and supramediterranean belts of the Eastern Iberian Peninsula

- *Drabeion hispanicae* Font Quer 1935 (orig.form)
- *Aspleniion glandulosae jasionionosum glutinosae* Rivas Goday et al. 1954 (orig.form) (probably as suballiance) (3a)
- *Jasionion glutinosae* Rivas Goday 1954 (orig.form) (2b, 3a)
- *Jasionion foliosae* O. de Bolòs 1957 (29)

ASP-02J *Saxifragion camposii* Cuatrecasas ex Quézel 1953

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices at high altitudes of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

- *Saxifragion camposii* Cuatrecasas 1929 (2b)
- *Saxifragion camposii* Cuatrecasas in Melchior et Cuatrecasas 1935 (2b)

- *Saxifragion campoi* Cuatrecasas ex Quézel 1953 (orig.form)

- *Drabion hispanicae sensu* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934, non Font Quer 1935 (pseudonym)

- *Drabion hispanicae sensu* Rivas Goday et al. 1954, non Font Quer 1935 (pseudonym)

- *Drabeion hispanicae* Br.-Bl. 1934 var. *iberica* Rivas Goday et al. 1954 (orig.form) (probably as suballiance) (2b, 3a)

ASP-02K *Saxifragion australis* Biondi et Ballelli ex S. Brullo 1984

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Apennines

- *Saxifragion australis* Pedrotti in Pedrotti et Sanesi 1969 (2b)
- *Saxifragion australis* Biondi et Ballelli 1982 (5)
- *Saxifragion australis* Biondi et Ballelli ex S. Brullo 1983 (phantom)

DINARIC ALLIANCE

ASP-02L *Micromerion croatica* Horvat in Blečić 1959

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock faces and crevices in the subalpine belt of the northwestern Dinarides

- *Micromerion croatica* Horvat 1931 (3a)
- *Micromerion croatica* Horvat 1937 (2b)
- *Micromerion croatica* Horvat et al. 1974

ASP-03 *Moltkeetalia petraeae* Lakušić 1968

Chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices in the montane to alpine belts of the Central and Southern Dinarides

- *Moltkeetalia petraeae* Lakušić 1964 (phantom)
- *Amphoricarpetalia* Lakušić 1967 (phantom)
- *Amphoricarpetalia* Lakušić 1968 (syntax.syn.)

asp06 The syntaxonomic and phytogeographic relationship of the *Amphoricarpetalia* and *Potentilletalia speciosae* remains open to debate. (LM)

- *Moltkeetalia petraeae* Lakušić 1970 (31)
- *Minuartio-Drabetalia* Lovrić et Rac 1989 (2b, 5)

ASP-03A *Edraianthion* Lakušić 1968

Chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices in the montane and supramontane belts of the Central and Southern Dinarides

- *Edraianthion serpyllifolii* Lakušić 1983 (phantom)
- *Edraianthion glisicii* Lakušić 1984 (2b)
- *Edraianthion serpyllifolii* Lakušić 1984 (2b)
- *Edraianthion jugoslavici* Lakušić 1973 (phantom)
- *Edraianthion jugoslavici* Lakušić 1975 (2b)
- *Edraianthion jugoslavici* Lakušić 1984 (2b)
- *Edriantho-Minuartion capillaceae* Lovrić (1985) 1988 (orig.form) (*sensu* Lovrić & Rac 1989) (phantom)
- *Protoedraianthion tarae* Lakušić in Lakušić et Redžić 1988 (5)
- *Edriantho-Minuartion capillaceae* Lovrić et Rac 1989 (orig.form) (2b, 5)

- *Edraianthion jugoslavici subalpinae calcicolum* D. Lakušić et V. Ranđelović 1996 (2b, 3b, 5)
- *Moltkaeion petraeae* Redžić 2000 (1)

ASP-03B *Amphoricarpion neumayeri* Lakušić 1968

Chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices in the subalpine and alpine belts of the Central and Southern Dinarides

asp07 Lakušić (1968) validly described three alliances from high altitudes of the southeastern Dinarides, differentiated at regional geographic scale, the *Amphoricarpion neumayeri*, the *Amphoricarpion bertiscei* and the *Amphoricarpion autariati*. We suggest that just one alliance would be sufficient to describe the variability of the calcareous crevice vegetation in this limited region and therefore select the *Amphoricarpion neumayeri* to carry the name of this united syntaxonomic concept. (LM)

- *Amphoricarpion autariati* Lakušić 1967 (phantom)
- *Amphoricarpion bertiscei* Lakušić 1967 (phantom)
- *Amphoricarpion autariati* Lakušić 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Amphoricarpion bertiscei* Lakušić 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Amphoricarpion autariati* Lakušić 1970 (31)
- *Amphoricarpion bertiscei* Lakušić 1970 (31)
- *Amphoricarpion neumayeri* Lakušić et al. 1970 (31)
- *Amphoricarpion neumayeri* Lakušić et al. 1977 (31)
- *Edraianthion jugoslavici subalpinae serpentinum* D. Lakušić et V. Ranđelović 1996 (2b, 3b, 5)

ASP-03C *Edraiantho graminifolii-Erysimion comati* Mucina et al. 1990

Chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices and rock faces and in the subalpine and alpine belts in the mountain ranges of the central-western regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Saxifragion coriophylleae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (phantom)

ASP-04 *Asplenietalia glandulosi* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of sunny calcareous rock faces and crevices of the Western Mediterranean

- *Asplenietalia petrarchae* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- asp08* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 249) formally suggested this name change. (LM)
- *Tinguarretalia siculae* Rigual et al. 1963 (29)
- *Phagnaletalia* Rigual et al. 1963 (2b)
- *Asplenietalia septentrionalis* Oberd. et al. 1967 (3a)
- *Arenario bertolonii-Phagnaletalia sordidae* Arrigoni et Di Tommaso 1991 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

ASP-04A *Asplenion glandulosi* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of the northern Tyrrhenian seaboard

- *Asplenion glandulosi* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)

- *Asplenion petrarchae* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

asp09 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 249) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

ASP-04B *Brassicion insularis* Gamisans 1991

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of the Cyrno-Sardean Tyrrhenian coasts and Pantelleria

ASP-04C *Centaureo filiformis-Micromerion cordatae* Arrigoni et Di Tommaso 1991

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock crevices at high altitudes of Sardinia

ASP-04D *Arenarion bertolonii* Gamisans ex Theurillat in Mucina et al. 2015

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rock crevices at high altitudes of Corsica

- *Arenarion bertolonii* Gamisans 1991 (8)

GROUP OF WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

ASP-04E *Brassicio balearicae-Helichryson rupestris* O. de Bolòs et Molinier 1958

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of the Balearic Islands

ASP-04F *Teucrion buxifolii* Rivas Goday 1956

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of the Eastern Iberian Peninsula

ASP-04G *Campanulion velutinae* Martínez-Parras et Peinado Lorca 1990

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of southernmost Spain and Northern Morocco

- *Campanulion mollis* Martínez-Parras et Peinado Lorca 1990 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

asp10 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 252) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Saxifragion boissiero-reuteranae* Asensi et Díez Garretas 1998

ASP-04H *Cosentinio bivalentis-Lafuenteion rotundifoliae* Asensi et al. 1990

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of semiarid regions of Southern Spain

- *Poterion ancistroidis* Br.-Bl. 1943 (orig.form) (*sensu* Molina Abril 1994: 87) (pseudonym)

asp11 The syntaxonomic concept of the *Poterion ancistroidis* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934, originally described for Moroccan mountains (Meier & Braun-Blanquet 1934) was wrongly applied to southern Spanish vegetation as suggested by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 218; *Poterion ancistroidis auct. hisp. non* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934). This alliance does not occur in Europe. (LM)

- *Teucrion fragile* Nieto Caldera 1987 (1)

ASP-05 *Centaureo dalmaticae*-*Campanuletalia pyramidalis* Trinajstić ex Terzi et Di Pietro 2016

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone cliffs of the Northern and Central Adriatic coastal regions

- *Centaureo-Campanuletalia* Trinajstić 1980 (3g)

asp12 Di Pietro & Wagensommer (2008) consider this name invalid because Trinajstić (1980) failed to list explicitly upon which species this name had been created (ICPN art. 3g). (LM, JPT)

- *Centaureo kartschiananae-Campanuletalia pyramidalis* Trinajstić ex Di Pietro et Wagensommer 2008 (5)

ASP-05A *Centaureo dalmaticae*-*Campanulion* Horvatić 1934

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of the Northern Adriatic seaboards

asp13 Di Pietro & Wagensommer (2008: 194) typified the name *Centaureo-Campanulion* by selecting the '*Campanulo-Centaureetum dalmaticae* Horvatić (1934) 1937' as the *typus*. This typification is both invalid and illegitimate. It is invalid because there is no unambiguous bibliographical reference to Horvatić (1937) in Di Pietro & Wagensommer's paper (ICPN art. 19a). Even if Di Pietro & Wagensommer (2008) had provided the required reference, the typification would have been illegitimate because the chosen type should have been the *Crithmo-Campanuletum dalmaticae* Horvatić 1934 and not the later superfluous name *Campanulo-Centaureetum dalmaticae* (ICPN art. 19a). Because the name *Centaureo-Campanulion* has still not been effectively typified, we choose here the *Crithmo-Centaureetum dalmaticae* Horvatić 1934 (protologue of which contains the alliance's name-giving taxon *Centaurea dalmatica*) as the *lectotypus (hoc loco)* of the alliance (Horvatić 1934: 192). (RDP, JPT, LM)

- *Aurinio-Capparion* Lovrić in Lovrić et Rac 1987 (2b, 5)

ASP-05B *Centaureo cuspidatae*-*Portenschlagiellion ramosissimae* Trinajstić ex Terzi et Di Pietro 2016

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone crevices of the Central and Southern Adriatic seaboards

- *Centaureo-Portenschlagiellion* Trinajstić 1980 (3f)

ASP-05C *Asperulion garganicae* Bianco et al. 1989

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone cliffs of the Monte Gargano (Italy)

- *Asperulion garganicae* Bianco et al. 1988 (phantom)

ASP-06 *Onosmetalia frutescentis* Quézel 1968

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone cliffs of the Southern Adriatic and Ionian seaboards

asp14 The question of the identity of this order as well as the floristically (and geographically) related *Centaureo-Campanuletalia* and *Asplenietalia glandulosi* was reviewed by Dimopoulos et al. (1997) and later analyzed by Terzi & D'Amico (2008). Yet these authors did not provide a syntaxonomic scheme for the thermo-mesomediterranean

chasmophytic vegetation of the Adriatic and the Ionian seaboards. Di Pietro & Wagensommer's (2008: Tab. 5) demonstrated the strong floristic differences between the *Centaureo-Campanuletalia* (central and northern Adriatic seaboards) and *Onosmetalia* (southern Adriatic and Ionian seaboards). (RDP, LM)

- *Onosmetalia frutescentis* Quézel 1964 (2b)

ASP-06A *Campanulion versicoloris* Quézel 1964

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone rock crevices of the Hellenic Ionian coasts

- *Capparo-Putorion* Lovrić et Rac 1991 (2b)

ASP-06B *Caro multiflori*-*Aurinion megalocarpae* Terzi et D'Amico 2008

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone rock crevices of the southeastern Italian Adriatic and Ionian coasts

- *Campanulo versicoloris-Dianthion japgigici* Di Pietro et Wagensommer 2008 (2b, 5)

ASP-07 *Cirsietalia chamaepeuces* Horvat in Horvat, Glavač et Ellenberg ex Bergmeier et al. 2011

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous cliffs at low and mid-altitudes of the Aegean region

- *Cirsietalia chamaepeuces* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (3b)
- *Ptilostemonetalia chamaepeuces* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut. illeg.*)

asp15 Lovrić & Rac (1989) presented an informal proposal towards this end. This proposal is superfluous since the name is invalid. (LM)

- *Petromaruletalia pinnati* Zaffran 1990 (5)
- *Ptilostemonetalia chamaepeuces* Horvat in Horvat, Glavač et Ellenberg ex Bergmeier et al. 2011 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ASP-07A *Petromarulo-Centaurion argenteae* Horvat in Horvat, Glavač et Ellenberg ex Bergmeier et al. 2011

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous cliffs at low and mid-altitudes of Western Crete

- *Petromarulo-Centaurion argenteae* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (3b)
- *Scutellarion sieberi* Zaffran 1990 (5)

ASP-07B *Asterion cretici* Zaffran ex Bergmeier et al. 2011

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous cliffs at low and mid-altitudes of Eastern Crete

- *Asterion cretici* Zaffran 1990 (5)

ASP-07C *Capparo-Amaracion tournefortii* Horvat in Horvat, Glavač et Ellenberg ex Bergmeier et al. 2011

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous cliffs of the Northern and Central Aegean regions

- *Capparo-Amaracion* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (3b)

ASP-07D *Inulion heterolepidis* Horvat ex Bergmeier et al. 2011

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous cliffs of the Dodecanese and Karpathos of the southeastern Aegean region

- *Inulion heterolepidis* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (3b)

ASP-08 *Sarcocapnetalia enneaphyllae* Fernández Casas 1972

Calcareous chasmophytic vegetation of open cave floors and rock overhangs of the Mediterranean Iberian Peninsula

- *Coeno-Sarcocapnetalia* Deil et Galán de Mera 1996 (3d)

ASP-08A *Sarcocapnion enneaphyllae* Fernández Casas 1972

Calcareous chasmophytic vegetation of open cave floors and rock overhangs of the central and eastern regions of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Coeno-Sarcocapnion* Deil et Galán de Mera 1996 (3d)

ASP-08B *Sarcocapnion pulcherrimae* Fernández Casas 1972 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001

Calcareous chasmophytic vegetation of open cave floors and rock overhangs of the Southern Iberian Peninsula

asp16 For the formal correction see Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001: 60). (LM)

- *Sarcocapnion crassifoliae* Fernández Casas 1972 (43)
- *Sarcocapnion pulcherrimae* Fernández Casas 1972 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (corr.superfl.)

ASP-09 *Potentilletalia speciosae* Quézel 1964

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rocky crevices of the high mountain ranges of the Southern Balkans and the Aegean region

- *Campanuletalia jacquinii* Zaffran 1990 (3e, 5)

ASP-09A *Galion degenii* Quézel 1967

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rocky crevices of the Pindos (Hellas)

ASP-09B *Ramondion nathaliae* Horvat ex Simon 1958

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rocky crevices in the alpine belt of the southern and central regions of the Balkans

- *Ramondion nathaliae* Horvat 1937 (2b)

ASP-09C *Saxifragion scardicae* Dimopoulos et al. 1997

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rocky crevices of Mt Olympus (Hellas)

ASP-09D *Silenion auriculatae* Quézel 1964

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rocky crevices of the southern regions of the Hellenic mainland and the Peloponnisos

ASP-09E *Arenarion creticae* Dimopoulos et al. ex Bergmeier 2002

Chasmophytic vegetation of calcareous rocky crevices in the oromediterranean belt of Crete

- *Diosphaerion jacquinii* Zaffran 1982 (1)
- *Campanulion jacquinii* Zaffran 1990 (3e, 5)
- *Arenarion creticae* Dimopoulos et al. 1997 (2b, 3b)

TEMPERATE GROUP OF ORDERS ON SILICEOUS SUBSTRATES**ASP-10 *Asplenietalia septentrionalis-cuneifolii* Mucina et Theurillat 2015**

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous and ultramafic rock crevices at low altitudes of temperate and boreal Europe

ASP-10A *Asplenion marini* Segal 1969

Fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices in supralittoral habitats of the Cantabro-Atlantic coasts

asp17 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 215) prefer to classify this alliance within the '*Parietarietalia*'. (LM)

- *Asplenio billotii-Umbilicion rupestris* de Foucault 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Asplenion marini* Rivas-Mart. et Izco in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (31)

ASP-10B *Asplenion septentrionalis* Gams ex Oberd. 1938

Fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous sunny rock crevices and boulder fields of temperate and boreal Europe

- *Asplenion septentrionalis* Gams 1927 (2b)
- *Asplenion septentrionalis* Gams 1929 (2b)
- *Androsacion septentrionalis* Gams 1940 (2b)
- *Asplenion septentrionalis* Focquet 1982 (5)

ASP-10C *Asplenion serpentini* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Egger 1955

Fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of ultramafic rock crevices of Central Europe

- *Asplenion serpentini* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Asplenion cuneifolii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Egger 1955 nom. mut. propos. (45)

asp18 Chytrý (2009: 417) formally suggested this name mutation. (LM)

ASP-10D *Pohlio crudae-Asplenion septentrionalis* S. Brullo et Siracusa in S. Brullo et al. 2002

Fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices in the supramediterranean belt of Sicily and Calabria

ASP-10E *Thalictro foetidi-Asplenion Onipchenko et Gorbachevskaya* in Onipchenko 2002 (Biul. Mosk. Obshch. Ispyt. Prir., Otd. Biol.)

Fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices in the montane zone of the Caucasus

- *Thalictro foetidi-Asplenion Onipchenko et Gorbachevskaya* in Onipchenko 2002 (Veröff. Geobot. Inst. ETH Zürich) (5)

ASP-11 *Androsacetalia vandellii* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 nom. corr.

Chasmophytic vegetation of crevices of siliceous rocks in the mountains in the nemoral, boreal and arctic zones of Europe

asp19 For the motivation of the correction of the syntaxon name see Weber et al. (2000: ICPN art. 44, Example 2). (JPT)

- *Androsacetalia multiflorae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Androsacetalia multiflorae* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 (44)
- *Androsacetalia argenteae* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 nom. mut. propos. (45)
- *Asplenietalia septentrionalis* Lakušić 1968 (2b)
- *Asplenietalia septentrionalis* Loisel 1970 (29a)

- *Androsacetalia vandellii* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (corr.superfl.)

BOREO-ARCTIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ASP-11A *Saxifragion cotyledonis* Nordhagen ex Mucina et Chytrý all. nov. hoc loco

Chasmophytic vegetation of crevices and on ledges of siliceous rocks of Scandinavia, the Arctic Ocean archipelagos and Greenland

asp20 The *Saxifragion cotyledonis subarticum* (Nordhagen 1937; see also Nordhagen 1943) contained only sociations in the protologue. The *Saxifragion cotyledonis* remained invalidly published until Dierssen (1982: 193) described the *Rhodiolo roseae-Saxifragetum cotyledonis*, and assigned one of the relevés published by Nordhagen (1943: Tab. 98, rel. 6) as 'lectotypus' (recte: holotypus) of his new association. Yet Dierssen (1982) has not recognized the *Saxifragion cotyledonis* as an alliance in its own right. Instead, he assigned the *Rhodiolo roseae-Saxifragetum cotyledonis* to the *Androsacion vandellii*. We suggest that the latter alliance (typical of siliceous crevices of the mountains of the nemoral zone) has floristically not much in common with the *Saxifragion cotyledonis* (typical for the boreal to subarctic zones). Here we assign the *Rhodiolo roseae-Saxifragetum cotyledonis* Dierssen 1982 as the holotypus (hoc loco) of the *Saxifragion cotyledonis*. The diagnostic species of the validated alliance are: *Saxifraga cotyledon*, *S. nivalis* and *Woodсия alpina*. (LM, MC)

- *Saxifragion cotyledonis subarticum* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Saxifragion cotyledonis subarticum* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Saxifragion cotyledonis* Nordhagen 1943 (2b)

ASP-11B *Allosuro-Athyrium alpestris* Nordhagen 1943

Boreo-alpine and arctic vegetation on siliceous boulder fields of Scandinavia, Svalbard and Greenland

- *Allosuro-Athyrium alpestris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Allosuro-Athyrium alpestris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Cryptogrammo-Athyrium alpestris* Nordhagen 1936 nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)
- *Cryptogrammo-Athyrium distentifolii* Nordhagen 1943 nom. mut. propos. (45)
- *Cryptogrammo-Athyrium alpestris* Gjaerevoll 1949 (2b)
- *Cryptogrammo-Athyrium alpestris* Gjaerevoll 1950 (29)

TEMPERATE-ALPINE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ASP-11C *Androsacion vandellii* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 nom. corr.

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices and on ledges in the alpine and nival belts of the Central European mountains

- *Androsacion multiflorae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 (44)
- *Saxifragion bryoidis* Nègre 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Androsacion vandellii* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (corr.superfl.)

ASP-11D *Saxifragion pedemontanae* Barbero et Bono 1967

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices at high altitudes of the Maritime Alps

ASP-11E *Saxifragion cymosae* Lakušić 1970

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices at high altitudes of the Western Balkans

ASP-11F *Silenion lerchenfeldianae* Simon 1958

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices at high altitudes of the Eastern Carpathians and the Southern Balkans

- *Silenion lerchenfeldianae* Horvat 1937 (2b)
- *Silenion lerchenfeldianae* Simon 1957 (phantom)

ASP-11G *Gypsophilion tenuifoliae* Onipchenko 2002

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices in the subalpine to subnival belts of the Caucasus

OROMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

ASP-11H *Hieracion carpetani* González-Albo 1941

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices at high altitudes of the Central and Northern Iberian Peninsula

asp22 González Albo (1941) described validly the *Hieracion carpetani* as well as the *Hieracietum carpetani* (this association automatically becomes the holotypus of the *Hieracion carpetani*). Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 215) ignored the *Hieracietum carpetani* in their otherwise exhaustive account of associations, and placed the *Hieracion carpetani* (invoking ICPN art. 38) into synonymy with the *Saxifragion willkommiana*. Due to a lack of appropriate arguments required to prove the name *Hieracion carpetani* invalid or illegitimate, the latter name remains the valid name for this syntaxonomic concept until proven otherwise. (LM)

- *Saxifragion willkommiana* Rivas-Mart. 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Saxifragion caballeroi* Rivas-Mart. 1964 corr. Rivas-Mart. et C. Sáenz 1986 (40, mut.illeg.)

ASP-11I *Saxifragion nevadensis* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1971

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices at high altitudes of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

ASP-11J *Potentillion crassinerviae* Gamisans 1975

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices in the supra- to oromediterranean belts of Corsica and Sardinia

- *Potentillion crassinerviae* Gamisans 1968 (phantom)

MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ORDERS ON SILICEOUS SUBSTRATES

ASP-12 *Asplenietalia lanceolato-obovati* (Loisel 1970)**Theurillat et Mucina in Mucina et Theurillat 2015**

Central and Western Mediterranean and submediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices at low altitudes

ASP-12A *Antirrhinion asarinae* (Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934) Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices and screes in the colline and submontane belts of the Massif Central

asp23 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 215) prefer to classify this alliance within the *Androsacetalia vandellii*. (LM)

- *Antirrhinion asarinae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Asarinion rupestris* Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934 (34a)
- *Asarinion procumbentis* (Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934) Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Dianthion gratianopolitanum* Focquet 1982 (5)

ASP-12B *Cheilanthon hispanicae* Rivas Goday et al. 1956

Chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices in the meso- and supramediterranean belts of the Western Iberian Peninsula

- *Cheilanthon hispanicae* Rivas Goday 1955 (phantom)

ASP-12C *Asplenio billotii-Dianthion godroniani* Rameau in Bensettiti et al. 2004 *nom. inval.* (2b)

Supramediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices of Corsica

- *Asplenio billotii-Dianthion sylvestris* var. *godroniani* Rameau in Bardat et al. 2004 (orig. form) (2b)

ASP-12D *Linarion caprariae* Foggi et al. 2006

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices of the Tuscan Archipelago

ASP-12E *Dianthion rupicolae* S. Brullo et Marcenò 1979

Thermo-mesomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous rock crevices of the Siculo-Calabrian Tyrrhenian coasts

- *Centaureion pentadactyli* S. Brullo et al. 2001 (syntax. syn.)

ASP-13 *Cheilanthes maranto-maderensis* Sáenz de Rivas et Rivas-Mart. 1979

Mediterranean and Macaronesian thermophilous fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of siliceous and ultramafic rock crevices

- *Asplenetalia maranto-maderensis* Sáenz de Rivas et Rivas-Mart. 1979 (phantom)
- *Notholaena marantae-Cheilanthes maranto-maderensis* Sáenz de Rivas et Rivas-Mart. 1979 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

asp24 The formal proposal to mutate the name was presented by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 218, 478). (LM)

ASP-13A *Cheilanthon pulchellae* Sáenz de Rivas et Rivas-Mart. 1979

Macaronesian fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of ultramafic rock crevices of the arid regions in the infra- and mesomediterranean belts

ASP-13B *Phagnalo saxatilis-Cheilanthon maderensis* Loisel 1970 *corr.* Pérez-Carro et al. 1989

Iberian fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of ultramafic rock crevices in subhumid to humid regions in the infra- and supramediterranean belts

asp25 The name *Phagnalo saxatilis-Cheilanthon fragrantis* (Loisel 1970) was based on *Cheilanthes fragrans*, which appeared to be a misidentification for *Cheilanthes maderensis* (see Pérez Carro et al. 1989). (LM)

- *Asplenion cuneifolium mediterraneum* P. da Silva 1970 (3b)
- *Phagnalo saxatilis-Cheilanthon fragrantis* Loisel 1970 (43)
- *Asplenio obovati-Cheilanthon maderensis* (Loisel 1970) Sáenz et Rivas-Mart. 1979 (29a)

ASP-13C *Polygonion icarici* Horvat in Horvat, Glavač et Ellenberg ex Bergmeier et al. 2011

Thermomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of sunny siliceous rock crevices of the southern islands of the Aegean archipelago

asp26 The classification of this alliance within the *Cheilanthesetalia* is only tentative, pending more data and syntaxonomic analyses of the rock-crevice vegetation on siliceous substrates from the Central and Eastern Mediterranean. (LM, EB)

- *Polygonion icarici* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (3b)

CYM *Cymbalario-Parietarietea diffusae* Oberd. 1969

Thermophilous chasmophytic vegetation of walls of the Mediterranean and the winter-mild atlantic to subcontinental regions of temperate Europe, Middle East and North Africa

cym01 The wall vegetation of the Mediterranean and winter-mild regions of Western and Central Europe has sometimes been placed within a class in its own right, 'Parietarietea' or 'Cymbalario-Parietarietea' (see Rivas-Martínez 1978a; Brullo & Guarino 1999, 2002 for the key syntaxonomic studies). Other authors (e.g. Mucina 1993a) prefer classification of this syntaxonomic content within the *Asplenetalia trichomanis*. (LM)

- *Parietarietea rupestris* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday 1956 (pro subclass) (2b, 3b)

cym02 The name 'Parietarietea rupestris' in Rivas Goday et al. (1956) refers to a (provisional) subclass and therefore it is not a subject of this conspectus. (JPT)

- *Parietarietea mauritanicae* Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday 1964 (2b)
- *Cymbalario muralis-Parietarietea diffusae* Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Cymbalario-Parietarietea judaicae* Oberd. 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

cym03 Lániková & Sádlo in Chytrý (2009: 441) formally suggested this name mutation. (LM)

- *Parietarietea judaicae* Oberd. 1977 (phantom)
- *Parietarietea muralis* Rivas-Mart. ex Izco et al. 1977 (34a)

CYM-01 *Tortulo-Cymbalarietalia* Segal 1969

Thermophilous chasmophytic vegetation of walls of the Mediterranean and the winter-mild atlantic to subcontinental regions of temperate Europe, Middle East and North Africa

- *Parietarietalia* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday 1956 (2b)
- *Parietarietalia muralis* Rivas-Mart. 1960 (2b)
- *Parietarietalia* Rivas Goday 1964 (2b)
- *Parietarietalia mauritanicae* Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday 1964 (2b)
- *Parietarietalia muralis* Rivas-Mart. ex Br.-Bl. 1966 (phantom)
- *Parietarietalia muralis* Rivas-Mart. 1969 (34a)
- *Parietarietalia muralis* Rivas-Mart. ex Oberd. 1969 (34a)
- *Parietarietalia judaicae* (Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday 1964) Oberd. 1977 (29)
- *Parietarietalia* (Rivas-Mart. 1960) Rivas Goday ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (2b)

cym04 As name '*Parietarietalia muralis* Rivas-Martínez 1960' being invalidly published (ICPN art. 2b), the name '*Parietarietalia*' in Rivas Goday (1964) consequently cannot be considered a *nomen novum*. with the correct citation of the name being *Parietarietalia* Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday 1964. (JPT)

- *Capparidetalia spinosae* Biondi, Blasi et Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

TEMPERATE ALLIANCE

CYM-01A *Cymbalarion-Asplenion* Segal 1969

Fern-rich chasmophytic vegetation of sunny walls of the atlantic to subcontinental regions of cool-temperate Europe

- *Linarion cymbalariae* Segal 1961 (2b)
- *Tortulo-Linarion cymbalariae* Westhoff 1966 (1)
- *Cymbalarion muralis-Asplenion quadrivalentis* Segal 1969 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011 (10c, 40)
- *Asplenio billotii-Cymbalarion muralis* de Foucault 2014 (syntax.syn.)

MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

CYM-01B *Galio valantiae-Parietaron judaicae* Rivas-Mart. ex O. de Bolòs 1967

Thermomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone walls of the Iberian Peninsula and the Western Tyrrhenian archipelago

- *Parietario-Galium murale* Rivas-Mart. 1955 (orig.form) (2b, 34a)
- *Parietario-Centranthion rubri* Rivas-Mart. 1960 (2b)
- *Parietario-Galium* Rivas-Mart. 1960 (2b)
- *Centrantho rubri-Parietaron* Rivas-Mart. 1960 *nom. invers. propos. (invers.superfl.)*
- *Parietario-Galium muralis* Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas Goday 1964 (2b)
- *Linario-Parietaron diffusae* Br.-Bl. 1964 (2b)
- *Parietario-Galium* Rivas-Mart. ex Br.-Bl. 1966 (3f)
- *Galio lucidi-Parietaron diffusae* Rivas-Mart. ex Oberd. 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Galio-Parietaron mauritanicae* Rivas-Mart. 1969 (3f)

cym05 In Rivas-Martínez (1969: 10), the name '*Galio-Parietaron mauritanicae* Rivas-Mart. 1960' is to be found with the (invalidly published) name '*Parietario-Galium murale* Rivas-Mart. 1960' indicated in the synonymy. Therefore, the name '*Galio-Parietaron mauritanicae*' can be considered as an incidental validation of the name published in 1960. However, the name in 1969 is also invalidly published because no species of *Parietaria* occurs in the unique association ('*As. Oryzopsi-Anthrinetum granitici australe* Rivas-God. 1960') indicated in the diagnosis of the alliance. (JPT)

- *Parietario-Centranthion rubri* Rivas-Mart. 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Parietaron judaicae* Segal 1969 (syntax.syn.)

CYM-01C *Artemisio arborescentis-Capparidion spinosae* Biondi, Blasi et Galdenzi in Biondi et al. 2014

Thermomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone walls of the Apennine Peninsula, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Malta

CYM-01D *Parietario judaicae-Hyoscyamion aurei* S. Brullo et Guarino 1999

Thermomediterranean chasmophytic vegetation of limestone walls of the Eastern Mediterranean

THL *Thlaspietea rotundifolii* Br.-Bl. 1948

Vegetation of scree habitats and pebble alluvia of the temperate, boreal and oromediterranean Europe and the Arctic archipelagos

- *Violetea calaminariae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Seslerio-Arabidetea alpinae* Hadač et Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (3f)
- *Myricario-Thlaspietea rot.* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Epilobio-Thlaspietea* Moor 1958 (29)
- *Violetea calaminariae* Tx. in Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Violetea calaminariae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Ernst 1965 (syntax.syn.)

thl01 The concept of the *Violetea calaminariae* still survives in some regional vegetation surveys (e.g. Bardat et al. 2004). (LM)

- *Galeopsietea ladani* O. de Bolòs 1968 (phantom)
- thl02* The name '*Galeopsietea ladani*' is not mentioned in de Bolòs (1968). Instead, a *divisio* (syntaxonomic rank not recognized by the ICPN) '*Galeopsiea (ladani)*' was suggested (p. 6) that seemingly later has been mistaken for a 'class'. (LM)
- *Epilobietea dodonaei-fleischeri* Lacourt in Géhu 1992 (2b)
- *Galeopsio-Achnatheretea calamagrostis* Lacourt in Géhu 1992 (2b)

GROUP OF ORDERS OF CALCAREOUS SUBSTRATES

THL-01 *Thlaspietalia rotundifolii* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Alpine and subalpine calcareous scree vegetation of Europe and Greenland

- *Thlaspietalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Thlaspietalia stylosi* Avena et Bruno 1975 (2b)

ALPIC-CARPATHIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

THL-01A *Thlaspion rotundifolii* Jenny-Lips 1930

Alpine and subalpine vegetation of calcareous scree vegetation of the Alps

- *Thlaspion rotundifolii* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926 (2b)
- *Trisetion distichophylli* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Galio anisophylli-Minuartion verna* Ernst 1964 (1)
- *Galio anisophylli-Minuartion verna* Ernst 1965 (syntax. syn.)

THL-01B *Papaverion tatrici* Pawłowski et al. 1928 corr. Valachovič 1995

Alpine and subalpine vegetation of calcareous scree vegetation of the Western Carpathians

- *Papaverion burseri* Pawłowski et al. 1928 (43)

THL-01C *Papavero-Thymion pulcherrimi* Pop 1968

Alpine calcareous scree vegetation of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians

PYRENNEAN-IBERIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

THL-01D *Iberidion spathulatae* Br.-Bl. 1948

Pyrenean oro-cryotemperate calcareous scree vegetation

THL-01E *Linarion filicaulis* Rivas.-Mart. ex Fernández Prieto 1983

Orocantabrian and Castilian-Cantabrian montane calcareous scree vegetation

- *Linarion filicaulis* Rivas-Mart. 1969 (3b)
- *Iberido apertae-Linarion propinqua* Penas et al. ex Díaz González et Fernández Prieto 1994 (syntax.syn.)

THL-01F *Saxifragion praetermissae* Rivas-Mart. 1977

Orocantabrian and Pyrenean vegetation of wet screes with long-lasting snow cover

THL-01G *Platycapno saxicolae-Iberidion granatensis* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963

Southern Iberian supra-oromediterranean calcareous scree vegetation

- *Platycapno saxicolae-Iberidion lagascae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- thl03* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 272) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

GROUP OF APENNINE ALLIANCES

THL-01H *Festucion dimorphae* Bonin 1978

Vegetation of lower montane to subalpine calcareous screes of the Central and Southern Apennines

- *Festucion dimorphae* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Festucion dimorphae* Barbero et Bonin 1969 (2b)
- *Festucion dimorphae* Lakušić 1969 (2b)
- *Linario-Festucion dimorphae* Avena et Bruno 1975 (2b)

- *Linario-Festucion dimorphae* Avena et Bruno ex Feoli-Chiapella 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aquilegion bertolonii* (Tomaselli 1994) Biondi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

THL-01I *Thlaspion stylosi* Feoli-Chiapella et Feoli 1977

Vegetation of alpine calcareous screes of the Central and Southern Apennines

- *Thlaspion apenninicum* Migliaccio 1970 (34a)
- *Thlaspion stylosi* Feoli-Chiapella 1983 (31)
- *Crepido breviscapi-Violion magellensis* Ubaldi 2011 (*sensu* Biondi et al. 2014) (phantom)
- *Isatidion allionii* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Leontodonto breviscapi-Violion magellensis* Ubaldi 2011 (syntax.syn.)
- *Violo magellensis-Cerastion thomasii* Biondi, Blasi et Allegrezza in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

BALKAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

THL-01J *Saxifragion prenjae* Lakušić 1968

Subalpine chionophilous calcareous scree communities of the Southern and Central Dinarides

- *Saxifragion prenjae* Lakušić 1966 (phantom)
- *Saxifragion prenjae* Lakušić 1970 (31)

THL-01K *Bunion alpini* Lakušić 1968

Subalpine chionophilous calcareous scree communities of the Northern Dinarides

- *Bunion alpini* Lakušić 1970 (31)

THL-01L *Veronico-Papaverion degenii* Mucina et al. 1990

Alpine communities on marble and limestone screes of the Pirin Mountains (Bulgaria)

BOREO-ARCTIC ALLIANCE

THL-01M *Arenarion norvegicae* Nordhagen 1935

Vegetation of base-rich and neutral screes and moraines of Scandinavia and Greenland

- *Arenarion norvegicae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Arenarion norvegicae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)

THL-02 *Arabidetalia caeruleae* Rübél ex Nordhagen 1937

Vegetation of snow-beds on stabilized calcareous screes of the arctic zone and the alpine and subnival belts of European mountains

thl04 The name '*Arabidetalia caeruleae*, Rübél' was validly published by Nordhagen (1937: 44), who included in this order, besides the *Luzulion nivalis* (*nomen nudum*), the '*Arabidion caeruleae*' by using a direct bibliographic reference to Braun-Blanquet & Jenny (1926), unambiguously cited in the bibliography. Therefore, the correct citation of the name should read *Arabidetalia caeruleae* Rübél ex Nordhagen 1937. (JPT)

- *Arabidetalia caeruleae* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Arabidetalia caeruleae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Arabidetalia caeruleae* Rübél ex Br.-Bl. 1949 (31)
- *Salicetalia retuso-serpyllifoliae* Lakušić 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicetalia retuso-kitaibeliana* Lakušić 1968 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Salicetalia retusae* Lakušić 1970 (29)

ARCTIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES

THL-02A *Saxifrago oppositifoliae*-*Oxyrion digynae* Gjaerevoll 1950

Vegetation of herb-rich snow-beds on stabilized calcareous soils in the boreo-montane belt of Scandinavia and the Arctic archipelago

- *Luzulion nivalis* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
 - *Polarion* Du Rietz 1942 (orig.form) (2b)
 - *Saxifrago-Ranunculion nivalis* Nordhagen 1943 (3b)
- thl06* This unit, often used at the level of an alliance, has been described as a suballiance of the *Ranunculo-Oxyrion*; it was also described invalidly since only sociations and 'provisional' associations were assigned to the '*Saxifrago-Ranunculion nivalis*' in the Nordhagen's (1943) protologue. (MC, LM)

- *Polarion* Gjaerevoll 1950 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Saxifrago-Ranunculion nivalis* Nordhagen 1954 (phantom)
- *Distichion capillacei* Gjaerevoll 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Luzulion arcticae* Gjaerevoll 1950 (2b)
- *Oppositifolio-Oxyrion* Gjaerevoll 1950 (orig.form)

THL-02B *Ranunculo-Poion alpinae* Gjaerevoll ex Daniëls *all. nov. hoc loco*

Vegetation of grassy snow-beds on stabilized calcareous soils in the boreo-montane belt of Scandinavia and the Arctic archipelago

thl07 Herewith we validate the *Ranunculo-Poion alpinae* Gjaerevoll 1950 *nom. inval.* by choosing the *Ranunculo acris*-*Poetum alpinae* Daniëls *ass. nov. hoc loco* (the *holotypus hoc loco* of the association: relevé 4, Table XIII in Gjaerevoll 1950) as the *holotypus* of the alliance. The diagnostic taxa of this validated alliance are: *Carex bigelowii* subsp. *bigelowii*, *Persicaria vivipara*, *Poa alpina*, *Potentilla crantzii*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Trollius europeus*, *Viola biflora*, and mosses *Drepanocladus uncinatus* and *Hylocomium splendens*. (FD)

- *Poion alpinae* Du Rietz 1942 (2b)
- *Drepanoclado-Poion alpinae* Hadač 1946 (phantom)
- *Ranunculo-Poion alpinae* Gjaerevoll 1950 (2b)
- *Reticulato-Poion alpinae* Gjaerevoll 1950 (orig.form) (2b)

GLACIAL RELICT ALLIANCE

THL-02C *Arabidion caeruleae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Vegetation of snow-beds on stabilized calcareous screes in the alpine and subnival belts of European mountains

- *Salicion retusae* Horvat 1949 (1)

- *Salicion retusae* Horvat 1960 (2b)
- *Salicion retusae* Horvat in Horvat et al. 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Soldanello alpinae*-*Salicion retusae* Englisch 1999 (syntax.syn.)

THL-03 *Drabetalia hoppeanae* Zollitsch in Merxmüller et Zollitsch 1967

Subnival and alpine vegetation on lime-rich shale screes and congeliffracted slopes of the Alps and the Pyrenees

- *Drabetalia hoppeanae* Zollitsch 1966 (1)
- *Drabetalia hoppeanae* Zollitsch in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Drabetalia hoppeanae* Zollitsch 1968 (31)

THL-03A *Drabion hoppeanae* Zollitsch in Merxmüller et Zollitsch 1967

Subnival and alpine vegetation on lime-rich shale screes and congeliffracted slopes of the Alps

- *Drabion hoppeanae* Zollitsch 1966 (1)
- *Drabion hoppeanae* Zollitsch in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Drabion hoppeanae* Zollitsch 1968 (31)

THL-03B *Androsacion ciliatae* Rivas-Mart. 1988

Subnival and alpine vegetation of summit screes of the Central Pyrenees

THL-04 *Arabido alpinae*-*Petasitetalia paradoxi* Mucina et Valachovič *ined.*

Vegetation of humid calcareous screes and boulder fields in the montane to subalpine belts of the nemoral mountain ranges of Europe

thl08 The formal description of this unit will be handled elsewhere. (LM)

- *Arabidetalia alpinae* Rübél 1933 (phantom)
- *Arabido alpinae*-*Petasitetalia paradoxi* Mucina et al. in Šilc et Čarni 2012 (2b, 5)

THL-04A *Petasition paradoxi* Zollitsch ex Lippert 1966

Vegetation of humid calcareous fine-grained screes in the montane and subalpine belts of the Alps

- *Petasition paradoxi* Zollitsch 1966 (1)
- *Gymnocarpion robertiani* Fernández Casas 1970 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dryopteridion submontanae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dryopteridion villarsii* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

THL-04B *Arabidion alpinae* Béguin in Richard 1971

Vegetation of humid stable coarse-grained calcareous screes and boulder fields in the nemoral mountain ranges of Central Europe

- *Arabidion alpinae* Béguin 1970 (1)
- *Arabidion alpinae* Richard 1972 (31)
- *Arabidion alpinae* Béguin 1974 (31)

THL-04C *Petasition doerfleri* Lakušić D. Lakušić et al. 2015

Vegetation of humid stable coarse-grained calcareous screes and boulder fields of the nemoral mountains of the Central Balkans

- *Petastition doerfleri* Lakušić 1967 (phantom)
- *Petastition doerfleri* Lakušić 1968 (3f, 8)
- *Petastition doerfleri* Lakušić 1970 (31)

THL-05 *Stipetalia calamagrostis* Oberd. et Seibert in Oberd. 1977

Thermophilous calcareous scree vegetation in the colline to montane belts of Central and Western Europe

- *Thlaspietalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Achnatheretalia calamagrostis* Oberd. et Seibert in Oberd. 1977 (30, *mut. illeg.*)

thl09 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 247) formally suggested this name change. The case was handled by the Nomenclature Commission and suggested for rejection (Willner et al. 2011). (LM)

THL-05A *Pimpinello tragiium-Gouffeion arenarioidis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Vegetation of calcareous supramediterranean screes of Southern France and Catalonia

thl10 This alliance was classified in the *Andryaetalia ragusinae* in Bardat et al. (2004). (LM)

- *Pimpinello-Gouffeion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Pimpinello tragiium-Arenarion provincialis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

THL-05B *Leontodontion hyoseroidis* Duvigneaud et al. 1970

Vegetation of low-altitude fine calcareous screes of Eastern France

THL-05C *Stipion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips ex Br.-Bl. 1950

Vegetation of thermophilous low-altitude calcareous screes of Central and Western Europe

thl11 Despite Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 236–237) naming eight associations as belonging to the *Stipion (Achnatherion) calamagrostis* in Spain, we believe that these represent a local endemic alliance that is different from the *Stipion calamagrostis*. (LM)

- *Stipion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips 1930 (3f)
- *Achnatherion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips 1930 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. superfl.)*

thl12 The proposal serving this name change has been published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 247) *sub 'Achnatherion calamagrostis* Jenny in Br.-Bl., Roussine & Nègre 1952'. (LM, JPT)

- *Stipion calamagrostis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Stipion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips ex Quantin 1932 (2b)
- *Stipion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips ex Br.-Bl. 1948 (2b)
- *Achnatherion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips ex Br.-Bl. 1948 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. superfl.)*
- *Achnatherion calamagrostis* Jenny-Lips ex Br.-Bl. 1950 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. superfl.)*
- *Stipion calamagrostis* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Teucrium montani* Csűrös et Pop 1965 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scrophularion juratensis* Béguin 1970 (1)

- *Scrophularion juratensis* Richard 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scrophularion juratensis* Béguin 1974 (31)
- *Teucrium montani* Csűrös et Pop 1994 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF ORDERS ON SILICEOUS SUBSTRATES

THL-06 *Androsacetalia alpinae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Arctic-alpine and oromediterranean vegetation of siliceous screes and moraines of Europe, the Arctic Ocean islands and Greenland

- *Oxyrietalia digynae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Oxyrietalia digynae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b, 3b)
- *Galietales roselli* Quézel 1953 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polygonetalia alpini* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Polygonetalia alpini* Lakušić et al. 1969 (phantom)
- *Polygonetalia alpini* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b)
- *Polystichetalia lonchitidis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984 (syntax.syn.)

thl13 This unit is synonymous with the *Thlaspietalia rotundifolii*. (KD) Because the *Dryopteridion oreadis* is the holotypus of this order, this taxonomic unit has become a synonym of the *Androsacetalia alpinae*. (LM)

BOREO-ARCTIC ALLIANCE

THL-06A *Antitrichio-Rhodiolion roseae* Hadač 1971

Arctic herb-rich vegetation on damp coarse gravels and deep humus-rich soils over siliceous substrates of Iceland

ALPINE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

THL-06B *Androsacion alpinae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Vegetation of siliceous screes and moraines in the alpine and sub-nival belts of the Alps and the Western Carpathians

- *Allosurion crispum* Jenny-Lips 1930 (2b, 3b)
- *Oxyrion* Gams 1936 (2b)

THL-06C *Veronicion baumgartenii* Coldea 1992

Vegetation of siliceous screes and moraines in the alpine and sub-nival belts of the Eastern and Southern Carpathians

THL-06D *Polygono alpini-Poion laxae* D. Lakušić et Mucina ined.

Vegetation of siliceous screes and moraines in the alpine and sub-nival belts of the Dinarides

thl14 The formal description of this unit will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

- *Polygonion alpini* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
- *Poion laxae* Lakušić et al. 1977 (phantom)
- *Wulfenion rohlenaee* Lakušić 1977 (phantom)
- *Poion laxae* Lakušić et al. 1979 (2b)
- *Wulfenion rohlenaee* Lakušić in Jovanović et al. 1986 (2b)
- *Polygonion alpini* N. Randelović 1995 (phantom)
- *Polygonion alpini* N. Randelović in Milosavljević et al. 2008 (2b)

THL-06E *Dryopteridion oreadis* Rivas-Mart. 1977 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Vegetation of montane to subalpine siliceous scree and moraines of the Pyrenees and the Apennines

- *Dryopteridion abbreviatae* Rivas-Mart. 1977 (orig.form) (43)
- *Dryopteridion oreadis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1982 (2b)
- *Dryopteridion oreadis* Rivas-Mart. 1977 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 (*mut.superfl.*)

THL-06F *Senecionion leucophylli* Br.-Bl. 1948

Vegetation of mobile fine-grained siliceous scree in alpine belt of the Pyrenees

- *Taraxacion pyrenaici* Nègre 1968 (3b)

THL-06G *Linario saxatilis-Senecionion carpetani* Rivas-Mart. 1964

Vegetation of the siliceous scree and moraines at high altitudes of the mountain ranges of the Central and Northern Iberian Peninsula

- *Phalacrocarpion* Rothmaler 1954 (2b)

THL-06H *Holcion caespitosi* Quézel 1953

Vegetation of oromediterranean siliceous scree and moraines of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

- *Violo-Linarion glacialis* Esteve et P. Prieto in P. Prieto 1973 (syntax.syn.)

THL-07 *Galeopsietalia segetum* Oberd. et Seibert in Oberd. 1977

Thermophilous silicicolous scree vegetation in the colline to montane belts of Europe

- *Galeopsietalia ladani* Oberd. et Seibert in Oberd. 1977 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*

THL-07A *Galeopsion* Oberd. 1957

Colline-submontane silicicolous scree vegetation of Central Europe

- *Galeopsidion* Oberd. 1956 (orig.form) (2b)

THL-07B *Galeopsion pyrenaicae* Rivas-Mart. 1977

Submontane-montane silicicolous scree vegetation of the Pyrenees

GROUP OF ORDERS OF ALLUVIAL TERRACES

THL-08 *Epilobietalia fleischeri* Moor 1958 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Vegetation of montane to subalpine riverine gravel terraces of the nemoral and boreal European mountain ranges and the Caucasus

thl15 The name has been proposed by Moor (1958: 281–282) to replace the earlier name *Myricarietalia* Aichinger 1933 by arguing that *Myricaria gale* is rather a species of the willow scrub, not of the pioneer communities of the river banks along with *Epilobium dodonaei*, *E. fleischeri* and *Chondrilla chondrilloides*. Since (1) the name *Myricarietalia* Aichinger 1933 has never been used in the literature (see Tüxen 1973), (2) the name '*Epilobietalia fleischeri*' is the name in current use that has been very consistently adopted, and (3) the type of the name *Myricarietalia*

Aichinger 1933 is to be considered a *nomen ambiguum* (ICPN art. 36; see Remark *thl19* on *Salicion incanae* Aichinger 1933), I propose to conserve the name *Epilobietalia fleischeri* Moor 1958 against the earlier name *Myricarietalia* Aichinger 1933. (JPT)

- *Myricarietalia* Aichinger 1933 *nom. rejic. propos.*
- *Myricarietalia germanicae* Br.-Bl. in Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Myricarietalia germanicae* Br.-Bl. ex Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Myricarietalia* G. Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. 1950 (31)

thl16 The name *Myricarietalia germanicae* was invalidly published by G. Braun-Blanquet (1931). The *Epilobion fleischeri*, classified as the unique alliance within the order in the protologue, was invalidly published because the unique association it contains was also invalidly published (ICPN arts. 2b, 8). The invalidity of the latter, the 'association à *Carex incurva* et *Equisetum variegatum*', is due to the absence of the name giving taxon *Carex incurva* in the unique relevé provided as the original diagnosis (ICPN art. 3f). (JPT)

- *Myricarietalia germanicae* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)

thl17 In Braun-Blanquet (1949a: 131) the name '*Myricarietalia* G. Br.-Bl. 1931' was validly published but the last elements needed for the validation was published in 1950, in the sixth and last part of the paper, thus the date of the name is 1950 (ICPN art. 6). Braun-Blanquet (1949a) includes two alliances in the order: the '*Glaucion flavi*', which is a *nomen nudum*, and the '*Epilobion fleischeri* G. Br.-Bl. 1931', which was invalidly published in G. Braun-Blanquet (1931). However, the *Epilobion fleischeri* contains three associations in Braun-Blanquet (1949a). Among these, the '*Myricarieto-Chondriletum* Br.-Bl. 1938' was referred to by Volk (1940) with an unambiguous bibliographical reference to be found in the bibliography published in 1950. In Volk (1940), the '*Myricaria-Chondrilla prenanthoides*-Assoziation J. Braun-Blanquet 1939' is validly published and the relevés of this association contain also the two name-giving species *Epilobium fleischeri* (for the alliance) and *Myricaria germanica* (for the order). Therefore, the name '*Epilobion fleischeri*' has a sufficient diagnosis and, as a consequence, so does the name '*Myricarietalia*'. However, the date of both names is 1950 and the correct citations are therefore '*Epilobion fleischeri* G. Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. 1950' and '*Myricarietalia* G. Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. 1950', the latter being a later illegitimate homonym (ICPN art. 31) of the name '*Myricarietalia* Aichinger 1933'. (JPT)

- *Epilobietalia fleischeri* Moor ex Oberd. 1957 (2b)

THL-08A *Calamagrostion neglectae* Nordhagen ex de Molenaar 1976

Vegetation of boreal-subalpine and subarctic riverine gravel terraces of the Alps, Scandinavia and Greenland

- *Calamagrostion neglectae* Tengwall 1920 (phantom)
- *Calamagrostion neglectae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Calamagrostion neglectae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Calamagrostion neglecti* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Calamagrostion neglectae* Preising in Oberd. 1949 (phantom)
- *Calamagrostion neglectae* Oberd. 1950 (phantom)

THL-08B *Calamagrostion pseudophragmitis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Vegetation of montane-subalpine riverine gravel terraces of the Pyrenees and the Cantabrian Mountains

thl18 Placement of this alliance into the *Stipetalia* (*Achnatheretalia*) *calamagrostis* by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 237) is not warranted. (LM)

THL-08C *Epilobion fleischeri* G. Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. 1950

Vegetation of the montane-subalpine riverine gravel terraces of the Alps and the Carpathians

thl19 The name *Epilobion fleischeri* G. Braun-Blanquet ex Braun-Blanquet 1950 has been widely and consistently used to designate pioneer vegetation of the montane and subalpine river banks and moraines. It deserves to be conserved against the name *Salicion incanae* Aichinger 1933, in as much as the latter name is proposed as a *nomen ambiguum* (see Remark *thl19*). (JPT)

- *Epilobion fleischeri* G. Br.-Bl. et Br.-Bl. in G. Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Salicion incanae* Aichinger 1933 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

thl20 The name has been used mainly for willow scrub in the sense of the name *Salicion eleagni* Moor 1958. Only recently have some authors (e.g. Grabherr & Mucina 1993; Willner & Grabherr 2007) used it in the sense of its type, i.e. for pioneer vegetation of river banks. Indeed, it does not appear to be found in the literature in that sense and it was not mentioned in Tüxen (1973) either. Therefore, considering that a re-introduction of the name in its correct sense would be a source of continual error (ICPN art. 36), it is proposed to consider the name *Salicion incanae* Aichinger 1933 a *nomen ambiguum*. (JPT)

- *Salicion eleagni* Aichinger 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

thl21 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 276) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Epilobion fleischeri* G. Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. 1949 (phantom)

THL-08D *Murbeckiello huetii-Epilobion dodonaei* Belonovskaya et al. 2014

Vegetation of montane-subalpine riverine gravel terraces of the Caucasus

- *Murbeckiellion huetii* Onipchenko 2002 (Veröff. Geobot. Inst. ETH Zürich) (2b)
- *Murbeckiellion huetii* Onipchenko 2002 (Biul. Mosk. Obshch. Ispyt. Prir., Otd. Biol.) (2b)

THL-09 *Andryaetalia ragusinae* Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972

Vegetation of riverine gravel terraces in the thermo- to supramediterranean belts of southwestern Europe

thl22 A proposal to reject this name as *nomen ambiguum* was made by Englisch et al. (1993: 326; see also Theurillat 1997). (LM)

- *Andryaetalia ragusinae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)

- *Andryaetalia ragusinae* Rivas Goday 1964 (3b)

- *Andryaetalia ragusinae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex O. de Bolòs et Vigo in Folch 1981 (31)

THL-09A *Glaucion flavi* Br.-Bl. ex Tchou 1948

Pioneer ephemeral herbaceous vegetation on eutrophic gravel deposits of the terraces of summer-low rivers of the Mediterranean

- *Glaucion flavi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Andryalo-Glaucion flavi* (Br.-Bl. 1957) O. de Bolòs 1962 (phantom)
- *Andryalo-Glaucion flavi* (Br.-Bl. 1957) O. de Bolòs 1964 (29)

THL-09B *Scrophularion sciophilae* O. de Bolòs 1957

Meso-supramediterranean herbaceous vegetation on calcareous rocky slopes and scree of the Eastern Iberian Peninsula

- *Scrophularion tanacetifoliae* O. de Bolòs 1957 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

thl23 The position of this alliance is problematic and at this stage it is not possible to state if it should be classified within the *Thlaspietea rotundifolii* or within the *Drypidetea spinosae*. (LM)

ORDER OF HEAVY-METAL RICH SCREE VEGETATION

THL-10 *Violetalia calaminari* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Ernst 1965

Heavy-metal tolerant vegetation on mining spoil heaps of cool-temperate Europe

- *Violetalia calaminariae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)

THL-10A *Thlaspion calaminarii* Ernst 1965

Heavy-metal tolerant vegetation on mining spoil heaps of Western Europe

THL-10B *Armerion halleri* Ernst 1965

Heavy-metal tolerant vegetation on mining spoil heaps of Central Europe

LAM *Lamio tomentosi-Chaerophylletea humilis* Belonovskaya et al. 2014

High-altitude siliceous scree vegetation of the Caucasus

lam01 For the nomenclatural history and the protologue of this class see Belonovskaya et al. (2014). (LM)

- *Veronico telephiiifoliae-Lamietea tomentosi* Belonovskaya 2012 (2b)

LAM-01 *Chaerophylletalia humilis* Onipchenko 2002

Subnival and upper alpine vegetation on siliceous screes, moraines, stone fields and floodplain pebble beds of the Caucasus

- *Veronico telephiiifoliae-Lamietalia tomentosi* Belonovskaya 2012 (2b)

LAM-01A *Chaerophyllion humilis* Onipchenko 2002

Subnival and upper alpine vegetation on siliceous screes and boulder fields of the Caucasus

- *Drabo scabrae-Eunomion rotundifoliae* Belonovskaya 2012 (3b, 5)

LAM-01B *Scrophulario minimae-Symphylomion graveolentis* Belonovskaya et al. 2014

Lower alpine and subalpine vegetation on siliceous screes and boulder fields of the Caucasus

- *Scrophulario minimae-Symphylomion graveolentis* Belonovskaya 2012 (5)

PHA *Phagnalo saxatilis-Rumicetea indurati* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1973

Rupicolous chamaephytic and hemicryptophytic vegetation of rock shelves, broad crevices and gravel slopes of the Iberian Peninsula and Western Maghreb

pha01 The syntaxonomic position of this class is contentious because it was considered as a part of the *Asplenietea trichomanis* by some authors. The character species of the latter class are, however, rare in these communities, whereas the local and regional (Iberian) endemics are prevalent. At this stage this class can be considered a geographic analogue to the *Drypidetea spinosi*, but the syntaxonomic make-up of the *Phagnalo-Rumicetea* is highly heterogeneous (including communities of rock fissures, screes and alluvial beds on silicicolous, ultramafic and calcareous substrates) and therefore there is a need for revision of this class and explanation of the nature of the major ecological and evolutionary drivers shaping its ecology and species composition. (LM)

PHA-01 *Phagnalo saxatilis-Rumicetalia indurati* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972

Rupicolous chamaephytic and hemicryptophytic vegetation of rock shelves, broad crevices and gravel slopes of the Iberian Peninsula and Western Maghreb

SILICICOLOUS AND ULTRAMAFIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES**PHA-01A *Gymnogrammo-Scrophularion* Rivas Goday 1964**

Meso-oromediterranean rupicolous vegetation of exposed siliceous rock-shelves of the Central and Western Iberian Peninsula

- *Rumici-Dianthion lusitani* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1973 (2b)

- *Rumici indurati-Dianthion lusitani* Rivas-Mart., Izco et M. Costa in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 (syntax.syn.)

- *Gymnogrammo-Scrophularion* Rivas Goday ex M.A. Alonso et al. 1998 (31)

PHA-01B *Saxifragion continentalis* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986

Supramediterranean rupicolous vegetation of siliceous shady crevices of the Central and Western Iberian Peninsula

- *Saxifragion fragosoi* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986 *pha02* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 278) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

PHA-01C *Sesamoidion suffruticosae* Ortiz et Pulgar 2000

Rupicolous vegetation of siliceous crevices and gravel slopes of temperate Southern Galicia and Northern Portugal

PHA-01D *Melico minutae-Phagnalion intermedii* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972

Thermo-mesomediterranean rupicolous vegetation of dolomitic crevices or gravel slopes of southeastern Spain

CALCICOLOUS ALLIANCE**PHA-01E *Calendulo lusitanicae-Antirrhinion linkiani* Ladero et al. 1991**

Rupicolous vegetation of calcareous crevices and rock shelves of Central and Western Portugal

ALLUVIAL GROUP OF ALLIANCES**PHA-01F *Andryalion ragusinae* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972**

Thermo-supramediterranean rupicolous vegetation of dolomite and ultramafic gravel slopes and screes of the Southern Iberian Peninsula

- *Andryalion ramosissimae* Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

- *Andryalo ramosissimae-Crambion filiformis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1973 (29c)

pha03 The original diagnosis of the alliance '*Andryalion ragusinae*' by Rivas Goday et Esteve Chueca (1972) contains two validly published associations. The authors divide the alliance in two edaphic suballiances; one of them, the suballiance '*dolomiticola*' includes both associations of the alliance. Rivas-Martínez et al. (1973: 28) proposed the name '*Andryalo-Crambion filiformis*' for the suballiance '*dolomiticola*' at the alliance rank. However, since the *Andryalo-Crambion filiformis* contains the original diagnosis of the *Andryalion ragusinae*, the former alliance name automatically becomes a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29c). (RG, LM, JPT)

PHA-01G *Festucion duriotaganae* Capelo et al. 1998

Thermo-mesomediterranean silicicolous grasslands on gravelly river beds of the Western Iberian rivers

DRY Drypidetea spinosae Quézel 1964

Vegetation of scree habitats and pebble alluvia in the submediterranean montane and supra-oromediterranean belts of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea seaboard

- *Onosmo polyphyllae-Ptilostemonetea* Korzhenevskii 1990 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scrophulario-Helichrysetea italici* S. Brullo et al. 1998 (syntax.syn.)

DRY-01 Drypidetalia spinosae Quézel 1964

Montane submediterranean and oromediterranean scree vegetation of the Balkans, Crete and Crimea

- *Arabidetalia flavescens* Lakušić 1966 (phantom)
- *Arabidetalia flavescens* Lakušić 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Arabidetalia alpinae-flavescens* Lakušić 1970 (29)
- *Scutellarialia-Scutellarion hirtae* Zaffran 1990 (orig.form) (3b, 3e, 5)

GROUP OF SUBMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

DRY-01A Peltarion alliaceae Horvatić in Domac 1957

Limestone scree vegetation in the submontane and montane belts of the Central Balkans

- *Peltarion alliaceae* Horvatić 1956 (1)
- *Corydalion ochroleuca* Lakušić 1975 (2b)

DRY-01B Silenion marginatae Lakušić 1968

Limestone scree vegetation in the montane to subalpine belts of the Southern Dinarides

- *Silenion marginatae* Lakušić 1967 (phantom)
- *Silenion marginatae* Lakušić 1970 (31)
- *Rumicion scutati* Lakušić 1975 (2b)
- *Silenion prostratae* Trinajstić 2008 (5)

DRY-01C Rumici scutati-Heradeion stevenii Ryff 2007

Limestone scree vegetation in the montane belt of Crimea

GROUP OF OROMEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

DRY-01D Silenion caesiae Quézel 1964

Limestone scree vegetation in the supra- and oromediterranean belts of peninsular Hellas

DRY-01E Campanulion hawkinsianae Quézel 1967

Ultramafic scree vegetation in the supra- and oromediterranean belts of the Pindos Mountains (Sterea Hellas)

DRY-01F Alyssosphaciotici-Valantion apricae Bergmeier 2002

Limestone and dolomite scree vegetation in the oromediterranean belt of Crete

- *Scutellarion hirtae* Zaffran 1990 (5)

DRY-02 Onosmo polyphyllae-Ptilostemonetalia Korzhenevskii 1990

Thermophilous submediterranean herb-rich vegetation on eroding slopes of the Black Sea seaboard of Crimea

dry02 Ukrainian and Russian authors prefer to classify this order into its own class, the *Onosmo-Ptilostemonetea*

(Korzhenevskii 1990; Korzhenevskii & Ryff 2002; Ryff 2004; Solomakha 2008; Golub et al. 2011). Apart from this order, Golub et al. (2011) described the *Seslerietalia ponticae* (occurring along the Black Sea coast of the piedmonts of the Caucasus). Golub et al. (2011) used fragmentary comparative material of several *Stipion calamagrostis* communities to support their claim of a large floristic dissimilarity between the *Onosmo-Ptilostemonetea* and the *Thlaspietea rotundifoliae*, and as a consequence, their analysis remains unconvincing. However, the ecology of the *Onosmo-Ptilostemonetalia* as well as the high number of (sub)mediterranean elements typical of disturbed soils (from erosion and formation of scree) suggests that this order can be considered a geographic analogue of the *Drypidetalia spinosae*. (LM)

- *Cephalario-Seselietales dichotomi* Ryff 2004 (syntax.syn.)

DRY-02A Ptilostemonion echinocephali Korzhenevskii 1990

Thermophilous submediterranean herb-rich vegetation on eroding flysch slopes of Crimea

DRY-02B Gypsophilo glomeratae-Cephalarion coriaceae Ryff in Golub et al. 2011

Thermophilous submediterranean herb-rich vegetation on eroding marl and limestone slopes of Crimea

- *Elytrigio elongatae-Onobrychidion pallasii* Ryff 2004
- *Gypsophilo glomeratae-Cephalarion coriaceae* Ryff 2004

DRY-02C Austrodauco-Salvion verticillati Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990

Thermophilous submediterranean herb-rich vegetation on eroding magmatic bedrocks and hornstones of Crimea

- *Austrodauco-Salvion verticillati* Korzhenevskii 1990 (orig.form)
- *Austrodauco-Salvion verticillati* Korzhenevskii 1990 (2b)
- *Vicio hirsutae-Galion aparines* Ryff 1999 (5)

dry03 The *Vicio hirsutae-Galion aparines* is an invalidly described syntaxon because the association selected by Ryff (1999), the *Galion aparines-Scutellarium albidum* is also invalidly published because a subassociation (sic!) (*G.a.-S.a. alyssetosum calycocarpis*; Ryff 1999: 77) instead of relevé was chosen as the 'nomenclature type' of the association. (LM)

DRY-03 Scrophulario-Helichrysetalia S. Brullo 1984

Vegetation of thermophilous low and mid-altitudes (sub)mediterranean scree and riverine gravel banks of Sardinia, Calabria and Sicily

dry04 Brullo (1984) suggested that this taxonomic concept deserves recognition as a class in its own right (*Scrophulario-Helichrysetea*) since the scree communities of Southern Italy and the Tyrrhenian archipelago lack the character species of the *Thlaspietea rotundifoliae* (a view also supported by SP). Here I offer a new, yet still only tentative

solution, suggesting that the *Scrophulario-Helichrysetalia* are a Central Mediterranean analogue of the *Drypidetalia* and therefore should be classified within the *Drypidetea*. Further study is needed to clarify the position of this scree vegetation. (LM)

DRY-03A *Linarion purpureae* S. Brullo 1984

Montane scree vegetation of the Southern Apennines and Sicily

DRY-03B *Arrhenatherion sardoii* Gamisans 1989

Montane grassy screes of Corsica

DRY-03C *Ptilostemona casabonae-Euphorbion cupanii* Angiolini et al. 2005

Vegetation of ancient toxic mining dumps of Sardinia

DRY-03D *Euphorbion rigidae* S. Brullo et Spampinato 1990

Siculo-Calabrian low-altitude pioneer vegetation on riverine gravel banks

- *Artemision variabilis* Biondi et al. 1994 (syntax.syn.)
- dry05* In the original description of this syntaxon (Biondi et al. 1994), the *Artemision variabilis* has been classified within the *Salsolo-Peganetalia harmalae* (*Pegano-Salsoletea*). (LM)

VEGETATION OF ARCTIC-ALPINE VEGETATION OF SNOW-RICH HABITATS

HER *Salicetea herbaceae* Br.-Bl. 1948

Arctic and alpine-subnival snow-bed vegetation at high altitudes of the mountain ranges of Eurasia and the Arctic Ocean islands

- *Salicetea herbaceae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Salicetea herbaceae* Br.-Bl. 1949 (31)
- *Salicetea retusae-serpyllifoliae* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)

HER-01 *Salicetalia herbaceae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Arctic and alpine-subnival snow-bed vegetation at high altitudes of the mountain ranges of Eurasia and the Arctic Ocean islands

- *Hyalopoetalia ponticae* Onipchenko 2002 (syntax.syn.)

GLACIAL RELICT GROUP OF ALLIANCES

HER-01A *Salicion herbaceae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Jenny 1926

Snow-bed communities on siliceous substrates in the alpine and nival belts of the mountain ranges of the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Luzulion spadiceae* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Nardo-Salicion herbaceae* Englisch 1999 (syntax.syn.)

HER-01B *Salici herbaceae-Arabidion caeruleae* Englisch 1999

Snow-bed communities on acidified calcareous substrates in the alpine and nival belts of the mountain ranges in the nemoral zone of Europe

HER-01C *Salici herbaceae-Caricion lachenalii* Béguin et Theurillat 1982

Vegetation of sandy-gravelly siliceous alluvia dominated by arctic-alpine elements in the alpine belt of the Alps

her01 This is a particular alpine syntaxon of open vegetation occupying only small linear patches in ecotones spanning the wetlands of the *Montio-Cardaminetea*, alpine fens of the *Caricion fuscae* and the *Salicion herbaceae* snow beds in the alpine belt of the Alps on siliceous bedrocks. Ecologically it is equivalent to the neutral-basiphilous *Caricion atrofusco-saxatilis* Nordhagen 1943. This syntaxon was recognized as being different from the *Salicion herbaceae* also by Englisch (1999) and Steiner (2002). (JPT, LM)

HER-01D *Festucion picturatae* Krajina 1933 corr. Dúbravcová 2007

Snow-bed tall grasslands of stabilized siliceous scree gullies irrigated by melt waters in alpine belt of the Alps and the Carpathians

her02 The correction of the name was performed by Dúbravcová in Kliment & Valachovič (2007: 269). (LM)

- *Festucion pictae* Krajina 1933 (43)

HER-01E *Ranunculion crenati* Lakušić 1968

Snow-bed vegetation on siliceous substrates in the alpine belt of the central and southern regions of the Balkan Peninsula

- *Ranunculion crenati* Lakušić 1970 (31)

HER-01F *Sedion candollei* Rivas-Mart., Fernández-González et Loidi in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011

Cryo-oromediterranean snow-bed vegetation on siliceous substrates of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Mucizonion sedoidis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (3b)
- *Sedion candollei* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut.superfl.*)

her03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 279) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

HER-01G *Hyalopoion ponticae* Rabotnova et Onipchenko in Onipchenko 2002

Snow-bed vegetation on siliceous substrates in the alpine belt of the Caucasus

- *Sibbaldion semiglabrae* Rabotnova in Onipchenko et al. 1987 (1)
- *Saxifragion sibiricae* Onipchenko 2002 (syntax.syn.)
- *Colpodion variegati* Korotkov 2006 (2b)
- *Colpodion variegati* Korotkov 2013 (29)

ARCTIC GROUP OF ALLIANCES

HER-01H *Cassiopo-Salicion herbaceae* Nordhagen 1943

Arctic and boreo-arctic late snow-free snow-bed dwarf scrub on siliceous substrates of Scandinavia, Svalbard, Iceland and Greenland

- *Cassiopeto-Salicion herbaceae* Nordhagen 1936 (orig.form) (phantom)

- *Cassiope-Salicion herbaceae* Nordhagen 1937 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Salicion herbaceae* Du Rietz 1942 (2b)
- *Polytrichion norvegici* Gjaerevoll 1949 (syntax.syn.)
- *Herbaceon* Gjaerevoll 1950 (orig.form) (29, 31)

HER-01I *Deschampsio-Anthoxanthion* Gjaerevoll 1950

Boreo-arctic Scandinavian late snow-free snow-bed vegetation on stable oligotrophic soils not experiencing seasonal waterlogging or ground ice

- *Deschampsio-Anthoxanthion* Du Rietz 1942 (2b)
- *Deschampsio-Anthoxanthion* Gjaerevoll 1956 (29)
- *Deschampsio-Anthoxanthion* Dahl 1957 (31)

HER-01J *Saxifrago stellaris-Oxyrion digynae* Gjaerevoll 1950

Vegetation of herb-rich acidic water-saturated solifluction snow-fields in the alpine belt of Scandinavia and the Middle Arctic zone

- *Ranunculo-Oxyrion digynae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Ranunculo-Oxyrion digynae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Ranunculo-Oxyrion digynae* Nordhagen 1943 (2b)
- *Stellaro-Oxyrion digynae* Gjaerevoll 1950 (orig.form)
- *Stellaro-Oxyrion digynae* Gjaerevoll 1956 (orig.form) (31)
- *Luzulion arcuatae* Elvebakk 1985 (3b)

VEGETATION OF SALINE AND BRACKISH WATERS AND SWAMPS

ZOS *Zosteretea* Pignatti 1953

Vegetation of sea-grass meadows on muddy and sandy submerged substrates of the temperate and subarctic seas surrounding Europe
zos01 Den Hartog (1976) recognized the *Posidonietea* and the *Halodulo-Thalassietea* as classes in their own right. Both were unfortunately invalidly published in his paper. (LM)

- *Posidonietea* Den Hartog 1976 (2b)
- *Posidonietea* Den Hartog ex Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (2b)
- *Posidonietea oceanicae* Den Hartog ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016 (syntax.syn.)

ZOS-01 *Zosteretalia* Béguinot ex Pignatti 1953

Vegetation of sea-grass meadows of the sandy-muddy sublittoral of the temperate seas surrounding Europe

- *Zosteretalia* Béguinot 1941 (2b)
- *Nanozosteretalia* Den Hartog 2003 (2b, 5)

ZOS-01A *Zosterion marinae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Pignatti 1953

Vegetation of perennial sea-grass meadows of the sandy-muddy sea sublittoral of the cold- and cool-temperate seas surrounding Europe

- *Zosterion* Christiansen 1934 (2b)
- *Zosterion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Zosterion balticum* Luther 1951 (34a)

ZOS-01B *Nanozosterion noltii* Den Hartog ex Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Vegetation of short-lived sea grass meadows of the sandy-muddy sea sublittoral of the cold-temperate and cool-temperate seas surrounding Europe

zos02 Den Hartog (2003: 215) published the *Nanozosterion* and included the *Zosteretum noltii* Harmsen 1936 (sub '*Zosteretum nanae*') in the original diagnosis of the alliance. In Harmsen (1936: 871), the name '*Zosteretum nanae*' is a *nomen nudum*, with no relevés and no references to the published relevés. The name '*Nanozosterion* Den Hartog 2003' lacks a sufficient diagnosis and therefore it is invalidly published (IPCN art. 2b). The *Nanozosterion* of Den Hartog (2003: 215) is, however, a convincing syntaxonomic concept and therefore I validate the name here by designating the *Zosteretum nanae* Pignatti 1953 as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the alliance. The latter association was typified (*neotypus*) by Giaccone et al. (1994). The *Zosteretum nanae* was validly published by Pignatti (1953: 86), who used a one-species synoptic table. *Zostera noltii* Hornem. (= *Nanozostera noltii* (Hornem.) Tolm. & Posl.) is the character species of the *Nanozosterion*. (LM)

- *Nanozosterion* Den Hartog 2003 (2b, 5)

ZOS-02 *Posidonietalia oceanicae* Den Hartog ex Mucina ordo nov. hoc loco

Vegetation of perennial sea-grass meadows of the sandy-rocky sublittoral of the warm-temperate waters of the Mediterranean Sea

zos03 Herewith I validate the *Posidonietalia oceanicae* by designating the *Posidonium oceanicae* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960 as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the order. *Posidonia oceanica* is the only character species of this order. The typification of the *Posidonietalia* (using the *Posidonium* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952) by Bardat et al. (2004) is invalid since the *Posidonium* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 was invalidly described. Accordingly, the validation of the *Posidonietea oceanicae* (Bardat et al. 2004) is also invalid. Given the preference of some authors to use the *Posidonietea oceanicae* as an acceptable syntaxonomic concept in its own right, here I validate the name of the class by designating the validated *Posidonium oceanicae* Den Hartog ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016 as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the class. (LM)

- *Halobenthalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Posidonietalia* Den Hartog 1976 (2b)
- *Posidonietalia oceanicae* Den Hartog ex Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (2b)

ZOS-02A *Posidonium oceanicae* Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960

Vegetation of perennial sea-grass meadows of the sandy-rocky sublittoral of the warm-temperate waters of the Mediterranean Sea

zos04 Molinier (1960: 244) described the *Posidonietum oceanicae* in Table VII that contained three relevés of the

Posidonietum oceanicae s. str. together with the relevés of a separate association (of algal communities), the '*Udoteo-Peyssonnelietum*'. In Table VIII these two associations were classified into the '*Posidion* Br. Bl. 1931' that results in validation of the latter alliance under the name '*Posidonion oceanicae* Braun-Blanquet ex Molinier 1960'. The *Posidonietum oceanicae* Molinier 1960 is herewith becoming the type of the alliance (*holotypus hoc loco*; Molinier 1960: 244). *Posidonia oceanica* is the only character species of this alliance. (JPT, LM) Giaccone & Di Martino (1997) classified the communities with *Posidonia oceanica* in the *Zosterion*. (JPT)

- *Posidonion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Posidonion oceanicae* Br.-Bl. 1933 (2b)
- *Posidonion oceanicae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. al.al 1947 (2b)
- *Posidonion oceanicae* Br.-Bl. In Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (2b)

HAL *Halodulo wrightii*-*Thalassietea testudinum* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Vegetation of eel-grass swards on muddy and sandy substrates of subtropical and tropical seas fringing Atlantic Ocean

hal01 The *Halodulo-Thalassietea* is essentially a tropical vegetation unit, though it shows some extrusions into subtropical and sometimes warm temperate seas, such as the northern Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, part of the Gulf of Mexico, seas around Bermuda and the Canary Islands which all under the influence of warm sea currents. The *Cymodoceion nodosae* is structurally a member of the same class. The main algal component of the *Cymodoceion nodosae* is *Caulerpa prolifera*, a species of a large genus mainly distributed in tropical seas. The *Cymodoceion nodosae* probably emerged as a relict unit after the original Tethys Ocean experienced large-scale geological changes. The genus *Cymodocea* no longer occurs in America, but it is known there from the Eocene (Lumbert et al. 1984). (C. Den Hartog)

- *Halophilo-Cymodoceetalia* Knapp 1968 (2b)
- *Halodulo-Thalassietea* Den Hartog 1976 (2b)

HAL-01 *Thalassio-Syringodetalia filiformis* Knapp ex Borhidi et al. 1979

Vegetation of eel-grass swards on muddy and sandy substrates of the sublittoral of subtropical and tropical seas fringing Atlantic Ocean

hal02 The name of the order has been validated by Borhidi et al. (1979) by assigning the only alliance, the *Syringodio-Thalassion* Borhidi in Borhidi et al. 1979, containing two associations of which the *Syringodio-Thalassietum* Ciferri 1936 was validly described. Hence this becomes an automatic nomenclature type of the alliance (ICPN art. 20). (LM)

- *Thalassio-Syringodetalia filiformis* Knapp 1964 (2b)

- *Halophilo-Cymodoceetalia* Knapp 1968 (2b)
- *Thalassietalia* Den Hartog 1976 (2b)

HAL-01A *Cymodoceion nodosae* Den Hartog ex Mucina all. nov. hoc loco

Vegetation of eel-grass swards on muddy and sandy substrates of the sublittoral of the subtropical Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea

hal03 The *Cymodoceion nodosae* (Den Hartog 1976) is invalidly described (ICPN arts. 2b, 8) since the *Cymodoceetum nodosae* assigned to this alliance (Den Hartog 1976: 254) is a *nomen nudum*. It also remained invalidly described in Den Hartog (2003) since the '*Cymodoceetum nodosae* Feldmann 1937' (there is a direct reference to Feldmann 1937 in the references) was also a *nomen nudum*. Feldmann (1937: 243) presented a description of the '*Association à Cymodocea nodosa*', however, no relevé was presented. Costa et al. (2012: 4) selected '*Cymodoceetum nodosae* Feldmann 1937' explicitly as the '*typus*' of the '*Cymodoceion nodosae* Den Hartog 1976', however this validation is ineffective since an invalid association was used for the typification. It appears that Giaccone & Pignatti (1967) published the first valid description of the *Cymodoceetum nodosae*. Giaccone et al. (1994: 133) selected the type (*lectotypus*) relevé from Giaccone & Pignatti (1967). Here I validate the *Cymodoceion nodosae* by designating the validly described *Cymodoceetum nodosae* Giaccone et Pignatti 1967 as the *holotypus (hoc loco)* of the alliance. The character-species of the alliance is *Cymodocea nodosa*. (LM)

- *Cymodoceion nodosae* Den Hartog 1976 (2b)
- *Syringodio-Thalassion testudinum* Borhidi 1996 (*sensu* Rivas-Martínez et al. 1999) (pseudonym)

hal04 According to Den Hartog (2003), the *Syringodio-Thalassion testudinum* is limited to the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999) misinterpreted this concept using the name '*Syringodio-Thalassion testudinum* Borhidi 1996' for the *Cymodocea nodosa* and *Halophila stipulacea* communities rightly classified within the *Cymodoceion nodosae*. (LM)

RUP *Ruppiaetalia maritima* J. Tx. ex Den Hartog et Segal 1964

Submerged rooted herbaceous vegetation of brackish waters of the World

- *Ruppiaetalia* J. Tx. 1960 (2b)
- *Eleocharitetea parvulae* Segal 1965 (3b)
- *Eleocharitetea parvulae* Segal 1968 (3b)
- *Rielletea helicophyllae* Cirujano et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

RUP-01 *Ruppiaetalia* J. Tx. ex Den Hartog et Segal 1964 nom. conserv. propos.

Submerged rooted herbaceous vegetation of temperate brackish waters of Europe

- *Zosteretalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Zosteretalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

rup01 This name was used in the past for the order comprising communities with the *Ruppion maritimae* (see Dengler et al. 2004). To avoid further confusion resulting from erroneous use of this name, we suggest to reject this name as *nomen ambiguum* and to conserve the name *Ruppialia* J. Tx. ex Den Hartog et Segal 1964 for this particular syntaxon. (JD)

- *Halobenthalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Ruppialia maritimae* J. Tx. 1960 (2b)
- *Eleocharitetalia parvulae* Segal 1965 (syntax.syn.)

rup02 This order should be placed in the *Juncetea maritimi*. (KD)

- *Eleocharitetalia parvulae* Segal 1968 (31)
- *Zannichellio-Ruppialia* J. Tx. 60 em. Den Hartog 1981 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Zannichellio-Ruppialia* Den Hartog 1985 (phantom)
- *Riellietalia helicophyllae* Cirujano et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)
- *Zannichellio-Ruppialia* Schaminée et Den Hartog in Schaminée et al. 1995 (29)

RUP-01A *Ruppion maritimae* Br.-Bl. ex Westhoff in Bennisma et al. 1943

Submerged rooted herbaceous vegetation of temperate brackish waters of Europe

- *Ruppion maritimae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Ruppion maritimae* Br.-Bl. et de Leeuw 1936 (2b)
- *Ruppion maritimae* Br.-Bl. ex Soó 1947 (31)
- *Ruppion maritimae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Eleocharition parvulae* Segal 1965 (syntax.syn.)

rup03 This alliance was validly described by Segal (1965), who assigned here only one (validly published) association, the *Eleocharitetum parvulae* Gillner 1960. (LM)

- *Eleocharition parvulae* Segal 1968 (31)
- *Scirpion parvuli* Segal 1968 (phantom)

rup04 A proposal serving the mutation of this name published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 258) is not warranted since the name *Scirpion parvuli* does not exist in Segal (1968). (LM)

- *Althenio-Ruppion* Den Hartog 1981 (phantom)
- *Althenio-Ruppion* Den Hartog 1985 (2b)
- *Ruppion cirrhosae* Lovrić in Lovrić et Rac 1987 (2b)
- *Riellion parvulae* Cirujano et al. 1993 (phantom)
- *Riellion helicophyllae* Cirujano et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

SPA *Spartineteta maritimae* Beeftink 1962

Pioneer vegetation of perennial cord grasses on tidal flats of temperate seas of the World

spa01 The floristic and ecological differences between this unit and the *Thero-Salicornietea* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 are considered as minor by some authors,

suggesting inclusion of the *Spartinion glabrae* Conrad 1935 into the *Thero-Salicornietalia* Pignatti 1953. The vegetation classified within the latter syntaxa is found often in close proximity under very similar ecological conditions, only differentiated by a moderate difference in life-form prevalence. The comprehensive vegetation tables in Schaminée et al. (1998a) suggest that those species considered as character species of one class are also very frequent in the other class too, making their separation at class level doubtful. (JD) LM disagrees as there is fundamental ecological and vegetation-dynamical difference between the annual-herb dominated *Thero-Salicornietea* and the perennial-grass dominated *Spartinetea*. The former vegetation often forms micro-patches within the swards of *Spartina* and using larger sampling plots would naturally result in co-occurrence of the typical species of the respective classes.

- *Spartineteta maritimae* Tx. in Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Spartineteta glabrae* Tx. in Beeftink 1962 *nom. mut. propos. (sensu Bardat et al. 2004) (mut.superfl.)*
- *Coeno-Spartineteta* Tx. 1964 (phantom)
- *Spartineteta maritimae* Tx. in Beeftink et Géhu 1973

SPA-01 *Spartinetalia glabrae* Conard 1935

Pioneer vegetation of perennial cord grasses on tidal flats of temperate seas of the World

- *Spartinetalia alterniflorae* Conard 1935 *nom. mut. propos. (sensu Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011) (mut.illeg.)*
- *Coeno-Spartinetalia* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Spartinetalia maritimae* Conard 1935 *corr.* Beeftink et al. in Géhu et Beeftink 1973 (*corr.superfl.*)

SPA-01A *Spartinion glabrae* Conard 1935

Pioneer vegetation of perennial cord grasses on tidal flats of temperate seas of Europe and North America

- *Eco-Spartinion* Chapman 1959 (3d)
- *Spartinion maritimae* Beeftink et Géhu 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Spartinion maritimae* Conard 1935 *corr.* Beeftink et al. in Géhu et Beeftink 1973 (*corr.superfl.*)
- *Spartinion anglicae* Géhu in Bensettiti et al. 2004 (2b)
- *Spartinion anglicae* Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (29)

THE *Therosalicornietea* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958

Pioneer vegetation of annual succulent halophytes on tidal mud flats and edges of the irregularly flooded saline inland waters of Eurasia

the01 As reported by Dengler et al. (2004: 351), this class was published in Tüxen & Oberdorfer (1958: 24) under the name '*Thero-Salicornietea strictae* Tx. 1954'. Since the reference to 'Tx. 1954' does not refer to a separate publication, but to the year in which the excursion reported in the book took place, the correct author citation should read: '*Thero-Salicornietea* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958'. Since the

authors did not make reference to the (subclass) *Thero-Salicornieana* Pignatti 1953, neither the citation of Pignatti (1953) in brackets nor the omission of the epithet 'strictae' (both suggested by Mucina 1997: 127) would apply. (JD, LM)

- *Salicornietea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Cakileto-Therosalicornietea* Pignatti 1952 p.p. (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cakileto-Therosalicornietea* Pignatti 1953 p.p. (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicornietea strictae* Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietea strictae* Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietea* Tx. 1955 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Thero-Salicornietea* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (orig.form)
- *Coeno-Salicornietea* Tx. 1968 (phantom)
- *Thero-Suaedetea* Rivas-Mart. 1972 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Thero-Suaedetea* Vicherek 1973 (31)
- *Salicornietea strictae* Tx. 1974 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietea strictae* Tx. 1974 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietea* Tx. ex Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984 (orig.form) (31)
- *Salicornietea europaea* (Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958) Julve 1993 (29)

THE-01 *Therosalicornietalia* Pignatti 1952

Pioneer vegetation of annual succulent halophytes of tidal mud flats and edges of the irregularly flooded saline inland waters of the Mediterranean, and temperate, boreal and subarctic Europe

the02 The order '*Therosalicornietalia*' was validly published in Pignatti (1952b). In this publication, the order contains two validly published alliances. One of the alliances is the '*Therosalicornion*' with one validly published association, the *Haloeploidetum amplexicaulis*. A direct reference to the valid protologue of the *Haloeploidetum amplexicaulis* described by Burrollet (1927), was made by Pignatti (1952b: 85). Since Pignatti (1952b) also cited Braun-Blanquet (1933), it is clear that his '*Therosalicornion*' refers actually to the '*Thero-Salicornion*' of Braun-Blanquet (1933). Here we designate the *Thero-Salicornion* Br.-Bl. 1933 as the lectotypus of the *Thero-Salicornietalia* Pignatti 1952. (LM) Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001) proposed the '*Thero-Salicornietalia* Pignatti 1953' as a *nomen ambiguum* (ICPN art. 36) and to use the name *Thero-Suaedetalia* Br.-Bl. et Bolòs 1958 instead. (JPT)

- *Salicornietalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Therosalicornietalia* Pignatti 1953 (orig.form) (31)
- *Salicornietalia strictae* Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietalia strictae* Tx. 1954 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietalia strictae* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (orig.form) (3f)

- *Thero-Suaedetalia* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Coeno-Salicornietalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Salicornietalia strictae* Tx. 1974 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornietalia* Tx. ex Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984 (orig.form)
- *Salicornietalia europaea* (Pignatti 1953) Marchiori et Medagli 2008 (29)

THE-01A *Therosalicornion* Br.-Bl. 1933

Mediterranean and thermo-atlantic pioneer vegetation of annual succulent plants of tidal flats and irregularly flooded inland depressions

the03 This name, validly described by Braun-Blanquet (1933: 12), was lectotypified by the *Salsola sodae-Suaedetum splendentis* Br.-Bl. 1933 by Polte in Dengler et al. (2004: 351). (LM) Rivas-Martínez et al. (2001) proposed the name *Thero-Salicornion* Br.-Bl. 1933 to be considered a *nomen ambiguum* (ICPN art. 36) and to use the name *Thero-Suaedion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952, instead. (JPT)

- *Thero-Suaedion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Thero-Suaedion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (orig.form) (29)

the04 Braun-Blanquet et al. (1952: 102) validated this name as was originally suggested (as *nomen nudum*) by Braun-Blanquet (1931). These authors, however, cited the validly described *Thero-Salicornion* Br.-Bl. 1933 in the synonymy, rendering the *Thero-Suaedion* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29). Here we select the '*Suaedeto-Kochietum hirsutae* Br.-Bl. 1931' as the lectotypus of this alliance. Géhu (1994) suggested that this alliance be classified in the *Euphorbietalia peplidis* (*Cakiletea maritimae*). (LM)

- *Therosalicornion* (Br.-Bl. 1933) Pignatti 1953 (29c)
- *Thero-Salicornion* (Br.-Bl. 1933) Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Salicornion* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Suaedion* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Salicornion strictae* Tx. 1974 (phantom)
- *Salicornion patulae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicornion emerici* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984 (syntax.syn.)
- *Salicornion patulo-emerici* Rivas-Mart. 1984 (3b)
- *Suaedion splendentis* Julve 1993

THE-01B *Salicornion dolichostachyo-fragilis* Géhu et Rivas-Mart. in Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984

Atlantic annual succulent pioneer vegetation of slikke of tidal mud-flats at the lower tidal mark

- *Salicornion strictae* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (3f)
- *Salicornion dolichostachyae* Tx. 1974 (phantom)
- *Salicornion oliveri-procumbentis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1982 (2b, 5)

- *Salicornion dolichostachyo-fragilis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1982 (2b, 5)
- *Salicornion dolichostachyo-fragilis* Géhu et Rivas-Mart. 1982 (2b, 5)
- *Salicornion dolichostachyo-fragilis* Géhu et Rivas-Mart. in Géhu 1992 (31)
- *Salicornion europaea* Schubert et al. 1995 (phantom)
- *Thero-Salicornion dolichostachyae* (Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1998 (orig.form)

THE-01C *Salicornion ramosissimae* Tx. 1974

Atlantic annual succulent pioneer vegetation of schorre tidal mud-flats at the upper tidal mark

- *Salicornion ramosissimae* Tx. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 (31)
- *Salicornion ramosissimae* Tx. ex W. Matuszkiewicz 1981 (31)
- *Salicornion europaeo-ramosissimae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984 (syntax.syn.)

THE-02 *Camphorosmo-Salicornietalia* Borhidi 1996

Eurasian subcontinental-continental hypersaline vegetation dominated by annual succulents on solonchak and solonetz soils of inland salt pans

the05 The name *Camphorosmo-Salicornietalia* Borhidi 1996 was typified in the protologue (Borhidi 1996) by the *Salicornion herbaceae* Soó 1933. If/when the latter is recognized as a *nomen ambiguum*, the *Camphorosmo-Salicornietalia* would be deemed invalid and in need of re-typification. (LM)

GROUP OF ALLIANCES ON SOLONCHAK SOILS

THE-02A *Salicornion prostratae* Géhu 1992

Pannonian vegetation of annual succulent halophytes on solonchak soils in temporarily wet inland salt-pans

the06 The use of the name *Salicornia prostrata* (see Adler et al. 1994; Fischer et al. 2005) suggests that this taxonomic concept is conceptually synonymous with *Salicornia perennans* Willd. (Kadereit et al. 2012). *S. prostrata* is an illegitimate name (Kadereit et al. 2012). If/when the *Salicornion herbaceae* Soó 1933 is recognized as a *nomen ambiguum*, this name will become the oldest valid current name for this syntaxonomic contents. (LM)

- *Salicornion herbaceae* Soó 1933 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

the07 *Salicornia herbacea* L. is a *nomen illegitimum* considered to be a heterotypic synonym of *Salicornia europaea* L. The taxonomic understanding of *S. europaea* is subject to various interpretations. The name *Salicornia prostrata* was used to name the *Salicornia* taxon in Austria, Hungary and the Czech Republic (see for instance Géhu 1992; Šumberová in Chytrý 2007). The latest taxonomic and nomenclatural studies (Kadereit et al. 2007, 2012) have shown that most of the inland *Salicornia* populations of the Eastern Europe should be classified as *Salicornia perennans*. The oldest name

for this alliance is the '*Salicornion herbaceae* Soó 1933', which could be corrected (ICPN art. 44) to the '*Salicornion europaea* Soó 1933'. This step would however, create major confusion because of the identical taxon names used before this for different syntaxa. Because the *Salicornia europaea* L. is taxonomically considered as a different taxon to *S. perennans* Willd. (Kadereit et al. 2012), we suggest (supported by Šumberová in Chytrý 2007: 145) that the name *Salicornion herbaceae* Soó 1933 be rejected as *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Thero-Suaedion* Vicherek 1973 (31)

the08 Although the name *Thero-Suaedion* Vicherek 1973 was validly published, it cannot be used as the current name for the syntaxonomic concept originally called '*Salicornion herbaceae* Soó 1933' (in case that both alliances are considered syntaxonomically identical). The *Thero-Suaedion* Vicherek 1973 is a later homonym of the *Thero-Suaedion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 and a syntaxonomic synonym of the *Thero-Salicornion*. (LM)

- *Salicornion prostratae* Soó 1933 *corr.* Borhidi 1996 (31, *corr.superfl.*)

- *Salicornion prostratae* Sanda et al. 1999 (31)

THE-02B *Suaedion acuminatae* Golub et Tchorbadze in Golub 1995 *corr.* Lysenko et Mucina 2015

Sarmatian vegetation of annual succulent halophytes on solonchak soils of temporarily wet inland salt pans

- *Suaedion salsae* Golub et Tchorbadze 1988 (1)
- *Suaedion salsae* Golub et Tchorbadze in Golub 1995 (43)

THE-02C *Microcnemion coralloidis* Rivas-Mart. et Géhu in Rivas-Mart. 1984

Iberian inland vegetation of annual succulent halophytes on solonchak soils of temporarily wet inland salt pans

GROUP OF ALLIANCES ON SOLONETZ SOILS

THE-02D *Thero-Camphorosmion annuae* Vicherek 1973

Hypersaline annual chenopod communities on solonetz soils in the Pannonian Basin and the Central Balkans

THE-02E *Camphorosmo songoricae-Suaedion corniculatae* Freitag et al. 2001

Hypersaline annual chenopod communities on solonetz soils of the Caspian region and northwestern Siberia

JUN *Juncetea maritimi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Perennial grasslands and herb-rich vegetation of coastal and inland salt-marshes and sea-cliffs of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans

- *Juncetea maritimi* Br.-Bl. 1931 (phantom)
- *Astero-Salicornietea* Westhoff et al. 1942 (3b)
- *Puccinellietea phryganodis* Hadač 1946 (phantom)
- *Juncetea maritimi* Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (31)
- *Asteretea tripolii* Westhoff et Beefink in Beefink 1962 (syntax.syn.)

- *Carici-Puccinellietea phryganodis* Knapp 1964 (phantom)
 - *Agropyreteea pungentis* Géhu 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- jun01* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 238) consider the *Agropyreteea pungentis* Géhu 1968 as synonymous to the *Artemisietea vulgaris*, a decision that is not supported by any other regional or national surveys. (LM)
- *Agropyreteea pungentis* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 (31)
 - *Plantagini-Triglochinetea* Géhu et Tx. in Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1992

JUN-01 *Juncetalia maritimi* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934

Mediterranean and thermo-atlantic tall-rush saline wetland vegetation

- *Juncetalia maritimi* Br.-Bl. 1931 p.p. (2b)
- *Juncetalia maritimi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Caricetalia extensae* Pignatti 1953 (syntax.syn.)
- *Coeno-Halojuncetalia* Chapman 1954 (2b)
- *Juncetalia maritimi* Br.-Bl. ex Tx et Oberd. 1958 (31)
- *Coeno-Juncetalia* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Carici-Juncetalia gerradi* (Pignatti 1953) Passarge 1978 (29)

GROUP OF ALLIANCE OF TIDAL SALT-MARSHES

JUN-01A *Juncion maritimi* Br.-Bl. ex Horvatić 1934

Mediterranean and thermo-atlantic coastal saline rush marsh vegetation under a prolonged flooding regime

- *Juncion maritimi* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Juncion maritimi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Tetragonolobion siliquosi* Pignatti 1953 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eco-Juncion maritimi* Chapman 1954 (2b)
- *Juncion maritimi* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Apio-Juncion maritimi* Pop 1962
- *Apio-Juncion maritimi* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963
- *Glauco maritimae-Juncion maritimi* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1984 (2b)
- *Puccinellion festuciformis* Géhu et Scoppola in Géhu et al. 1984 (31)

jun02 This name is a later homonym of the *Puccinellion convolutae* Mitsevski 1965. (LM)

- *Inulion crithmoidis* S. Brullo et Furnari 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Limonio gmelinii-Juncion maritimi* Golub et V. Solomakha 1988
- *Glauco maritimae-Juncion maritimi* Géhu 2007 (syntax.syn.)

JUN-01B *Frankenio laevis-Armerion maritimae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1975

Vegetation of upper tidal nutrient-rich sandy coastal flats of the Cantabro-Atlantic region of the Iberian Peninsula and Southern France

jun03 Here I designate the *Limonietum lychnidifolio-dodartii* (Géhu & Géhu-Franck 1975: Tab. 2) as the lectotypus of the *Frankenio laevis-Armerion maritimae*. (LM)

- *Limonio ovalifolii-Frankenion laevis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
 - *Limonio ovalifolii-Frankenion laevis* Arbesú, Bueno et Fernández Prieto in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)
- jun04* Some authors (e.g. Bueno Sánchez 1997) classify this vegetation within the *Salicornietea fruticosae*. (LM)

GROUP OF ALLIANCE OF SALINE DUNE SLACKS

JUN-01C *Plantaginion crassifoliae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Western Tyrrhenian and Provençal saline swards of margins of lagoons and damp dune-slacks

- *Plantaginion crassifoliae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Schoenion ferruginei* Rivas Goday 1945 (2b)

JUN-01D *Limonion etrusci* Viciani et al. 2012

Saline swards in temporary damp dune-slacks of the Tuscan Tyrrhenian seaboard

JUN-01E *Agropyro-Plantaginion maritimi* Horvatić 1934

Central and Eastern Mediterranean saline swards of margins of lagoons and damp dune-slacks

- *Schoenion litorale* Pignatti 1953 (34a)

JUN-02 *Agropyretalia pungentis* Géhu 1968

Halo-nitrophilous grasslands of salt-sprayed sandy-loamy shores of the winter-mild atlantic and mediterranean regions of Europe

jun05 The syntaxonomic content of this unit is very contentious as it had been classified as a class in its own right (*Agropyreteea pungentis*: Géhu 1968) or recognized only as an alliance (*Elytrigion athericae*), classified into the '*Elytrigietalia repentis*' and the *Artemisietea vulgaris* (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a, 2002b: 473). The latter suggestion is more difficult to follow than the former. (LM) According to KD this order is weakly differentiated and would be better included within the '*Glauco-Puccinellietalia*' (recte: *Puccinellio maritimae-Salicornietalia*).

- *Elytrigietalia pungentis* Géhu 1968 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
 - *Agropyretalia athericae* Géhu 1968 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- jun06* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 259) formally suggested this name change. (LM)
- *Elytrigietalia pungentis* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
 - *Agropyretalia pycnanthi* Géhu 1968 *corr.* Díaz González et Fernández Prieto 1994 (30, *corr. illeg.*)
 - *Agropyretalia pycnanthi* Géhu 1968 *corr.* Herrera 1995 (30, *corr. illeg.*)

JUN-02A *Agopyrion pungentis* Géhu 1968

Halo-nitrophilous grasslands of salt-sprayed sandy-loamy shores of thermo-atlantic Europe

jun07 This alliance is weakly differentiated and would be better included into the *Festucion maritimae*. (KD) Classification of this alliance within the *Agropyretalia intermedio-repentis* by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 240) is not warranted. (LM)

- *Trifolium maritimi* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Elytrigion pungentis* Géhu 1968 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*
- *Elytrigion athericae* Géhu 1968 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*

jun08 Published proposals to mutate this name or illegitimate use in its mutated form were published for instance by Julve (1993: 43), Géhu (1999: 30) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 240). (LM)

- *Elymion pycnanthi* Géhu 1968 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*
- *Elytrigion pungentis* Géhu et J. Géhu 1969 *nom. mut. propos. (45)*
- *Agropyron pycnanthi* Géhu 1968 *corr.* Díaz González et Fernández Prieto 1994 *(corr. illeg.)*
- *Agropyron pycnanthi* Géhu 1968 *corr.* Herrera 1995 *(corr. illeg.)*
- *Brachypodium pinnati*-*Agropyron pungentis* Bioret et al. 2004 (2b)

JUN-02B *Agrostio-Elytrigion athericae* S. Brullo et Siracusa 2000

Halo-nitrophilous grasslands of salt-sprayed sandy-loamy coastal slopes of the Mediterranean

jun09 Brullo & Siracusa (2000) described this unit from Sicily (Etna) and classified it within the *Phragmitetalia*. (JPT)

JUN-02C *Agropyro-Artemision coerulescentis* Pignatti 1953

Tyrrhenian-Adriatic (sub)halo-nitrophilous salt-sprayed grassy scrub of the edges of coastal lagoons

- *Agropyro pycnanthi-Artemision coerulescentis* Pignatti 1953 *nom. mut. propos. (45)*
- *Elytrigio-Artemision coerulescentis* Pignatti 1953 *nom. mut. propos. (45)*

JUN-03 *Puccinellio maritimae-Salicornietalia* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1936

Vegetation of saline swards of the edges of salt-marshes in the temperate and boreal zones of Europe

jun10 An informal suggestion to consider this name as *nomen ambiguum* was presented by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 202) but without detail for the argument. This proposal lacks substance since the concerned syntaxon was validly described and the only confusion might have originated from its occasional placement within the *Thero-Salicornietea*. (LM)

- *Juncetalia maritimi* Br.-Bl. 1931 p.p. (2b)
- *Junco bothnici-Triglochinetalia* Christiansen 1933
- *Salicornio-Puccinellietalia maritimae* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1936 *nom. invers. propos. (42)*

jun11 The proposal to invert the name *Puccinellio-Salicornietalia* (as well as *Puccinellio-Salicornion*) is based on the fact

that these communities are dominated by perennial herbs (including *Puccinellia maritima*), while *Salicornia herbacea* (*recte: S. europaea*) is found in the stands of these communities only occasionally and with low cover. The mutation of this name further recognizes the fact that the name *Salicornia herbacea* has been replaced by *S. europaea* in modern floras in the past 20 years. (LM)

- *Junco-Caricetalia* Corillion 1953
- *Coeno-Festucetalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Coeno-Puccinellietalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Glaucopuccinellietalia* Beeffink et Westhoff in Beeffink 1965 (29)
- *Cirsietalia esculenti* Mirkin et Golub in Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 *nom. dubium* (38)
- *Armerio-Juncetalia gerradi* Passarge 1999

JUN-03A *Festucion maritimae* Christiansen 1927

Vegetation of grass-rich saline swards at low tide mark of the European Atlantic coasts

- *Puccinellion maritimae* Christiansen 1927 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*

jun12 The proposal to correct (mutate) this name was handled by the Nomenclature Commission (Willner et al. 2011), which suggested rejection of the proposal. (LM)

- *Puccinellio maritimae-Salicornion herbaceae* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1936 (syntax.syn.)

jun13 This name is considered as a *nomen dubium* by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011) yet without presenting a convincing explanation as to why. Of the two associations assigned to this alliance in the protologue (Braun-Blanquet & De Leeuw 1936: 371–373) only the *Puccinellietum maritimae* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1936 is validly described, hence becoming automatically the *holotypus* of the *Puccinellio maritimae-Salicornion herbaceae* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1936. (LM)

- *Puccinellion retroflexae* Iversen 1936
- *Puccinellion maritimae* Tx. 1937 (31)
- *Eco-Festucion maritimae* Chapman 1959 (3d)
- *Eco-Puccinellion* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Halimionion* Chapman 1959 (2b)
- *Glaucopuccinellion dilutae* Golub et V. Solomakha 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Puccinellio maritimae-Halimionion portulacoidis* Géhu 1994 (2b, 5)
- *Puccinellio maritimae-Halimionion portulacoidis* Géhu et Biondi 1995

JUN-03B *Puccinellio maritimae-Spergularion salinae* Beeffink 1965

Vegetation of grass-rich saline swards of hypersaline supratidal habitats of the European Atlantic coasts

JUN-03C *Armerion maritimae* Br.-Bl. et De Leeuw 1936

Vegetation of grass- and chamaephyte-rich saline swards at high tide mark of the Atlantic seaboard of Europe

- *Festucion arenariae* Corillion 1953
- *Junco-Caricion* Corillion 1953 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eco-Armerion* Chapman 1959 (3d)
- *Festucion littoralis* Corillion 1953 corr. Géhu 1976 (corr.superfl.)
- *Eleocharition uniglumis* Krisch 1990

JUN-04 *Puccinellietalia phryganodis* Hadač 1946

Boreo-arctic coastal salt-marsh saline swards on the shores of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans

jun14 This order is weakly differentiated and should be included into the *Glauco-Puccinellietalia*. (KD)

- *Coeno-Puccinellietalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Carici-Puccinellietalia phryganodis* (Hadač 1946) Knapp 1964 (29)
- *Carici-Puccinellietalia phryganodis* Beeftink et Westhoff in Beeftink 1965

JUN-04A *Puccinellion phryganodis* Hadač 1946

Boreo-arctic coastal lower-marsh saline swards on the shores of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans

- *Boreo-Puccinellion* Pignatti 1953 (syntax.syn.)
- *Puccinellion phryganodis* Nordhagen 1954 (31)
- *Eco-Puccinellion* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
- *Juncion atrofuscae* Golub et al. 2003 (3b)
- *Triglochino maritimi-Fucion vesiculosae* Golub et al. 2003 (3b)

JUN-04B *Caricion glareosae* Nordhagen 1954

Boreo-arctic coastal upper-marsh saline swards on the shores of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans

- *Magnocaricion glareosae* Shimwell 1973 (orig.form) (2b)

JUN-04C *Dupontion fischeri* Hadač 1946

Arctic subsaline coastal peaty meadows on clayey soils of Svalbard and Greenland

SAL *Salicornietea fruticosae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950

Mediterranean and thermo-atlantic perennial salt-marsh herblands and scrub

sal01 The correct citation for the authority of the names published in the book *Vegetación de la comarcas Barcelonesas* by Antonio Bolòs y Vayreda (1950) is 'A. Bolòs et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs 1950'. Indeed, the contribution of O. de Bolòs is clearly acknowledged (1) in the subtitle of the book ('Descripción geobotánica y catálogo florístico, según estudios efectuados por el propio autor y por Oriol de Bolòs y Capdevilla'), and (2) in the introduction where A. Bolòs acknowledged that O. de Bolòs contributed importantly with phytosociological and floristical results and their interpretation ("Hay que hacer constar que se han aprovechado para la elaboración del presente trabajo los resultados de estudios fitosociológicos y florísticos de Oriol de Bolòs y Capdevila, los cuales constituyen

una parte importante del total de datos e interpretaciones que se publican en este libro."). (JPT)

• *Puccinellio-Salicornietea* Topa 1939 p.p. (3f)
sal02 Šumberová in Chytrý (2007: 150) suggested rejecting the *Puccinellio-Salicornietea* Topa 1939 *nomen ambiguum*. This step appears as superfluous since the name is invalid. (LM)

• *Salicornietea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)

• *Sarcocornietea fruticosae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950 *nom. mut. propos.* (orig.form) (*mut.superfl.*)

sal03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 277) formally suggested this name change. The proposed *nomina mutata* for this class (*Sarcocornietea fruticosae*), order (*Sarcocornietalia fruticosae*) and for one of the alliances (*Sarcocornion fruticosae*) might not be acceptable since it has been ascertained that the genus *Sarcocornia* is paraphyletic to *Salicornia* (Kadereit et al. 2007). This should eventually lead, following the principles of monophyly, to recognition of the genus *Salicornia* as including also current species classified as *Sarcocornia*. (LM)

• *Puccinellio-Salicornietea* Topa ex Pignatti 1953 (syntax.syn.)

• *Salicornietea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)

sal04 Braun-Blanquet et al. (1952) validated the invalidly described '*Salicornietea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943' and classified two validly published orders within this class (*Salicornietalia* and *Juncetalia maritimi*). The former name (*Salicornietalia* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952) is the *lectotypus* of the *Salicornietea* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952). (LM)

• *Salicornietea fruticosae* Br.-Bl. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958 (31)

• *Arthrocnemetea fruticosi* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 *corr.* O. de Bolòs 1967 (orig.form) (5)

sal05 This name 'correction' (de Bolòs 1967) is in fact a mutation (*nomen mutatum*). It cannot be followed based on current knowledge of evolutionary relationships and the systematics of the genera within the tribe *Salicorniae*. Kadereit et al. (2006) demonstrated that the name-giving taxon of this syntaxon (originally described as *Salicornia fruticosa*) cannot be classified within *Arthrocnemum* because it should be considered an evolutionary entity (genus) clearly separated from the *Salicornia/Sarcocornia* alliance. (LM)

SAL-01 *Salicornietalia fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1933

Mediterranean and thermo-atlantic halophilous coastal tidal and inland temporarily flooded succulent chenopod scrub

sal06 Braun-Blanquet (1933: 12–23) validly published the name *Salicornietalia* (with three validly published alliances: *Thero-Salicornion*, *Salicornion fruticosae* and *Stacion galloprovincialis nom. illeg.*). The name *Salicornietalia* has not been (to our knowledge) typified as yet. In order to follow in the tradition of the majority of phytosociological literature regarding this type of vegetation, we shall use the

name *Salicornietalia* Br.-Bl. 1933 for the perennial chenopod-dominated saline scrub and herewith typify the *Salicornietalia* Br.-Bl. 1933 by selecting the *Salicornion fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1933 as its type (*lectotypus hoc loco*; Braun-Blanquet 1933: 15). (LM)

- *Salicornietalia fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
 - *Sarcocornietalia fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1933 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*
- sal07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 277) formally suggested this name change; but see Remarks sal03 and sal04. (LM)
- *Limonieta-Salicornietalia* Pignatti 1952 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
 - *Limonio-Salicornietalia* Pignatti 1953 (31)
 - *Coeno-Salicornietalia* Chapman 1959 p.p. (3d)
 - *Arthrocnemetalia fruticosi* Br.-Bl. 1931 *corr.* O. de Bolòs 1967 (2b)

SAL-01A *Salicornion fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1933

Mediterranean and thermo-atlantic intertidal succulent dwarf chenopod scrub

- *Salicornion fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
 - *Sarcocornion fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1933 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*
- sal08 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 277) formally suggested this name change; but see Remarks sal03 and sal04. (LM)
- *Salicornion fruticosae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
 - *Halo-Puccinellion* Pignatti 1952 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Halo-Puccinellion* Pignatti 1953 (31)
 - *Eco-Fruti-Salicornion* Chapman 1954 (3d)
 - *Arthrocnemion fruticosi* Br.-Bl. 1931 *corr.* O. de Bolòs 1967 (2b)
 - *Halimionion portulacoidis* Géhu 1976 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sarcocornion perennis* S. Brullo et Furnari 1988 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Puccinellio maritimae-Halimionion portulacoidis* Géhu et Biondi 1995
 - *Arthrocnemion perennis* (Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980) Golub et al. 2001 (31)

SAL-01B *Arthrocnemion glauci* Rivas-Mart. et Costa M. 1984

Mediterranean hypersaline coastal supratidal succulent chenopod scrub on sandy and rocky soils

- *Stacion orientale* Oberd. 1952 (34a)
- sal09 Here we designate 'Die *Arthrocnemum glaucum*-*Halocnemum strobilaceum*-Association' (see Oberdorfer 1952: 338) as the nomenclature type of the *Stacion orientale*. This selection results from consideration of the *Stacion orientale* as a synonym of the *Salicornion fruticosae* Br.-Bl. 1933. (LM)
- *Limonion orientale* Oberd. 1952 *nom. mut. propos. (34a, mut.superfl.)*
 - *Arthrocnemion macrostachyi* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1984 *nom. mut. propos. (45)*

sal10 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 249) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Halocnemion strobilacei* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin 1990 (1)
- *Halocnemion strobilacei* Korzhenevskii et Kliukin in Korzhenevskii 2000 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sarcocornion alpini* (Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990) S. Brullo et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)
- *Halocnemion strobilacei* Biondi et al. 2013 (31)

SAL-01C *Suaedion brevifoliae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Mediterranean and Cantabro-Atlantic subnitrophilous supratidal succulent chenopod scrub on loamy-sandy soils

sal11 *Suaeda brevifolia* Moq., used in the protologue as the eponymous species of this name, is considered in modern nomenclature (see www.emplant.org) as *Suaeda vera* var. *brevifolia* (Moq.) Rivas-Martínez and therefore should be included within the variability of *Suaeda vera* J.F. Gmelin. (LM)

- *Suaedion verae* S. Brullo et Furnari 1988 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Suaedion braun-blanqueti* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 (*corr.superfl.*)
- sal12 The correction of the name *Suaedion brevifoliae* in Rivas-Martínez et al. (1991) appears to be irrelevant since *Suaeda vera* subsp. *braun-blanquetii* is no longer considered to be a different taxon to *S. vera* J.F. Gmelin subsp. *vera*. (LM, JPT)
- *Atriplicis halimi-Suaedion verae* Julve 1993 (5)
 - *Suaedion verae* (Rivas-Mart. et al. 1990) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (31)
 - *Sarcocornion alpini* (Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991) S. Brullo et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

SAL-02 *Limonieta* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Western and Central Mediterranean sea-lavender herblands of saline rarely flooded retrodunal depressions and on elevated edges of inland salt pans

- *Limonieta* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1957 (phantom)

IBERIAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SAL-02A *Lygeo-Lepidion cardaminis* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1984

Central Iberian mesomediterranean saline vegetation on the edges of inland salt pans

- *Lygeo-Lepidion cardaminis* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b)

SAL-02B *Lygeo sparti-Limonion furfuracei* Rigual 1972

Murcian-Almerian coastal and inland thermo-mesomediterranean semiarid saline dwarf sea-lavender scrub

- *Lygeo-Limonion angustibracteati* Alcaraz et al. 1988 (2b)

SAL-02C *Limonion catalaunico-viciosoi* Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1984

Mesomediterranean saline vegetation on the edges of inland salt-pans of the Ebro River valley

SAL-02D *Limonium algarvensi-lanceolati* J.C. Costa et al. 2012

Lusitanian-Andalusian thermomediterranean upper-tidal saline marsh vegetation of rosulate and prostrate chamaephytes

TYRRHENIAN-CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SAL-02E *Limonium confusi* (Br.-Bl. 1933) Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1984

Provençal thermomediterranean coastal saline dwarf sea-lavender scrub

- *Stacionion galloprovincialis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Stacionion galloprovincialis* Br.-Bl. 1933 (34a)
- *Limonium galloprovincialis* Br.-Bl. 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (34a, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Eu-Stacionion* Rothmaler 1943 (34b)
- *Limonium virgati* (Br.-Bl. 1933) Julve 1993 (29)

SAL-02F *Triglochino barrelieri-Limonium glomerati* Biondi et al. 2001

Sardinian thermomediterranean coastal saline dwarf sea-lavender scrub

SAL-03 *Limoniastrietalia guoynoniani* Guinochet 1951

Sea-lavender hypersaline scrub in supratidal non-inundated sandy habitats of the semi-desert regions of the Southern Mediterranean islands and North Africa

sal13 I suggest that this order is validly published because it was based on the validly published *Limonium guoynoniani* Guinochet 1951, encompassing two validly published associations in the protologue. Barbagallo et al. (1990: 595) claimed that both associations are 'heterogeneous' and hence not published validly, an argument difficult to follow due to the apparently personal interpretational bias. The *Limoniastrietalia guoynoniani* Guinochet 1951 is widely distributed in North Africa (where some more alliances have been described, e.g. the *Limonium pruinosi* S. Brullo et Furnari 1988) and in the Middle East. The *Limoniastrietalia guoynoniani* reach marginal areas of the dry coastal regions of Southern Europe. A detailed syntaxonomic scheme, including also syntaxa described from North Africa, was presented in Géhu (1988). (LM)

- *Halocnemetalia cruciati* Biondi et al. 2013 (syntax.syn.)

SAL-03A *Limoniastrion monopetali* Pignatti 1952

Sea-lavender hypersaline scrub in supratidal non-inundated sandy habitats of the Western and Central Mediterranean and North Africa

sal14 Alternatively, this alliance could be classified within the *Pegano-Salsoletea*. (EB)

- *Limoniastrion monopetali* Pignatti 1953 (31)
 - *Limonium ferulacei* (Pignatti 1952) Beefink 1968 (31)
- sal15* Beefink (1968) cited Pignatti (1953) as the paper in which the '*Limonium ferulacei*' was described at the

suballiance level. This syntaxon was described for the first time by Pignatti (1952b). (LM)

- *Frankenion thymifoliae* Barbagallo et al. 1990 (29)

SAL-03B *Halocnemion cruciati* Biondi et al. 2013

Hypersaline chenopod supratidal scrub of arid and hyperarid marginal regions of the Mediterranean

FRESHWATER AQUATIC VEGETATION

LEM *Lemnetea* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955

Free-floating duckweed vegetation of still and relatively nutrient-rich freshwater bodies of the Holarctic

- *Lemnetea* Tx. 1953 (phantom)
- *Lemnetea minoris* Koch et Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Lemnetea* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Lemnetea gibbae* Oberd. 1956 (phantom)
- *Lemnetea* Koch et Tx. in Oberd. 1957 (31)
- *Ceratophylletea* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (2b)
- *Stratiotetea* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Hydrocharitetea morsus-ranae* Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b, 3b)
- *Hydrocharito-Lemnetea* Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b, 3b)
- *Hydrocharito-Lemnetea* Soó 1968 (2b)
- *Lemno-Potametea* De Lange 1972 p.p. (1)
- *Utriculario-Stratiotetea* Géhu et Bourmique 1987 (2b)

LEM-01 *Lemnetalia minoris* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955

Vegetation of free-floating vegetation of still and relatively nutrient-rich freshwater bodies of temperate Europe

lem01 The classification of the *Lemnion minoris*, *Utricularion vulgaris* and *Hydrocharition morsus-ranae* into the *Lemnetalia* and *Lemnetea* follows the traditions of the Central European phytosociology (Schratt 1993; Oñahelová in Valachovič 2001; Šumberová in Chytrý 2011), although some authors (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2001; Matuszkiewicz 2007) prefer to classify the *Utricularion vulgaris* and the *Hydrocharition morsus-ranae* into the *Potamogetonetea*. (LM, MC) According to Berg et al. (2001, 2004), this order can be split into three floristically and ecologically distinct alliances, namely the *Lemnion minoris s.str.*, the *Lemnion trisulcae* (presently listed as a syntaxonomic synonym of the *Lemnion minoris*), and the *Hydrocharition morsus-ranae*. (JD)

- *Hydrocharitetalia* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Lemnetalia minoris* Koch et Tx. 1954 (phantom)
- *Lemnetalia* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Lemnetalia gibbae* Oberd. 1956 (phantom)
- *Lemnetalia* Koch et Tx. in Oberd. 1957 (31)
- *Ceratophylletalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (2b)
- *Stratiotetalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Utricularietalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)

lem02 This order has been also classified within the *Potamogetonetea* (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011). (LM)

- *Lemno-Potametalia* De Lange 1972 p.p. (1)
- *Lemno-Utricularietalia* Passarge 1977 (phantom)
- *Lemnetalia minoris* Tx. in Schwabe et Tx. 1981

LEM-01A *Lemnion minoris* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955

Vegetation of free-floating duckweed vegetation of still and relatively nutrient-rich freshwater bodies of the temperate Europe lem03 See Remark *lem01*.

- *Lemnion* Koch et Tx. 1954 (phantom)
 - *Lemnion* Koch et Tx. in Oberd. 1957 (31)
 - *Lemnion minoris* Tx. 1955 (2b)
 - *Lemnion gibbae* Oberd. 1956 (phantom)
 - *Lemno-Salvinion natantis* Slavnić 1956 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Lemnion trisulcae* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- lem04* Alternatively, the *Lemnion trisulcae* could be separated from the *Lemnion minoris*. It is floristically quite well defined and ecologically distinct, as it prefers less eutrophic water bodies with lower intensity of disturbances than the *Lemnion minoris* communities. The *Lemnion trisulcae* appears to be floristically and ecologically close to the *Utricularion* with which it could be united in one alliance carrying the oldest valid name, the *Lemnion trisulcae*. (JD, KS)
- *Azollo-Salvinion* Passarge 1964 (phantom)
 - *Lemnion gibbae* Tx. et Schwabe in Tx. 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- lem05* This alliance (originally coined to accommodate the Mediterranean floating duckweed communities) is sometimes recognized as a separate syntaxon. (JPT)
- *Riccio-Lemnion trisulcae* (Den Hartog et Segal 1964) Tx. et Schwabe-Braun in Tx. 1974 (phantom)
 - *Azollo-Salvinion* Passarge 1978 (2b)
 - *Lemno-Riccio* Passarge 1977 (phantom)
 - *Riccio-Lemnion trisulcae* Schwabe-Braun in Tx. 1981 (29)

LEM-01B *Utricularion vulgaris* Passarge 1964

Vegetation of free-floating bladderworts in mesotrophic and eutrophic waters of Europe

- *Utricularion* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (33)

LEM-01C *Stratiotion* Den Hartog et Segal 1964

Vegetation of free-floating macrophytes in fairly nutrient-rich shallow waters of Europe

- *Ceratophyllion demersi* Soó 1927 (2b)
- *Hydrocharition* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Hydrocharition morsus-ranae* Rübel ex Klika 1944 (orig.form) (*sensu* Royer et al. 2006) (2b)
- *Ceratophyllion demersi* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (2b)
- *Eu-Hydrocharition* Passarge 1964 (34b)
- *Hydrocharition morsus-ranae* (Passarge 1964) Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ceratophyllion demersi* Den Hartog et Segal ex Passarge 1996 (syntax.syn.)

lem06 This alliance should be included into the *Potamogetonion*. (KD)

- *Lemno minoris-Hydrocharition morsus-ranae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (29)
- *Lemno minoris-Hydrocharition morsus-ranae* Rodwell et al. 2002 (*sensu* Chifu et al. 2006) (2b, 5)

POT *Potamogetonetea* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941

Vegetation of rooted floating or submerged macrophytes of stagnant mesotrophic, eutrophic and brackish freshwater bodies and slowly flowing shallow streams of Eurasia

pot01 Although the ICPN allows the use of shorter forms (*Potametea*, *Potametalia*, *Potamion*) of the names derived from the genus *Potamogeton*, we see no reason why this particular genus should receive special treatment and therefore prefer using names conforming to the general rules of name creation as dictated by ICPN. (KD, LM)

- *Potametetales* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 (orig.form) (41b)
- *Potamogetonetea pectinati* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 (10c, 40)
- *Potametea* (Narayanayga 1928) Tx. 1942 (orig.form) (*sensu* Westhoff et al. 1946) (phantom)
- *Potametea* Tx. et Preising 1942 (orig.form) (1)
- *Nymphaetea* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Potametea* Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946 (orig.form) (31)
- *Potametea* Tx. et Preising in Oberd. 1957 (orig.form) (31)
- *Charo-Potametea* Kępczyński et Ceynowa-Gieldon 1972 p.p. (phantom)
- *Lemno-Potametea* De Lange 1972 p.p. (orig.form) (1)
- *Trapetea* Wiegleb 1982 (2b)
- *Potametea colorati* Wiegleb 1982 (2b)
- *Potametea cutifolii* Wiegleb 1982 (2b)
- *Callitricheatea stagnalis* Wiegleb 1982 (2b)
- *Ranunculetea hederacei* Wiegleb 1982 (2b)

POT-01 *Potamogetonetalia* Koch 1926

Vegetation of rooted floating or submerged macrophytes of mesotrophic and eutrophic freshwater bodies of Eurasia

- *Potamogetonetalia pectinati* Koch 1926 (Rec.10, 40)
- *Potametalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Luronio-Potametalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (3f)
- *Magnopotametalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Parvopotametalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Trapetalia* Segal 1965 (3b)
- *Luronio-Potametalia* Den Hartog et Segal ex Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Luronio-Potamogetonetalia polygonifolii* (Den Hartog et Segal 1964) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)
- *Potamogetonetalia crispae* (Den Hartog et Segal 1964) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)

- *Potamogetonalia lucentis* (Den Hartog et Segal 1964) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)
- *Nymphaeetalia* Passarge 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Nymphaeetalia albo-tetragonae* Passarge 1978 (Rec.10, 40)
- *Ranunculetalia* Schmidt 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Nupharo-Potametalia* Schaminée et al. 1990 (orig.form) (5)
- *Ranunculo-Myriophylletalia* Passarge 1996 (Passarge 1996a; see References below) (3b)
- *Ranunculo-Myriophylletalia* Passarge 1996 (Passarge 1996b; see References below) (2b)

ALLIANCES OF FRESHWATER NUTRIENT-RICH WATER BODIES

POT-01A Potamogetonion Libbert 1931

Vegetation of rooted and floating macrophytes of freshwater bodies at low and mid-altitudes of temperate Eurasia

- *Potamion eurosibiricum* Koch 1926 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Potamion eurosibiricum* Br.-Bl. 1931 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Potamion* Miljan 1933 (orig.form) (31)
- *Potamion eurosibiricum* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Potamion eurosibiricum* Nordhagen 1937 (orig.form) (2b, 34a)
- *Potamion lucentis* Vollmar 1947 (phantom)
- *Potamion pusilli* Vollmar 1947 (phantom)
- *Magno-Potamion eurosibiricum* Vollmar 1947 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Eu-Potamion* (Koch 1926) Oberd. 1957 (orig.form) (29, 34b)
- *Potamogetonion pectinati* Koch 1926 em. Oberd. 1957 (phantom)
- *Magnopotamion* (Vollmar 1947) Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Magnopotamogetonion lucentis* (Vollmar 1947) Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (*sensu* Passarge 1996a) (Rec.10, 40)
- *Potamogetonion pusilli* (Vollmar 1947) Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (phantom)
- *Trapion natantis* Segal 1965 (syntax.syn.)
- *Elodeion* De Lange 1972 (1)
- *Potamogetonion crispum* (Den Hartog et Segal 1964) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)
- *Potamogetonion lucentis* (Den Hartog et Segal 1964) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)
- *Potamion lutescentis* (Koch 1926) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (orig.form) (*sensu* Costa et al. 2012) (phantom)
- *Potamion natantis* Lakušić 1975 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Potamion perfoliati* Lakušić 1975 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Potamogetonion pectinati* Koch 1926 *corr.* Görs in Oberd. et al. 1977 (phantom)
- *Potamion pusilli* Hejný in Hejný et Husák 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Potamion pusilli* Wiegand 1982 (2b, 5)

- *Potamion pusilli* Wiegand ex Vahle in Preising et al. 1990 (orig.form) (3f)
- *Ranunculo-Myriophyllion* Passarge 1992 (3g)
- *Potamogetonion pusilli* (Koch 1926) Julve 1993 (3b)
- *Elodeo-Potamion crispum* Passarge 1996 (orig.form) (8)
- *Potamogetonion natanto-obtusifolii* Passarge 1996 (syntax.syn.)

POT-01B Nymphaeion albae Oberd. 1957

Vegetation of rooted floating-leaf macrophytes of sheltered nutrient-rich freshwaters of Western and Central Europe

- *Parvo-Potamion eurosibiricum* Vollmar 1947 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Parvopotamion* (Vollmar 1947) Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (29c)
- *Nymphoidion peltatae* Passarge 1992 (syntax.syn.)
- *Utriculario minoris-Nymphaeion candidae* Vahle in Preising et al. 2012 (29c)

POT-01C Nelumbion nuciferae Losev et Golub in Golub et al. ex Mucina et Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 2015

Vegetation of rooted floating-leaf macrophytes of sheltered nutrient-rich freshwater bodies of southeastern Europe and Asia

- *Nelumbion nuciferae* Losev et Golub in Golub, Losev et Mirkin 1991 (2b)
- *Nelumbion nuciferae* Losev et Golub ex Golub et Lifirenko 2015 (5)

ALLIANCES OF FRESHWATER NUTRIENT-POOR WATER BODIES

POT-01D Potamogetonion graminei Westhoff et Den Held 1969

Vegetation of rooted macrophytes of nutrient-poor shallow freshwaters at mid-altitudes of Europe

pot02 The *Potamogetonion graminei* should be included within the *Littorellion*. (KD)

- *Potamion polygonifolii* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (3f)
- *Potamion alpini* Lakušić 1975 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Junco-Potamion polygonifolii* Passarge 1996 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)

POT-01E Ranunculion confervoidis Béguin et Theurillat ined.

Vegetation of rooted macrophytes of cold nutrient-poor waters of shallow lakes in the upper subalpine and alpine belts of the Alps

POT-02 Callitricho hamulatae-Ranunculetalia aquatilis Passarge ex Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 2015

Vegetation of crosswort, crowfoot and milfoil rooted macrophytes in shallow and intermittent freshwater streams of Europe

- *Callitricho-Batrachietalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (phantom)
- *Callitricho-Batrachietalia* Den Hartog et Segal ex Passarge 1978 (2b)

- *Callitricho-Potametalia* Schipper et al. 1990 (orig.form) (3b)
- *Callitricho-Potametalia* Schipper, Lanjouw et Schaminée 1995 (2b)

POT-02A *Batrachion fluitantis* Neuhäusl 1959

Vegetation of crowfoot and milfoil rooted macrophytes in shallow moving freshwaters of Europe

- *Ranunculion fluitantis* Neuhäusl 1959 (30, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Callitricho-Batrachion* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (29c)
- *Hottonion* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance) (2b)
- *Hottonion* Segal 1964 (phantom)
- *Hottonion* Segal 1965 (syntax.syn.)

POT-02B *Ranunculion aquatilis* Passarge ex Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 2015

Vegetation of crosswort rooted macrophytes in shallow stagnant freshwaters of temperate Europe

- *Ranunculion aquatilis* Passarge 1964 (3f)
- *Batrachion aquatilis* Passarge 1964 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*
- *Ranunculion peltati* Schaminée et al. 1990 (2b)
- *Lemno-Callitrichion* Passarge 1992 (3g)
- *Ranunculion peltati* Schipper et al. 1995 (5)

POT-02C *Ranunculion omiophyllo-hederacei* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Vegetation of stoloniferous helophytes in muddy water-springs in the meso- to oromediterranean belts of the Western Mediterranean

pot03 The protologue of this alliance contains two associations, the *Montio amporitanae-Ranunculetum hederacei* and the *Myosotido stoloniferae-Ranunculetum omiophylli*, both showing more similarities to the *Potamogetonetea (Callitricho-Ranunculetalia)* than to the *Montio-Cardaminetea*, whereto this alliance has been classified by its authors (e.g. Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011). The taxonomic relationship to the *Ranunculion aquatilis* remains unclear and therefore, we maintain the alliance status of this unit. (KS, LM)

POT-03 *Zannichellietalia pedicellatae* Schaminée, Lanjouw et Schipper ex Mucina et Theurillat *ined.*

Vegetation of rooted macrophytes in meso-eutrophic brackish waters of Western and Central Europe

- *Zannichellietalia pedicellatae* Schaminée, Lanjouw et Schipper 1990 (2b)
- *Zannichellietalia pedicellatae* Rodwell et al. 2002 (2b, 5)

POT-03A *Zannichellion pedicellatae* Schaminée, Lanjouw et Schipper ex Passarge 1996

Vegetation of rooted macrophytes in meso-eutrophic brackish waters of Western and Central Europe

- *Zannichellion pedunculatae* Segal 1963 (1)
- *Najadion marinae* Lakušić 1975 (2b)
- *Najadion* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Zannichellion palustris* Passarge 1978 (2b)

- *Zannichellion pedicellatae* Schaminée et al. 1990 (2b)
- *Zannichellion pedicellatae* Schipper et al. 1995 (5)

VEGETATION OF FRESHWATER SPRINGS, SHORELINES AND SWAMPS

MON *Montio-Cardaminetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Vegetation of water springs of Europe, the European Arctic archipelagos and Greenland

- *Montio-Cardaminetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Montio-Cardaminetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. 1948 (31)
- *Montio-Cardaminetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika 1948 (31)
- *Montio-Cardaminetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Aconito-Cardaminetea* Hadač 1956 p.p. (35)

MON-01 *Cardamino-Chryso-splenietalia* Hinterlang 1992

Vegetation of soft-water springs in shady forest habitats in the submontane and montane belts of the Central European mountains

mon01 This order should be included in the *Montio-Cardaminetalia*. (KD)

- *Cardamino-Caricetalia remotae* Kästner 1941 (2b)

MON-01A *Caricion remotae* Kästner 1941

Vegetation of soft-water springs in shady forest habitats in the submontane and montane belts of Central European mountains

- *Caricion remotae* Kästner 1940 (phantom)
- *Cardaminion* Maas 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ranunculo repentis-Impatiention noli-tangere* Passarge 1967 (29c)

mon02 The only valid association in the protologue of the *Ranunculo-Impatiention* (Passarge 1967) is the *Caricetum remotae* Kästner 1941, which is also the *holotypus* of the *Caricion remotae* Kästner 1941. (LM, JPT)

MON-02 *Montio-Cardaminetalia* Pawłowski et al. 1928

Vegetation of cold oligotrophic water-springs in the nemoral to arctic zones and in the oromediterranean belt of Europe

- *Epilobietalia alsinifolii* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Epilobietalia alsinifolii* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Cardamino-Cratoneuretalia* Maas 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cratoneuro-Philonotidetalia* Geissler 1976 (2b, 3b)

BOREO-TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MON-02A *Mniobryo-Epilobion hornemannii* Nordhagen 1943

Vegetation of cold oligotrophic water-springs in the boreal and Arctic zones of Northern Europe and Greenland

- *Montio-Epilobion hornemannii* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Montio-Epilobion hornemannii* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Anthelion julaceae* Shimwell 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cardamino nymanii-Saxifragion foliolosae* Hadač 1989 (syntax.syn.)

MON-02B Koenigio-Microjuncion (Sørensen 1942) Hadač 1971

Vegetation of clayey and sandy-clayey flats around water springs and on shores of lakes of the Arctic zone of Iceland and Greenland mon03 The syntaxonomy of this unit is contentious and the possibility of its placement within the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* cannot be excluded. (LM)

- *Koenigio-Microjuncion (arcticum)* Sørensen 1942 (orig.form) (34a)

MON-02C Cardamino-Montion Br.-Bl. 1926

Vegetation of cold oligotrophic water springs in the subalpine and alpine belts of mountains of Central and southwestern Europe

mon04 Hájková & Hájek (in Chytrý 2011: 604) suggested rejecting this name as a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Montio-Cardaminion* Pawłowski et al. 1928 (31)
- *Montion* Maas 1959 (29)

mon05 Hájková & Hájek (in Chytrý 2011: 603) suggested rejecting this name as a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

MON-02D Swertio perennis-Anisothecion squarrosi Hadač 1983

Vegetation of cold oligotrophic water springs in the supramontane and montane belts of Central Europe

- *Cratoneuro filicini-Calthion laetae* Hadač 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Swertio perennis-Dichodontion squarrosi* Hadač 1983 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

mon06 The formal proposal to this effect was published by Hájková & Hájek (in Chytrý 2011: 603). (LM)

- *Philonotidion seriatae* Hinterlang 1992 (syntax.syn.)

MON-02E Epilobio nutantis-Montion Zechmeister in Zechmeister et Mucina 1994

Vegetation of oligotrophic water-springs in the submontane and montane belts of mountains of Western Europe

- *Epilobio nutantis-Montion* Zechmeister 1993 (2b, 5)

MON-02F Cratoneurion commutati Koch 1928

Vegetation of moss-rich calcareous water springs in the montane and subalpine belts of Europe and Greenland

mon07 The position of the *Cratoneurion commutati* is marginal in this class and it would perhaps be better placed in the *Adiantetea*. (KD)

- *Palustriellion commutatae* Koch 1928 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- mon08* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 270) formally suggested this name change. (LM)
- *Cratoneuro-Saxifragion aizoidis* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Cratoneuro-Saxifragion aizoidis* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Endocarpion* Br.-Bl. 1948 (2b)

- *Cochlearion alpinae* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952
- *Arabidion jacquinii* Julve 1993 (2b, 3b)
- *Cochlearion pyrenaicae* Bardat in Bensettiti et al. 2002 (2b, 3b)
- *Cochlearion pyrenaicae* Bardat in Bardat et al. 2004 (2b, 3b)

MON-02G Lycopodo europaei-Cratoneurion commutati Hadač 1983

Vegetation of moss-rich calcareous water springs in the colline and submontane belts of Central Europe

mon09 This alliance should be reduced to synonymy with the *Cratoneurion commutati*. (KD)

- *Pellion endiviifoliae* Bardat in Bensettiti et al. 2002 (2b)
- *Pellion endiviifoliae* Bardat in Bardat et al. 2004 (2b, 3b)
- *Riccardio pinguis-Eucladion verticillati* Bardat in Bensettiti et al. 2002 (2b)
- *Riccardio pinguis-Eucladion verticillati* Bardat in Bardat et al. 2004 (2b, 3b)

MERIDIONALE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

MON-02H Myosotidion stoloniferae Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984

Oroiberian and Western Orocantabrian vegetation of oligotrophic water springs of the Iberian Peninsula

MON-02I Pinguiculo balcanicae-Cardaminion acris Čarni et Matevski 2010

Vegetation of the oligotrophic water springs in the subalpine zone of the Central and Southern Balkan mountain ranges

- *Heliospermo-Saxifragion stellaris* Redžić 2000 (2b, 5)

LIT Littorelletea uniflorae Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

Hairgrass swards and bladderwort vegetation in oligotrophic and mesotrophic waters of Eurasia

- *Isoëto-Littorelletea* Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937 p.p. (35)

lit01 The use of the name '*Isoëto-Littorelletea* Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937' (e.g. by Mucina 1997) is not in accordance with the ICPN art. 35. In the protologue of the *Isoëto-Littorelletea* (Vlieger 1937) there are two orders validly described: the *Isoëtalia* Br.-Bl. ex Vlieger 1937 (= *Nano-Cyperetalia* Klika 1935) and the *Littorelletalia* Koch ex Vlieger 1937 (= *Littorelletalia* Koch ex Tx. 1937). These two orders have been frequently (as well as are this taxonomic system) classified into two different classes, the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* and the *Littorelletea*. (JD, LM)

- *Littorelletea uniflorae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Littorelletea uniflorae* Tx. 1947 (31)
- *Utricularietea* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)

lit02 The *Utricularia*-dominated communities sharing the *Littorelletea* ecology, were previously classified within a

class in their own right – the *Utricularietea*. Šumberová et al. (in Chytrý 2011: 269) listed the relevant literature sources. (LM) Berg et al. (2004) synonymized this class with the *Lemnetaea*. (JD)

- *Utricularietea intermedio-minoris* Pietsch 1965 (2b, 32a)
- *Isoëtetea* Pietsch 1966
- *Juncetea bulbosi* Tx. et Dierßen 1972 (syntax.syn.)

LIT-01 Littorelletalia uniflorae Koch ex Tx. 1937

Hairgrass swards and bladderwort vegetation in oligotrophic and mesotrophic waters of Eurasia

- *Littorelletalia uniflorae* Koch 1926 (2b)
 - *Utricularietalia* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris* Pietsch 1965 (2b)
 - *Juncetalia bulbosi* Pietsch 1971 (1)
 - *Eleocharitetalia multicaulis* de Foucault 2010 (syntax.syn.)
- lit03 We do not recognize the *Eleocharitetalia multicaulis* (supposed to be characteristic for Atlantic regions of Europe) as an order in its own right because of the following reasons: (1) both verbal diagnosis as well as tabular distinction (see de Foucault 2010a: Tab. 1) between the *Eleocharitetalia multicaulis* and the *Littorelletalia* are not convincing, and (2) there is a clear decrease of the number of *Littorelletea* communities from the oceanic towards continental regions, reflecting an impoverishment trend in regional species pools. However, there is no replacement of the oceanic by continental species, as one would expect in the case of two geographically defined orders. (KS, LM)

BOREO-ARCTIC AND ALPINE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LIT-01A Subularion aquaticae Hadač 1971

Dwarf-herb amphibious vegetation on the edges of glacial lakes of the high mountains of Central and southeastern Europe, oceanic boreo-subarctic Northern Europe and Greenland

- *Isoëtion lacustris* Nordhagen 1936 (2b)
- *Isoëtion lacustris* Nordhagen 1937 (phantom)
- *Subulario-Isoëtion* Pietsch 1977 (29)

lit04 This unit comprises (according to Pietsch 1977) the invalidly published *Isoëtion lacustris* Nordhagen 1937 and validly described *Subularion* Hadač 1971) and therefore is a *nomen superfluum* of the latter. (LM)

- *Subulario aquaticae-Isoëtion echinospori* Pietsch 1977 corr. Rivas-Mart. et Navarro in Navarro 1987 (10c, 40)

LIT-01B Rorippion islandicae Béguin et Theurillat ined.

Pioneer vegetation on cryoturbated loamy-sandy edges of high-altitude shallow oligotrophic glacial lakes inundated by snow-melt of the Alps

lit05 The alliance is awaiting formal description. For the ecology and distribution of this vegetation see Béguin (2011). (LM)

LIT-01C Deschampsion litoralis Oberd. et Dierßen in Dierßen 1975

Pioneer vegetation of dry upper littoral of large low-altitude glacial lakes of the northern and southern rims of the Alps

TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

LIT-01D Lobelion dortmannae Vanden Berghen 1964

Temperate-boreal amphibious Lobelia and Isoëtes communities in nutrient-poor standing waters of the Atlantic regions of Europe

- *Littorellion uniflorae* Koch ex Tx. 1937 (31)
- *Lobelio dortmannae-Isoëtion* Pietsch 1965 (phantom)
- *Lobelio-Isoëtion* Pietsch 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Myriophyllo alternifolii-Lobelion dortmannae* Tx. et Dierßen in Dierßen 1972 (1)
- *Ranunculion reptantis* Tx. et al. in Dierßen 1972 (1)

LIT-01E Littorellion uniflorae Koch ex Klika 1935

Vegetation of amphibious plants in fluctuating shallow oligo-mesotrophic waters of temperate and boreal Europe

- *Littorellion uniflorae* Koch 1926 (2b)
- *Littorellion uniflorae* Malcuit 1929 (2b)
- *Littorellion* Sauer 1937 (2b)
- *Elatino-Eleocharition acicularis* Pietsch 1965 (phantom)
- *Eleocharition acicularis* Pietsch 1965 (phantom)
- *Eleocharition acicularis* Pietsch 1966 (2b)
- *Eleocharition acicularis* Pietsch 1967 (phantom)
- *Apio-Pilularion globuliferae* Schoof-van Pelt 1973 (phantom)

lit06 Pietsch (1977) described as a new sub-alliance under the name '*Apio-Pilularion globuliferae* (Schoof-van Pelt 1973) *suball. nov.*' There is however, no '*Apio-Pilularion*' mentioned by Schoof-van Pelt (1973) either at alliance or suballiance level. The latter author used the name '*Eleocharition acicularis* Pietsch 1965'. (KS, LM)

- *Eleocharition acicularis* Pietsch ex Dierßen 1975 (29)
- *Eu-Littorellion uniflorae* (Koch 1926) Pietsch 1977 (2b)

LIT-01F Hyperico elodis-Sparganion Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Oberd. 1957

Vegetation of amphibious plants in shallow mesotrophic waters on peaty substrates in atlantic regions of Europe

- *Helodo-Sparganion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Elodo palustris-Sparganion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Oberd. 1957 (30)
- *Hypericion elodis* T. Müller et Görs 1960 (3b)
- *Hyperico-Juncion bulbosi* Segal 1968 (phantom)
- *Juncion bulbosi* Segal 1968 (phantom)
- *Eleocharition multicaulis* Vanden Berghen 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Hyperico-Juncion bulbosi* Pietsch 1971 (1)
- *Littorello-Eleocharition multicaulis* Sjögren 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Hydrocotylo vulgaris-Baldellion ranunculoidis* Tx. et Dierßen in Dierßen 1973 (*sensu* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011: 179) (phantom)

- *Hydrocotylo vulgaris-Baldellion ranunculoidis* Tx. et Dierßen in Dierßen 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Samolo valerandi-Baldellion ranunculoidis* Schaminée et Westhoff in Schaminée et al. 1992 (syntax.syn.)
- *Samolo-Baldellion* Schaminée et Westhoff ex Pott 1992 (2b)
- *Baldellion repentis* (Schaminée et Westhoff in Schaminée et al. 1992) Pietsch 1995 (29)

LIT-01G Sphagno-Utricularion T. Müller et Görs 1960

Vegetation dominated by bladderwort and peat-moss in oligotrophic and dystrophic peaty water pools of Europe

- *Utricularion* Den Hartog et Segal 1964 (syntax.syn.)

LIT-01H Scorpidio-Utricularion minoris Pietsch 1965

Vegetation dominated by bladderwort and peat-moss in neutral-reaction peaty water pools of Europe

- *Utricularion intermedio-minoris* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Utricularion intermedio-minoris* (T. Müller et Görs 1960) Julve 1993 (2b, 3b)

ISO Isoëto-Nanojuncetea Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-cyperaceous vegetation in periodically freshwater flooded habitats of Eurasia

- *Isoëto-Littorelletea* Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937 p.p. (35)
- *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946 (3b)
- *Isoëto durieui-Juncetea bufonii* Br.-Bl. & Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946 (*sensu* Gigante et al. 2013) (phantom)
- *Isoëto durieui-Juncetea bufonii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (12, 29)
- *Isoëtetea velatae* de Foucault 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Juncetea bufonii* de Foucault 1988 (29)
- *Serapiadetea linguae* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Serapiadetea linguae* de Foucault 2001 (3b)
- *Serapiadetea cordigero-linguae* de Foucault 2012 (syntax.syn.)

ISO-01 Isoëtetalia Br.-Bl. 1935

Pioneer ephemeral dwarf-herb vegetation on periodically flooded soils of the Mediterranean

- *Isoëtetalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Isoëtetalia* Br.-Bl. 1936 (31)
- *Cyperetalia orientalis* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in T. Müller 1963 (2b, 3b)
- *Isoëtetalia velatae* Br.-Bl. 1935 *corr.* Rivas Goday 1970 (phantom)
- *Isoëtetalia velatae* (Br.-Bl. 1936) de Foucault 1988 (29)
- *Isoëtetalia durieui* Br.-Bl. 1935 *corr.* O. de Bolòs et al. 1990 (40a, *corr.illegal.*)

- *Serapiadetalia cordigero-linguae* de Foucault 2012 (syntax.syn.)

ISO-01A Isoëtion Br.-Bl. 1935

Pioneer ephemeral quillwort vegetation of temporary pools and seasonally wet depressions of the Mediterranean

- *Isoëtion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Isoëtion* Br.-Bl. 1936 (31)
- *Isoëtion velatae* Br.-Bl. 1935 *corr.* Rivas Goday 1970 (phantom)
- *Antinorio agrostideae-Isoëtion velatae* (Br.-Bl. 1936) de Foucault 1988 (29)
- *Crassulo vaillantii-Lythrion borysthenici* de Foucault 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ophioglossolusitanici-Isoëtion histricis* de Foucault 1988 (29)
- *Serapiadion* Aubert et Loisel 1972 (syntax.syn.)

iso01 In the original paper describing this unit, the authors (Aubert & Loisel 1972) suggested to classify this unit within the *Nanocyperetalia*, while de Foucault et al. (2001) much later decided to coin a new class and new order (*Serapiadetea linguae* or *Serapiadetalia cordigero-linguae*, resp.) to accommodate this enigmatic vegetation type.

(LM)

- *Isoëtion durieui* Br.-Bl. 1935 *corr.* O. de Bolòs et al. 1990 (40a, *corr.illegal.*)
- *Serapiadion cordigero-linguae* de Foucault 2012 (syntax.syn.)

ISO-01B Cicendion (Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961) Br.-Bl. 1967

Pioneer ephemeral herb-rich vegetation of oligotrophic temporarily flooded depressions of the Western Mediterranean

- *iso02* Brullo & Minissale (1998) classified this alliance within the temperate *Nanocyperetalia*. (LM)
- *Eu-Nanocyperion flavescens* (Koch 1926) Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 p.p. (orig.form) (29a, 34b)
- *Cicendio-Solenopsis laurentiae* S. Brullo et Minissale 1998 (syntax.syn.)

ISO-01C Lythrion tribracteati Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas Goday 1970

Pioneer ephemeral herb-rich vegetation in long-lasting temporary summer pools of the inland Iberian Peninsula

- *Lythrion tribracteati* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)

ISO-01D Preslion cervinae Br.-Bl. ex Moor 1936

Pioneer ephemeral herb-rich vegetation of temporary pools on sandy soils of the Central Mediterranean

- *Preslion cervinae* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Menthion cervinae* Br.-Bl. ex Moor 1936 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

iso03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 268) formally suggested this name change; see also Julve (1993: 91) and Costa et al. (2012: 6). (LM)

ISO-01E *Agrostion salmanticae* Rivas Goday 1958

Pioneer ephemeral grass-rich vegetation on acid sands in hollows (*vallicares*) of the northwestern Iberian Peninsula

- *Pre-Isoëtion* Rivas Goday 1956 (3b)
- *Agrostion pourretii* Rivas Goday 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

iso04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 248) formally suggested this name change; see also Amor et al. 1993: 47). (LM)

ISO-02 *Nanocyperetalia* Klika 1935

Pioneer ephemeral herb- and graminoid-rich late-season vegetation on periodically flooded soils of temperate Europe

- *Nanocypero-Polygonetalia* Koch 1926 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cyperetalia fusci* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Cyperetalia fusci* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in T. Müller 1963 (31)
- *Cyperetalia fusci* Pietsch 1963 (29)
- *Elatino triandrae-Cyperetalia fusci* de Foucault 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scirpetalia setacei* de Foucault 1988 (30, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Isolepidetalia setacei* de Foucault 1988 *nom. mut. propos. (mut. illeg.)*
- *Cicendietalia filiformis* Géhu 1992 (2b)
- *Myosuro-Beckmannietalia eruciformis* Shapoval 2006 (2b, 5)

ISO-02A *Nanocyperion* Koch 1926

Pioneer dwarf cyperaceous vegetation on moist calcium rich substrates of the submediterranean and Atlantic regions of Europe

iso05 The '*Nanocyperion*' Koch 1926 is a validly published name based on the *Cyperetum flavescens* to which Koch (1926) refers the '*Juncus compressus-Parvocyperus-Association*' of Braun-Blanquet (1922). The latter is a valid name based on one relevé published by Braun-Blanquet (1922) in the *Schaedae ad Floram Rhaeticam exsiccata*, 4. Lieferung, Nr. 413. The *Nanocyperion* Koch 1926 should actually be the valid name for the *Radiolion* if the '*Cyperetum flavescens* Koch 1926' (*nomen superfluum* for the '*Juncus compressi-Parvocyperetum* Braun-Blanquet 1922') was included in the latter alliance (see also Täuber & Petersen 2000). (JPT)

- *Nanocyperion* Libbert 1932 p.p (31)
- *Eu-Nanocyperion flavescens* (Koch 1926) Rivas Goday in Rivas Goday et Borja 1961 p.p. (orig.form) (29a, 34b)
- *Peplidion portulae* Pietsch et Müller-Stoll 1974 (syntax. syn.)
- *Centauro pulchelli-Blackstonion perfoliatae* de Foucault 1988 (3g)

ISO-02B *Radiolion linoidis* Pietsch 1973

Pioneer herb-rich vegetation in temporarily flooded nutrient-poor habitats of Central and Western Europe

- *Nanocyperion* Malcuit 1929 (31)
- *Nanocyperion* Libbert 1932 p.p. (31)
- *Radiolion linoidis* Rivas Goday 1961 (phantom)

- *Cyperion flavescens* (W. Koch 1926) Pietsch 1973 (phantom)
- *Radiolion linoidis* Pietsch 1975 (phantom)

ISO-02C *Elatino macropodae-Damasonion alismatis* de Foucault 1988

Pioneer ephemeral herb-rich vegetation of temporary flooded mesotrophic depressions of the winter-mild submediterranean and atlantic regions of Europe

ISO-02D *Eleocharition soloniensis* Philippi 1968

Pioneer ephemeral rush-rich vegetation in temporarily flooded mesotrophic habitats of Central and Western Europe

- *Cypero-Lindernion dubiae* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
 - *Elatino-Eleocharition ovatae* Pietsch et Müller-Stoll 1968 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
 - *Eleocharition ovatae* Philippi 1968 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- iso06 The formal proposal serving the mutation of the name was published by Šumberová et al. (in Chytrý 2011: 312) (LM)
- *Juncion bufonii* Philippi 1968
 - *Gnaphalio-Juncion bufonii* (Philippi 1968) Passarge 1978 (29)
 - *Elatino-Eleocharition ovatae* Pietsch 1973 (29)

ISO-02E *Verbenion supinae* Slavnić 1951

Pioneer ephemeral herb-rich vegetation in periodically flooded nutrient-rich habitats in the nemoral zone of Central and south-eastern Europe

- *Fimbristylion dichotomae* Horvatić 1954 (syntax.syn.)
- *Myosurion minimi* Oberd. 1956 (2b)
- *Myosurion minimi* Oberd. 1957 (2b, 3b)
- *Crypsio alopecuroidis-Cyperion fusci* Pietsch 1961 (1)
- *Chlorocyperion glomerati* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Chlorocyperion glomerati* Pietsch in Horvatić 1963 (2b)
- *Dichostylion micheliani* Pietsch in Horvatić 1963 (2b)
- *Fimbristylion dichotomae* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Verbenion supinae* Müller-Stoll et Pietsch in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Heleochoo-Cyperion micheliani* Pietsch et Müller-Stoll 1968 (2b)
- *Menthion pulegii* Lakušić et al. 1975 (phantom)
- *Menthion pulegii* Lakušić in Blečić et Lakušić 1976 (2b)

ISO-02F *Myosuro-Beckmannion eruciformis* Shapoval 2006

Pioneer ephemeral grass-rich vegetation in periodically flooded nutrient-rich habitats in the steppe zone of Eastern Europe

PHR *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941

Reed swamp, sedge bed and herbland vegetation of freshwater or brackish water bodies and streams of Eurasia

- *Phragmito-Magnocaricetales* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 (orig.form) (41b)

- *Magnocarici-Phragmitetea* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- *Phragmitetea* Tx. et Preising 1942 (syntax.syn.)
- *Phragmitetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
- *Bolboschoenetea maritimi* Bilyk 1963 (phantom)
- *Arctophiletea fulvae* Pstryakov et Gogoleva 1989 (1)
- *Bolboschoenetea maritimi* Tx. et Vicherek in Tx. et Hülbusch 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- *Nasturtietea officinalis* Zohary 1973 (2b)
- *Glycerio-Nasturtietea officinalis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 (8)
- *Phragmito-Caricetea elatae* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 *corr.* Trinajstić 2008 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)
- *Arctophiletea fulvae* Pstryakov et Gogoleva in Pstryakov et Okhlopkov 2013 (2b, 5)

PHR-01 *Phragmitetalia Koch 1926*

Reed swamps, sedge beds and herblands of mesotrophic and eutrophic stagnating or slowly flowing freshwater or brackish water bodies of Eurasia

- *Phragmitetalia australis* Koch 1926 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Phragmitetalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Phragmitetalia eurosibirica* Tx. et Preising 1942 (34a)
- *Phragmito-Magnocaricetalia* Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944 (phantom)
- *Eu-Phragmitetalia* (Koch 1926) Pignatti 1953 (phantom)
- *Hydro-Phragmitetalia* Succow 1974 (29)

PHR-01A *Phragmition communis Koch 1926*

Reed swamp vegetation of mesotrophic and eutrophic standing freshwater bodies or gently moving streams of boreo-temperate Eurasia

- *Phragmition australis* Koch 1926 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- phr01* The formal proposal serving this name change has been published by Balátová-Tuláčková et al. (1993), Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 443) and Šumberová et al. (in Chytrý 2011: 391). (LM)
- *Phragmition* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Phragmition eurosibiricum* Tx. et Preising 1942 (34a)
- *Eco-Phragmition* Chapman 1959 (3d)
- *Eu-Phragmition* (Koch 1926) Passarge 1964 (34b)
- *Phalarido-Glycerion maximae* Passarge 1964 p.p. (2b)
- *Meso-Phragmition* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stachyo palustris-Phragmition* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Equisetion fluviatilis* V. Randelović 2007 (8)

PHR-01B *Typhion laxmannii Nedelcu 1968*

Subsaline reed swamp vegetation of the upper littoral of the continental lakes of Eastern and southeastern Europe

- *Typhion laxmannii* Losev et Golub 1988 (1)
- *Typhion laxmannii* Losev et Golub in Golub et al. 1991 (31)

PHR-02 *Bolboschoenetalia maritimi Hejný in Holub et al. 1967*

Meso-eutrophic brackish swamp reeds of European temperate coasts and the subcontinental inland regions of Central and Southern Europe

phr02 Some authors (e.g. Tüxen & Hülbusch 1971; Solomakha 2008) consider this vegetation different enough to be separated as a class in its own right (*Bolboschoenetea maritimi*). (LM) Alternatively, this order could be classified within the *Juncetea maritimi*. (JD)

- *Scirpetalia maritimi* Hejný in Holub et al. 1967 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Bolboschoenetalia maritimi* Hejný in Géhu 1969 (2b)
- *Bolboschoenetalia compacti* Hejný in Holub et al. 1967 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- phr03* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 250, 319, 370) formally suggested this name change. (LM)
- *Scirpetalia compacti* Hejný in Holub et al. 1967 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 (31)
- *Scirpetalia maritimi* (Bilyk 1937) Rodwell et al. 2002 (*sensu* Chifu et al. 2006) (phantom)

PHR-02A *Scirpion maritimi Dahl et Hadač 1941*

Meso-eutrophic brackish swamp reeds of European temperate coastal regions

- *Bolboschoenion maritimi* Dahl et Hadač 1941 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Caricion paleaceae* Dahl et Hadač 1941 (phantom)
- *Magnocaricion paleaceae* Dahl et Hadač 1941 (syntax.syn.)
- *Bolboschoenion maritimi* Soó 1947 (31)
- *Eco-Phragmition* Chapman 1954 p.p. (3d)
- *Eco-Magnocaricion paleaceae* Chapman 1954 (orig.form) (3d)
- *Eleocharition uniglumis* Tyler 1969 (phantom)
- *Bolboschoenion maritimi continentale* (Soó 1945) Borhidi 1970 (34a)
- *Eleocharition uniglumis* Siira 1970
- *Halo-Scirpion* (Dahl et Hadač 1941) Den Held et Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (29)
- *Scirpion compacti* Dahl et Hadač 1941 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 *nom. mut. propos.* (30, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Bolboschoenion compacti* Dahl et Hadač 1941 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 *nom. corr. propos.* (45)
- phr04* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 251) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

PHR-02B *Meliloto dentati-Bolboschoenion maritimi Hroudová et al. 2009*

Tall-rush subsaline reed communities of the continental regions of the Iberian Peninsula and the Pannonian Basin

- *Bolboschoenion* (hal.) Soó 1945 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Bolboschoenion maritimi* Soó 1947 (31)
- *Bolboschoenion compacti* (Soó 1947) Hejný in Holub et al. 1967 (phantom)

- *Bolboschoenion maritimi continentale* (Soó 1945) Borhidi 1970 (34a)
- *Scirpion compacto-littoralis* Rivas-Mart. et al. in Cirujano 1980

phr05 The classification of the *Bolboschoenus* reeds of the continental Spanish Meseta within the *Meliloto-Bolboschoenion* is only tentative, pending taxonomic revision of the dominant *Bolboschoenus* species and syntaxonomic revision of the entire group of communities. (LM)

- *Scirpion compacto-littoralis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 (5)

PHR-03 *Saccharetalia ravennae* Biondi, Blasi et Casavecchia in Biondi et al. 2014

Infra-mesomediterranean megareed beds of subsaline sandy intermittent rivers and hind dune depressions of Mediterranean Europe and North Africa

PHR-03A *Imperato cylindricae-Saccharion ravennae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Infra-mesomediterranean megareed beds of subsaline sandy intermittent rivers and hind dune depressions of Mediterranean Europe and North Africa

- *Imperato cylindricae-Erianthion ravennae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

phr06 The proposal to mutate the name of this syntaxon (see Julve 1993; Bardat et al. 2004: 70; Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 340) by replacing *Saccharum ravennae* (L.) Murray by *Erianthus ravennae* (L.) P. Beauv. is obsolete as the latest taxonomic studies suggest that the correct taxonomic position of this name-giving taxon is in the genus *Tripidium* – hence this taxon should be called *T. ravennae* (L.) H. Scholz (see Valdés & Scholz 2006). (LM)

PHR-04 *Magnocaricetalia* Pignatti 1953

Sedge-bed marsh vegetation of boreal and temperate Eurasia

- *Caricetalia elatae* (Pignatti 1953) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)
- *Magnocarici-Phragmitetalia* (Pignatti 1953) Succow 1974 (orig.form) (29)
- *Carici elatae-Phragmitetalia australis* (Pignatti 1953) Succow 1974 (phantom)
- *Scrophulario umbrosae-Caricetalia paniculatae* Koska in Dengler et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caricetalia elatae* Trinajstić 2008 (29)

PHR-04A *Magnocaricion elatae* Koch 1926

Sedge-bed marsh vegetation on oligotrophic to mesotrophic organic sediments of temperate Europe

- *Magnocaricion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (phantom)
- *Caricion gracilis* Neuhäusl 1959 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caricion acutae* Neuhäusl 1959 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Caricion rostratae* Neuhäusl 1959 (phantom)
- *Caricion rostratae* Bal.-Tul. 1963 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caricion elatae* (Koch 1926) Rivas-Mart. 1973 (29)
- *Acrocladio-Caricion* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scorpidio-Cladion marisci* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)

- *Scrophulario umbrosae-Caricion paniculatae* Koska in Dengler et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

- *Caricion elatae* (Koch 1926) Trinajstić 2008 (29, 40a)

PHR-04B *Magnocaricion gracilis* Géhu 1961

Sedge-bed marsh vegetation on eutrophic clayey sediments in riverine habitats of temperate Europe

- *Caricion gracilis-vulpinae* Bal.-Tul. 1965 (phantom)

PHR-04C *Carici-Rumicion hydrolapathi* Passarge 1964

Herbland vegetation on non-stabilized organic substrates in mesotrophic waters of boreal and temperate Eurasia

- *Oenanthion aquaticae* Hejný ex Neuhäusl 1959 (3f)

phr07 Šumberová in Chytrý (2011: 515) suggested rejecting this name as a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Cicution virosae* Hejný 1960 (1)
- *Cicution virosae* Hejný ex Segal in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cicution virosae* Hejný ex Succow 1974 (31)
- *Oenanthion aquaticae* Hejný ex Bal.-Tul. et al. 1993 (29)

PHR-05 *Nasturtio-Glycerietalia* Pignatti 1953

Herblands and sedge-beds of well-oxygenated freshwater flowing streams of the temperate and mediterranean regions of Europe and Madeira

COOL TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

PHR-05A *Glycerio-Sparganion* Br.-Bl. et Sissingh in Boer 1942

Herbland vegetation of small freshwater streams and in shallow water bodies of temperate Europe

- *Sparganio-Glycerion* Br.-Bl. et Sissingh in Boer 1942 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
 - *Glycerion* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
 - *Phalarido-Glycerion maximae* Passarge 1964 p.p. (2b)
 - *Apion nodiflori* Segal in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Glycerion fluitantis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 (29)
 - *Nasturtion officinalis* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Rorippion nasturtium-aquaticae* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- phr08* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 275) formally suggested this name change. (LM)
- *Nasturtio-Veronicion beccabungae* Borhidi 2001 (syntax.syn.)

PHR-05B *Phalaridion arundinaceae* Kopecký 1961

Reed vegetation of freshwater flowing and seasonally fluctuating streams of temperate Europe

phr09 Floristically this alliance is not clearly differentiated, and therefore it should be included into the *Magnocaricion*. (KD)

- *Rumici-Phalaridion* Kopecký (1961) 1968 (29)

WARM-TEMPERATE GROUP OF ALLIANCES

PHR-05C *Caricion broterianae* (Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986) J.A. Molina 1996*Ibero-Atlantic sedge beds of fast-flowing freshwater streams*

- *Caricion reuterianae* (Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986) J.A. Molina 1996 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

phr10 The formal proposal serving this name change has been published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 253); see also Costa et al. (2012: 10). (LM)

PHR-05D *Deschampsion argenteae* Capelo et al. 2000*Madeiran herblands of waterfalls and on walls with slow dripping or flowing laminar water***PHR-06 *Oenanthetalia aquatica* Hejný ex Balátová-Tuláčková et al. 1993***Vegetation of emergent helophytes in shallow waters with fluctuating water table of temperate and boreal Eurasia*

- *Oenanthetalia aquatica* Hejný in Kopecký et Hejný 1965 (2b)

PHR-06A *Eleocharito palustris-Sagittarion sagittifoliae* Passarge 1964*Vegetation of emergent helophytes on muddy soils of shallows streams and ponds with fluctuating water table of temperate and boreal Eurasia*

- *Oenanthion aquatica* Hejný 1948 (1)
- *Phalarido-Glycerion maximae* Passarge 1964 p.p. (2b)
- *Oenanthion aquatica sensu auct., non* Hejný ex Neuhäusl 1959 (pseudonym)
- *Cirsio brachycephali-Bolboschoenion* Passarge ex Mucina in Bal.-Tul. et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)
- *Mentho arvensis-Eleocharition palustris* de Foucault in de Foucault et Catteau 2012 (syntax.syn.)

PHR-06B *Alopecuro-Glycerion spicatae* S. Brullo et al. 1994*Vegetation of hygrophilous herblands of shallow montane pools characterized by large water-depth fluctuations at high altitudes of Sicily*

phr11 The *Alopecuro-Glycerion spicatae* was described from the ponds and lakes of the Nebrodi Mts, Sicily. Brullo et al. (1994) justified the delimitation of this alliance by a peculiar species composition being primarily a mixture of species of the *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* and *Potamogetonetea*, with some other accompanying species straddling the *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* and *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea*. This composition was ascribed to specific climatic conditions of Sicily characterized by high, yet uneven annual precipitation patterns. There are typical periods of summer drought accompanied by short heavy rains that becomes reflected in high water-level fluctuations in the ponds during the summer. Based on the large cover of the *Potamogetonetea* species in the *Alopecuro-Glycerion* communities, Brullo et al. (1994) classified the *Alopecuro-Glycerion spicatae* within the *Potamogetonetea*. However, most

of sampled stands published in the original paper are dominated by *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* species that determine the physiognomy of the stands. Therefore, we argue that the *Alopecuro-Glycerion* should be assigned to the *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea*. The communities of the *Alopecuro-Glycerion*, and many other types of reed vegetation alike, experience stages of drought and stages of floods with well-developed floating and/or submerged layer of aquatic plants. It appears that this alliance was coined on the basis of communities sampled during the periods of elevated water levels. The *Alopecuro-Glycerion* shares considerable floristic and ecological similarities with the *Eleocharito palustris-Sagittarion sagittifoliae* and partly also with the *Glycerio-Sparganion* characteristic of habitats with fluctuating water level and co-occurrence of numerous aquatic plants during the flooding phase. We consider, however, the status of the *Alopecuro-Glycerion* as insufficiently clear and therefore we prefer maintaining this unit as a separate alliance. As such, we classified this alliance, together with *Eleocharito-Sagittarion*, in the *Oenanthetalia*. This solution should be considered as preliminary as new relevé data should be collected in phases other than in time of flooding to shed light on the yearly dynamics of the floristic composition of this vegetation. (KS, LM)

PHR-07 *Arctophiletalia fulvae* Petryakov et Gogoleva in Kholod 2007*Arctophila wetland grasslands on oligotrophic gyttja soils in the Arctic zone of northeastern Europe, Siberia and North America*

phr12 This order name was unintentionally validated by Kholod (2007: 41), who assigned here the only, in his paper validated alliance – the *Arctophilion fulvae*; see Remark *phr13*. (LM)

- *Arctophiletalia fulvae* Lambert 1968 (1)
- *Arctophiletalia fulvae* Pestryakov et Gogoleva 1989 (1)
- *Arctophiletalia fulvae* Pestryakov et Gogoleva in Pestryakov et Okhlopov 2013 (2b, 5)
- *Arctophiletalia fulvae* Lambert in Daniëls et Thannheiser 2013 (2b, 5)

PHR-07A *Arctophilion fulvae* Pestryakov et Gogoleva in Kholod 2007*Arctophila wetland grasslands on oligotrophic gyttja soils in the Arctic zone of northeastern Europe, Siberia and North America*

phr13 This alliance name was unintentionally validated by Kholod (2007: 41), who assigned in this alliance only one validly published association, *Arctophiletum fulvae* Thannheiser 1976 (The paper by Thannheiser 1976 is duly cited in the references, however, the correct full name of the associations should read: *Arctophiletum fulvae* Lambert in Thannheiser 1976). This association becomes automatically the *holotypus* of the *Arctophilion fulvae*. *Arctophila fulva* is on the same page

in Kholod (l.c.) listed as the character-species of the *Arctophilion fulvae*. 'Pestryakov & Gogoleva 1989' refers to an unpublished manuscript deposited in the VINITI Institute in Moscow. (LM)

- *Arctophilion fulvae* Lambert 1968 (1)
- *Arctophilion fulvae* Pestryakov et Gogoleva 1989 (1)
- *Arctophilion fulvae* Gogoleva in Kononov et al. 1989 (1)
- *Arctophilion fulvae* Lambert in Daničls et Thannheiser 2013 (2b, 5)
- *Arctophilion fulvae* Pestryakov et Gogoleva in Pestryakov et Okhlopkov 2013 (2b, 5)

VEGETATION OF BOGS AND FENS

SCH *Scheuchzerio palustris*-*Caricetea fuscae* Tx. 1937

Sedge-moss vegetation of fens, transitional mires and bog hollows in the temperate, boreal and Arctic zones of the Northern Hemisphere

sch01 There are two contrasting (as well as some transitional) approaches to the classification of fens in Europe: (1) The first one is delimiting associations and alliances using dominance of fen plant species with rather wide niches (e.g. Dierßen 1982); (2) the other approach relies on species groups and follows ecological classification into extremely rich fens, rich fens, moderately-rich fens, poor fens, and dystrophic bog hollows (for details see Hájek et al. 2006). The most substantial difference with crucial consequences for nomenclature is that the former approach merges bog hollows with different types of minerotrophic fens dominated by either *Rhynchospora alba* or *Carex limosa* into a single alliance – the *Rhynchosporion albae* Koch 1926. Many vegetation survey accounts keep only the bog hollows in this alliance, that is however, not consistent with the nomenclatural type of the *Rhynchosporion albae*. The other surveys prefer to discern the floristically contrasting minerotrophic fens and ombrotrophic bogs. The second substantial difference is that the former approach involves all mires dominated by *Carex lasiocarpa*, *C. diandra* and/or *C. chordorrhiza* into a single alliance – the *Caricion lasiocarpae* regardless of variations in total species composition (including bryophytes) controlled by variable base saturation underpinning the principal floristic gradient within the mires. The latter approach divides the principal base-saturation gradient into particular sections that correspond to alliances, with the above-mentioned species occurring in more alliances. These two approaches are so different that the application of nomenclatural rules becomes inherently context-dependent. (MH)

- *Sphagniherbosa* Rübél 1933 p.p. (3d)
- *Caricetales uliginosae* Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937 p.p. (orig.form)

- *Scheuchzerio palustris*-*Caricetea nigrae* Tx. 1937 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

sch02 Steiner (1993b; see also Theurillat 1997) and Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 278) and Hájek & Hájková (in Chytrý 2011: 614) published the formal proposals serving this name change. (LM)

- *Sphagno-Caricetea fuscae* Duvigneaud 1949 (29c)
- *Caricetea fuscae* Oberd. ex Kuhn 1954 (syntax.syn.)
- *Drepanocladetea* Du Rietz 1954 (29b)
- *Sphagno-Drepanocladetea* Du Rietz 1954 (29b)
- *Drepanocladetea* Traas 1963 (2b)
- *Trichophoretea* Traas 1963 (2b)
- *Caricetea limosae* Malmer 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scorpidiotea* Malmer 1968 (29b)
- *Tofieldiotea* Malmer 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Parvocaricetea* Westhoff in Den Held et Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- sch03* Dengler et al. (2004: 354) put forward a detailed proposal towards conservation of this name against the *Caricetea fuscae* Oberd. ex Kuhn 1954. This name would apply if the vegetation of the bog hollows was excluded from the *Scheuchzerio-Caricetea fuscae* as advocated by Dengler et al. (2004) and some other authors. (LM, MH)
- *Scheuchzeriotea* Den Held et al. in Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Drepanocladetea* Tx. 1970 (29b)
- *Trichophoretea* Tx. 1970 (syntax.syn.)
- *Carici-Drepanocladetea* Pałczyński 1975 (3b)
- *Caricetea fuscae* (Den Held et al. in Westhoff et Den Held 1969) de Foucault 1984 (29a)
- *Caricetea nigrae* (Den Held et al. in Westhoff et Den Held 1969) de Foucault 1984 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.superfl.)*
- *Minero-Sphagnioni* Tolpa 1985 (3d)

SCH-01 *Caricetalia davalliana* Br.-Bl. 1950 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Sedge-moss vegetation of calcareous and extremely mineral rich brown-moss fens of Eurasia

sch04 The name '*Caricetalia Davalliana* ord. nova' (*recte: Caricetalia davalliana*) was validly published in Braun-Blanquet (1949b). The original diagnosis of the name contains the two alliances '*Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscus* Nordhagen 1936' and '*Caricion davalliana* Klika 1934' with no bibliographical reference to Nordhagen ('1936', *recte: 1937*) and Klika (1934). However, the two associations '*Caricetum Davalliana* (Br.-Bl.) W. Koch 1926 em.' and '*Schoenetum nigricantis* W. Koch 1926' were indicated to belong to the '*Caricion davalliana*' and there is a bibliographical reference to Koch (1926), where the *Schoenetum nigricantis* was validly described and where the *Caricetum davalliana* was mentioned with the reference to Dutoit (1924). Therefore, technically, Braun-Blanquet published the '*Caricion davalliana* Klika ex Braun-Blanquet' that is a

later homonym of Klika's name. The date of the name is 1950 because the bibliographical references were published only in Braun-Blanquet (1950) (ICPN art. 6). Therefore, the '*Caricion davallianae* Klika ex Braun-Blanquet 1950' being validly published, the '*Caricetalia davallianae* Braun-Blanquet 1950' is also validly published as a consequence. However, with the name *Caricetalia davallianae* Braun-Blanquet 1950, being a later syntaxonomic synonym of the *Tofieldietalia* Soó 1949, it is proposed to conserve it against the earlier name as it has been much more widely used than the less known *Tofieldietalia*. (JPT)

• *Tofieldietalia* Soó 1949 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
sch05 The name '*Tofieldietalia*' was validly published in Soó (1949). The original diagnosis of the order contains the unique alliance '*Eriophorion latifolii*' with two associations, such as the '*Schoenetum nigricantis transsilvanicum*' and the '*Cariceto flavae-Eriophoretum*'. Soó (l.c.) further commented that 'in the systematic review of the associations of Kolozsvár (AGH. VI, 10) I placed them in the *Molinietalia*' providing in this way a bibliographical reference to an original diagnosis for the associations ('AGH. VI, 10' stands for *Acta Geobotanica Hungarica* 6(1): 10). In von Soó (1947), both the '*Cariceto flavae-Eriophoretum* Soó 1944' and the '*Schoenetum nigricantis transsilvanicum* Soó 1946' contain sufficient diagnoses including lists of species with the indication of constancies. The name '*Eriophorion latifoliae* Br.-Bl. et Tx.' is validly published in 1947 with only the '*Cariceto flavae-Eriophoretum* Soó 1944' as an element of its original diagnosis. Therefore, the name *Tofieldietalia* Soó 1949 is validly published with the *Eriophorion latifolii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex von Soó 1947 to which '*Schoenetum nigricantis transsilvanicum* Soó 1946' has been added in 1949 and the diagnosis of which in von Soó (1947) contains the eponymous species *Tofieldia calyculata*. (JPT)

- *Tofieldietalia* Preising in Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Eu-Caricetalia davallianae* (Br.-Bl. 1949) Pignatti 1953 (34b)
- *Tofieldietalia* Kuhn 1954
- *Drepanoclado-Caricetalia* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eleocharitetalia quinqueflorae* Passarge 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Junco triglumis-Equisetetalia variegati* Julve 1983 (1)
- *Molinio-Caricetalia davallianae* Julve 1983 (1)
- *Molinio-Caricetalia davallianae* Terrisse 2000 (2b, 5)
- *Menyantho trifoliatae-Caricetalia lasiocarpae* Julve 1993 (syntax.syn.)

sch06 The only validly described alliance classified into the *Menyantho trifoliatae-Caricetalia lasiocarpae* by Julve (1993) is the '*Caricion lasiocarpae* Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949' whose correct type is the *Caricetum lasiocarpae* Koch 1926 that represents vegetation of the *Caricetalia davallianae*. (MH)

SCH-01A *Caricion davallianae* Klika 1934

Sedge-moss calcareous mineral-rich fen vegetation of Europe and Western Asia

- *Parvocaricion* Rübél 1933 p.p. (2b)
- *Schoenion ferruginei* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Schoenion ferruginei* Nordhagen 1937 (29a)
sch07 Nordhagen (1937) explicitly admitted to having renamed the Klika's *Caricion davallianae*, because *Schoenus ferrugineus* should better characterize the alliance at a broader geographical scale. (MH)
- *Caricion davallianae* Guinochet 1938 (31)
- *Eriophorion latifolii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Eriophorion latifolii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Soó 1947 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caricion lasiocarpae* Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949 (syntax.syn.)
sch08 The *Caricetum lasiocarpae* Koch 1926 must be considered as the nomenclature type of this alliance since it is the only validly described association assigned to this alliance by Vanden Berghen (in Lebrun et al. 1949). Koch's association represents the wetter face of the *Caricion davallianae* as it contains calciphilous species such as *Carex davalliana*, *C. hostiana*, *C. lepidocarpa*, *Dactylorhiza incarnata*, *Eriophorum latifolium*, *Epipactis palustris*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Schoenus ferrugineus*, *Spiranthes aestivalis* and no *Sphagnum* species. Because the *Caricion lasiocarpae* has been frequently used only for the acidophilous mire vegetation, it could be considered as a typical case of a *nomen ambiguum*. However, if not rejected as *nomen ambiguum*, it must be considered as a synonym of the *Caricion davallianae* or used only for the calciphilous vegetation with *Carex diandra*, *C. lasiocarpa*, *Menyanthes trifoliata* and the *Caricetalia davallianae* species. If the *Caricion lasiocarpae* were understood broadly (hence with moderately-rich and poor fens included), than the name *Stygio-Caricion limosae* would have priority over the *Caricion lasiocarpae*. (MH)
- *Epipacto-Schoenion ferruginei* Duvigneaud 1949 (orig. form) (29a)
- *Scorpidion* Du Rietz 1949 (29b)
- *Schoenion continentale* Pignatti 1953 (34a)
- *Caricion paradoxae* Vicherek 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Scorpidion* Traas 1963 (2b)
- *Eleocharition pauciflorae* Passarge 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eleocharition quinqueflorae* Passarge 1968 (phantom)
- *Halo-Trichophorion pumili* Vicherek 1973 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eleocharition quinqueflorae* Passarge 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Blysmion compressi* Quézel ex Lovrič et Rac 1989 (syntax.syn.)
- *Schoenion nigricantis* Giugni 1991 (syntax.syn.)
- *Baethryion alpini* Julve 1993 (2b, 5)
- *Caricion chordorrhizo-lasiocarpae* (Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949) Julve 1993 (29a)

- *Junco subnodulosi*-*Caricion lasiocarpae* Julve 1993 (2b, 5)
- *Hydrocotylo vulgaris*-*Schoenion nigricantis* de Foucault Royer et al. 2006 (2b)
- *Hydrocotylo vulgaris*-*Schoenion nigricantis* de Foucault 2008 (syntax.syn.)

SCH-01B *Caricion viridulo-trinervis* Julve ex Hájek et Mucina in Theurillat et al. 2015

Low-sedge vegetation of subsaline dune slack fens of Western European Atlantic seaboard

- *Caricion pulchello-trinervis* de Foucault 1984 (phantom)
- *Caricion pulchello-trinervis* de Foucault 1984 ex Julve 1989 (phantom)
- *Caricion viridulae* ssp. *viridulae* var. *pulchello-trinervis* (de Foucault 1984) Julve 1989 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Caricion scandinavicae-trinervis* Julve 1989 (1)
- *Caricion viridulae* ssp. *viridulae* var. *pulchello-trinervis* Julve 1993 (orig.form) (5)

SCH-01C *Caricion atrofusco-saxatilis* Nordhagen 1943

Low-sedge low-productivity calcareous fens on mineral soils and gravelly substrates not accumulating peat of the Alps, the Pyrenees, Scandinavia and the European Arctic archipelagos

- *Caricion atrofuscae* Nordhagen 1935 (2b)
- *Caricion bicoloris* Nordhagen 1935 (2b)
- *Caricion bicolori-atrofuscae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Caricion bicolori-atrofuscae* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Salicion myrsinitis* Kalliola 1939 (2b)
- *Caricion incurvae* Br.-Bl. in Volk 1940 (3f)

sch09 The name '*Caricion incurvae*' is invalidly published in Volk (1940) because the relevés of the unique validly published association of the original diagnosis of the alliance – the '*Typhetum minimae*' ('*Typha minima*-*Equisetum variegatum*-Assoziation') – do not contain *Carex incurva* (ICPN art. 3f). (JPT)

- *Caricion maritimae* Br.-Bl. in Volk 1940 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, 3f, *mut.superfl.*)

SCH-02 *Sphagno warnstorffii-Tomentypnetalia* Lapshina 2010

Sedge and brown-moss nitrogen-limited fen vegetation of Western Siberia and the northeastern European lowlands

- *Tomentypno-Sphagnetalia warnstorffii* Dahl 1956 ex Rybníček 1974 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Ranunculo-Drepanocladetalia* Philippi 1973 (2b)
- *Caricetalia diandrae* Pałczyński 1975 (3b)
- *Tomentypno-Sphagnetalia warnstorffii* Smagin 2007 (2b, 5)

SCH-02A *Saxifrago-Tomentypnion* Lapshina 2010

Sedge and brown-moss moderately calcareous topogenic nitrogen-limited fen vegetation of the boreal and subarctic zones of Western Siberia and the northeast European lowlands

sch10 This is a recently described alliance that needs to be clearly delimited from the *Caricion davallianae*, *Magnocaricion elatae* and *Stygio-Caricion limosae*. (MH)

- *Caricion diandrae* Pałczyński 1975 (3b)

SCH-02B *Caricion stantis* Matveyeva 1994

Brown-moss rich fens of the subarctic and Arctic zones of Svalbard, Greenland, Novaya Zemlya, Taymyr and the Canadian Arctic

- *Dupontion fischeri sensu auct., non* Hadač 1946 (pseudonym)
- *Caricion aquatilis* Lambert 1968 (1)
- *Caricion aquatilis* Lambert et Krajina in Lambert 1968 (1)
- *Ranunculo hyperborei-Drepanocladion revolventis* Philippi 1973 (2b, 3b)
- *Caricion stantis* Kojima 1991 (3b)
- *Caricion stantis* Elvebakk 2002 (phantom)

SCH-02C *Stygio-Caricion limosae* Nordhagen 1943

Extremely waterlogged brown-moss minerotrophic neutral fens in the boreal zone of Northern Europe and on deep old peats of the Central European mountains

sch11 This alliance includes waterlogged, minerotrophic, non-calcareous brown-moss fens containing boreal semi-aquatic mosses (*Calliergon trifarium*, *Scorpidium scorpioides*) and sedges such as *Carex chordorrhiza*, *C. limosa* and *Carex lasiocarpa*. According to Nordhagen (1943), it comprises neither vegetation of hollows of ombrotrophic bogs nor of peat moss-dominated mires and therefore it cannot be synonymized either with the *Scheuchzerion palustris* Nordhagen ex Tx. 1937 nor with the *Rhynchosporion albae* Koch 1926 that is dominated by peat mosses and contains grassland and other nutrient-demanding species, and does not contain either *Carex limosa* or *C. chordorrhiza*. Unlike the *Caricion davallianae*, the *Stygio-Caricion limosae* does not contain calcicolous vascular elements of the *Caricion davallianae*. On the other hand, if one accepts a broad concept of the *Caricion lasiocarpae* Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949, and simultaneously accepts that the *Rhynchosporion albae* should not include the ombrotrophic bog hollows, the name *Stygio-Caricion limosae* must be used instead of the *Caricion lasiocarpae* because of priority reasons. The *Stygio-Caricion limosae* is still used in recent Scandinavian studies (e.g. Moen et al. 2012). (MH)

- *Rhynchosporion albae sensu auct., non* Koch 1926 (pseudonym)
- *Meeseo-Caricion limosae* (Preising in Oberd. 1957) Passarge 1978 (29a)

SCH-02D *Sphagno warnstorffii-Tomentypnion nitentis* Dahl 1957

Moderately calcium-rich sedge-moss fens of the boreal zone and mountainous regions in the nemoral zone of Europe

sch12 KD and Dengler et al. (2004) suggested considering this syntaxon synonymous with the *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926. In contrast to the *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926 (syn: *Caricion canescenti-nigrae* Nordhagen 1937), the communities of this alliance contain calcicolous species characteristic of the *Caricetalia davallianae*, a group of boreal mosses characterizing rich fens as well as species of moderately

rich and poor fens. The *Sphagno warnstorffii-Tomentypnion nitentis* is an ecologically well-defined alliance and still in use in regional and national vegetation surveys across Europe (e.g. in former Czechoslovakia: Hájek & Hájková in Chytrý 2011; Dítě et al. 2007; in Scandinavia: Moen et al. 2012, and in Russia: Korotkov et al. 1991; Koroleva 2006; Lapshina 2010). If not accepted, the communities of this alliance should be classified in the *Caricion fuscae* and the *Caricion davallianae* (e.g. Dierßen 1982). (MH)

- *Mesotrichophorion* Traas 1963 p.p. (2b)
- *Caricion lasiocarpae sensu auct.* p.p., non Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949 (pseudonym)
- *Caricion demissae* Rybníček 1964 (3b)
- *Caricion pulicaris* Passarge 1964 (phantom)
- *Caricion tumidicarpae* Rybníček 1964 (phantom)
- *Caricion demissae* Rybníček 1974 (syntax.syn.)

sch13 Rybníček (1974) typified this alliance by the *Chrysohypno-Trichophoretum alpini* Březina et al. 1964, the original of which diagnosis contains relevés with calcium-tolerant peat mosses and calcicolous species typical of the *Sphagno-Tomentypnion* as accepted there. (MH)

- *Sphagnion teretis* Succow 1974 p.p. (29b)
- *Campylio-Tomentypnion* de Molenaar 1976 (syntax.syn.)
- *Betulo nanae-Tomentypnion nitentis* Smagin 1999 (5)
- *Bistorto-Caricion diandrae* Smagin 2007 (2b, 5)

sch14 This alliance was invalidly published since Smagin (2007) designated the '*Bistorto-Caricetum diandrae* Korchagin 1940' as the *holotypus*. However, there is no validly published *Bistorto-Caricetum diandrae* in Korchagin (1940). Instead there is '*Warnstorffio-Sphagnetum diandricaricosum*' in the latter publication that was chosen by Smagin (2007) as the nomenclatural type of the '*Bistorto-Caricetum diandrae* Korchagin 1940' (sic!). This typification is clearly invalid since a coenotaxon (not relevé or plot!) of the Russian School (hence a unit outside of the regulation of the ICPN!) was chosen as the '*typus*' of an association. Because of the invalid status of the '*typus*', the alliance remains not typified, hence invalid. (LM)

- *Oxycocco palustris-Sphagnion warnstorffii* Lapshina 2010 (syntax.syn.)

SCH-03 *Caricetalia fuscae* Koch 1926

Sedge-moss vegetation of slightly to strongly acidic minerotrophic moderately-rich or poor fens in the boreal and temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere and in the supramediterranean belt of Southern European mountains

- *Caricetalia fuscae* Koch 1928 (phantom)
- *Caricetalia nigrae* Koch 1926 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

sch15 Steiner (1993b: 142; see also Theurillat 1997), Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 252) and Hájek & Hájková (in Chytrý 2011: 618) formally suggested this name change. This case was handled by the Nomenclature Commission,

and no conclusion has been met as yet (Willner et al. 2011). (LM)

- *Drepanocladetalia exannulati* Krajina 1933 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Drepanocladetalia exannulati* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
- sch16* The second part of the Krajina's paper was published in 1933 and not in 1934 as usually erroneously cited. (JPT)
- *Scheuchzerio-Caricetalia nigrae* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
 - *Caricetalia goodenowii* Nordhagen 1937 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
 - *Caricetalia nigrae* Nordhagen 1937 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
 - *Molinio-Caricetalia fuscae* Duvigneaud 1949 (29)
- sch17* Duvigneaud (1949) refers to Nordhagen ('1936', *recte*: 1937), hence introducing a new (superfluous) name for the *Caricetalia goodenowii*. (LM)
- *Herbotrichophoretalia* Traas 1963 (2b)
 - *Junco-Caricetalia nigrae* Doing 1963 (2b)
 - *Anagallido tenellae-Juncetalia bulbosi* Br.-Bl. 1967 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Scheuchzerio-Caricetalia fuscae* (Koch 1926) Görs et T. Müller in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
 - *Narthevietalia* Lakušić 1968 (phantom)
 - *Narthevietalia* Lakušić 1973 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sphagno-Caricetalia* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Junco acutiflori-Caricetalia nigrae* Julve 1983 (1)
 - *Caricetalia intricatae* de Foucault 1984 (1)
 - *Caricetalia magellanicae* de Foucault ex Julve 1993 (2b, 3b)

ARCTIC AND BOREO-NEMORAL GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SCH-03A *Drepanocladion exannulati* Krajina 1933

Arcto-alpine intermediate non-calcareous fens of boreo-arctic Europe and the high mountains of Central and Southern Europe

- *Drepanocladion exannulati* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
- *Eriophorion scheuchzeri* Hadač 1937 (2b)
- *Eriophorion scheuchzeri* Hadač 1939 *nom. dubium* (38)

sch18 The original diagnosis of this unit described from SW Iceland contains a synthetic table formed in an unclear way and containing a mixture of species characterizing different vegetation types such as the *Caricion atrofusco-saxatilis*, the *Caricion fuscae*, the *Scheuchzerio-Caricetea fuscae* as well as species characteristic of the *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* and the *Potamogetonetea*. It is impossible to re-check individual relevés for their homogeneity. Hadač (1969) typified this alliance by the *Eriophoretum scheuchzeri islandicum* that contains species of mineral-rich arcto-alpine fens typical of the *Caricion atrofusco-saxatilis* (*Carex maritima*, *Juncus triglumis*, *Sedum villosum* and *Triglochin palustre*), while the species typical of the *Caricion fuscae* are rare. Some authors used the name '*Eriophorion scheuchzeri* Hadač 1937' for species-poor, strongly acidophilous arcto-alpine vegetation. (MH)

SCH-03B *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926 nom. conserv. propos.

Sedge-moss vegetation moderately to low calcium-rich slightly acidic fens dominated by calcifuge brown-mosses or nutrient-demanding peat-mosses of Europe

sch19 Hájek & Hájková in Chytrý (2011: 619, 662) argued for rejecting the name *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926 as *nomen ambiguum*, because the relevés presented in the original diagnosis feature the *Caricion davallianae* communities, and the name *Caricion fuscae* was never used for this type of vegetation. In all subsequent studies, the *Caricion fuscae* was used either for moderately rich or poor fens or both. The *Caricion fuscae* was typified in Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011) by choosing the *Caricetum nigrae* J. Braun 1915 as the *typus*. This typification is superfluous because the alliance is automatically typified by the *Caricetum fuscae* (ICPN art. 20). Koch (1926) did not publish a diagnosis of this association, but referred to older descriptions of the *Caricetum fuscae* in the text. However, none of these descriptions represents the *Caricion fuscae* in the current sense. Therefore we propose to conserve the name *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926 with a conserved type – in order to use this well established name for moderate to lowly calcium-rich slightly acidic fens dominated by calcifuge brown-mosses or nutrient-demanding peat-mosses of Europe. (MH, LM, JPT, WW)

- *Caricion nigrae* Koch 1926 nom. mut. propos. (45)

sch20 Steiner (1993b: 142; see also Theurillat 1997), Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 253) and Dengler et al. (2004: 358) formally suggested this name change. This case was handled by the Nomenclature Commission, yet no conclusion has been met (Willner et al. 2011). In case the *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926 becomes recognized as *nomen ambiguum*, this name mutation becomes obsolete. (LM)

- *Rhynchosporion albae* Koch 1926 (syntax.syn.)

sch21 The *Rhynchosporion albae* Koch 1926 was described as vegetation of minerotrophic fens with diagnostic species such as *Rhynchospora alba*, *Agrostis canina* and three *Sphagnum* of the sect. *Subsecunda*, of which *S. subsecundum* dominates. These species indicate moderately mineral-rich but acidic fens traditionally assigned to the *Caricion fuscae* and they are not bog-hollow species at any account. Of all species listed in the original diagnosis, only *Rhynchospora alba* can thrive in ombrotrophic bog hollows. There was a group of nutrient-demanding grassland species, some other *Caricetalia fuscae* species (e.g. *Carex echinata*), reed-bed and even some calcicolous elements (*Carex davalliana*) listed as the accompanying species. However, the name *Rhynchosporion albae* has frequently been misinterpreted as vegetation of dystrophic bog pools (e.g. Steiner 1992; Pott 1995; Gerdol & Tomaselli 1997; Philippi in Oberdorfer 1998: 221–272; Matuszkiewicz 2001). The need to distinguish between the ombrotrophic bog hollows and moderately calcium-rich

minerotrophic fens is emphasized by some authors (e.g. Dengler et al. 2004; Lapshina 2010). The name could therefore represent a case of *nomen ambiguum*. If not rejected, it should be either considered as a syntaxonomic synonym of the *Caricion fuscae* following its nomenclature type) or used only for the permanently waterlogged, moderately rich fens of the *Caricetalia fuscae*. The vegetation of the ombrotrophic bog hollows should then be classified within the *Scheuchzerion palustris*. (MH) KD disagrees with this account and suggests using the name *Rhynchosporion albae* Koch 1926 for the vegetation of dystrophic bog pools.

- *Parvocaricion* Rübél 1933 p.p. (2b)
- *Caricion canescenti-goodenowii* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Caricion canescenti-goodenowii* Nordhagen 1937 (syntax.syn.)

sch22 Besides presenting a list of sociations belonging to this order, Nordhagen (1937) further stated: “Das *Caricetum fuscae* von Dutoit (1924: 28) und dasjenige Braun-Blanquets aus Auvergne (1926a): 43) reihen sich aber wieder unserem *Caricion canescentis-goodenowii* zwanglos an.” Both Dutoit’s (1924) and Braun-Blanquet’s (1926a) associations were validly described and represent moderately rich fens. The alliance is therefore validly described. (MH) The formal proposal for the mutation of the name has been presented by Dengler et al. (2004: 358) and by Hájek & Hájková (in Chytrý 2011: 660). (LM)

- *Caricion canescenti-nigrae* Nordhagen 1937 (30)
- *Caricion canescentis* Kalliola 1939 (2b)
- *Parvocaricion canescentis-fuscae* Duvigneaud et Vanden Berghen 1945 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caricion lasiocarpae sensu auct.* p.p., non Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949 (pseudonym)
- *Eriophorion gracilis* Oberd. 1956 (2b)
- *Eriophorion gracilis* Preising ex Oberd. 1957 (syntax.syn.)

sch23 This alliance is typified by the *Rhynchosporo-Caricetum chordorrhizae* (Paul et Lutz 1941) Oberd. 1957 (see Koska in Dengler et al. 2004). The type material of this association is rather heterogeneous with respect to pH and physiognomy of moss layer, but most relevés suggest that this unit is close to the *Caricion fuscae*. (MH)

- *Acrocladion* Traas 1963 (2b)
- *Mesotrichophorion* Traas 1963 p.p. (2b)
- *Rhynchosporo-Sphagnion* (Koch 1926) Jasnowski 1968 (29)
- *Caricion curto-nigrae* (Koch 1926) Westhoff et Den Held 1969 (31)
- *Droserion intermediae* Succow 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sphagnion teretis* Succow 1974 p.p. (29b)
- *Calamagrostion neglectae* Pałczynski 1975 (31)
- *Ranunculo-Caricion fuscae* Passarge 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Junco acutiflori-Caricion lasiocarpae* Julve 1993 (2b, 5)
- *Carici-Nardion* V. Randelović 1998 (2b)

- *Caricion canescenti-nigrae* Nordhagen ex Tx. 1937 corr. Timmermann in Dengler et al. 2004 (30)
- *Carici-Nardion* V. Randelović ex V. Randelović et Zlatković 2010 (2b, 3b, 5)

SCH-03C *Anagallido tenellae-Juncion bulbosi* Br.-Bl. 1967

Ibero-Atlantic moderately-rich fens

sch24 A discussion of the nomenclature of this unit can be found in Fernández Prieto & Herrera Gallastegui (1991). This alliance remains widely accepted by French (Bardat et al. 2004) and Iberian (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011; Costa et al. 2012; Fernández Prieto et al. 2012) authors. (LM) KD doubts the scientific validity of this syntaxonomic concept because of very large sampling scales used in collecting the relevé material on which basis the *Anagallido-Juncion* was described. (LM)

- *Anagallido tenellae-Juncion acutiflori* Br.-Bl. 1967 nom. corr. propos. (corr.superfl.)

SCH-03D *Sphagno-Caricion canescentis* Passarge (1964) 1978 nom. conserv. propos.

Peat-moss acidic poor yet minerotrophic fens of the boreal and temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere

sch25 Alternatively, this unit would fit very well within the ecological unit called 'poor fens' (Hájek et al. 2006). In many recent vegetation surveys however, poor and moderately rich fens are merged into a single alliance *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926. In some other surveys, poor fens strongly dominated by calcifuge *Sphagnum* species are classified either in the *Sphagno-Caricion canescentis* Passarge (1964) 1978 (Valachovič 2001; Chytrý 2011) or in the *Caricion canescenti-fuscae* Nordhagen 1937 (Dengler et al. 2004: sub: '*Caricion canescentis-nigrae* Nordhagen ex Tx. 1937 corr. Timmermann in Dengler et al. 2004'). However, the name '*Caricion canescentis-fuscae* (Koch 1928) Nordhagen 1937' published by Tüxen (1937) is an illegitimate correction (ICPN art. 30) of the *Caricion canescenti-goodenowii* Nordhagen 1937 because Tüxen (1937) referred to Nordhagen (1937) using an unambiguous bibliographical reference. Nordhagen's name was published validly as it included the validly described associations *Caricetum fuscae* Dutoit 1924 and *Caricetum fuscae* Braun-Blanquet 1915, both undoubtedly representing moderately rich fens and not *Sphagnum*-dominated poor fens. The name *Caricion canescenti-goodenowii* hence cannot be used for poor fens delimited from moderately rich fens. The alliance comprising only poor fens and not moderately rich fens hence should carry a different name. We propose to conserve the name *Sphagno-Caricion canescentis* Passarge (1964) 1978 against the *Sphagnion recurvi* Succow 1974 that had not been in use in any recent national vegetation survey. In addition, the name '*Sphagnion recurvi* Succow 1974' should to be corrected since *Sphagnum recurvum* s.str. does not occur in Eurasia (except for the Azores). (MH) KD suggests that this

syntaxon should be considered synonymous with the *Caricion fuscae* Koch 1926.

- *Apiculation* Du Rietz 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Caricion lasiocarpae sensu auct. p.p., non* Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949 (pseudonym)
- *Oligomesotrichophorion* Traas 1963 (2b)
- *Sphagnion palustris* Segal 1966 (2b)
- *Sphagnion amblyphylli* Segal 1968 (2b)
- *Sphagnion recurvi* Succow 1974 nom. rejic. propos.
- *Agrostio caninae-Caricion curtae* Julve 1993 (2b, 5)
- *Carici lasiocarpae-Eriophorion vaginati* Vorobiov et al. 1997 (syntax.syn.)
- *Comaro palustris-Juncion effusi* Passarge 1999 (syntax.syn.)
- *Chamaedaphno-Sphagnion obtusi* Lapshina 2010 (syntax.syn.)

sch26 The nomenclatural type of this alliance is the *Carici lasiocarpae-Sphagnetum recurvi* (Lapshina 2010), hence in our system it should be considered as syntaxonomic synonym of the *Sphagno-Caricion canescentis*.

RELICT OROMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

SCH-03E *Festucion frigidae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Relict oromediterranean moderately-rich fens of the Sierra Nevada (Southern Iberian Peninsula)

SCH-03F *Caricion intricatae* Quézel 1953

Relict oromediterranean moderately-rich fens of Corsica

- *Bellidio-Bellion nivalis* Gamisans 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Bellidio-Bellion nivalis* Gamisans 1977 (31)

SCH-03G *Nartheccion scardici* Horvat ex Lakušić 1968

Relict oromediterranean moderately-rich fens of the Balkans

ch27 Resolving the syntaxonomic position of this unit requires a large-scale comparative study. (MH)

- *Carici-Nartheccion scardici* Horvat 1936 (2b)
- *Nartheccion scardici* Horvat 1936 (2b)
- *Nartheccion scardici* Horvat 1960 (3a, 3b)
- *Nartheccion scardici* Horvat 1960 emend. Lakušić 1969 (orig.form) (*sensu* Lakušić 1968) (phantom)
- *Nartheccion scardici* Horvat ex Lakušić 1970 (31)
- *Orchidion bosniacae* Lakušić 1973 (2b)

SCH-04 *Scheuchzerietalia palustris* Nordhagen ex Tx. 1937

Ombrotrophic bog-hollow vegetation of Eurasia

- *Rhynchosporietalia* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Sphagnetalia* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Scheuchzerietalia palustris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Scheuchzerietalia palustris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Apiculetetalia* Du Rietz 1954 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Sphagnetalia cuspidati* Du Rietz 1954 (2b)
- *Sphagno-Caricetalia* Pałczyński 1975 (3b)
- *Drosero longifoliae-Rhynchosporietalia albae* Tx. in Fujiwara 1979 (2b)

- *Drosero longifoliae-Rhynchosporietalia albae* Tx. 1980 (phantom)

SCH-04A *Scheuchzerion palustris* Nordhagen ex Tx. 1937

Ombrotrophic bog-hollow vegetation of Eurasia

sch28 This vegetation was formerly classified within the *Rhynchosporion* together with moderately rich minerotrophic fens. I suggest that recognizing a separate alliance for ombrotrophic bog hollows is ecologically sensible because all ecological classifications of mires use ombrotrophic and minerotrophic conditions as the leading classification criteria. Dengler et al. (2004) proposed to separate bog hollows from the *Scheuchzerio-Caricetea fuscae*. Because the *Rhynchosporion albae* was described from minerotrophic fens, the latter name cannot be used for the vegetation classified here as the *Scheuchzerion palustris*. (MH) KD disagrees with this solution.

- *Rhynchosporion albae sensu auct., non* Koch 1926 (pseudonym)
 - *Rhynchosporion* Rübél 1933 (2b)
 - *Sphagnion cuspidati* Krajina 1933 *nom. dubium* (38)
- sch29* Krajina (1933) used extremely large plots (100–800 m²) and besides bog hollows his relevés covered also the surrounding wetland and scrub. Krajina himself synonymized, with question mark, this alliance with the *Sphagnion fuscum* (i.e., the *Oxycocco-Sphagneteta hummocks*). Although the name characterizes bog hollows well, the type relevés are too heterogeneous and therefore the name should be considered as *nomen dubium*. (MH)
- *Sphagnion cuspidati* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
 - *Scheuchzerion palustris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
 - *Scheuchzerion palustris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
 - *Caricion rotundatae* Kalliola 1939 (2b)
- sch30* Kalliola (1939) referred to the *Scheuchzerion palustris* as a synonym of the *Caricion rotundatae* Kalliola, hence the latter name becomes *nomen superfluum* even though the relevés presented in his paper correspond rather to the *Caricion fuscae* or to the *Stygio-Caricion limosae*. (MH, LM)
- *Leuko-Scheuchzerion palustris* Nordhagen 1943 (2b)
 - *Scheuchzerio-Rhynchosporion albae* Duvigneaud 1949 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Scheuchzerio-Rhynchosporion albae* (Koch 1926) Succow 1974 (29a)
 - *Molinio caeruleae-Rhynchosporion albae* (Koch 1926) de Foucault 1984 (29a)
 - *Sphagnion baltici* Kustova 1987 (1)
 - *Sphagnion baltici* Kustova in Lapshina 2010 (syntax.syn.)

OXY *Oxycocco-Sphagneteta* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

Dwarf-shrub, sedge and peat-moss vegetation of the Holarctic ombrotrophic bogs and wet heath on extremely acidic soils

- *Sphagniherbosa* Rübél 1933 p.p. (3d)
- *Caricetales uliginosae* Br.-Bl. et Vlieger in Vlieger 1937 p.p. (orig.form) (34a)
- *Oxycocco-Sphagneteta* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Vaginato-Sphagneteta* Duvigneaud 1949 (phantom)
- *Ombrosphagneteta* Du Rietz 1954 (orig.form) (29b)
- *Vaccinietea uliginosi* Lohmeyer et Tx. in Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Vaginato-Sphagneteta* Malmer 1968 (orig.form)
- *Andromedo polifoliae-Vaccinietea oxycocci* Julve 1992 (1)
- *Vaccinio oxycocco-Sphagneteta magellanici* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 *corr.* Julve 1993 (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Ombro-Sphaganioni* Tołpa 1985 (3d)

OXY-01 *Erico-Ledetalia palustris* Tx. 1937

Dwarf-shrub, sedge and peat-moss vegetation of the raised bogs and wet heath of the atlantic and subatlantic regions of Western and Northern Europe

- *Ledetalia palustris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
 - *Ledetalia palustris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
 - *Erico-Sphagnetalia* Schwickerath 1940 (phantom)
 - *Erico-Sphagnetalia* Schwickerath 1941 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sphagno papilloso-Ericetalia tetralicis* Schwickerath 1941 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- oxy01* A formal proposal to invert the name was published by Dengler et al. (2004: 351). Since this name is considered to be a synonym of the *Erico-Ledetalia*, this proposal is considered obsolete. (LM)
- *Erico-Sphagnetalia* Duvigneaud 1949 (phantom)
 - *Sphagno-Ericetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)
 - *Sphagno-Ericetalia* Br.-Bl. 1949 (phantom)
 - *Sphagno-Ericetalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952 (32d)
 - *Trichophoro-Sphagnetalia* Malmer 1968
 - *Eriophoro vaginati-Sphagnetalia papilloso* Tx. in Tx. et al. 1972 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sphagnetalia compacti* Tx. et al. 1972 (3b)
 - *Sphagnetalia papilloso* Tx. 1978 (2b)
 - *Caricetalia pauciflorae* Julve 1992 (1)

OXY-01A *Ericion tetralicis* Schwickerath 1933

Dwarf-shrub, sedge and peat-moss vegetation of moist peaty heath on gleic and podzolic soils of the atlantic and subatlantic regions of Western Europe

- *Ulici-Ericion tetralicis* (Schwickerath 1933) Tx. 1937 (29a)
- *Trichophoro-Ericion tetralicis* (Schwickerath 1933) Duvigneaud 1947 (29a)
- *Scirpion caespitosi* Oberd. 1957
- *Narthecon ossifragi* Vanden Berghen 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Droserion longifoliae* Julve 1992 (1)
- *Erico mackaiana-Sphagnion papilloso* (Fernández Prieto et al. 1987) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (syntax.syn.)

OXY-01B *Oxycocco-Ericion tetralicis* Nordhagen ex Tx. 1937

Sedge and peat-moss vegetation of oligotrophic bogs on organic peat of the atlantic and subatlantic regions of Western and Northern Europe

- *Oxycocco-Ericion tetralicis* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Oxycocco-Ericion tetralicis* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Sphagnion europaeum* Schwickerath 1940 (phantom)
- *Sphagnion europaeum* Schwickerath 1941 (34a)
- *Carici-Sphagnion papilloso* Malmer 1964
- *Erico-Sphagnion* Moore 1968 (syntax.syn.)
- *Calluno-Sphagnion papilloso* (Schwickerath 1933) Tx. in Tx. et al. 1972 (2b)
- *Molinio caerulei-Sphagnion papilloso* Smagin 2012 (3b, 5)

OXY-02 *Sphagnetalia medii* Kästner et Flössner 1933

Dwarf-shrub and peat-moss vegetation of the continental, subcontinental, boreo-continental and high-altitude raised bogs of the Northern Hemisphere

- *Sphagnetalia* Pawłowski 1928 (2b)
- *Sphagnetalia* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Sphagnetalia magellanici* Kästner et Flössner 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

oxy02 The proposal was made by Steiner (1993a) and published also by Theurillat (1997). The proposed mutation of the name (see Dengler in Berg et al. 2004: 587) has been handled by the Nomenclature Commission, yet without reaching a decision (Willner et al. 2011). (LM)

- *Oxycocco-Ledetalia* Nordhagen 1943 (3b)
- *Sphagnetalia fusci* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Trichophoro-Sphagnetalia* Malmer 1968 p.p. (syntax.syn.)
- *Eriophoretalia vaginati* Julve 1992 (1)
- *Sphagno fallacis-Eriophoretalia vaginati* Timmermann in Dengler et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

OXY-02A *Oxycocco microcarpi-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen ex Du Rietz 1954 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Dwarf-shrub and peat-moss raised bog vegetation in the boreal and Arctic zones of Europe

oxy03 I propose to conserve this name against the *Sphagnion fusci* Br.-Bl. 1949. The latter alliance is automatically typified by the *Sphagnetum fusci* Luquet 1926 (ICPN art. 20) that represents undoubtedly the same vegetation as the *Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen ex Du Rietz 1954. However Braun-Blanquet (1949c) explicitly stated that he considered the *Sphagnion fusci* to be vicarious to the '*Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen 1936' and listed character species of the alliance that are rather indicative of the *Sphagnion magellanici* Kästner et Flössner 1933. Consequently, the interpretation of the concept of this alliance became ambiguous and some authors considered it to be a synonym of the *Sphagnion*

magellanici (e.g., Steiner 1992) despite the fact that its type would exclude such an interpretation. On the contrary, the name *Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen ex Du Rietz 1954 has usually been applied unequivocally in many recent vegetation surveys in Europe. (MH)

- *Sphagnion fusci* Br.-Bl. 1920 (phantom)
 - *Sphagnion fusci* Br.-Bl. 1926 (2b)
- oxy04 A proposal to reject this name was made by Steiner (1993a: 169; see also Theurillat 1997), it appears to be superfluous however, since the proposal name was invalidly published anyway. (LM)
- *Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
 - *Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen 1937 (2b, 3b)
 - *Oxycocco-Ledion palustris* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
 - *Oxycocco-Ledion palustris* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
 - *Oxycocco-Rubion chamaemori* Kalliola 1939 (orig.form) (2b)
 - *Vaccinio microcarpi-Rubion chamaemori* Kalliola 1939 (phantom)
 - *Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen 1943 (3b)
 - *Sphagnion fusci* Br.-Bl. 1949 (2b)
 - *Eu-Fuscion* Du Rietz 1950 (orig.form) (34b)
 - *Oxycocco-Empetrium hermaphroditum* Nordhagen ex Hadač et Váňa 1967 (31)
 - *Calluno-Sphagnion fusci* Tx. in Tx. et al. 1972 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Ledo decumbentis-Sphagnion fusci* Tx. et al. 1972 (3b)
 - *Vaccinio microcarpi* Julve 1992 (1)

OXY-02B *Sphagnion medii* Kästner et Flössner 1933

Dwarf-shrub and peat-moss vegetation of the subcontinental, temperate and mountain raised bogs of Eurasia

- *Eriophorion vaginati* Krajina 1933 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sphagnion medii* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Sphagnion magellanici* Kästner et Flössner 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

oxy06 The proposed mutation of the name (see Steiner 1993a; Theurillat 1997; Dengler in Berg et al. 2004: 587) has been handled by the Nomenclature Commission, yet without reaching a decision (Willner et al. 2011). The most recent proposal to mutate the name was published by Hájková et al. (in Chytrý 2011: 708). (LM)

- *Eriophorion vaginati* Krajina 1934 (phantom)
- *Sphagnion europaeum* Schwickerath 1941 (34a)
- *Vaginato-Sphagnion europaeum* Duvigneaud 1949 (orig.form) (14, 29c)
- *Andromedo-Sphagnion europaeum* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Sphagnion medio-fusci* Malmer 1968 (phantom)
- *Sphagno fallacis-Eriophorion vaginati* Timmermann in Dengler et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

ANTHROPOGENIC VEGETATION

PAR *Papaveretea rhoeadis* S. Brullo et al. 2001 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Annual weed segetal vegetation of arable crops, gardens and vineyards in the cool-temperate and boreal zones of Eurasia

par01 The syntaxonomic concept of the class corresponds roughly to the older, well-established concept of the '*Secalietea*'. (JPT)

- *Ruderali-Secalietea* Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 p.p. (3f)

par02 Braun-Blanquet et al. (1936) coined a broadly conceived class of the '*Ruderali-Secalinetales*' encompassing almost all of then known anthropogenic (ruderal and segetal) vegetation. This very broadly conceived class was abandoned as soon as Tüxen (1950) had recognized the ecological and floristic differences between the ruderal and segetal vegetation. (LM)

- *Stellarietea mediae* Tx. et al. in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Stellarietea mediae* Tx. et al. in Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- *Secalinetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (orig.form) (3f)
- *Thero-Chenopodietea* J. Tx. in Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Thero-Chenopodietea* Lohmeyer et al. in J. Tx. 1966 (2b)
- *Polygono-Chenopodietea* Eliáš 1986 (2b)

PAR-01 *Aperetalia spicae-venti* J.Tx. et Tx. in Malato-Beliz et al. 1960 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Weed vegetation of cereal fields and gardens on acidic and nutrient-poor soils in the cool-temperate and boreal zones of Eurasia

par03 Some authors prefer to separate the weed communities of cereal fields on poor sandy-loamy soils from those of summer crops. The *Aperetalia spicae-venti* would then include the *Scleranthion annui* and *Rumicion bucephalophori*. (EB)

- *Arvetalia* Rübél 1933 p.p. (2b)
- *Atriplici-Chenopodietalia albi* (Tx. 1937) Nordhagen 1940 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

par04 In Nordhagen (1940), the order '*Chenopodietalia medioeuropaea* Tüxen 1937' (containing three alliances: *Arction lappae*, *Atropion* and '*Chenopodion polyspermi*') was renamed *Atriplici-Urticetalia*, and two new alliances (*Atriplicion litoralis* Nordhagen 1940 and *Agropyro-Rumicion* Nordhagen 1940) were added. Presently, these five alliances belong to three different classes. The *Cakiletea maritimae* today accommodates the latter two alliances, the *Epilobietea angustifolii* contains the *Arction* and *Atropion*, and the *Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi*, designated by Kropáč (2006) as the type of the order belongs currently to the *Papaveretea rhoeadis*. However, the name *Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi* is considered a *nomen ambiguum* (see also Theurillat et al. 1995), as this name has often been used for the syntaxonomic concept of the *Veronico-Euphorbion* (see Kropáč 2006: 147). (JPT)

- *Austro-Chenopodietalia* Rothmaler 1943 (2b)
 - *Chenopodietalia albi* (Tx. 1937) Tx. et Lohmeyer in Tx. 1950 (2b)
 - *Centaureetalia* Tx et al. ex von Rochow 1951 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- par05* The name '*Centaureetalia cyani* (Tx. 1937) Tx., Lohm., Prsg. 1950' is validly published in von Rochow (1951: 6) with a unique alliance for communities on acidic soils, the '*Agrostidion spicae-venti*' (Kruseman et Vlieger 1939) Tx. apud Oberdorfer 1949' (recte: *Agrostion spicae-venti* Tx. ex von Rochow 1951). Therefore, the name *Centaureetalia cyani* cannot be used for an order of the base-rich communities. The correct name for the latter is the *Papaveretalia rhoeadis* Hüppe et Hofmeister in Theurillat et al. 1995. Both Theurillat et al. (1995) and Dengler et al. (2003) proposed independently to consider the name '*Centaureetalia cyani*' as *nomen ambiguum* (ICPN art. 36). (JPT)
- *Polygono-Chenopodietalia* Tx. et Lohmeyer ex J. Tx. in Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
 - *Polygono-Chenopodietalia* Tx. et Lohmeyer in Tx. ex Oberd. 1962 (2b)
 - *Solano nigri-Polygonetalia convolvuli* (Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946) O. de Bolòs 1962 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Lolio-Linetalia* J. Tx. in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
 - *Polygono-Chenopodietalia* J Tx. in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
 - *Polygono-Chenopodietalia* J. Tx. in Passarge 1964 (syntax. syn.)
 - *Lolio-Linetalia* J. Tx. 1966 (2b)
 - *Veronico-Arabidopsietalia thalianae* Passarge 1977 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sperguletalia arvensis* Hüppe et Hofmeister 1990 (5)
 - *Centaureetalia cyani* Tx., Lohmeyer et Preising ex Mucina 1993 (31)

par06 Mucina (1993c: 113) published a nomenclatural remark about the invalidly published new order '*Papaveretalia*' in Hüppe & Hofmeister (1990) saying that, since the *Caucalidion lappulae* (the type of the '*Centaureetalia*') is included in the *Papaveretalia*, than the older name *Centaureetalia* should be retained. By so doing, Mucina (l.c.) incidentally validated the invalidly published name '*Centaureetalia cyani* R. Tx., Lohmeyer et Preising in R. Tx. 1950', with the validly published name '*Caucalidion lappulae* (R. Tx. 1950) von Rochow 1951' being one of the two alliances included in the *Centaureetalia*, with an unambiguous bibliographical reference to von Rochow (1951). The validated name *Centaureetalia* had however already been validly published by von Rochow (1951) and therefore the Mucina's (l.c.) later validation created a later homonym (ICPN art. 31). In addition, the heterotypic homonym '*Centaureetalia cyani* Tx., Lohmeyer et Preising ex Mucina 1993' is to be considered a *nomen ambiguum* (ICPN art. 36) because its syntaxonomic content does not cover the type

of the '*Centaureetalia cyani* Tx., Lohmeyer et Preising ex von Rochow 1951'. (JPT)

- *Dicranello staphyliniae-Stellarietalia mediae* Manthey in Dengler et al. 2003 (syntax.syn.)

PAR-01A *Scleranthion annui* (Kruseman et Vlieger 1939) Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946

Weed segetal vegetation of winter cereal crops on neutral to acidic loamy and sandy-loamy soils of the (sub)atlantic regions in the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Agrostion spicae-venti* Tx. 1947 (2b)
- *Aperion spicae-venti* Tx. ex Oberd. 1949 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agrostion spicae-venti* Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aperion spicae-venti* Tx. ex Oberd. 1957 (31)
- *Aphanion arvensis* J.Tx. et Tx. in Malato-Beliz et al. 1960 (syntax.syn.)
- *Arnosetidion minima* Malato-Beliz et al. 1960 (syntax.syn.)
- *Arabidopsion thalianae* Passarge 1964 (syntax.syn.)

PAR-01B *Oxalidion europaeae* Passarge 1978

Weed segetal vegetation of gardens and root crop fields on acidic loamy and sandy-loamy soils of the subatlantic to subcontinental regions in the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Olitorion Rüb*el 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Spergulo-Oxalidion* Görs in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Galeopsion speciosae-pubescentis* Kojić 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Oxalidion fontanae* Passarge 1978 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

par07 The proposal to mutate this name was made by Lososová (in Chytrý 2009: 122). (LM)

PAR-01C *Galeopsion bifidae* Abramova in Mirkin et al. 1985

Weed segetal vegetation of gardens and root crop cultures on acidic sandy-loamy soils in the continental hemiboreal and boreal zones of Eastern Europe and Siberia

- *Papaverion rhoeadis* V. Solomakha 1987 (syntax.syn.)
- *Stachyion palustris* Kireeva 1988

PAR-02 *Papaveretalia rhoeadis* Hüppe et Hofmeister ex Theurillat et al. 1995 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Weed segetal vegetation of arable crops on base-rich soils in the forest, forest-steppe, steppe and subboreal zones of Europe

- *Secalietalia* Libbert 1932 (3f)
- *Arvetalia* Rübel 1933 p.p. (2b)
- *Secalino-Violetalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (orig.form) (3f)
- *Secalino-Violetalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946 (orig.form) (3f)
- *Anagallidetalia* Knapp 1948 (2b)
- *Centaureetalia cyani* Tx. et al. in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Centaureetalia cyani* Tx., Lohmeyer et Preising in Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- *Papaveretalia rhoeadis* Hüppe et Hofmeister 1990 (5)
- *Stachyetalia annuae* Ries 1992 (5)

- *Papaveretalia rhoeadis* Hüppe et Hofmeister ex Manthey in Dengler et al. 2003 (31)

ALLIANCES OF THE NEMORAL ZONE

PAR-02A *Caucalidion* Tx. ex von Rohow 1951

Weed segetal vegetation of cereal crops on the base-rich soils of Western, Central and southeastern Europe

- *Secalinion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b, 3f)
- *Secalinion* Libbert 1933 (2b, 3f)
- *Secalinion medioeuropaeum* Tx. 1937 (3f)
- *Triticion sativae* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941 (2b, 3f)
- *Eu-Secalinion* (Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936) Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946 (3f)
- *Triticion* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Caucalidion lappulae eurosibiricum* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Caucalidion platycarpi* von Rochow 1951 *nom. mut. propos. (mut.illeg.)*

par08 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 254) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Secalinion orientalis* Slavnić 1951 (3f, 34a)
- *Caucalidion* Tx. ex Oberd. 1957 (2b)
- *Eu-Secalinion* Sissingh et Tideman 1960 (orig.form) (34b)
- *Centauration cyani* Lakušić 1962 (2b)
- *Linarion spuriae* Sissingh in Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Sherardion arvensis* Kropáč et Hejný in Kropáč 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Camelinion microcarpae* Ries 1991 (2b)
- *Centauration cyani* Redžić 2007 (3b, 31)

PAR-02B *Linion* Rothmaler 1944

Weed segetal vegetation of flax fields of temperate Europe

par09 This weed vegetation, exclusively accompanying cultivation of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) in the temperate Europe (Rothmaler 1944; J. Tüxen 1966) has most probably been eradicated by the improvement of the seed purification procedures. See Kornaš (1961) and Lososová in Chytrý (2009: 80) on the account of the special ecology and history of this enigmatic witness of long-gone agricultural practices. (LM)

- *Lolio remoti-Linion* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Lolio remoti-Linion* J. Tx. 1966

PAR-02C *Veronico-Euphorbion* Sissingh in Passarge 1964

Weed segetal vegetation of vineyards and gardens on the base-rich soils of Central and Western Europe

- *Veronico-Euphorbion* Sissingh 1942 (1)
- *Veronico-Chenopodion* J. Tx. in T. Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Fumario-Euphorbion* T. Müller ex Görs 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Veronico-Chenopodion* J. Tx. 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- *Veronico-Euphorbion* Knapp 1971
- *Muscario-Allion* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Thlaspio-Anchusion arvensis* Waldis 1987 (syntax.syn.)

ALLIANCES OF THE FOREST-STEPPE AND STEPPE ZONES

PAR-02D *Matricario chamomillae-Chenopodium albi* Timár 1954

Summer-annual segetal weed vegetation on clayey subsaline soils of the subcontinental regions of Central and Eastern Europe

PAR-02E *Anthemido ruthenicae-Sisymbrium orientalis* V. Solomakha 1990

Winter-annual segetal weed vegetation of cereal crops on base-rich soils of Crimea

PAR-02F *Lamio amplexicaule-Calepinion irregularis* Bagrikova 1996

Weed segetal vegetation of vineyards on the base-rich soils of Crimea

- *Mercuriali annuae-Cirsion incani* Bagrikova 1996 (syntax.syn.)

PAR-02G *Chenopodio albi-Descurainion sophiae* V. Solomakha et al. in V. Solomakha 1988

Weed segetal vegetation of cereal crops on chernozem soils in the forest-steppe zone of Ukraine

PAR-02H *Erysimo repandi-Lycopsion orientalis* V. Solomakha 1996

Weed segetal vegetation of arable crops on kastanozem and chernozem soils in the steppe zone of Ukraine

PAR-02I *Lactucion tataricae* Rudakov in Mirkin et al. 1985

Weed segetal vegetation on chernozem soils in the steppe zone of Southern Russia

PAR-03 *Gladiolo italici-Ridolfietalia segeti* Mucina ined.

Mediterranean winter-annual weed segetal vegetation of arable crops

par10 A format description of this unit will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

- *Secalietalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b, 3f)
- *Secalietalia mediterranea* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 (3f)
- *Secalietalia mediterranea* Oberd. 1954 (34a)
- *Chrysanthemetalia segeti* Nègre 1959 (2b)

PAR-03A *Ridolfion segeti* Nègre ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999

Weed segetal vegetation of arable crops on neutral loamy-clayey soils in the thermo- and mesomediterranean belts of North Africa and the Southern Mediterranean

- *Ridolfion segeti* Nègre 1977 (2b)
- *Ridolfion segeti* Nègre ex El Antri 1983 (5)

PAR-03B *Roemerion hybridae* Rivas-Mart., Fernández-González et Loidi in Loidi et al. 1997

Weed segetal vegetation of arable crops on basic substrates in the meso- and supramediterranean belts of the Mediterranean

- *Secalio* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b, 3f)
- *Secalio* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 (3f)
- *Secalio mediterraneum* Tx. 1937 (3f)

- *Austro-Secalio* Rothmaler 1943 (2b)
- *Secalio orientale* Oberd. 1954 (3f)
- *Veronico chaubardii-Scandio* *graecae* Ferro et Scammacca 1985 (syntax.syn.)
- *Vicio narbonensis-Milio vernalis* Ferro et Scammacca 1985 (syntax.syn.)

par11 This name was supposed to replace the name '*Secalio orientale* Oberd. 1954' that is both illegitimate (ICPN art. 34a) and invalid (ICPN art. 3f). Ferro & Scammacca (1985) gave this taxonomic concept a new valid name (*Vicio narbonensis-Milio vernalis* Ferro et Scammacca 1985). This step cannot be considered as merely *nomen novum* for the *Secalio orientale* and therefore we do not consider the citation of Oberdorfer (1954) as part of the new name as appropriate or necessary. (LM)

- *Roemerion hybridae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999 (31)

PAR-03C *Rumicion bucephalophori* Nezdal 1989

Weed segetal communities of winter cereal crops on nutrient-poor soils in the meso- and supramediterranean belts of the Mediterranean

PAR-03D *Fumarion wirtgenii-agrariae* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Weed segetal vegetation of vineyards, orchards and hoed crops in the thermomediterranean belt of the Western and Central Mediterranean

- *Diplofaxio eruroidis-Urticion urentis* Carretero et Aguilera 1995 (syntax.syn.)

SIS *Sisymbrietea* Gutte et Hilbig 1975

Zoo-anthropogenic and modern anthropogenic vegetation of animal shelters and disturbed ruderal sites in cool- and cold-temperate regions of Eurasia

- *Onopordo-Sisymbrietea* Görs 1966 p.p. (3b)
- *Sisymbrietea* Korneck 1974 (3f)

SIS-01 *Sisymbrietalia sophiae* J. Tx. ex Görs 1966 nom. conserv. propos.

Ruderal vegetation of annual nutrient-demanding herbs and grasses on disturbed soils in the nemoral and steppe zones of Europe

sis01 The conservation of this name (as suggested by Dengler et al. 2003: 599) was motivated by protecting it as well-known and widely used against the older but less known and hardly used valid name for the same taxonomic concept – the *Chenopodio-Urticetalia* Libbert 1932. (LM, JD)

- *Chenopodio-Urticetalia* Libbert 1932 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)
- *Sisymbrietalia* J. Tx. in Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Sisymbrietalia officinalis* J. Tx. in Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Sisymbrietalia* J. Tx. ex Oberd. 1962 (phantom)
- *Sisymbrietalia* J. Tx. in Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Cannabidetalia sativae* Golub et al. 2012 (syntax.syn.)

SIS-01A *Atriplicion* Passarge 1978 nom. conserv. propos.

Ruderal vegetation of tall summer-annual herbs on sandy-loamy nutrient-rich ruderal soils of subcontinental temperate Europe

sis02 Passarge (1978) listed four associations in the '*Atriplicion* Hejný 76'. There is no paper by Hejný published in 1976 mentioned in the list of references in Passarge (l.c.). In fact there is no such paper published by S. Hejný related to this topic at all. Passarge listed four associations in the original diagnosis of the alliance, among which two have a reference to a sufficient diagnosis, the validly published '*Sisymbrio-Atriplicetum oblongifoliae* Oberd. 1957' and the '*Atriplici-Brassicetum nigrae* Pass. (64) 78'. For the latter name, there is a reference to Passarge (1964) who published a '*Brassica nigra-Atriplex-Ges.*' (Passarge 1964: 85) serving as the original diagnosis of the '*Atriplici-Brassicetum nigrae* Pass. (64) 78'. On all accounts, the '*Atriplicion* Passarge 1978' is validly published. Although there are several species of '*Atriplex*' in the relevés of the original diagnosis of the alliance, the correct citation of the name is '*Atriplicion nitentis* Passarge 1978' because in the index of the plant communities (p. 190) Passarge added the specific epithet in referring to the alliance. Because this name has been more often used than the older *Brachyaction ciliatae* and the *Sisymbrium sophiae* (see the Remarks below) as well as the equally old *Atriplici-Sisymbrium* Hejný 1978 we suggest conserving the *Atriplicion* Passarge 1978 against the latter listed names in order to stabilize the nomenclature. (LM)

- *Sisymbrium* Oberd. 1956 (2b)
 - *Sisymbrium sophiae* Tx. et al. ex Görs 1966 (syntax.syn.)
- sis03* In Görs (1966), there is no reference to von Rochow (1951) for the alliance '*Sisymbrium* Tx., Lohm, Prsg. 50' (pp. 478, 530). It is therefore, the name in Görs has to be considered as published independently from the latter name. In the original diagnosis of the name '*Sisymbrium* Tx., Lohm, Prsg. ex Görs 1966' there is no *Sisymbrium officinale*, but only *S. sophia* and therefore the name '*Sisymbrium sophiae* Tx., Lohm, Prsg. ex Görs 1966' is not a later homonym of the '*Sisymbrium officinalis* Tx., Lohm, Prsg. ex von Rochow 1951' when the specific epithet are added according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (JPT)
- *Brachyaction ciliatae* Pop et Vişalariu 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- sis04* This alliance was validly described (Pop & Vişalariu 1971), with the *Erigeronto canadensis-Brachyactetum ciliatae* (the *holotypus* of the alliance) described in the same paper. This name as well as the other validly described alliance in Romanian literature for the same syntaxonomic contents – the *Sisymbrium sophiae* Mititelu et Barabaş 1972, have been hardly used in the European phytosociological literature. (LM)
- *Sisymbrium sophiae* Mititelu et Barabaş 1972 (31)
- sis05* The (valid) description of this alliance is one of those serendipitous events. The lectotype of this alliance is

'*Sisymbrietum sophiae* Kreh 35' (see Mititelu & Barabaş 1972: 133). Yet it is to be considered a later homonym of the *Sisymbrium sophiae* Tx. et al. ex Görs 1966. (LM)

- *Atriplicion tataricae* Gutte 1973 (2b)
 - *Atriplicion* Hejný 1976 (phantom)
 - *Atriplici-Sisymbrium* Hejný 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- sis06* For the reasons of the validity of this name, see Dengler et al. (2003: 599). (LM)
- *Chenopodio-Atriplicion tataricae* (Mucina in Krippelová et Mucina 1988) Mucina 1991 (2b)
 - *Rumici crispi-Polygonion avicularis* Bagrikova 1996 (syntax.syn.)

SIS-01B *Cannabion sativae* Golub et al. 2012

Ruderal vegetation of tall summer-annual herbs on heavy clayey nutrient-rich soils of continental Eastern Europe

- *Salsolo-Atriplicion nitentis* Fiodorov in Mirkin et al. 1986 (2b, 5)

SIS-01C *Malvion neglectae* (Gutte 1972) Hejný 1978

Ruderal vegetation of low-grown short-lived summer-annual herbs on nutrient-rich loamy and slightly trampled soils of temperate Europe

- *Malvion neglectae* Hejný in Hejný et al. 1979 (31)

SIS-01D *Sisymbrium officinalis* Tx. et al. ex von Rochow 1951

Ruderal vegetation of nutrient-demanding short-lived winter-annual grasses on sandy anthropogenic soils of temperate Europe

- *Bromo-Hordeion murini* (Allorge 1922) Lohmeyer 1950 (*sensu* Solomakha 1996) (phantom)
- *Sisymbrium officinalis* Tx. et al. in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Sisymbrium officinalis* Tx. et al. ex Görs 1966 (phantom)
- *Bromo-Hordeion murini* Hejný 1978 (syntax.syn.)

SIS-02 *Hackelio deflexae-Blitetalia foliosi* Mucina *ordo nov. hoc loco*

Therophyte-rich zoogenic vegetation of mammal lairs under stone overhangs in the mountains of Europe, Middle East, Central Asia and southern Africa

sis07 This vegetation offers a window into the vegetation of naturally disturbed sites such as mammal lairs (incl. those of pre-historic man). As a rule, it only occurs in small patches, under rock overhangs. They exemplify a precious relict of the pre-historic zoo-anthropogenic communities. Syntaxonomically it deserves recognition at least at the level of order that, at present, contains only one validly described alliance – the *Erysimo wittmannii-Hackelion* (Bernátová 1986: 55); this alliance is designated here as the *holotypus* (*hoc loco*) of the new order. Further syntaxa shall undoubtedly be described from other continents (Asia, Africa). The diagnostic species of the order are the same as stipulated for the alliance in its protologue: *Anisantha tectorum*, *Arabis nova*, *Asperugo procumbens*, *Blitum foliosum*, *Corydalis capnoides*, *Cynoglossum officinale*, *Descurainia sophia*, *Erysimum wittmannii*, *Hackelia deflexa* and *Poa*

nemoralis. A detailed syntaxonomic synthesis of these communities is under preparation. (LM)

- *Asperuginetalia* Rübel 1933 (orig.form) (2b)

SIS-02A *Erysimo wittmannii-Hackelion* Bernátová 1986

Therophyte-rich zoogenic vegetation of mammal lairs under stone overhangs in the mountains of Central Europe

- *Asperuginion* Rübel 1933 (orig.form) (2b)

CHE *Chenopodietea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

Winter-annual weed segetal and ruderal vegetation of man-made habitats of the Mediterranean, the mild-winter Atlantic seaboard and Macaronesia

che01 Dengler et al. (2003: 598) suggested considering this name as a *nomen ambiguum* (for the reasoning see the latter publication). (LM)

- *Secalietea* Br.-Bl. 1931 (phantom)
- *Ruderali-Secalietea* Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 p.p. (3f)
- *Calenduletea algeriensis* Nègre 1959 (2b)
- *Cardaminetea hirsutae* Géhu 1999 (phantom)
- *Cardaminetea hirsutae* Géhu 2000 (syntax.syn.)
- *Anthriscocalcaulidis-Geranietea purpurei* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)
- *Geranio purpurei-Cardaminetea hirsutae* Rivas-Mart. et al. (1999) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

CHE-01 *Brometalia rubenti-tectorum* (Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1973) Rivas-Mart. et Izco 1977 nom. conserv. propos.

Winter-annual ruderal vegetation of summer-dry man-made habitats of the Mediterranean, the mild-winter Atlantic seaboard and Macaronesia

- *Thero-Brometalia annua* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)
- *Thero-Brometalia annua* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Esteve 1973 (3f)
- *Thero-Brometalia* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex O. de Bolòs 1975 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)

che02 The name *Thero-Brometalia* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex de Bolòs 1975 would have the priority over the name *Thero-Brometalia* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1975, however, the unique alliance of the order in de Bolòs (1975) is the *Bromo-Oryzopsion* O. de Bolòs 1970, the type of which (unique association) is the *Inulo-Oryzopsietum miliaceae* A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs ex O. de Bolòs 1957. This means that, according to its type, the *Thero-Brometalia* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex O. de Bolòs 1975 is a syntaxonomic synonym of the *Elytrigio repentis-Dittrichietalia viscosae*. (JPT)

MEDITERRANEAN ANNUAL HERBLANDS

CHE-01A *Alyso granatensis-Brassicion barrelieri* Rivas-Mart. et Izco 1977

Spring pioneer vegetation in man-made habitats on nutrient-poor soils of the Spanish Meseta Central

- *Thero-Bromion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)

CHE-01B *Resedo lanceolatae-Moricandion* Fernández Casas et M.E. Sánchez 1972

Annual nitrophilous and subnitrophilous vegetation of (semi) arid regions of the Southern Iberian Peninsula and Canary Islands

- *Carrichtero annuae-Amberboion lippii* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)
- *Carrichtero annuae-Amberboion lippii* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Esteve 1973 (syntax.syn.)

CHE-01C *Cerintho majoris-Fedion cornucopiae* Rivas-Mart. et Izco ex Peinado et al. 1986

Weed segetal vegetation on lime-rich clays in man-made habitats in the thermomediterranean belt of the Southern Iberian Peninsula

- *Cerintho-Mandragorion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (2b, 3b)
- *Cerintho-Fedion cornucopiae* Rivas-Mart. et Izco 1977 (2b)

CHE-01D *Echio-Galactition tomentosae* O. de Bolòs et Molinier 1969

Mediterranean tall-herb ruderal vegetation on calcareous nutrient-rich disturbed man-made soils

CHE-01E *Fedio-Convolvulion cupaniani* S. Brullo et Spampinato 1986

Weed segetal vegetation of vineyards, abandoned fields and roadsides in the thermo- and mesomediterranean belts of Sicily

- *Cerintho majoris-Convolvulion cupaniani* (S. Brullo et Spampinato 1986) de Foucault 2012

MEDITERRANEAN AND MACARONESIAN ANNUAL GRASSLANDS

CHE-01F *Hordeion murini* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936

Mediterranean ruderal winter-annual grasslands

- *Hordeion murini* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Hordeion leporini* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 corr. O. de Bolòs 1962 nom. mut. propos. (45)
- *Rudereto-Hordeion* Rothmaler 1943 (orig.form) (2b, 3a)
- *Hordeion* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)

che03 The correction of the name of this syntaxon is not warranted since *Hordeum leporinum* is often considered a subspecies of *H. murinum*. (LM)

CHE-01G *Bromo-Hirschfeldion incanae* Lohmeyer 1975

Macaronesian ruderal winter-annual grasslands

CHE-01H *Laguro ovati-Bromion rigidi* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1985

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on disturbed coastal sand dunes of the Atlantic coast of France

CHE-01I *Linario polygalifoliae-Vulpion alopecuri* Br.-Bl., Rozeira et Silva in Br.-Bl. et al. 1972

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on disturbed coastal dunes of the submediterranean Cantabro-Atlantic Iberian seaboards

- *Scrophulario frutescentis-Vulpion alopecuri* Br.-Bl., Rozeira et Silva in Br.-Bl. et al. 1972 (phantom)

che04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 194) claims it is *nomen dubium* without giving any grounds. In Braun-Blanquet et al. (1972) there is no name '*Scrophulario frutescentis-Vulpion alopecuroris*'. (LM)

- *Vulpion alopecuroidis* Rivas-Mart. et Izco 1977 (2b)
- *Linario viscosae-Vulpion alopecuri* Rivas-Mart. et Izco ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1980 (syntax.syn.)

CHE-01J *Taeniathero-Aegilopion geniculatae* Rivas-Mart. et Izco 1977

Therophytic grasslands in abandoned overgrazed habitats of the Spanish Meseta Central

- *Aegilopsidion* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (orig. form) (3b)

CHE-01K *Laguro ovati-Vulpion fasciculatae* Géhu et Biondi 1994

Ephemeral therophytic vegetation on disturbed coastal dunes of the Ligurian-Tyrrhenian seaboards

- *Catapodio hemipoeae-Vulpion fasciculatae* de Foucault 1999 (phantom)
- *Catapodio hemipoeae-Vulpion fasciculatae* de Foucault 2001 (syntax.syn.)

CHE-01L *Securigero securidacae-Dasypyrrion villosi* Cano-Ortiz, Biondi et Cano in Cano-Ortiz et al. ex Di Pietro in Di Pietro et al. 2015

Therophytic anthropogenic grasslands in fallow-land habitats of the central regions of the Apennine Peninsula

- *Securigero securidacae-Dasypyrrion villosi* Cano-Ortiz, Biondi in Cano-Ortiz et al. 2014 (5)
- *Securigero securidacae-Dasypyrrion villosi* Cano-Ortiz, Biondi in Cano-Ortiz et al. ex Cano-Ortiz, Biondi et Cano in Biondi et al. 2015 (5)

CHE-02 *Chenopodietalia* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936

Winter-annual ruderal herb-rich vegetation on nutrient-rich disturbed soils of the Mediterranean and the Macaronesia

- *Chenopodietalia* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Chenopodietalia muralis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (phantom)
- *Chenopodietalia medioeuropaea* Tx. 1937 (34a)
- *Austro-Chenopodietalia* Rothmaler 1943 (2b)

CHE-02A *Chenopodion muralis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936

Mediterranean nutrient-demanding ruderal vegetation dominated by low-grown non-succulent herbs

- *Chenopodion murali* Br.-Bl. 1931 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Rudereto-Chenopodion* Rothmaler 1943 (orig.form) (2b, 3c)
- *Malvion parviflorae* (Rivas-Mart. 1978) S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985 (syntax.syn.)

- *Vicion cordati-variae* Levon 1996 (syntax.syn.)

che05 Levon (1996) described a series of ruderal plant communities from the submediterranean Yalta (Crimean Peninsula) of which some were classified within the ecologically very heterogeneous *Vicion cordati-variae*. This alliance contains communities which should be classified either to the *Hordeion murini* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936, presumably yet not described alliance of the *Geranio purpureae-Cardaminetalia hirsutae* and of the *Thero-Brometalia* (Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Esteve 1973) de Bolòs 1975. Yet the *Atriplici prostratae-Chenopodietum urbici* (the nomenclatural type of the *Vicion cordati-variae*) should be classified within the *Chenopodion muralis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 and hence the *Vicion cordati-variae* should be considered as synonym of the latter, until a large-synthesis of these communities reveals a better solution. (LM)

CHE-03 *Geranio purpureae-Cardaminetalia hirsutae* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Winter-annual fringe vegetation in shaded mesic habitats of the Mediterranean, winter-mild temperate (sub)atlantic and submediterranean regions of temperate Europe and the Macaronesia

che06 This syntaxonomic concept is recognized as a class in its own right by several Western European surveys (Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002a, 2002b; de Foucault 2009). It is a unit of transitional character, mediating between the therophytic grasslands of the winter-mild regions (the Mediterranean and its fringes) and open forests of those regions. Indeed, most of the species co-occurring in these communities come from these two species pools and only very few actually characterize this syntaxon exclusively. It may well be that these communities might have been one of natural sources of the species-rich annual (sub) mediterranean flora occupying ruderal and otherwise disturbed habitats today. (LM)

- *Cardamino hirsutae-Geranietalia purpureae* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)
- *Urtico-Scrophularietalia peregrinae* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985 (5)
- *Bromo sterilis-Cardaminetalia hirsutae* de Foucault 2009 (syntax.syn.)
- *Urtico-Scrophularietalia peregrinae* S. Brullo ex Biondi, Blasi, Casavecchia et Gasparri in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

MACARONESIAN AND WESTERN (SUB)MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES**CHE-03A *Geranio-Torilidion* Lohmeyer et Trautmann 1970**

Mesic nitrophilous winter-annual fringe vegetation of the Macaronesia

- *Senecionion tussilaginis* Oberd. 1965 (2b)
- *Galio aparines-Geranion purpurei* Lohmeyer 1975 (29)

CHE-03B *Geranio pusilli-Anthriscion caucalidis* Rivas-Mart. 1978

Mesic nitrophilous winter-annual fringe vegetation of the Atlantic seaboard of Northern Spain and France

- *Drabo muralis-Cardaminion hirsutae* de Foucault 1988
- *Anthriscio caucalidis-Cochlearion danicae* de Foucault 2009

CHE-03C *Allion triquetri* O. de Bolòs 1967

Mesic nitrophilous geophyte-rich fringe vegetation of the Western Mediterranean

- *Smyrnion olusatri* Rivas Goday 1964 (3b)

CHE-03D *Parietation lusitanico-mauritanicae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002

Mesic shade-loving nitrophilous annual plant communities in the thermo- and mesomediterranean belts of the Western Mediterranean

- *Parietation lusitanico-mauritanicae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (2b)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN (SUB)MEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ALLIANCES

CHE-03E *Valantio muralis-Galion muralis* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Mesic subnitrophilous winter-annual fringe and wall vegetation of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean

che07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002b) considered this unit synonymous with the *Geranio pusilli-Anthriscion caucalidis* Rivas-Mart. 1978. (LM)

- *Stellario neglectae-Urticion membranaceae* Fanelli in Bianco et al. 2002 (syntax.syn.)

CHE-03F *Veronico-Urticion urentis* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Mesic subnitrophilous sciophilous weed vegetation of fertilized and irrigated citrus groves on alluvial soils of the Central Mediterranean

che08 Brullo et al. (2007) classified the *Veronico-Urticion urentis* within the *Urtico-Scrophularietalia*. (LM)

CHE-03G *Cardaminion graecae* Biondi, Pinzi et Gubellini in Biondi et al. 2013

Mesic nitrophilous winter-annual fringe vegetation of the Apennines

- *Cardaminion graecae* Biondi, Pinzi et Gubellini 2004 (5)

CHE-03H *Euphorbio taurinensis-Geranion lucidi* Matevski et Čarni in Mucina et al. 2009

Mesic nitrophilous winter-annual fringe vegetation of the sub-mediterranean regions of the Balkan Peninsula

che09 For details of the nomenclature of this name see Mucina et al. (2009). (LM)

- *Euphorbio taurinensis-Geranion lucidi* Čarni 2001 (2b)

DIG *Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietea minoris* Mucina, Lososová et Šilc class. nov. hoc loco

Thermophilous grass-rich anthropogenic vegetation rich in summer-annual C4 species in the southern nemoral, mediterranean, steppe and semi-desert zones of Europe

dig01 This class is a novel syntaxonomic concept reflecting the special ecology of synanthropic communities dominated by C4 plants. These are not very common in Europe (Pyankov et al. 2010) and occur here prevalently in the Southern Europe experiencing prolonged periods of summer drought and high temperature (the Mediterranean) or, when in nemoral zone, then on substrates that drain and desiccate quickly. It is not surprising that major floristic components (e.g. some *Chenopodiaceae*, *Amaranthaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae* and *Poaceae*, especially subfamilies *Panicoideae* and *Chloridoideae*) are presumed to have originated in subtropical regions and today occur prevalently there and in the warm-temperate regions. Full description of the class and syntaxonomic comparisons to other ruderal and segetal vegetation will be published elsewhere. Here within, we describe the new class in a formal way and designate the *Eragrostietalia* J. Tx. ex Poli 1966 (Poli 1966: 60–74) as the *holotypus hoc loco* of the class and list the following species as diagnostic of the new class: *Amaranthus albus*, *A. blitoides*, *A. blitum*, *A. crispus*, *A. deflexus*, *A. graecizans*, *A. viridis*, *Bassia scoparia*, *Corispermum canescens*, *C. leptopterum*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Digitaria ischaemum*, *D. sanguineum*, *Diplotaxis muralis*, *D. tenuifolia*, *Dysphania ambrosioides*, *D. botrys*, *D. multifida*, *Echinochloa colonum*, *E. crusgalli*, *Eleusine indica*, *Eragrostis barrelieri*, *E. minor*, *Erigeron bonariensis*, *Euphorbia chamaesyce*, *E. humifusa*, *E. maculata*, *E. prostrata*, *Heliotropium europaeum*, *Lepidium densiflorum* and others. (LM)

DIG-01 *Eragrostietalia* J. Tx. ex Poli 1966

Thermophilous grass-rich anthropogenous vegetation rich in C4 species on summer-dry sandy soils of Southern and Central Europe

- *Eragrostietalia* J.Tx. in Müller 1963 (2b)
- *Amarantho-Echinochloetalia* V. Solomakha et al. in V. Solomakha 1987 (syntax.syn.)
- *Conyzo canadensis-Brometalia tectorum* (Passarge 1988) Wollert et Dengler in Dengler et al. 2003 (syntax.syn.)

TEMPERATE SEGETAL ALLIANCES

DIG-01A *Spergulo arvensis-Erodion cicutariae* J.Tx. in Passarge 1964

Subthermophilous summer-annual weed vegetation on sandy and sandy-loamy soils of the atlantic to subcontinental regions in the nemoral zone of Europe

- *Amaranthion* Tx. et Preising 1942 p.p. (1)
- *Polygonion tomentosum* Sissingh 1942 (1)
- *Panico-Setarion* Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946 (2b)
- *Digitario-Setarion* Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Panico-Setarion* Sissingh ex von Rochow 1951 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

dig02 The proposal to reject this name as *nomen ambiguum* was made by Lososová (in Chytrý 2009: 127). (LM)

- *Eu-Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi* Tx. 1955 (2b)
- *Amarantho retroflexi-Setarion glaucae* V. Solomakha et al. in V. Solomakha 1987 (syntax.syn.)
- *Amarantho blitoidis-Echinochloion crus-galli* V. Solomakha 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Mercurialion annuae* Ries 1992 (5)

DIG-01B *Eragrostion* Tx. in Oberd. 1954

Thermophilous late-summer weed vegetation on sandy soils of southeastern Central Europe and the Balkan Peninsula

- *Amaranthion* Tx. et Preising 1942 p.p. (1)
- *Amarantho-Chenopodion albi* Morariu 1943 (3b)

dig03 Morariu (1943: 183) wrote (translated from Romanian): "Because of a lack of lot of important elements of the Mediterranean associations and a large number of species characteristic of different units in the Mediterranean region, the most appropriate name that we shall apply at least in our area is *Amarantho-Chenopodion albi*." Still on p. 182 the group of relevant communities carries the heading 'IV Al. *Diplotaxidion*' and the same name is used on pp. 202 and 212. In my view, the use of the name '*Amarantho-Chenopodion*' is only preliminary (not decisive) and hence the ICPN art. 3b applies. (LM)

- *Eragrostion minoris* Tx. in Slavnić 1944 (2b)
- *Eragrostidion* Oberd. 1949 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Eragrostion cilianensi-minoris* Tx. ex Oberd. 1954 (Rec.10C, 40)
- *Eragrostion poaeoides* Soó et Timár in Timár 1957 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Tribulo-Eragrostion poidis* Soó et Timár in Timár 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tribulo-Eragrostion minoris* Soó et Timár 1957 *corr.* Soó 1980 (30, *corr. illeg.*)

DIG-01C *Consolido-Eragrostion poidis* Soó et Timár in Timár 1957

Thermophilous late-summer weed vegetation on heavy soils of the Pannonian Basin

- *Consolido-Eragrostion minoris* Soó et Timár 1953 (phantom)
- *Consolido-Eragrostion poidis* Soó et Timár 1954 (phantom)
- *Consolido-Eragrostion minoris* ('*poidis*') Soó et Timár 1957 *corr.* Soó 1980 (orig.form) (*corr. illeg.*)

MEDITERRANEAN SEGETAL GROUP OF ALLIANCES **DIG-01D *Diplotaxion eruroidis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1936**

Weed vegetation on neutral to basic soils in the thermo- and mesomediterranean belts of the Central and Western Mediterranean

- *Diplotaxion* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Heliotropion* Oberd. 1954 (syntax.syn.)
- *Calendulo arvensis-Heliotropion europaei* Trinajstić 2008 (2b, 5)

DIG-01E *Chenopodion botryos* S. Brullo et Marcenò 1980

Weed vegetation on sandy acidic and nutrient-poor soils in the thermo- and mesomediterranean belts of Sicily

RUDERAL GROUP OF ALLIANCES

DIG-01F *Salsolion ruthenicae* Philippi ex Oberd. 1983

Ruderal vegetation on disturbed gravelly and sandy soils of the subcontinental regions of Central Europe

- *Salsolion ruthenicae* Philippi 1971 (2b)
- *Conyzo-Bromion tectorum* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Conyzo-Senecionion viscosi* Eliás 1986 (3b)
- *Eragrostio-Amaranthion crispi* Mucina 1991 (2b)

DIG-01G *Tamarici ramosissimae-Salsolion australis* Golub 1994

Ruderal vegetation on disturbed sand dunes of the Northern Caspian region

dig04 Golub & Savchenko (1986) and Golub (1994) classified this unit within the desert vegetation (*Artemisietea lerchiana*). However, as also shown by the synoptic table of Golub & Savchenko (1986: Tab. I), the '*Salsolium australis*' (the representative association of the alliance) shows very little in common with the *Artemisietea lerchiana*. (LM)

- *Salsolion australis* Golub et Savchenko 1986 (2b, 5)
- *Salsolion australis* Golub 1987 (1)

DIG-02 *Euphorbietalia prostratae* Vicedo et al. 1997

Summer-dry trampled vegetation on sandy soils in the southern nemoral and mediterranean zones of Europe

DIG-02A *Euphorbion prostratae* Rivas-Mart. 1976

Summer-dry vegetation on trampled sandy soils of the Iberian Peninsula, the Balearic Islands and the Macaronesia

- *Chamaesyction prostratae* Rivas-Mart. 1976 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

dig05 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 254) formally suggested this name change. This proposal appears superfluous in the light of current taxonomy of the genus *Chamaesyce*, placing this taxon within *Euphorbia* (see Govaerts et al. 2000). (LM)

- *Eleusinion indicae sensu* O. de Bolòs 1988, non Léonard 1952 (pseudonym)

dig06 The *Eleusinion indicae* Léonard 1954 (originally described from tropical Africa) has been erroneously applied by de Bolòs (1988) to a group of trampled thermophilous communities of the Western Mediterranean. (LM)

DIG-02B Polycarpo-Eleusinion indicae Čarni et Mucina 1998

Summer-dry vegetation of sandy trampled habitats of Northern Italy and the Illyrian region

DIG-02C Eragrostio-Polygonion arenastri Couderc et Izco ex Čarni et Mucina 1998

Summer-dry trampled vegetation on sandy soils of Western and Central Europe

- *Eragrostion minoris* Pott 1995 (31)
- *Digitario sanguinalis-Polygonion avicularis* de Foucault 2010 (syntax.syn.)

POL Polygono-Poetea annuae Rivas-Mart. 1975

Subcosmopolitan therophyte-rich dwarf-herb vegetation of trampled habitats

pol01 Theurillat et al. (1995) suggested classifying the contents of this syntaxon as a subclass within the *Stellarietea mediae*. (LM)

- *Coronopodo-Polygonetea avicularis* Lohmeyer 1970 (3b)
- *Polygono-Poetea annuae* Rivas-Mart. in Géhu 1973
- *Polygono arenastri-Poetea annuae* Rivas-Mart. 1975 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991

POL-01 Polygono arenastri-Poetalia annuae Tx. in Géhu et al. 1972 corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991

Subcosmopolitan therophyte-rich dwarf-herb vegetation of trampled habitats

pol02 In order to give this unit an ecological and floristic meaning distinct from other classes, the *Eragrostio-Polygonion arenastri*, *Euphorbion prostratae* and *Polycarpo-Eleusinion indicae*, should be placed here. (JD) This step would go against the 'ecological and floristic meaning' of the *Polygono arenastri-Poetalia annuae*, but especially against the logic underpinning the drivers of vegetation patterns dominated by C4 plants (Čarni & Mucina 1998). (LM)

- *Coronopodo-Polygonetalia* Lohmeyer 1970 (3b)
- *Polygono-avicularis-Poetalia annuae* Tx. in Géhu et al. 1972 (orig.form) (43)
- *Poo annuae-Polygonetalia arenastri* Tx. in Géhu et al. 1972 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 *nom. invers. propos. (invers. illeg.)*

pol03 Merit of this inversion remains elusive. (LM)

- *Bryo-Saginetalia procumbentis* Vicedo, Gomis, Alonso et de la Torre 1997 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sagino apetalae-Polycarpetalia tetrphylli* de Foucault 2010 (syntax.syn.)

pol04 The presumed geographic exclusivity of the orders (*Polygono arenastri-Poetalia annuae* and *Sagino apetalae-Polycarpetalia tetrphylli*) recognized by de Foucault (2010b) is unconvincing. Moreover, the latter order comprises three alliances of which one is dominated by C3 herbs, while the other two by C4 grasses and herbs. De Foucault (2010b) failed to consider the paper by Čarni & Mucina (1998) that had discussed this issue in detail. (LM)

POL-01A Polygono-Coronopodion Sissingh 1969

Herb-rich vegetation in trampled habitats in the temperate to boreal zones of Europe

- *Polygonion avicularis* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)
- *Polygonion avicularis* Aichinger 1933 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)

pol05 This name was suggested for rejection as *nomen ambiguum* (Lososová in Chytrý 2009: 195, 197). (LM)

- *Polygonion avicularis* Nordhagen 1936 (phantom)
- *Polygonion avicularis* Nordhagen 1937 (2b)
- *Coronopodo-Polygonion* Sissingh 1969 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

pol06 The formal proposal to introduce a *nomen inversum* was made by Láníková in Chytrý (2009: 46). (LM)

- *Poion annuae* Mititelu et Barabaş 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Matricario matricarioidis-Polygonion avicularis* Rivas-Mart. 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sclerochloo-Coronopodion squamati* Rivas-Mart. 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Chamomillo-Polygonion avicularis* Ladero et al. 1981 (phantom)
- *Chamomillo suaveolentis-Polygonion arenastri* Rivas-Mart. 1975 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 (30, *mut. illeg.*)
- *Matricario matricarioidis-Polygonion arenastri* Rivas-Mart. 1975 *corr.* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991 (45)

POL-01B Polycarpion tetrphylli Rivas-Mart. 1975

Herb-rich vegetation in trampled sunny habitats of the Mediterranean

POL-01C Saginion procumbentis Tx. et Ohba in Géhu et al. 1972

Herb-rich vegetation in strongly trampled shady habitats of Europe

- *Marchantio-Saginion* Szabó 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sagino-Marchantion* Szabó 1971 *nom. invers. propos. (invers. illeg.)*

pol07 Merit of this name inversion is dubious. (LM)

ART Artemisietea vulgaris Lohmeyer et al. in Tx. ex von Rochow 1951

Perennial (sub)xerophilous ruderal vegetation of the temperate and submediterranean regions of Europe

art01 The *Artemisietea vulgaris* unites ruderal plant communities composed of short-lived perennial and hapaxanthic paucennial species (with considerable admixture of

seasonally appearing winter or summer annuals). These communities (especially the *Onopordetalia acanthii*) occur in broad geographic (macroclimatic) ecotones between the nemoral (forest deciduous) forest-steppe (e.g. in the Pannonian Basin), dry steppic enclaves of the Western and Central Europe (here associated with particularly dry soils). Within the forest-steppe and steppe zones they are also associated with dry and disturbed nutrient-rich soils, usually in places enjoying high insolation and local warm microclimate ('*Polygono-Artemisietea austriacae*'). The communities of this class are a common sight in the sub-mediterranean regions (with a pronounced summer-dry period) while in the Mediterranean proper these communities occur at higher elevation (*Carthametalia lanati*), associated with intensively used (disturbed) grasslands. We classify also the semi-ruderal (heavily disturbed) ruderal grasslands (*Agropyretalia intermedio-repentis* and *Elytrigio repentis-Dittrichietalia viscosi*) within the *Artemisietea vulgaris* rather than recognized as within a class in its own right. (LM)

- *Ruderali-Secalieta* Br.-Bl. et al. 1936 p.p. (3f)
- *Artemisietea vulgaris* Lohmeyer et al. in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Chenopodietea* Br.-Bl. 1951 (2b)
- *Onopordetalia acanthii* Br.-Bl. 1964 (2b)
- *Onopordo-Sisymbrietea* Görs 1966 p.p. (35)
- *Agropyreteae intermedii* Oberd. et al. 1967 (phantom)
- *Agropyreteae repentis* Oberd., T. Müller et Görs in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Onopordetalia acanthii* Br.-Bl. 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agropyreteae intermedio-repentis* T. Müller et Görs 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Onopordetalia acantho-nervosi* Rivas-Mart. 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Inuletea viscosae* Trinajstić 1978 (2b)
- *Meliloto-Artemisietea absinthii* Eliáš 1980 (phantom)
- *Meliloto-Artemisietea absinthii* Eliáš 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polygono-Artemisietea austriacae* Mirkin, Sakhapov et Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1986 (1)
- *Polygono-Artemisietea austriacae* Mirkin, Sakhapov et Solomeshch in A. Ishbirdin et al. 1988 (syntax.syn.)
- *Polygono-Artemisietea austriacae* Mirkin, Sakhapov et Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1989 (2b)

TEMPERATE GROUP OF ORDERS

ART-01 *Onopordetalia acanthii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Subxeric ruderal vegetation dominated by short-lived perennials of temperate Europe

- *Onopordetalia acanthii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)
- *Artemisietalia vulgaris* Lohmeyer in Tx. 1947 (2b)
- *Artemisietalia vulgaris* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Onopordetalia acanthii* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 (31)

- *Onopordetalia acantho-nervosi* Rivas-Mart. 1975 (29)
- *Meliloto-Artemisietalia absinthii* Eliáš 1979 (5)
- *Meliloto-Artemisietalia absinthii* Eliáš 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Bromo tectorum-Onopordetalia acanthii* Ubaldi 2011 (29)

ART-01A *Onopordion acanthii* Br.-Bl. et al. 1936

Thistle-dominated xero-mesophytic ruderal vegetation of subcontinental Central Europe and the Northern Balkans

- *Onopordion* Br.-Bl. 1926 (2b)
- *Hordeo-Onopordion acanthii* Libbert 1932 (29)
- *Marrubion peregrini* Slavnić 1951 (syntax.syn.)
- *Artemision absinthii* Lakušić et al. 1975 (2b)
- *Artemision absinthii* Lukašić et al. 1978 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Artemision absinthii* Eliáš 1979 (2b)
- *Artemision absinthii* Eliáš (1979) 1980 (orig.form) (phantom)
- *Potentillo-Artemision absinthii* Eliáš 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cirsio eriophori-Verbascion* Eliáš 1986 (3b)
- *Cirsion candelabri* Redžić et al. 2011 (2b, 5)
- *Bromo tectorum-Onopordion acanthii* Ubaldi 2011 (2b, 5)

ART-01B *Dauco-Melilotion* Görs ex Rostański et Gutte 1971

Xero-mesophytic ruderal vegetation dominated by biennial plants of temperate and subboreal Europe

- *Dauco-Melilotion* Görs 1966 (2b)
- *Dauco-Melilotion* Görs in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Tussilaginion* Szabó 1971 (syntax.syn.)

ART-01C *Cirsion richterano-chodati* (Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991

Cantabro-Pyrenean thistle-dominated high-altitude ruderal vegetation

- *Cirsion richterano-chodati* (Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1984) Mucina 1991 (2b, 5)

ART-01D *Carduo carpetani-Cirsion odontolepidis* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1986

Central Iberian thistle-dominated high-altitude ruderal vegetation

- *Carduo carpetani-Cirsion odontolepidis* Rivas-Mart. in Ladero Alvarez et al. 1983 (2b)
- *Verbascion nevadensis* Esteve et M. López 1973 (2b, 3b)

ART-01E *Medicagini falcatae-Diplotaxion tenuifoliae* Levon 1997

Crimean submediterranean xero-mesophytic ruderal vegetation in sunny habitats

ART-02 *Polygono-Artemisietalia austriacae* Sakhapov et Solomeshch in A. Ishbirdin et al. 1988

Semianthropogenic heavily-grazed disturbed grasslands and herblands in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Eastern Europe
 art02 This vegetation comprises semi-anthropogenic (semi-ruderal) herb-rich grassland communities derived through processes of overuse (uncontrolled grazing and trampling, leading to disturbance of soil surface) of the steppe

communities of the *Festuco-Brometea*. Mirkin et al. (1986) ineffectively and Ishbirdin et al. (1988) effectively described the *Polygono avicularis-Artemisietalia austriacae* from Bashkortostan. This syntaxonomic concept is supposed to apply to similar vegetation in other regions of the steppe zone of southeastern Ukraine, Southern Russia and Northern Kazakhstan. (LM)

- *Polygono-Artemisietalia austriacae* Sakhapov et Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1986 (1)
- *Polygono-Artemisietalia austriacae* Sakhapov et Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1989 (2b)

ART-02A *Bassio-Artemision austriacae* Solomeshch in A. Ishbirdin et al. 1988

Sub-anthropogenic heavily-grazed disturbed grasslands and herblands in the forest-steppe and steppe zones of Eastern Europe

- *Bassio-Artemision austriacae* Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1986 (1)
- *Alyso-Artemision austriacae* Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1986 (*sensu* Mirkin et al. 1989) (phantom)
- *Alyso-Artemision austriacae* Solomeshch in Mirkin et al. 1989 (5)
- *Helictotricho-Ceratocarpion arenarii* Saitov 1989 (1)

ART-03 *Agropyretalia intermedio-repentis* T. Müller et Görs 1969

Semiruderal grasslands and herblands and weed segetal vegetation of perennial crops in the nemoral, forest-steppe and subboreal zones of Europe

art03 Some national and regional vegetation surveys use this order as a basis for a class in its own right – the *Agropyreteae repentis* or the *Agropyreteae intermedii-repentis* (e.g. Korotkov et al. 1991; Solomakha 1995; Theurillat et al. 1995). Bardat et al. (2004) classify this order in the *Agropyreteae pungentis* (syn. of the *Junceteae maritimi*). (LM)

- *Agropyretalia repentis* Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Elytrigietalia repentis* Oberd. et al. 1967 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut. illeg.*)

art04 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 258) published the formal proposal serving this name change. (LM)

- *Agropyretalia intermedio-repentis* Oberd., T. Müller et Görs 1967 (phantom)
- *Elytrigietalia intermedio-repentis* T. Müller et Görs 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

art05 The formal suggestion to mutate this name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 239). (LM)

- *Achilleetalia millefolii* Abramova et Rudakov in Mirkin et al. 1985 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agropyretalia intermedio-cristati* Passarge 1989 (2b)
- *Gypsophilo-Erigeretalia acris* Smetana et al. 1997 (orig.form) (2b, 5)
- *Rubo caesii-Calamagrostietalia epigeji* Dengler et Wollert in Dengler et al. 2003 (syntax.syn.)

GROUP OF SEMIRUDERAL ALLIANCES

ART-03A *Convolvulo arvensis-Agrophyron repentis* Görs 1967

Semiruderal grasslands and herblands in the nemoral and sub-boreal zones of Europe

- *Gageo pratensis-Allion schoenoprasii* Passarge 1964
- *Convolvulo arvensis-Elytrigion repentis* Görs 1967 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

art06 Láníková in Chytrý (2009: 258) and later in Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 240) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Calamagrostio-Elytrigion* Doing 1974 (2b)
- *Convolvulo arvensis-Elytrigion* Doing 1974 (2b)
- *Convolvulo arvensis-Elytrigion repentis* Görs 1966 *nom. mut. propos.* (*mut. illeg.*)

art07 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 256) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Falcario vulgaris-Poion angustifoliae* Passarge 1989 (syntax.syn.)
- *Poion compressae* T. Müller et Görs ex Dengler et Wollert in Dengler et al. 2003 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rubo caesii-Calamagrostion epigeji* (Dengler 1997) Dengler et Wollert in Dengler et al. 2003 (syntax.syn.)
- *Equiseto ramosissimi-Elytrigion campestris* Felzines 2011 (syntax.syn.)

ART-03B *Artemisio absinthii-Agrophyron intermedii* T. Müller et Görs 1969

Semiruderal steppic grasslands of dry continental valleys of the Alps

- *Artemisio-Agrophyron intermedii resp. truncati* Soó 1964 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Artemisio absinthii-Elytrigion intermedii* T. Müller et Görs 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Gypsophilo paniculatae-Agrophyron repentis* Borhidi, Csiky, Lájér et Pál in Borhidi et al. 2012 (syntax.syn.)

ART-03C *Artemisio marschallianae-Elytrigion intermedii* Korotchenko et Didukh 1997

Semiruderal secondary calcicolous steppic grasslands on steep slopes in the forest-steppe zone of Ukraine and southeastern Russia

ART-03D *Rorippo austriacae-Falcarion vulgaris* Levon 1997

Semiruderal meso-xerophytic steppic vegetation of Crimea

GROUP OF SEGETAL WEED ALLIANCES

ART-03E *Trifolio-Medicaginion sativae* Balázs 1944

Perennial weed vegetation of perennial animal fodder crops on nutrient-rich soils in the nemoral zone of Central Europe

- *Veronico politae-Taraxacion* Kropáč et Hadač in Kropáč et al. 1971 (syntax.syn.)

ART-03F *Achilleion millefolii* Abramova et Rudakov in Mirkin et al. 1985

Perennial weed vegetation of perennial crops of the steppe and forest-steppe zones of European Russia

SUBMEDITERRANEAN GROUP OF ORDERS

ART-04 *Carthametalia lanati* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Thistle-dominated ruderal vegetation on disturbed calcareous substrates of the submediterranean regions of Southern Europe

ART-04A *Silybo mariani-Urticion piluliferae* Sissingh ex Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

Thistle-dominated ruderal vegetation of the Central Mediterranean

- *Silybo-Urticion* Sissingh 1950 (2b)
- *Urtico piluliferae-Silybion mariani* Sissingh ex Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

art08 The formal suggestion to invert the name was published by Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 243) and is apparently motivated by the invariably dominating *Silybum marianum* in the stands of the communities of this alliance. (LM)

- *Silybion mariani* Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. et al. 1992 (syntax.syn.)

ART-04B *Onopordion castellani* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *corr. Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001*

Thistle-dominated ruderal vegetation of the Iberian Peninsula

- *Onopordion arabici* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 (orig.form)
- *Scolymo-Kentrophyllion* Rivas Goday 1964 (3d)
- *Onopordion nervosi* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *corr. Rivas-Mart. 1975* (43)
- *Scolymo-Carthamion lanati* (Rivas Goday 1964) Ladero et al. 1981 (2b, 5)
- *Onopordion gautieri* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958 *nom. corr. propos.* (43)

ART-04C *Onopordion illyrici* Oberd. 1954

Thistle-dominated ruderal vegetation of the submediterranean regions of the Balkans

ART-04D *Scolymion hispanici* Morariu 1967

Thistle-dominated ruderal vegetation of the Black Sea seaboard

ART-05 *Elytrigio repentis-Dittrichietalia viscosae* Mucina *ined.*

Anthropogenic sub-ruderal and ruderal grasslands and herblands of submediterranean and mediterranean Southern Europe

art09 The formal description of this unit will be presented elsewhere. (LM)

- *Inuletalia viscosae* Trinajstić 1978 (2b)

art10 This name is invalid as the only alliance (*Inulion viscosae* Trinajstić 1978) classified within this order was invalidly published. The only association ('*Helichryso-Inuletum viscosae* Trinajstić 1965') was not effectively published in

1965 and it has not been validated in Trinajstić (1978) either. (LM)

ART-05A *Inulo viscosae-Agropyrion repentis* Biondi et Allegrezza 1996

Anthropogenic sub-ruderal and ruderal grasslands and herblands of the submediterranean regions of the Apennine and Balkan Peninsulas

- *Inulion viscosae* Trinajstić 1978 (2b)
- *Dittrichio viscosae-Elytrigion repentis* Biondi et Allegrezza 1996 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ART-05B *Arundion collinae* S. Brullo, Giusso, Guarino et Sciandello in S. Brullo et al. 2010

Thermomediterranean sub-ruderal perennial terrestrial reed on wet clayey soils of the Southern Apennine Peninsula, Sicily, Helas and Crete

ART-05C *Bromo-Oryzopsis miliaceae* O. de Bolòs 1970

Thermomediterranean sub-ruderal perennial grasslands on disturbed road verges of the Mediterranean

art11 The position of this alliance is contentious. Rivas-Martínez et al. (1999) placed this alliance in the *Agropyretalia repentis* and only three years later Rivas-Martínez (2002b: 474) re-classified this unit within the *Carthametalia lanati*. Biondi et al. (2001) gave preference to the *Brachypodio ramosi-Dactylidetalia* (syn. of the *Thero-Brachypodietales* in our system). In any case, these conflicting opinions have been obviously motivated by the transitional character of the unit that straddles the border between pseudosteppes and ruderal grass-rich vegetation. (LM)

- *Bromo-Piptatherion miliaceae* O. de Bolòs 1970 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

art12 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 252; 2011: 244) formally suggested this name change. It may not be the most fortunate deed since recent molecular studies have shown that '*Oryzopsis miliacea*' does not belong either in *Oryzopsis* or in *Piptatherum s.str.* (Romaschenko et al. 2011). (LM)

ART-05D *Hyperico perforati-Ferulion communis* Vicente Orellana et Galán de Mera 2008

Tall-herb ruderal communities of managed disturbed habitats in the meso- to supramediterranean belts of the Iberian Peninsula

art13 Vicente Orellana & Galán de Mera (2008) placed this alliance within the *Agropyretalia*. (LM)

EPI *Epilobietea angustifolii* Tx. et Preisling ex von Rochow 1951

Tall-herb semi-natural perennial vegetation on disturbed forest edges, nutrient-rich riparian fringes and in forest clearings in the temperate and boreal zones of Eurasia

epi01 Dengler et al. (2007) included the contents of the *Epilobietea angustifolii* (as a subclass – the *Senecioni sylvatici-Epilobienea angustifolii*) into a broadly conceived *Artemisietea vulgaris*, but excluded the communities of wet sites (*Convolvuletalia sepium*). (LM)

- *Epilobietea angustifolii* Tx. et Preising in Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Epilobietea angustifolii* Tx. et Preising in Br-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)
- *Urtico-Cirsietea* Doing 1963 (2b)
- *Galio-Urticetea* Passarge 1967 (3b)
- *Galio-Urticetea* Passarge ex Kopecký 1969 (syntax.syn.)

epi02 The incorporation of the *Galio-Urticetea* that became a widely accepted class concept all over the Central Europe (see for instance Mucina 1993b; Berg et al. 2001, 2004; Jarolímek et al. 1997; Chytrý 2009; Borhidi et al. 2012 etc.) into the *Epilobietea angustifolii* is an unusual and bold step recognizing the ecological and floristic similarity among the ruderal (both anthropogenic and natural) communities of nutrient-rich, well moistened soils. (LM)

- *Galio aparines-Urticetea maioris* Passarge ex Kopecký 1969 (orig.form) (*sensu* Rivas-Martínez et al. 2011: 250) (phantom)
- *Chamaenerietea* Mititelu et Barabaş 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Galeopsio-Senecionetea sylvatici* Passarge 1981 (3b)
- *Filipendulo ulmariae-Convolutetea sepium* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 (2b)

epi03 Some recent syntaxonomic schemes (Géhu & Géhu-Franck 1987; Theurillat et al. 1995; Stortelder et al. 1999a, 1999b; Bardat et al. 2004; Berg et al. 2004; de Foucault 2011) suggest to exclude the *Filipendula*-rich tall-herb stands of fallow wet meadows and along ditches from the *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* (which would then be restricted to mown, grazed or trampled communities) and combine these with the *Convolutetalia sepium* currently within the *Epilobietea angustifolii* and the *Petasito-Chaerophylletalia* (currently within the *Mulgedio-Aconitetea*) into a class in its own right – the *Filipendulo-Convolutetea*. However, the class name has only been published invalidly by Géhu & Géhu-Franck (1987) and not yet validated. (JD) De Foucault (2011) chose the *Convolutetalia sepium* as the type of the *Filipendulo-Calystegietea*. (LM) Some authors (LM, MC, MV) do not recognize the logic of lumping eutrophic synanthropic fringe communities (*Convolutetalia sepium*) with the natural tall-herb communities of the meadows fringes classified as the *Filipenduletalia* (here included into the *Molinietalia*) and the eutrophic natural high-altitude tall-herb riparian communities (*Petasito-Chaerophylletalia*). Through the typification of the *Galio-Urticetea* by choosing *Convolutetalia sepium* as the *typus nominis* and choosing the latter order as the types of the *Filipendulo-Calystegietea*, the latter class becomes a synonym of the *Galio-Urticetea* and hence of the *Epilobietea angustifolii*. (LM)

- *Convolutetalia sepium-Filipenduletalia* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 *nom. invers. propos.* (2b, *invers.superfl.*)

- *Filipendulo ulmariae-Calystegietea sepium* Géhu et Géhu-Franck 1987 *nom. mut. propos.* (orig.form) (in Julve 1993) (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Lythro salicariae-Calystegietea sepium* Klauk 1992 (syntax.syn.)
- *Circaeo-Stachyetea* Ubaldi 2011 (2b)

EPI-01 *Galeopsio-Senecionetalia sylvatici* Passarge 1981 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Tall-herb perennial semi-natural vegetation on acidic soils on forest margins and clearings of the Eurosiberian Region

epi04 In case the *Atropetalia* Tx. 1947 would be rejected as a *nomen ambiguum* (see Dengler et al. 2007: 120), this name should become conserved in order to stabilize the nomenclature. (LM)

- *Atropetalia* Vlieger 1937 (2b)
- *Atropetalia* Tx. 1947 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- epi05* The proposal to reject this name was submitted by Dengler et al. (2007: 120). (LM)
- *Epilobietalia angustifolii* (Vlieger 1937) Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Chamaenerietalia angustifolii* (Vlieger 1937) Tx. 1950 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Chamaenerietalia* Mititelu et Barabaş 1972 (syntax.syn.)

EPI-01A *Epilobion angustifolii* Oberd. 1957

Tall-herb perennial semi-natural vegetation on acidic soils of forest margins and in forest clearings in the boreal and nemoral zones of Europe

epi06 Dengler et al. (2007: 120) preferred this name to be the valid designation of this syntaxon in case of the rejection of *Atropion* Tx. 1947 as a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Epilobion angustifolii* Rübel 1933 (2b)
- *Epilobion angustifolii* Soó 1933 (2b)
- *Chamaenerion angustifolii* Soó 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (2b, *mut.superfl.*)
- *Atropion* Tx. 1937 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
- epi07* The name *Atropion* (or *Atropion bellae-donnae*) has been widely and often misleadingly used for forest-clearing communities on both nutrient-rich and nutrient-poor substrates. Accordingly, the *Atropion* Tüxen 1947 should be rejected as *nomen ambiguum* (see also Dengler et al. 2007: 120 and the Remark for the name *Atropion bellae-donnae* Aichinger 1933). (LM)
- *Carici piluliferae-Epilobion angustifolii* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Epilobion angustifolii* Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 (31)
- *Epilobion angustifolii* Eggler 1952 (2b)
- *Galeopsio-Senecionion sylvatici* Passarge 1981 (29)
- *Mycelido-Senecionion sylvatici* Passarge 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rumici-Avenellion flexuosae* Passarge 1984
- *Pteridion aquilini* Fukarek 1969 (2b, 3b)
- *Prenanthon purpureae* Julve 1993 (2b)
- *Holco mollis-Pteridion aquilini* Passarge (1994) 2002 (syntax.syn.)

- *Holco mollis*-*Pteridion aquilini* (Passarge 1964) Rameau in Bardat et al. 2004 (3b)
- *Pteridion aquilini* Milosavljević et al. 2008 (2b)

EPI-01B *Linarion niveae* Rivas-Mart. 1964

Tall-herb perennial subspontaneous vegetation on acidic soils of forest margins and clearings of the submediterranean Iberian Peninsula

EPI-02 *Circaeo lutetianae*-*Stachysetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1967 nom. conserv. propos.

Ruderal and semi-natural fringe mesic tall-herb vegetation of tall-herbs on nutrient- and base-rich soils of cool-temperate and submediterranean Europe

epi08 See the proposal to this effect by Dengler et al. (2007: 122). (LM)

- *Epilobietalia angustifolii* Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)

epi09 See the proposal to this effect by Dengler et al. (2007: 122). (LM)

- *Parietarietalia officinalis* Boşcaiu et al. 1964 (phantom)
- *Galio-Parietarietalia officinalis* Boşcaiu, Gergely et Codoreanu in Raşiu et al. 1966 nom. rejic. propos. (36)

epi10 We submit this name to be considered as *nomen reji-cientum* against the more frequently used valid name *Circaeo lutetianae-Stachysetalia sylvaticae* Passarge 1967 nom. conserv. propos. (LM, JPT)

- *Lamio albi-Chenopodietalia boni-henrici* Kopecký 1969 (2b)

epi11 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011) claim that his order was typified by the *Rumicion alpini*. (LM)

- *Glechometalia hederaceae* Tx. in Tx. et Brun-Hool 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Agropyro-Glechometalia* Passarge 1978 (29)
- *Impatienti noli-tangere-Stachysetalia sylvaticae* Boulet et al. in Bardat et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

EPI-02A *Fragarion vescae* Tx. ex von Rochow 1951 nom. conserv. propos.

Semi-ruderal herb-rich clearing vegetation on nutrient-rich calcareous soils in the nemoral zone of Central and Western Europe

epi12 We propose to conserve this name that would replace the *Atropion bellae-donnae* Aichinger 1933 after the latter is considered a *nomen ambiguum*. (LM)

- *Atropion* Br.-Bl. 1930 (2b)
- *Atropion* Aichinger 1933 nom. ambig. rejic. propos. (36)

epi13 The original diagnosis of the *Atropion bellae-donnae* (Aichinger 1933) includes a single association, the *Atropo bellae-donnae-Epilobietum angustifolii* Aichinger 1933, which is oligotrophic and slightly nitrophilous. Thus the name *Atropion bellae-donnae* Aichinger 1933 cannot be used for this type vegetation of nutrient-rich soil, as it is commonly found in the literature. It should be considered as *nomen ambiguum* (see Petřík et al. in Chytrý 2009: 382). (MC, JD, LM)

- *Fragarion vescae* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Atropion* Br.-Bl. ex Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (31)

- *Atropion* Br.-Bl. ex Oberd. 1957 (31)

- *Dactylido-Aegopodion* Passarge 1967 (syntax.syn.)

epi14 The only association that can be considered as the *typus* of this alliance is the '*Arctietum nemorosi* Tx (1931) 1950' (see Passarge 1967). The *Dactylido-Aegopodion* is the *holotypus* of the *Circaeo-Stachysetalia*. (LM)

- *Mycelido-Stachyion* Passarge (1967) 1978 (29)

EPI-02B *Impatienti noli-tangere-Stachyion sylvaticae* Görs ex Mucina 1993

Semi-ruderal tall-herb vegetation of shaded mesic forest margins and clearings on loamy soils in the colline and submontane belts of Central Europe

- *Impatienti noli-tangere-Stachyion sylvaticae* Görs 1974 (3b)

EPI-02C *Aegopodion podagrariae* Tx. 1967 nom. conserv. propos.

Semi-ruderal herb-rich clearing vegetation on mesic margins and clearings of forests and scrub in the temperate and subboreal zones of Europe

epi15 The conservation of this name was suggested in Catteau et al. (2010). (LM)

- *Parietation officinalis* Boşcaiu et al. 1964 (phantom)
- *Parietation officinalis* Boşcaiu, Gergely et Codoreanu in Raşiu et al. 1966 nom. rejic. propos.

epi16 We submit this name to be considered as *nomen reji-cientum* against the more frequently used valid name *Aegopodion podagrariae* Tx. 1967 nom. conserv. propos. (LM, JPT)

- *Sambucion ebuli* Eliáš 1979 (syntax.syn.)

EPI-03 *Arctio lappae-Artemisietalia vulgaris* Dengler 2002

Ruderal vegetation dominated by short-lived perennials on mesic loamy soils of the low-altitude cool-temperate Central Europe and at high-altitudes of submediterranean Europe

- *Lolio-Arctietalia* Knapp 1948 (2b)
- *Chenopodio-Arctietalia* Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)

EPI-03A *Arction lappae* Tx. 1937

Ruderal vegetation of short-lived perennials on mesic loamy soils of cool-temperate Europe

epi17 This alliance has a transitional position between the *Artemisietea* and *Epilobietalia angustifolii* and therefore an alternative classification within the *Artemisietea* is also possible. (MC, LM)

- *Rumicion obtusifolii* Gutte 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cirsio-Elytrigion* Doing 1974 (2b)
- *Eu-Arction* Sissingh in Westhoff et al. 1946 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)

epi18 Sometimes this unit (under the name '*Eu-Arction* Tx. 1937 em. Sissingh 1946') is considered at the alliance level, which is a wrong perception/interpretation since it has been described by Sissingh (in Westhoff et al. 1946: 31) explicitly as '*(Eu-) Arction* Sissingh *suball. nov.*', hence as a suballiance. (LM)

EPI-03B *Balloto-Conion maculati* S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Tall-herb perennial ruderal vegetation in mesic habitats in the submontane and montane belts of submediterranean Europe

- *Sambucion ebuli* (O. de Bolòs et Vigo ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1991) Rivas-Mart. et M. Costa 1998 (2b)
- *Conio maculati-Sambucion ebuli* (Rivas-Mart. et Costa 1998) Rivas-Mart. et al. 2001 (syntax.syn.)

EPI-04 *Galio-Alliarietalia* Oberd. in Görs et T. Müller 1969

Ruderal and semi-natural thermophilous fringe vegetation of short-lived herbs on nutrient-rich soils in the submontane and montane belts of submediterranean Europe

EPI-04A *Geo urbani-Alliarion officinalis* Lohmeyer et Oberd. in Görs et T. Müller 1969

Ruderal and semi-natural fringe thermophilous vegetation of short-lived low herbs on nutrient-rich soils of temperate Europe

- *Alliarion* Oberd. 1957 (phantom)
- *Alliarion petiolatae* Hejný in Holub et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Galio-Alliarion* Lohmeyer et Oberd. in Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Geo urbani-Alliarion petiolatae* Lohmeyer et Oberd. in Görs et T. Müller 1969 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

epi19 The formal mutation of the name *Geo urbani-Alliarion officinalis* to the *Geo urbani-Alliarion petiolatae* Lohmeyer et Oberd. in Görs et Müller 1969 was suggested by Láníková in Chytrý (2009: 334). (LM)

- *Geo urbani-Alliarion* Sissingh 1973 (31)
- *Lapsano communis-Geranion robertiani* (Sissingh 1973) Dierschke 1974 (29)
- *Alliarion* Oberd. ex Passarge 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Anthriscio-Chaerophyllion* (Tx. et Brun-Hool 1975) Gehlken 2003 (2b, 5)

EPI-04B *Anthriscion nemorosae* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et Marcenò 1985

Ruderal and semi-natural thermophilous fringe vegetation of short-lived herbs on nutrient-rich soils in the submontane and montane belts of submediterranean Europe

- *Parietario judaicae-Arion italici* Biondi, Casavecchia et Gasparri in Biondi et al. 2014 (syntax.syn.)

EPI-05 *Convolvuletalia sepium* Tx. ex Moor 1958

Semi-natural fringe vegetation on banks of rivers and other water bodies of temperate Europe and the Mediterranean

- *Convolvuletalia sepium* Tx. 1950 (2b)
 - *Calystegietalia sepium* Tx. ex Moor 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- epi20* The proposal to mutate this name was presented and argued in detail by Dengler et al. (2004: 367). (LM)
- *Filipendulo-Calystegietalia sepium* Doing 1963 (2b)
 - *Galio-Convolvuletalia* (Tx. 1950) Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
 - *Calystegietalia sepium* Tx. 1950 *corr.* Julve 1993 (2b, *corr.superfl.*)

- *Convolvuletalia sepium* Tx. ex Mucina 1993 (31)
 - *Calystegietalia sepium* Tx. ex Mucina 1993 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- epi21* Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 252) formally suggested this name change. Nomenclature Commission (Willner et al. 2011) handled this case, yet without reaching a decision. (LM)
- *Convolvuletalia sepium* Tx. em. Mucina 1993 (orig.form) (*sensu* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2011) (phantom)
- epi22* Unlike Rivas-Martínez et al. (2011: 253) we maintain that there is no '*Convolvuletalia sepium* Tx. em. Mucina 1993' in Mucina (1993b). (LM)

GROUP OF TEMPERATE ALLIANCES

EPI-05A *Senecionion fluviatilis* Tx. ex Moor 1958

Tall-herb fringe vegetation on nutrient-rich river banks and in ditches of Central Europe

- *Convolvulion sepium* Oberd. 1949 (2b)
- *Convolvulion sepium* Tx. 1947 (2b)
- *Senecionion fluviatilis* Tx. 1947 (phantom)
- *Senecionion fluviatilis* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Senecionion fluviatilis* Tx. ex Oberd. 1950 (2b)
- *Convolvulion sepium* Tx. ex Oberd. 1957 (2b)
- *Calystegion sepium* Tx. ex Oberd. 1957 (phantom)
- *Calystegion sepium* Tx. 1947 (in Julve 1993) (2b, *mut. superfl.*)

epi23 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 252) formally suggested this name change. It appears, however, that the name proposed for the mutation was invalidly published, and therefore this attempt to introduce a *nomen mutatum* is deemed superfluous. (LM)

- *Soncho-Euphorbion palustris* Westhoff et Den Held 1969
- *Calystegio sepium-Althaeion officinalis* de Foucault 2011

EPI-05B *Archangelicion litoralis* Scamoni et Passarge 1963

Tall-herb fringe vegetation on river banks of Central and Eastern Europe

- *Convolvulo-Archangelicion litoralis* Tx. 1950 (2b)
- *Angelicion littoralis* Tx. 1959 (*sensu* Géhu & Géhu-Franck 1984) (phantom)
- *Angelicion littoralis* Lohmeyer et al. 1962 (2b)
- *Humulo-Polygonion dumetorum* Passarge 1965 (2b)
- *Humulo-Fallopion dumetorum* Passarge 1975
- *Symphyto officinalis-Filipendulion ulmariae* Klauk 1993
- *Galio veri-Aristolochion clematidis* Shevchyk et V. Solomakha in Shevchyk et al. 1996
- *Epilobion hirsuti* Van't Veer, Schaminée et Weeda in Stortelder et al. 1999 (5)

EPI-05C *Nardosmion laevigatae* Klotz et Köck 1986

Tall-herb fringe vegetation on nutrient-rich river banks of mountain rivers and streams of the Southern Urals

GROUP OF MACARONESIAN-MEDITERRANEAN ALLIANCES

EPI-05D *Cynancho-Convulvulion sepium* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas-Mart. 1977

Western Mediterranean tall-herb vegetation in nutrient-rich riparian habitats

- *Cynancho-Convulvulion sepium* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963 (3b)
- *Cynancho-Calystegion sepium* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex Rivas-Mart. 1977 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Bromo ramosi-Eupatorion cannabini* O. de Bolòs et Masalles in O. de Bolòs 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cynancho acuti-Calystegion sepium* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. ex de Foucault 2011 (31)

EPI-05E *Dorycnio recti-Rumicion conglomerati* Gradstein et Smittenberg 1977

Central and Eastern Mediterranean tall-herb vegetation in nutrient-rich riparian habitats

- *Dorycnion recti* Géhu et Biondi 1989 (syntax.syn.)

EPI-05F *Ipomoeo acuminatae-Ageratinion adenophorae* Espírito-Santo et al. 2004

Canarian-Madeiran tall-herb riparian vegetation rich in neophytes

- *Ageratinion adenophorae-Ipomoeion acuminatae* Espírito-Santo et al. 2004 *nom. invers. propos.* (42)

epi24 The proposal to invert the name was published by Costa et al. (2005). (LM)

ARC *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* A. Ishbirdin in Sumina 2012

Anthropogenic vegetation in human-disturbed habitats in the subarctic and Arctic zones of Russia, Siberia and North America

- *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* Khusainov et A. Ishbirdin in Khusainov et al. 1989 (1)
- *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* A. Ishbirdin, Khusainov et Mirkin 1999 (2b, 5)
- *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* A. Ishbirdin 2001 (1)
- *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* Khusainov et A. Ishbirdin in Sumina et Mironova 2004 (2b, 8)
- *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* Khusainov et A. Ishbirdin in Sumina 2011 (2b, 8)
- *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* A. Ishbirdin in Sumina 2011 (1)
- *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* A. Ishbirdin in Sumina 2013 (2b, 8)

ARC-01 *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* Khusainov et al. in Sumina 2012

Anthropogenic vegetation in human-disturbed habitats in the subarctic and Arctic zones of Russia, Siberia and North America

- *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* Khusainov et A. Ishbirdin in Khusainov et al. 1989 (1)
- *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* A. Ishbirdin 2001 (1)

- *Chamerio-Betuletea nanae* Khusainov et A. Ishbirdin in Sumina et Mironova 2004 (5)

- *Matricario-Poetea alpigenae* A. Ishbirdin 1991 (*sensu* Sumina & Mironova 2004) (phantom)

- *Matricario-Poetea alpigenae* Pestryakov et Okhlopkov 2013 (2b, 5, 8)

ARC-01A *Chamerio angustifolii-Matricarion hookeri* A. Ishbirdin et al. 1996

Anthropogenic vegetation on disturbed soils characterized by cryoturbation and solifluction of Arctic Northern Russia

- *Epilobio angustifolii-Tripleurospermion hookeri* A. Ishbirdin et al. 1996 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

- *Chamerio-Betulion nanae* Khusainov et al. 1989 (1)

- *Matricario-Poion alpigenae* Cherosov 1991 (2b, 5)

- *Poo alpigenae-Descurainion sophioidis* Pestryakov et al. 1992 (2b, 5)

- *Matricario-Poion alpigenae* Czerosov in Pestryakov et Okhlopkov 2013 (2b, 5, 8)

BID *Bidentetea* Tx. et al. ex von Rochow 1951

Summer-annual pioneer vegetation of seasonally flooded nutrient-rich river alluvia, lacustrine banks and heavily nutrient-loaded anthropogenic habitats of boreo-temperate Europe and North Africa

- *Bidentetea tripartitae* Tx. et al. in Tx. 1950 (2b)

- *Rudereto-Manihotetea utilissimae sensu* O. de Bolòs 1988, *non Rudereto-Manihotetea pantropicalia* Léonard in Taton 1949 (pseudonym)

BID-01 *Bidentetalia* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Summer-annual pioneer vegetation of seasonally flooded nutrient-rich river alluvia, lacustrine banks and heavily nutrient-loaded anthropogenic habitats of boreo-temperate Europe

- *Bidentetalia tripartitae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943 (2b)

- *Chenopodietalia rubri* Felzines et Loiseau 2006 (syntax. syn.)

BID-01A *Bidention tripartitae* Nordhagen ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Summer-annual pioneer vegetation of periodically nutrient-rich river banks and drained muddy bottoms of eutrophic lakes of boreo-temperate Europe

- *Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi* Koch 1926 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (3f, 36)

bid01 Formal suggestions to consider this name as *nomen ambiguum* were published by Kieřlich et al. (2003) and by Šumberová & Lososová (in Chytrý 2011: 349). (LM) The name *Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi* Koch 1926 being invalidly published (ICPN art. 3f) this proposal is superfluous. (JPT)

- *Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi* Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)

- *Bidention tripartitae* Nordhagen 1940 (3d)

bid02 In case the *Polygono-Chenopodion polyspermi* (Koch 1926) is rejected as *nomen ambiguum* (see Remark *bid01*), then the *Bidention tripartitae* should be considered the valid name of this syntaxon. (MC, LM)

- *Alopecurion aequalis* Eber 1975

BID-01B *Chenopodion rubri* (Tx. in Poli et J. Tx. 1960) Hilbig et Jage 1972

Summer-annual pioneer vegetation in heavily nutrient-loaded and saline ruderal habitats of temperate Europe

- *Chenopodion fluviatile* Tx. in Poli et J. Tx. 1960 (34a)
- *Chenopodion rubri* Oberd. et al. 1967 (2b)
- *Chenopodion rubri* Soó 1968 (2b)
- *Chenopodion rubri* Soó 1969 (2b)
- *Chenopodion rubri* (Tx. in Poli et J. Tx. 1960) Kopecký 1969 (phantom)
- *Chenopodion rubri* (Tx. in Poli et J. Tx. 1960) Dobrescu et Kovács 1972 (31)
- *Chenopodion glauci* Hejný 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Chenopodion rubro-polyspermi* Passarge 1978 (2b)
- *Xanthion italicis* Felzines et Loiseau 2006 (syntax.syn.)

BID-02 *Paspalo-Heleochloetalia Br.-Bl. ex Rivas Goday 1956*

Summer-annual pioneer vegetation of periodically flooded sub-saline nutrient-rich river alluvia of the mediterranean regions of Europe and North Africa

- *Paspalo-Heleochloetalia Br.-Bl.* in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (3f)
- *Crypsio-Paspaletalia Br.-Bl.* in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos. et nom. invers. propos.* (42, 45)
- *Bidentetalia pilosae sensu* de Bolòs 1988, *non Bidentetalia pilosae* Lebrun in Mullenders 1949 (pseudonym)
- *Paspalo distichi-Polypogonetalia semiverticillatae* Delpech et Géhu in Bardat et al. 2004 (syntax.syn.)

BID-02A *Paspalo-Agrostion semiverticillati Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952*

Summer-annual pioneer vegetation of periodically flooded sub-saline nutrient-rich river alluvia of the mediterranean regions of Europe and North Africa

- *Paspalo-Polypogonion semiverticillati Br.-Bl.* in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Paspalo-Polypogonion viridis Br.-Bl.* in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

bid03 Rivas-Martínez et al. (2002a: 271) formally suggested this name change. (LM)

- *Paspalo-Bidention* Rivas Goday 1964 (3b)
- *Ecliption prostratae sensu* de Bolòs 1988, *non Ecliption albae* Lebrun 1947 (pseudonym)

ORY *Oryzetea sativae* Miyawaki 1960

Weed vegetation of the rice fields of Eurasia

ORY-01 *Cyero difformis-Echinochloetalia oryzoidis* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955

Weed vegetation of the rice fields of Eurasia

- *Oryzo-Echinochloetalia* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955 (*sensu* Borhidi et al. 1999) (phantom)

ORY-01A *Oryzo sativae-Echinochloion oryzoidis* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955

Weed vegetation of the rice fields of the warm-temperate and cool-temperate Europe

- *Oryzion sativae* Koch 1954 (3b)

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Appendix 2

EuroVegChecklist 2 (EVC2): Conspectus of the high-rank syntaxa of the European vegetation dominated by bryophytes and lichens

For the abbreviations and citing conventions see the header of the Appendix 1.

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EPIGAEIC BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN VEGETATION

FUN *Funarietea hygrometricae* von Hübschmann 1957

Hemerophilous bryophyte vegetation on burned sites, bones and animal droppings

fun01 Marstaller (2006) distinguished the *Splachnometea lutei* as a class in its own right and placed the *Funarietalia hygrometricae* in the *Psoretea decipiens*. (HB)

- *Splachnometea lutei* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)

FUN-01 *Splachnometalia lutei* Hadač et Klika ex von Hübschmann 1957

Hemerophilous bryophyte vegetation on bones and animal droppings of the alpine and arctic regions

- *Splachnometalia* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Splachnometalia* Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)

FUN-01A *Splachnion lutei* Hadač et Klika ex von Hübschmann 1957

Hemerophilous bryophyte vegetation on bones and animal droppings of the alpine and arctic regions

fun02 *Splachnum luteum* is included in the original diagnosis of von Hübschmann (1957) by citing the *Splachnometum* of von Krusenstjerna (1945), which is described with an equivalent of a simple table in the text containing the name-giving taxon *Splachnum luteum*. (HB)

- *Splachnion lutei* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Splachnion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (2b)
- *Splachnion lutei* Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)

FUN-02 *Funarietalia hygrometricae* von Hübschmann 1957

Hemerophilous bryophyte vegetation on the soil surface of burned sites and fire places

FUN-02A *Funarion hygrometricae* von Hübschmann 1957

Hemerophilous bryophyte vegetation on the soil surface of burned sites and fire places

- *Funarion hygrometricae* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Funarion hygrometricae* Engel 1949 (phantom)

CER *Ceratodonto purpurei-Polytrichetea piliferi* Mohan 1978

Bryophyte and lichen vegetation on dry acid to subneutral, silty-sandy and gravelly soils

- *Chthonoblastetea* Mattick 1951 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cladino-Cetrarietea* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Peltigeretea caninae* Schubert et Stordeur 2011 (2b, 5)

CER-01 *Polytrichetalia piliferi* von Hübschmann 1975

Bryophyte vegetation on dry, acid to subneutral, silty-sandy and gravelly soils

CER-01A *Polytrichion piliferi* Šmarda 1947

Bryophyte vegetation on dry acid sandy dunes in the nemoral and boreal zones

cer01 Because the only association (*Polytrichetum piliferi*) of the alliance is an illegitimate homonym Marstaller (1993) rejected erroneously the name *Polytrichion piliferi* Šmarda 1947 also as an illegitimate name (ICPN art. 17). On the other hand, although Šmarda (1947) ranked his units as 'sociations' he nevertheless considered them at the same time as associations, as it is explicitly indicated in the

English summary (p. 87). Therefore, the name *Polytrichion piliferi* Šmarda 1947 is validly published. (HB)

- *Ceratodonto-Polytrichion piliferi* Waldheim 1947 (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Rhacomitrium canescentis* Šmarda 1947 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ceratodonto-Polytrichion piliferi* Waldheim ex von Hübschmann 1967 (syntax.syn.)

CER-01B *Campylopodion polytrichoidis* Giacomini 1951

Bryophyte vegetation on dry, acid to subneutral, silty-sandy and gravelly soils of (sub)mediterranean distribution

- *Campylopodion fragili-introflexi* Guerra et al. 1981 (syntax.syn.)

CER-02 *Peltigeretalia* Klement 1949

Lichen vegetation on dry, acid to subneutral, silty-sandy and gravelly soils

- *Peltigeretalia* Klement 1950 (31)
- *Chthonoblastetalia* Mattick 1951 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cladino-Cetrarietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Ochrolechietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)

CER-02A *Baeomycetion rufi* Klement 1952

Pioneer lichen crust on dry, acid to subneutral, silty-sandy soils

cer02 The form '*Baeomycion*' is established for alliances named after *Baeomyces* species, but it has to be corrected to *Baeomycetion* (Weber et al. 2000). (HB)

- *Baeomycion rosei* Hadač in Klika 1948 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Biatorion uliginosae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Chthonoblastion* Mattick 1951 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Baeomycion rufis* Klement 1952 (orig.form)
- *Baeomycion roseis* Klement 1955 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Dibaeidion baeomycetis* Klement 1955 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

CER-02B *Cladonion arbusculae* Klement 1949 corr. Bültmann hoc loco

Macrolichen vegetation on nutrient-poor, dry, acid to subneutral, silty-sandy and gravelly soils

cer03 Ahti (1961) and Santesson (1966) showed that the name *Cladonia sylvatica* (L.) Hoffm. was wrongly employed in the identification literature for the species *Cladonia arbuscula* (Wallr.) Flot. The name *Cladonia sylvatica* (L.) Hoffm. cannot be interpreted as different from *C. rangiferina* (L.) G.H. Web., and it is now ruled as suppressed (International Code of Botanical Nomenclature art. 56, Appendix VI). Thus the name *Cladonion sylvaticae* has to be corrected to *Cladonion arbusculae* (ICPN art. 43): *Cladonion arbusculae* Klement 1949 corr. Bültmann *nom. corr. hoc loco* (original name: *Cladonion sylvaticae* Klement 1949: 12), *lectotypus hoc loco*: *Cladonietum mitis* Klement 1947 (Klement 1947: 296–297). (HB)

- *Cladonion sylvaticae* Klement 1949 (orig.form) (43)

cer04 Klement in his earlier publications (before Klement 1958) used the epithet form '*sylvaticae*', which has to be corrected to '*sylvaticae*'. (HB)

- *Cladonion arbusculae* Klement 1950 *corr.* Wirth 1980 (31, *corr.superfl.*)

cer05 Wirth (1980: 32) proposed a mutation of the name *Cladonion sylvaticae* Klement 1950 to *Cladonion arbusculae* Klement 1950. However, as Otte (2008: 374) argued, it is not a mutation, but a correction (ICPN art. 43; see Remark *cer03*). (HB)

- *Cladonion sylvaticae* Klement 1950 (orig.form) (31)
- *Cladinion sylvaticae* Mattick 1951 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Cornicularion aculeatae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Cladonion silvestris* Klement 1952 (orig.form) (31)

cer06 Since there is no species *Cladonia silvestris*, we presume that Klement (1952: 70) erroneously coined the name as '*Cladonion silvestris*' having '*Cladonion sylvaticae*' in mind. (HB)

- *Cladonion sylvaticae* Klement 1959 (31)
- *Cladonion rangiformis* Krause et Klement 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cladonion rangiformis* Klement 1965 (31)
- *Cladonion* Hawksworth 1972 (syntax.syn.)

CER-02C *Cladonion rei* Paus 1997

Macrolichen vegetation on slightly nutrient enriched, dry, acid to subneutral, silty-sandy and gravelly soils

CER-02D *Cetrarion nivalis* Klement 1955

Chionophobous lichen vegetation on acid soil surfaces and on humus over calcareous soils of arctic-alpine distribution

- *Alectorion ochroleuca* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Cetrarion* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)

CER-02E *Solorinion croceae* Klement 1955

Chionophilous lichen vegetation of arctic-alpine distribution

CER-02F *Lecanorion verrucosae* Kalb 1970

Lichen crusts on plant debris and on bryophyte mats over calcareous substrates in the arctic zone and the alpine belt

- *Aspicilion verrucosae* Kalb 1970 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Megasporion verrucosae* Kalb 1970 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

CER-02G *Ochrolechion tartareae* Klement 1955

Lichen crusts on plant debris and on bryophyte mats over non-calcareous substrates in the arctic zone and the alpine belt

- *Ochrolechion polare* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)

PSO *Psoretea decipientis* Mattick ex Follmann 1974

Bryophyte and lichen vegetation on subneutral and calcareous soils

- *Psoretea decipientis* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Barbuletea unguiculatae* von Hübschmann 1967 (phantom)
- *Psoretea decipientis* Mattick ex Crespo et Barreno 1975 (31)
- *Barbuletea unguiculatae* Mohan 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Barbuletea unguiculatae* von Hübschmann 1986 (31)

PSO-01 *Barbuletalia unguiculatae* von Hübschmann 1960

Meso-hemerophilous and euhemerophilous pioneer bryophyte vegetation on denuded temporary dry and very dry loamy soils

- *Phasco cuspidati-Riccietalia glaucae* Rivola 1987 (2b)
- *Tortulo brevissimae-Aloinetalia bifrontis* Ros et Guerra 1987 (5)

PSO-01A *Phascion Waldheim 1944 nom. inval. ad interim*

Euhemerophilous pioneer bryophyte vegetation on temporary dry and dry loamy soils in the nemoral and boreal zones

pso01 Waldheim (1944: 41) described the alliance '*Phascion*' with the subordinate associations '*Pottietum lanceolatae*', '*Pottietum truncatae*' and '*Aloinetum*'. All the relevés of the alliance, made of presence-absence data, are gathered in a single table without the specification which of the relevés belong to which association. Below the association level, Waldheim distinguished sociations that can be related to the relevés, at least partially. According to ICPN art. 7, Waldheim's associations are invalidly published because no quantitative information is given for the relevés. However, this may change with ICPN ed. 4 as a table of relevés with presence-absence data is not different from a synoptic relevé. Therefore, names like *Phascion* Waldheim 1944 are invalidly published only *ad interim*. Choosing the *Pottietum truncatae* Waldheim 1944 as a lectotype of the alliance when the name of this association will be validly published will make the *Phascion* Waldheim 1944 a homotypic synonym of the name *Phascion cuspidatae* Waldheim ex von Krusenstjerna 1945 that is presently the validly published name (ICPN art. 7). (HB, JPT)

- *Phascion* Waldheim ex von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax.syn.)

pso02 Marstaller (2006) classified this alliance in the *Funarietalia hygrometricae*. (HB)

- *Phascion cuspidati* Waldheim ex von Krusenstjerna 1945 (Rec.10C, 30)

pso03 Marstaller (2006) introduced the name *Phascion cuspidati* Waldheim ex von Krusenstjerna 1945, however though *Phascum cuspidatum* is the most frequent species, there are two species of *Phascum* in the original diagnosis by von Krusenstjerna (1945: 122) and therefore the adoption of the epithet '*cuspidati*' is not admissible. (HB)

- *Phascion* Waldheim 1947 (syntax.syn.)
- *Phascion cuspidatae* Waldheim 1947 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Phascion cuspidati* Waldheim ex von Hübschmann 1960 (syntax.syn.)
- *Phascion cuspidati* Waldheim ex Rivola 1987 (2b)
- *Cheilothelion chloropi* Jiménez et al. 2002 (2b)

pso04 Jiménez et al. (2002) described the alliance with one invalid association, invalid because he did not use the Latin word *typus* as is required by the ICPN art. 5. Marstaller

(2006) considered the alliance as valid yet problematic and transferred it to the *Funarietalia* from the *Dicranelletalia heteromallae*, where Jiménez et al. (2002) had placed it before. (HB)

PSO-01B *Grimaldion fragrantis* Šmarda et Hadač in Hadač et Šmarda 1944

Pioneer bryophyte vegetation on dry loamy soil in grasslands in the nemoral zone and the Mediterranean

- *Grimaldion fragrantis* Šmarda 1947 (31)
- *Phascion mitrififormis* Waldheim 1947 (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Tortellion inclinatae* Šmarda 1947 (syntax.syn.)
- *Aloinion* von Hübschmann 1960 (2b)
- *Phascion mitraeforme* von Hübschmann 1960 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Pleurochaetion squarrosae* Neumayr 1971 (syntax.syn.)
- *Phascion curvicollis* Rivola 1987 (syntax.syn.)

PSO-01C *Mannion androgynae* Ros et Guerra 1987

Pioneer bryophyte vegetation on subneutral dry soils in Mediterranean garrigues

PSO-01D *Cephalozioello baumgartneri-Southbyion nigrelae* Guerra et Gil 1982

Pioneer bryophyte vegetation on calcareous soils in crevices in sheltered habitats

PSO-01E *Tortellion flavovirentis* Guerra ex Guerra et Puche 1984

Pioneer bryophyte vegetation on subneutral and dry soils under the influence of sea-borne salt spray

- *Tortellion flavovirentis* Guerra 1982 (3b)

PSO-01F *Aloino bifrontis-Crossidion crassinervis* Ros et Guerra ex Marstaller 2006

Pioneer bryophyte vegetation on dry exposed soil surfaces in arid Mediterranean grasslands and pseudosteppes

- *Aloino-Crossidion crassinervis* Ros et Guerra 1987 (5)
- *Pottio-Riccion crustatae* Ros et Guerra 1987 (3g, 5)
- *Pottio commutatae-Riccion crustatae* Ros et Guerra ex Marstaller 2006 (syntax.syn.)

PSO-02 *Toninietalia coeruleonigricantis* Hadač 1962

Lichen vegetation on subneutral to highly basic soils

- *Toninietalia coeruleonigricantis* Hadač in Klika 1948 (3b)
- *Psoretalia decipientis* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Psoretalia decipientis* Mattick ex Follmann 1974 (syntax.syn.)

PSO-02A *Toninion coeruleonigricantis* Hadač in Klika 1948

Lichen vegetation on moderately dry, subneutral to highly basic soils

- *Toninion sedifoliae* Hadač in Klika 1948 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Toninion coeruleonigricantis* Reimers 1950 (phantom)
- *Cladonion convolutae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Psorion decipientis* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Toninion coeruleonigrantis* Reimers 1951 (31)

PSO-02B Sphaerothallio-Xanthoparmelion vagantis Crespo et Barreno 1978

Lichen vegetation on dry, subneutral to highly basic soils in the semiarid and arid regions of Southern and Eastern Europe

- *Aspicilion esculentae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Diploschistion* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Parmelion hypoclystae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Diploschistion terrestris* Klement 1955 (34a)
- *Diploschistion bryophilis* Klement 1958 (2b)
- *Diploschistion scruposi* Follmann 1976 (2b)

PSO-03 Fulgensietalia desertori Crespo et Barreno 1975

Strongly xerophilous lichen vegetation on subneutral to highly basic soils or in rock fissures of Southern Europe

PSO-03A Psorion savicii Crespo et Barreno 1975

Strongly xerophilous lichen vegetation on subneutral to highly basic soils

PSO-03B Protoblastenion testaceae Barreno 1979

Chomophytic communities of squamulose psorid lichens in narrow fissures on calcareous or other base-rich rocks

ps05 Barreno (1979) classified the chomophytic alliance *Protoblastenion testaceae* preliminary in the *Fulgensietalia desertori*, while Roux et al. (2009) considered it as a case of *incertae sedis* as far as its position in a class or in an order is concerned. (HB)

- *Psorion testaceae* Barreno 1979 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

HYL Hylocomiotea splendentis Gillet ex Marstaller 1992

Wefts of large competitive bryophytes on soils in the final stages of bryophyte succession

- *Hylocomiotea splendentis* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Pleurochaeto squarrosae-Abietinelletea abietinae* Marstaller 2002 (syntax.syn.)

HYL-01 Hylocomietalia splendentis Gillet ex Vadam 1990

Communities of large weft-forming competitive bryophytes on soils in the final stages of bryophyte succession

- *Hylocomietalia* Gillet 1986 (1)
- *Hylocomietalia* Gillet ex Marstaller 1993 (31)
- *Calliargonello cuspidatae-Rhytidiadelphetalia squarrosi* Bardat et Hauguel 2002 (2b)
- *Eurhynchietalia striati* Bardat et Hagel 2002 (3b)
- *Pleurochaeto squarrosae-Abietinelletea abietinae* Marstaller 2002 (syntax.syn.)

HYL-01A Rhytidion rugosi Ștefureac 1941

Communities of large weft-forming pleurocarpous bryophytes on calcareous soils on dry, exposed rocks in grasslands and open forests

- *Camptothecion lutescentis* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax.syn.)
- *Abietinellion abietini* Giacomini 1951 (syntax.syn.)

- *Abietinellion abietini* Giacomini ex Neumayr 1971 (31)
- *Homalothecio aurei-Pleurochaetion squarrosae* Marstaller 1993 (syntax.syn.)

HYL-01B Pleurozium schreberi von Krusenstjerna 1945

Communities of large weft-forming pleurocarpous bryophytes on nutrient-poor and acid raw humus in grasslands, heath and forests

- *Hylocomion splendentis* Vadam 1983 (syntax.syn.)
- *Sanionio uncinati-Pleurozium schreberi* Solomeshch in Baisheva et al. 1994 (syntax.syn.)

hyl01 This alliance was classified in the order *Dicranetalia scoparii* by Baisheva et al. (1994), while Marstaller (2006) placed this alliance in the *Hylocomietalia* (as a synonym of the *Pleurozium schreberi*). (HB)

HYL-01C Rhytidiadelphion squarrosi von Krusenstjerna 1945

Communities of large weft-forming hemerophilous pleurocarpous bryophytes on nutrient-rich soils

- *Squarrosion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (orig.form)

HYL-01D Eurhynchion striati Waldheim 1944

Communities of large weft-forming pleurocarpous bryophytes on nutrient-rich moist soils in shaded forest habitats

- *Eurhynchion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax.syn.)

HYL-01E Climacion dendroidis Ștefureac 1941

Communities of large weft-forming bryophytes on moist and wet organic soils

- *Mnio-Climacion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax.syn.)

HYL-01F Fissidention taxifolii Marstaller 2006

Communities of competitive pleurocarpous bryophytes on moderately basic to moderately acidic loamy soils in grasslands and forests

hyl02 Marstaller (2012) was doubtful about the position of this alliance. (HB)

CAM Campylopodetea vaporarii S. Brullo et al. 2004

Bryophyte vegetation of the Mediterranean fumaroles

CAM-01 Campylopodetalia vaporarii S. Brullo et al. 2004

Bryophyte vegetation of the Mediterranean fumaroles

CAM-01A Campylopodion vaporarii S. Brullo et al. 2004

Bryophyte vegetation of the Mediterranean fumaroles

EPILITHIC BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN VEGETATION

PLA Platyhypnidio-Fontinaliotea antipyreticae Philippi 1956

Bryophyte vegetation with occasional lichens in running water courses and cascades growing submerged in water and splash zones

- *Brachythecieteae plumosi* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)

- *Fontinalietea antipyreticae* von Hübschmann 1957 (syn-tax.syn.)
- *Hygrohypnetea* von Hübschmann 1957 (2b)

PLA-01 *Hygrohypnetalia* Krajina 1933

Bryophyte vegetation with occasional lichens in oligotrophic, clear, cool and acidic running waters and cascades in mountainous regions

pla01 Drehwald & Preising (1991) typified the name *Hygrohypnetalia* Krajina 1933 with the *Hygrohypnion dilatati* Krajina ex Plámáda 1974. This choice is illegitimate as the original diagnosis of the order contains the two alliances *Hygrohypnion dilatati* and *Andreaeaion nivalis* (ICPN art. 19). Marstaller (2006) choose the former alliance and this choice must be followed. (HB)

- *Brachythecietalia plumosi* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Hygrohypnetalia* Krajina ex Plámáda 1974 (31)

PLA-01A *Racomitrium acicularis* von Krustenstjerna 1945 *nom. inval. ad interim*

Temporarily inundated bryophyte vegetation with occasional lichens in oligotrophic, clear, cool and acidic running waters and cascades in mountainous regions

pla02 The alliance is described with the two associations *Scapanietum undulatae* and *Brachythecietum plumosi*, for which more than three relevés with presence-absence data are given in von Krustenstjerna (1945). A retroactive change of the upcoming new version of the ICPN will allow that as a sufficient diagnosis. (HB)

- *Acicularion* Waldheim 1944 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Acicularion* von Krustenstjerna 1945 (orig.form)
- *Lejeunion cavifoliae* Philippi 1956 p.p. (syntax.syn.)
- *Scapanion undulatae* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Marsupello-Scapanion* Geissler 1976 (syntax.syn.)
- *Brachythecion plumosi* Drehwald 1991 (syntax.syn.)

PLA-01B *Hygrohypnion dilatati* Krajina 1933

Inundated bryophyte vegetation in oligotrophic, clear, cool and acidic streams in mountainous regions

- *Hygrohypnion dilatati* Krajina ex Plámáda 1974 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dermatocarpion rivulorum* Geisler 1976 (syntax.syn.)

PLA-02 *Leptodictyetales riparii* Philippi 1956

Bryophyte vegetation in mesotrophic and eutrophic waters of rivulets and rivers at low altitudes

- *Platyhypnidietalia rusciformis* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fontinalietalia antipyreticae* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Brachythecietalia plumoso-rivularis* Drehwald 1991 (syntax.syn.)

PLA-02A *Platyhypnidion rusciformis* Philippi 1956 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Amphibious bryophyte vegetation in eutrophic waters of rivulets and rivers at low altitudes

pla03 The retroactive change to be introduced in the upcoming new version of the ICPN will have the consequence, that the *Rhynchostegion riparioidis* von Krusenstjerna 1945 will become validly published and would hence replace the younger name *Platyhypnidion rusciformis* Philippi 1956. However, we intend to propose the conservation of the well-established and accepted name *Platyhypnidion rusciformis* Philippi 1956 against the *Rhynchostegion riparioidis* von Krusenstjerna 1945, that, according to the ICPN 3, had been considered as invalid and therefore has not been applied in the past. (HB)

- *Rhynchostegion riparioidis* Waldheim 1944 (2b)
- *Rhynchostegion riparioidis* von Krusenstjerna 1945 *nom. inval. ad interim.*
- *Rhynchostegion riparioidis* Waldheim ex von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Heterocladio-Jubulion* Sjögren 1995 (1)
- *Heterocladion hutchinsiae* Sjögren 1997 (2b)
- *Heterocladio-Jubulion* Sjögren 2003 p.p. (3i, 5)

PLA-02B *Brachythecion rivularis* Hertel 1974

Bryophyte vegetation in calcareous mesotrophic and eutrophic, fast flowing rivulets and rivers at low altitudes

PLA-02C *Fontinalion antipyreticae* W. Koch 1936

Submerged bryophyte vegetation in eutrophic waters of slowly flowing rivulets and rivers at low altitudes

- *Fissidention crassipedis* W. Koch 1936 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fissidention crassipedis* (W. Koch 1936) Philippi 1956 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)

PLA-02D *Cinclidotia fontinaloidis* Philippi 1956

Temporarily submerged bryophyte vegetation in eutrophic waters of fast flowing rivulets and rivers at low altitudes

- *Leptodictyon riparii* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Cinclidoto-Fissidention crassipedis* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)

PLA-02E *Fissidention rivularis* Marstaller 1987

Hygrophyte bryophyte vegetation in shaded sites at rivulets and cascades in the Mediterranean region

- *Heterocladio-Jubulion* Sjögren 2003 p.p. (3i, 5)

ALA *Aspicilieta lacustris* Wirth 1972

Amphibious and permanently submerged lichen communities on rocks in clear, mainly mineral-poor water bodies

- *Hydroverrucarietales* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Hydroverrucarietales* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Hymenelieta lacustris* Wirth 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Aspicilieta lacustris* Wirth ex Drehwald 1993 (31)

ALA-01 *Hydroverrucarietales* Černohorský et Hadač ex Klement 1955

Amphibious and permanently submerged lichen communities on rocks in clear, mainly mineral-poor water bodies

ala01 Lectotypus hoc loco: Aspicion lacustris Klement 1955 (Klement 1955: 95–99). (HB)

- *Hydroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

- *Dermatocarpetalia rivulorum* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b, 3f)

ala02 The *Dermatocarpion rivulorum* Hadač 1944 (the subordinate syntaxon of the *Dermatocarpetalia rivulorum* Hadač in Klika 1948) was erroneously and misleadingly printed at the end of the chapter featuring the order *Umbilicarietalia* in Klika (1948). (HB)

- *Hydroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)

- *Dermatocarpetalia rivulorum* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Hydroverrucarietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Hydroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač ex Wirth 1972 (31)

- *Aspicilietalia lacustris* Drehwald 1993 (syntax.syn.)

ALA-01A Verrucarion siliceae Wirth 1972

Permanently submerged lichen communities on rocks in clear, mineral-poor water bodies

- *Verrucarion funckii* Wirth 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ALA-01B Aspicion lacustris Klement 1950

Amphibious lichen communities on rocks in clear, mineral-poor water bodies

- *Dermatocarpion rivulorum* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

- *Rhizocarpion lavati* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

- *Verrucarion praetermissae* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

- *Dermatocarpion rivulorum* Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b, 3f)

- *Rhizocarpion lavati* Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)

- *Verrucarion praetermissae* Černohorský et Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)

- *Dermatocarpion rivulorum* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Rhizocarpion lavati* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Verrucarion praetermissae* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Aspicion lacustris* Klement 1955 (31)

- *Verrucarion praetermissae* Černohorský et Hadač ex Wirth 1972 (syntax.syn.)

- *Epehion lanatae* von Brackel 1993 (3b)

- *Verrucarion elaeomelaenae* von Brackel 1993 (3b)

ala03 The provisional alliance *Verrucarion elaeomelaenae* includes aquatic lichen stands in calciferous water in lowland areas. This type of vegetation is little known and possible relationships to bryophyte vegetation should be studied. (HB)

ALA-01C Staurothelion solventis Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Submerged lichen communities on calcareous rocks in the montane and subalpine belts

ALA-01D Porinion lectissimae Wirth 1980

Sciophilous lichen communities on damp acidic rocks wetted by temporary water streams or trickles

VMA Verrucarietea maurae Drehwald 1993

Coastal rock lichen communities of the eulittoral to mid-supralittoral zones

- *Physcietea* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)

- *Lichinetea confinis* Wirth 1972 (2b)

VMA-01 Verrucarietalia maurae Drehwald 1993

Coastal rock lichen communities of the eulittoral to mid-supralittoral zones

- *Physcietalia caesia* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)

VMA-01A Caloplacion marinae Klement 1955

Coastal rock lichen communities of the eulittoral to mid-supralittoral zones

- *Verrucarion maurae* Grummann 1937 (phantom)

- *Verrucarion maurae* Klika 1948 (2b)

- *Verrucarion maurae* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Xanthorion hygrohalinum* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Verrucarion maurae* Klement 1953 (2b)

- *Verrucarion marinum* Klement 1955 (34a)

- *Xanthorion hygrohalinum* Tomaselli 1956 (2b)

- *Lichinion confinis* Klement 1958 (2b)

- *Caloplacion marinae* Follmann 1990 (2b)

- *Verrucarion maurae* Follmann 1990 (2b)

SAP Schistidietea apocarpi Ježek et Vondráček 1962

Bryophyte communities on exposed limestone rocks and scree

- *Grimmieteae anodontis* Hadač et Vondráček in Ježek et Vondráček 1962 (2b, 3f)

sap01 The original diagnosis of the name '*Grimmieteae anodontis*' (Ježek & Vondráček 1962) is based on the order *Grimmietalia anodontis* Šmarda et Vaněk in Šmarda 1947 that is itself based on the alliance *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda 1947. However, as the original diagnosis of the alliance does not contain the name-giving taxon *Grimmia anodon*, the name of the order is invalidly published (ICPN art. 3f) and, as a consequence, the name of the class is invalid as well (ICPN art. 2b). (HB)

- *Grimmieteae anodontis* Mohan 1978 (2b)

SAP-01 Schistidietalia apocarpi Ježek et Vondráček 1962

Bryophyte communities on exposed limestone rocks and scree

- *Grimmietalia anodontis* Šmarda et Vaněk in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

- *Grimmietalia anodontis* Šmarda et Vaněk in Šmarda 1947 (3f)

- *Grimmietalia anodontis* Šmarda et Vaněk ex Klika 1948 (2b)

- *Grimmietalia anodontis* Šmarda et Vaněk ex Mohan 1978 (2b)

SAP-01A *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda 1947 nom. conserv. propos.

Bryophyte communities on exposed limestone rocks and screes

sap02 Marstaller (2006) proposed to conserve the commonly used name *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda ex Klika 1948 against the name *Tortulion muralis* von Krusenstjerna 1945. The name *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda ex Klika 1948 is not validly published and we propose the *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda 1947 for conservation against the *Tortulion muralis* von Krusenstjerna 1945. The names described by Šmarda (1947) are validly published since Šmarda's 'sociations' are considered at the same time as associations (see Remark cer01). (HB)

- *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda et Vaněk in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
 - *Muralion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
 - *Grimmion tergestinae* Šmarda ex Klika 1948 (3f)
- sap03 Although Klika (1948) listed *Grimmia tergestina* as a character-species, this name-giving taxon does not occur in the original diagnosis of the alliance, i.e. in the tables of the 'ass. à *Grimmia orbicularis*' (Allorge 1922), 'ass. à *Grimmia anodon-Syntrichia ruralis calcicola*' (Giacomini 1940 '1939') and the '*Grimmia pulvinata-Orthotrichum anomalum* ass.' (Stodiek 1937). (HB)
- *Crossidion squamiferi* Giacomini 1951 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Schistidion apocarpi* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Grimmion anodontis* Šmarda et Vaněk ex Mohan 1978 (2b)
 - *Tortulion atrovirentis* Marstaller 1984 (syntax.syn.)

RAC *Racomitrietea heterostichi* Neumayr 1971

Bryophyte communities on sunny exposed siliceous rocks, boulders and screes

- *Schistidietea maritimi* von Hübschmann 1957 (2b)
- *Grimmietea alpestris* Hadač et Vondráček in Ježek et Vondráček 1962 (3f)
- *Grimmio hartmanii-Racomitrietea heterostichi* Hertel 1974 (3b)
- *Grimmio hartmanii-Racomitrietea heterostichi* Hertel ex Mohan 1978 (syntax.syn.)

RAC-01 *Grimmietalia commutatae* Šmarda et Vaněk in Šmarda 1947

Bryophyte communities on sunny exposed siliceous rocks, boulders and screes

- *Grimmietalia alpestris* Hadač et Šmarda in Klika et Hadač 1944 (3f)
- *Grimmietalia alpestris* Šmarda 1944 (3f)
- *Grimmietalia commutatae* Šmarda et Vaněk in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

- *Grimmietalia alpestris* Šmarda 1947 (3f)
- *Grimmietalia alpestris* Hadač et Šmarda in Klika et Hadač ex Klika 1948 (3f)
- *Grimmietalia hartmanii* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Racomitrietea heterostichi* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Schistidietalia maritimi* von Hübschmann 1957 (2b)
- *Grimmietalia decipientis* Varo et Zafra 1990 (syntax.syn.)

RAC-01A *Grimmion commutatae* von Krusenstjerna 1945

Bryophyte communities on dry and sunny siliceous rocks, boulders and screes in lowlands of the cool temperate and mediterranean zones

- *Grimmion commutatae* von Krusenstjerna et Šmarda in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Grimmion commutatae* von Krusenstjerna et Šmarda in Šmarda 1947 (31)
- *Hedwigion albicantis* Philippi 1956 (3b)
- *Hedwigion albicantis* Philippi ex von Hübschmann 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Grimmio-Racomitrietea heterostichi* Marstaller 1982 (3g)
- *Grimmia azorica-Ptycomitrium alliance* Sjögren 1990 (3h, 5)
- *Grimmion decipientis* Varo et Zafra 1990 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ptychomitrium azoricae* Sjögren 1993 (5)
- *Ptychomitrium azoricae* Sjögren 1995 (1)
- *Ptychomitrium azoricae* Sjögren 1997 (2b)

RAC-01B *Andreaeion petrophilae* Šmarda 1944

Bryophyte communities on dry, exposed siliceous rocks, boulders and screes in the boreal and arctic zones and at high altitudes of the cool temperate zone

- *Andreaeion rupestris* Šmarda in Klika et Hadač 1944 (29c)
- rac01 *Andreaea petrophila* Fürnr. is a synonym of *A. rupestris* Hedw. Šmarda (1944) was cited in Klika & Hadač (1944) and therefore we assume that Šmarda (1944) should have priority over Klika & Hadač (1944). (HB)

RAC-01C *Andreaeion nivalis* Krajina 1933

Bryophyte communities on sporadically inundated siliceous rocks of arctic-alpine distribution

RAC-01D *Grimmion maritimi* Hadač ex Frahm 1974

Bryophyte communities on exposed siliceous rocks in the supralittoral zone of rocky shores

- *Schistidion maritimae* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (phantom)
- *Grimmion maritimae* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Grimmion maritimi* Hadač in Klika ex von Hübschmann 1957 (2b)

RAC-01E *Grimmio hartmanii-Hypnion cupressiformis* Philippi 1956 nom. conserv. propos.

Perennial bryophyte communities on shaded siliceous boulders and rocks

rac02 Marstaller (1993: 535) proposed to conserve the name *Grimmio hartmanii-Hypnion cupressiformis* Philippi 1956 against the *Plagiothecion denticulati* von Krusenstjerna

1945 that has rarely been used in literature. Marstaller (2006: 136) also proposed rejection of the name *Grimmia hartmanii*-*Isothecion myuri* Philippi 1956 because he considered the type association to be a *nomen dubium* (ICPN art. 37). (HB)

- *Plagiothecion denticulati* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax. syn.)
- *Grimmia hartmanii*-*Isothecion myuri* Philippi 1956 (syntax. syn.)
- *Grimmia hartmanii* Sjögren 1964 (syntax.syn.)
- *Grimmia hartmanii* Hertel 1974 (syntax.syn.)

RAC-01F *Racomitrium lanuginosi* von Krusenstjerna 1945

Wefts and mats of bryophytes on lava streams, boulder fields and occasionally on stabilized soil in regions of oceanic climate

rac03 The *Racomitrium lanuginosi* von Krusenstjerna 1945 was described in a broad meaning including syntaxa from acidic rock and shallow soil on rock outcrops. The type association of this alliance is the *Racomitrietum lanuginosi* von Krusenstjerna 1945, the original diagnosis of which shows ambiguity in terms of species composition accommodating species typical of both, acidic rock and stabilized soil. Marstaller (2006) classified the alliance *Racomitrium lanuginosi* in the class *Ceratodonto-Polytrichetea* and order *Polytrichetalia piliferi*. (HB)

CTE *Ctenidietea mollusci* von Hübschmann ex Grgić 1980

Bryophyte communities on shaded, moist to temporarily dry base-rich rocks and occasionally on calcareous soil surfaces

- *Ctenidietea mollusci* von Hübschmann 1957 (2b)
- *Tortulo-Homalothecieta sericei* Hertel 1974 p.p. (3b)
- *Tortulo-Homalothecieta sericei* Hertel ex Mohan 1978 p.p. (3f)

CTE-01 *Ctenidietalia mollusci* Hadač et Šmarda in Klika et Hadač 1944

Bryophyte communities on shaded, moist to temporarily dry base-rich rocks and occasionally on calcareous soil surfaces

- *Ctenidietalia mollusci* Hadač et Šmarda in Šmarda 1947 (31)
- *Ctenidietalia mollusci* Hadač et Šmarda ex Klika 1948 (29c)

CTE-01A *Ctenidion mollusci* Štefureac 1941

Montane bryophyte communities on shaded, moist to temporarily dry, base-rich rocks and occasionally on calcareous soil surfaces

cte01 Marstaller (2006) considered the association names in Štefureac (1941) as dubious and, therefore, rejected the name *Ctenidion mollusci* based upon them (ICPN art. 38). We retain the latter name despite Štefureac's relevés being complex, as many of these relevés do fall within the context of the *Ctenidion* associations. Marstaller (1983) lectotyped the *Ctenidion* Štefureac 1941 using the name

'*Tortello-Ctenidietum mollusci* Stodiek 1937'. No such association exists, but the relevé Marstaller (l.c.) has chosen as the type of the association belongs to the illegitimate '*Encalypta contorta*-*Tortella tortuosa*-*Ctenidium molluscum*-Assoziation'. (HB)

• *Tortellion tortuosae* Štefureac 1941 (syntax.syn.)
cte02 Marstaller (2006) considered the name of this alliance as dubious because of the rather large plot size used by Štefureac (1941), with the consequence that species of the alliances *Ctenidion* and *Rhytidion* occur together in one sample. However, even though *Ctenidium molluscum* does not occur in the relevés, the species combination suggests classification of this vegetation well within the *Ctenidion*. (HB)

- *Tortellion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (2b)
- *Ctenidion mollusci* Šmarda 1947 (31)
- *Trichostomion crispuli* Marstaller 1983 (syntax.syn.)

CTE-01B *Distichion capillacei* Gjaerevoll 1956

Subalpine, alpine and nival bryophyte communities on shaded, moist to temporarily dry, base-rich rocks and occasionally on calcareous soil surfaces

- *Encalyption streptocarpae* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (2b)

CTE-01C *Fissidention gracilifolii* Neumayr 1971 corr. Marstaller 2001 nom. conserv. propos.

Bryophyte communities on shaded and moist vertical rock surfaces or under overhanging rocks

cte03 Marstaller (2006: 84) proposed to conserve the commonly used name *Fissidention gracilifolii* Neumayr 1971 corr. Marstaller 2001 against the name *Seligerion* Šmarda 1967. Marstaller (2001: 556, 559) corrected the name-giving species from *Fissidens pusillus* to *Fissidens gracilifolius*. (HB)

- *Seligerion* Šmarda 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fissidention pusilli* Neumayr 1971 (43)
- *Seligerio-Fissidention pusilli* von Hübschmann 1984 (3g)
- *Seligerio-Fissidention pusilli* von Hübschmann 1986 (5)
- *Seligerion calcareae* Marstaller 1987 (syntax.syn.)

CTE-02 *Leprarietalia nivalis* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Ombrophobic and strongly hygrophilous lichen crusts on vertical calcareous rocks

cte04 The communities of the *Leprarietalia nivalis* are less hygrophytic and more ombrophobic than those of the other orders of the *Ctenidietea*. Roux et al. (2009) considered the order *Leprarietalia nivalis* as a case of *incertae sedis*. It is here tentatively placed in the *Ctenidietea*. Relevés with bryophytes and lichens are needed to clarify the position of the order here or if a new class has to be described. (HB)

CTE-02A *Leprarion nivalis* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Ombrophobic and strongly hygrophytic lichen crusts on vertical calcareous rocks

- *Lecanactidion stenhammari* Mattick 1951 (2b)

CLA Clauzadeetea immersae Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor limestone substrates

- *Protoblastenieta immersae* Roux 1978 (3b)
- *Protoblastenieta immersae* Roux 1981 (3b)
- *Clauzadeetea immersae* Bricaud et Roux 1991 (3b)
- *Protoblastenieta immersae* Roux ex von Brackel 1993 (5)

CLA-01 Thelidietalia decipientis Roux ex von Brackel 1993

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in the montane to alpine belts

- *Thelidietalia decipientis* Roux 1978 (3b)
- *Thelidietalia decipientis* Roux 1981 (3b)

CLA-01A Aspicilion coeruleae Roux 1978

Endo- and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in fast desiccating habitats in the montane and alpine belts

- *Hymenelion coeruleae* Roux 1978 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

CLA-01B Eiglerion homalomorphae Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in slowly desiccating habitats in the montane to alpine belts

CLA-02 Verrucarietalia parmigerae Roux ex von Brackel 1993

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in the lowland and colline belts

- *Verrucarietalia parmigerae* Roux 1978 (3b)
- *Verrucarietalia parmigerae* Roux 1981 (3b)
- *Bagliettoetalia parmigerae* Roux ex von Brackel 1993 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

CLA-02A Acrocordion conoideae Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on shaded, nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in habitats with permanently high air humidity in the lowland to colline belts

- *Gyalection cupularis* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Acrocordion conoideae* Roux 1978 (3b)
- *Acrocordion conoideae* Roux 1981 (3b)

CLA-02B Verrucarion sphinctrinellae Clauzade et Roux 1975

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in rather bright habitats with moderately intermittent high air humidity in the lowland to colline belts

- *Bagliettoion parmigerellae* Clauzade et Roux 1975 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

CLA-02C Rinodinion immersae Roux 1978

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor calcareous substrates in habitats with strong changes of moisture and light regimes in the lowland to colline belts

- *Verrucarion calcisedae* Mattick 1951 (2b)

CLA-02D Verrucarion weddellii Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Endolithic and epilithic crustose lichen communities on nutrient-poor, porose calcareous substrates in rather bright habitats subject to spills of water in the lowland to colline belts

VNI Verrucarietea nigrescentis Wirth 1980

Mainly crustose lichen communities on moderately to highly nutrient-rich limestone substrates

- *Xeroverrucarietea* Mattick 1951 (2b)

VNI-01 Verrucarietalia nigrescentis Klement 1950

Mainly crustose lichen communities on highly nutrient-rich limestone substrates

- *Xeroverrucarietalia* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Xeroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač ex Klement 1955 (31)

VNI-01A Caloplacion decipientis Klement 1950 nom. conserv. propos.

Mainly crustose and squamulose lichen communities on highly nutrient-rich limestone substrates on calcareous rocks and walls fully exposed to sun and rain

- *Physcion caesiae* Motyka 1924 (phantom)
- *Physcion caesiae* Kušan 1933 (syntax.syn.)

vni01 The original diagnosis of the *Physcion caesiae* (Kušan 1933: 98) contains only the association *Physcietum caesiae* Motyka 1925 and additional relevés. The relevés of the *Physcietum caesiae* belong in part in the nitrophilous *Caloplacion decipientis* Klement 1950 and in part in nutrient-enriched and depauperate vegetation of the subnitrophilous *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex Roux 1978. We choose here the relevé number 9 in Tab. 3 in Motyka (1925: 845) as the *lectotypus hoc loco* of the *Physcietum caesiae* Motyka 1925. Herewith, we place the *Physcion caesiae* Kušan 1933 in synonymy with the *Caloplacion decipientis* Klement 1950. Because the *Physcion caesiae* Kušan 1933 was based on heterogeneous original diagnosis, it has not been applied in the licheno-sociological literature for decades while the *Caloplacion decipientis* Klement 1950 is a well-established name. Therefore we propose the conservation of the *Caloplacion decipientis* Klement 1950 against the *Physcion caesiae* Kušan 1933. (HB, JPT)

- *Caloplacion murorum* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Lecanorion galactinae* Laundon 1956 (2b)
- *Physcion caesiae* Motyka ex Beschel 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Verrucarion muralis* Gallé 1960 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caloplacion elegantis* Hadač 1962 (3b)
- *Lecanorion dispersae* Laundon 1967 (syntax.syn.)
- *Caloplacion decipientis* Hawksworth 1969 (31)
- *Lecanorion dispersae* Hawksworth 1972 (2b)
- *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex James et al. 1977 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (29c, 36)

vni02 James et al. (1977: 349) applied the name *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex James et al. 1977 for almost all lichen syntaxa on limestone. These authors placed in the synonymy of their syntaxonomic concept the invalidly published names (spelling as used by the authors) *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson 1946, *Gyalection cupularis* Mattick 1951, *Lecanactinion stenhammari* Mattick 1951, *Collemation tunaeformis* Degelius 1950, and *Lecanorion galactinae* Laundon 1956 as well as the validly published names *Caloplacion decipiensis* Klement 1950, *Caloplacion pyraceutae* Klement 1955, *Collemion rupestris* Klement 1955 and *Lecanorion dispersae* Laundon 1967. Obviously the *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex James et al. 1977 is then a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29c) as it included earlier, validly published alliance concepts. The earliest included alliance is the *Caloplacion decipiensis* Klement 1950, with the type association *Caloplacetum murori* Kaiser ex Klement 1950, which is then the type of the *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex James et al. 1977 (ICPN art. 18b). Following this type the subnitrophilous lichen vegetation on limestone would be placed among nitrophilous vegetation, which would be misleading. In addition, the original diagnosis does not include valid syntaxa of subnitrophilous vegetation and thus we suggest rejecting the name *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex James et al. 1977 as a *nomen ambiguum*. Rejection of this name would allow the conservation of the well-established name *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex Roux 1978 for subnitrophilous limestone syntaxa (see Remark *vni04*). (HB)

VNI-01B *Caloplacion arnoldii* Roux in Roux et al. 2009
Mainly crustose lichen communities growing in protected habitats on highly nutrient-rich limestone substrates with only short water spills after rain

VNI-01C *Caloplacion granulosa* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Mainly crustose lichen communities growing in open habitats on highly nutrient-rich limestone substrates with only short water spills after rain

VNI-02 *Aspicilietalia calcareae* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Crustose lichen communities on moderately nutrient-rich limestone substrates

- *Xeroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Xeroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač ex Šmarda 1947 *nom. dubium* (38)

vni03 The original concept of the order *Xeroverrucarietalia* Hadač 1944 *nom. inval.* comprises vegetation growing on both nutrient-poor and nutrient-rich rocks, nowadays classified in the *Clauzadeetea immersae* and the *Verrucarietalia nigrescentis*, respectively. The concept of the *Xeroverrucarietalia* Šmarda 1947 is based on the alliance *Verrucarion*

sphinctrinae and a single relevé of the ‘*Buellia venusta-Verrucaria nigrescens* sociation’ containing species of all the three described alliances of the *Aspicilietalia calcareae*. It is impossible to ascribe the *Verrucarion sphinctrinae* Šmarda 1947 to any of the three alliances and, moreover, the species concept of *Verrucaria sphinctrina* remains ambiguous. For these reasons we reject the name *Xeroverrucarietalia* Šmarda 1947 as a *nomen dubium*. For the status of the ‘sociation’ rank in Šmarda (1947), see Remark *cer01*. (HB)

- *Xeroverrucarietalia* Černohorský et Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)

VNI-02A *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex Roux 1978 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Crustose lichen communities on slightly damp moderately nutrient-rich and rather protected limestone substrates

vni04 We propose the conservation of the commonly used, although illegitimate, name *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex Roux 1978 (ICPN art. 31) against the names *Caloplacion pyraceutae* Klement 1955 (that has been not been used for four decades; see Remark *vni06*) and against the name *Aspicilion calcareae* Albertson ex James et al. 1977 *nom. rejic. propos.* (see Remark *vni02*). (HB)

- *Verrucarion sphinctrinae* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Lecanorion calcareae* Albertson 1946 (2b)
- *Verrucarion sphinctrinae* Černohorský et Hadač ex Šmarda 1947 *nom. dubium* (38)

vni05 The *Verrucarion sphinctrinae* Šmarda 1947 is based on a single relevé of the ‘*Buellia venusta-Verrucaria nigrescens* sociation’. This relevé includes species belonging to the three alliances described so far for the order *Aspicilietalia calcareae*. Therefore, it would be impossible to classify the *Verrucarion sphinctrinae* Šmarda 1947 to any of those recognized alliances. See also Remark *vni03*. (HB)

- *Verrucarion sphinctrinae* Černohorský et Hadač ex Klika 1948 (3f)
- *Lecanorion calcareae* Albertson 1950 (2b)
- *Caloplacion pyraceutae* Klement 1955 (syntax.syn.)

vni06 The alliance *Caloplacion pyraceutae* Klement 1955 (*holotypus hoc loco: Aspicilietum calcareae* Du Rietz ex Klement 1955 (Klement 1955: 73–75) includes the *Aspicilietum calcareae* Du Rietz ex Klement 1955 and the *Aspicilietum contortae* Kaiser ex Klement 1955 (Du Rietz 1925, Kaiser 1926), both classified today in two separate subnitrophilous orders of the class *Verrucarietalia nigrescentis*. Of five other associations of the *Caloplacion pyraceutae*, the *Caloplacetum variabilis* Kaiser ex Klement 1955 probably belongs in the *Aspicilion calcareae*, however the remaining four associations are classified in other classes: the *Lecideetum juranae* Kaiser ex Klement 1955, *Acarosporium glaucocarpae* Klement 1955 and *Lecanoretum aghardiana* Motyka ex Klement 1955 in the non-nitrophilous class *Clauzadeetea immersae* Roux 2009 and the *Gyalectetum jenensis* Klement

1955 in the shade-avoiding *Roccelletea phycopsis* Egea 2015. In addition, the species concept of *Caloplaca pyracea* auct. was ambiguous at that time and we can only assume that this taxon is the species now names *Caloplaca oasis* (A. Massal.) Szatala. Because of the problematic species concept of *Caloplaca pyracea*, the name *Caloplacion pyraceae*, unlike the name *Aspicilion calcareae* Roux 1978, has not been used in current literature. (HB, JPT)

- *Lecanorion calcareae* Hawksworth 1972 (2b)

VNI-02B *Acarosporion cervinae* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Crustose lichen communities on dry exposed moderately nutrient-rich limestone substrates

VNI-02C *Aspicilion contortae* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Crustose lichen communities on moderately nutrient-rich limestone substrates with increased air humidity often exposed to dewfall

- *Lecanorion calcareae* Hawksworth 1969 p.p. (3f)

VNI-02D *Lecideion gypsicolae* Crespo et Barreno 1975

Crustose lichen communities on moderately nutrient-rich gypsum substrates

vni07 The *Lecideion gypsicolae* was originally classified within the *Fulgensietalia desertori* by Crespo & Barreno (1975), but the dominance of saxicolous-calcicolous species suggests that this alliance belongs to the *Aspicilietalia calcareae*. (HB)

VNI-03 *Lecanoretalia bandolensis* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Crustose lichen communities of coastal salt-sprayed nutrient-rich rock surfaces

VNI-03A *Lecanorion bandolensis* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Crustose lichen communities of partly shaded, compact coastal salt-sprayed rock surfaces

VNI-03B *Caloplacion tavaresiana* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

Crustose lichen communities of fully exposed, porose coastal salt-sprayed rock surfaces

RHI *Rhizocarpetea geographici* Wirth 1972

Ombrophilous lichen communities of siliceous rock surfaces

- *Physcietea* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Rhizocarpetea* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Physcietea* Hadač 1962 p.p. (2b)
- *Umbilicarietea* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Dermatocarpetea miniati* Wirth 1972 (3b)
- *Physcietea caesia* Dubiel et Olech 1990 (3b)
- *Dermatocarpetea miniati* Wirth 1995 (2b)

RHI-01 *Rhizocarpetalia obscurati* Wirth 1980

Ombrophilous lichen communities of siliceous rock surfaces characterized by increased air humidity

- *Rhizocarpetalia obscurati* Wirth 1972 (3b)

RHI-01A *Lecideion tumidae* Wirth 1972

Ombrophilous lichen communities of siliceous rock surfaces characterized by increased air humidity

- *Lecideion crustulatae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Stereocaulonion* Klement 1969 (orig.form) (3b)
- *Porpidion tuberculosae* Wirth 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Stereocaulion ramulosi* Follmann 1976 (2b)
- *Stereocaulion vesuvianum* Follmann 1990 (syntax.syn.)

RHI-02 *Rhizocarpetalia* Klement 1949 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Ombrophilous lichen communities of siliceous rock surfaces in the lowland to upper montane belts

rhi01 The name *Physcietalia* was used in Šmarda (1947) to accommodate the highly nitrophilous *Xanthorion parietinae* Ochsner ex Šmarda 1947 (*nom. inval.*; ICPN art. 3d) and the non-nitrophilous *Parmelion conspersae* Hadač in Šmarda 1947. Because the '*Xanthorion parietinae* Ochsner ex Šmarda 1947' is invalidly published, the '*Parmelion conspersae* Hadač in Šmarda 1947' is the nomenclatural type of the '*Physcietalia* Šmarda 1947'. As the only *Physcia* species in the original diagnosis of the order is *P. sciastrae*, the name can be completed with the taxon epithet to *Physcietalia sciastrae* Šmarda 1947 (ICPN Rec. 10C). *Physcia* is a genus of highly nitrophilous species and applying the name *Physcietalia sciastrae* for non-nitrophilous lichen vegetation would become a source of misunderstanding (*nomen ambiguum*; ICPN art. 36) and therefore we suggest the rejection of the name *Physcietalia sciastrae* Hadač in Šmarda 1947 in favour of a well established name. The name *Rhizocarpetalia* Klement 1950 is indeed well established, however it is a younger homonym of the *Rhizocarpetalia* Klement 1949 which we propose to conserve. The *lectotypus hoc loco* of the *Rhizocarpetalia* Klement 1949 is the *Acarosporion fuscatae* Klement 1949 in Klement (1949: 12). (HB)

- *Physcietalia sciastrae* Hadač in Šmarda 1947 *nom. ambig. rejic. propos.* (36)
 - *Rhizocarpetalia* Klement 1950 *nom. rejic. propos.*
 - *Rhizocarpetalia geographici* Klement 1950 (Rec.10C, 30)
- rhi02 Klement (1950) described the order without a taxon epithet. Although more than two *Rhizocarpon* species occur in the original diagnosis, the use of the taxon epithet '*geographicum*' of the most common and typically occurring species became established in the licheno-sociological literature. This is, however, at variance with the requirements of the ICPN (Art. 10c). (HB)
- *Physcietalia caesia* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
 - *Aspicilietalia gibbosae* Wirth 1972 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Umbilicarietalia velleae* Creveld 1981 (syntax.syn.)

RHI-02A *Lecanorion montagnei* Llimona in Egea et Llimona 1987

Ombrophilous lichen communities of siliceous, slightly shaded rock surfaces of Southern Europe

- *Lecanorion montagnei* Llimona et Egea 1984 (2b)
- *Protoparmelion montagnei* Llimona in Egea et Llimona 1987 nom. mut. propos. (45)

RHI-02B *Pertusarion leucosorae* Egea et Llimona 1987

Ombrophilous lichen communities of exposed, siliceous rock surfaces in the lowland to upper montane belts of Southern Europe

- *Pertusarion aspergillae* Egea et Llimona 1987 nom. mut. propos. (45)

RHI-02C *Dimelaenion radiatae* Llimona 1975

Ombrophilous lichen communities of extremely sunny, dry and warm siliceous rock surfaces of Southern Europe

- *Dimelaenion radiatae* Llimona et Egea 1984 (5)

RHI-02D *Caloplacion irrubescentis* Llimona et Egea 1984

Ombrophilous and slightly nitrophilous lichen communities on exposed siliceous rock surfaces of Southern Europe

rhi03 Llimona & Egea (1984) did not designate explicitly the type association. However, of the subordinate three associations (*Acarosporium heufleuriana*, *Solenoporo-Diploicium subcanescentis*, *Buellio-Caloplacium littoreae*), the former two are invalidly published because no type relevés were assigned (ICPN art. 5). This leaves the validly described *Buellio caloplacivora-Caloplacium littoralis* Llimona et Egea 1984 as the only suitable element as the type of the name and, therefore, the alliance is deemed validly described (ICPN art 5). (HB)

- *Caloplacion irrubescentis* Llimona et Egea in Egea et Llimona 1987 (31)

RHI-02E *Parmelion conspersae* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Ombrophilous lichen communities on horizontal or slightly inclined faces of siliceous rocks

- *Rhizocarpion montanum* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (34a)
- *Parmelion conspersae* Hadač in Šmarda 1947 (31)
- *Acarosporion fuscatae* Klement 1949 (syntax.syn.)
- *Parmelion saxatilis* Klement 1949 (syntax.syn.)
- *Acarosporion fuscatae* Klement 1950 (31)
- *Parmelion saxatilis* Klement 1950 (31)
- *Parmelion conspersae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Rhizocarpion montanum* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Xanthoparmelion conspersae* Follmann 1990 (3f)

RHI-02F *Umbilicarium hirsutae* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Ombrophilous communities of umbilicate lichens on vertical faces of siliceous rocks

- *Umbilicarium hirsutae* Černohorský et Hadač in Šmarda 1947 (29c)
- *Umbilicarium hirsutae* Mattick 1951 (2b)

RHI-03 *Acarosporietalia sinopicae* Creveld 1981

Ombrophilous lichen communities on siliceous rocks rich in heavy metals such as iron, copper, zinc and lead

RHI-03A *Acarosporion sinopicae* Wirth 1972

Ombrophilous lichen communities on acidic rocks rich in heavy metals such as iron, zinc and lead

- *Acarosporion sinopicae* Wirth ex James et al. 1977 (29c)

RHI-03B *Lecideion inopsis* Purvis in Purvis et Halls 1996

Ombrophilous lichen communities on alkaline rocks rich in copper or other heavy metals

RHI-04 *Umbilicarietalia* Oberd. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Ombrophilous lichen communities on siliceous rock surfaces and boulders in the upper montane to nival belts and the arctic zone

rhi04 The name '*Umbilicarietalia* Oberd.' ex Klika & Hadač 1944 (Klika & Hadač 1944: 252) is used in a broad sense, without a taxon epithet. It includes the alliances '*Rhizocarpion alpinum* Frey 1933' and '*Rhizocarpion montanum* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944' (both illegitimate names; ICPN art. 34), the '*Umbilicarium cylindricae* Frey 1933', the '*Umbilicarium hirsutae* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944' (both legitimate and validly published names), as well as the '*Rhizocarpion lavati* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944' and the '*Dermatocarpion rivulorum* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944' (both invalidly published names; ICPN art. 2b). Creveld (1981) proposed the '*Umbilicarium cylindricae* Gams 1927' as the nomenclatural type of the order. However, the name used by Gams (1927: 233), '*Gyrophorion*', is a *nomen nudum* and thus cannot serve as type. From Klika and Hadač (1944) we select here the *Umbilicarium cylindricae* Frey 1933 (Frey 1933: 40–41, 43) as the new type (*lectotypus hoc loco*) of the *Umbilicarietalia* Oberd. ex Klika et Hadač 1944. (HB)

- *Umbilicarietalia* Oberd. 1938 (2b)
- *Umbilicarietalia cylindricae* Oberd. ex Klika et Hadač 1944 (Rec.10C, 30)

rhi05 The order *Umbilicarietalia* Oberd. ex Klika et Hadač 1944 (Klika & Hadač 1944: 252) was used in a broad sense by Klika & Hadač (1944) and without any epithet (see Remark *rhi04*). The original diagnosis includes two alliances, named after two different *Umbilicaria* species, such as the *Umbilicarium cylindricae* of high altitudes and the *Umbilicarium hirsutae* of low altitudes (for the authorities see Remark *rhi04*). Since the low-altitudinal *Umbilicarium hirsutae* is today classified in the *Rhizocarpetalia* Klement 1949, the high-altitudinal *Umbilicarietalia* Oberd. ex Klika et Hadač 1944 became established with the taxon epithet of *Umbilicaria cylindrica*. (HB)

- *Umbilicarietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Umbilicarietalia cylindricae* Wirth 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Rhizocarpetalia alpicolae* Creveld 1981 (syntax.syn.)

RHI-04A *Umbilicaria cylindrica* Frey 1933

Ombrophilous communities of umbilicate lichens on tops and vertical faces of siliceous rock surfaces and boulders in the upper montane to nival belts and the arctic zone

- *Gyrophorion* Gams 1927 (2b)
- *Umbilicaria cylindrica* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Umbilicaria cylindrica* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Umbilicaria havaasii* Creveld 1981 (syntax.syn.)

RHI-04B *Rhizocarpion alpicolae* Frey ex Klement 1955

Ombrophilous communities of crustose lichens on exposed siliceous rock surfaces and boulders in the upper montane to nival belts and the arctic zone

- *Rhizocarpion alpinum* Frey 1933 (34a)
- *Rhizocarpion alpinum* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Rhizocarpion alpinum* Mattick 1951 (2b)

RHI-05 *Parmelietales saxatilis* Wirth 1972

Ombrophilous lichen communities on siliceous rock surfaces and boulders with thin layers of humus or algal mats on flat or slightly inclined rock faces

RHI-05A *Crocynio membranaceae-Hypogymnion physodis* Wirth 1972

Ombrophilous lichen communities on siliceous rock surfaces and boulders with thin layers of humus or algal mats on flat or slightly inclined rock faces

- *Umbilicaria cylindrica* Hawksworth 1969 (31)

RHI-05B *Racomitrio-Hypogymnion intestiniformis* Creveld 1981

Ombrophilous lichen communities on the surfaces of siliceous boulders with thin layers of humus or algal mats in habitats characterized by prolonged snow-cover in the arctic-alpine regions

RHI-06 *Rinodino confragosae-Rusavskietalia elegantis* Creveld in Bültmann et al. 2015

Ombrophilous subnitrophilous lichen communities on slightly acidic siliceous rocks

- *Neuropogonietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Physcietalia caesia* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Physcietalia* Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Physcietalia caesia* Mattick ex Creveld 1981 (5)
- *Rinodino confragosae-Xanthorietalia elegantis* Creveld 1981 (5)

RHI-06A *Lecanorion rubinae* Frey 1933

Ombrophilous and sub-nitrophilous to strongly ornitho-coprophilous lichen communities mainly on acidic to base-rich siliceous rocks in the subalpine to nival belt, arctic zone and on coastal rocks

- *Omphalodinium rubinae* Frey 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Ramalinion capitatae* Rübél 1933 (2b)
- *Rhizoplacion chrysoleuca* Frey 1933 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Ramalinion capitatae* Rübél ex Klika 1948 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ramalinion strepsilis* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Lecanorion rubinae* Frey ex Klement 1955 (syntax.syn.)

- *Omphalodinium rubinae* Follmann 1976 (2b)
- *Dimelaenion oreinae* Creveld 1981 (syntax.syn.)
- *Ramalinion capitatae* Rübél ex Creveld 1981 (31)
- *Candelariellion arcticae* Dubiel et Olech 1990 (3b)
- *Ramalinion siliquosae* Follmann 1990 (syntax.syn.)

RHI-06B *Physcion dimidiatae* Wirth 1972

Ombrophilous thermophilous lichen communities on slightly acidic siliceous rocks in the lowland to montane belts

- *Xanthorion parietinae* Ochsner ex Šmarda 1947 p.p. (3f)
- *Xanthorion substellaris* Mattick 1951 (2b)

RHI-06C *Rhizocarpo geographici-Rusavskion elegantis* Creveld in Bültmann et al. 2015

Ombrophilous lichen communities on rain-exposed base-rich siliceous rocks

- *Neuropogion melaxanthi* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Physcion caesia* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Caloplacion elegantis* Hadač 1962 (2b, 3b)
- *Rhizocarpo-Xanthorion* Creveld 1981 (3g)
- *Xanthorion elegantis* Dubiel et Olech 1990 (3b)

ACA *Aspicilietea candidae* Asta et Roux ex Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks covered by snow only for a short-time in the subalpine and alpine belts

- *Aspicilietea candidae* Asta et Roux 1977 (3b)
- *Aspicilietea candidae* Asta et Roux in Roux 1981 (3b)

ACA-01 *Aspicilietalia verruculosae* Asta et Roux ex Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Sub-thermophilous and sub-xerophilous crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks in the subalpine and alpine belts

- *Aspicilietalia verruculosae* Asta et Roux 1977 (3b)
- *Aspicilietalia verruculosae* Asta et Roux in Roux 1981 (3b)

ACA-01A *Aspicilion mashiginensis* Asta et Roux ex Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Sub-thermophilous and sub-xerophilous crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks with low content of carbonate in the subalpine and alpine belts

- *Aspicilion mastrucatae* Asta et Roux 1977 (3b)
- *Aspicilion mastrucatae* Asta et Roux in Roux 1981 (3b)

ACA-01B *Teloschistion contortuplicati* Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Sub-thermophilous and sub-xerophilous crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks with higher content of carbonate in the subalpine and alpine belts

ACA-02 *Lecideetalia confluentis* Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks in the subalpine and alpine belts

ACA-02A *Lecideion confluentis* Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks in the subalpine and alpine belts

POR *Porpidietea zeoroidis* Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks covered by snow for a long-time in the subalpine and alpine belts

POR-01 *Porpidietalia zeoroidis* Asta et Roux ex Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks covered by snow for a long-time in the subalpine and alpine belts

POR-01A *Porpidion zeoroidis* Asta et Roux ex Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Crustose lichen communities on calcareous schists and decalcified calcareous rocks covered by snow for a long-time in the subalpine and alpine belts

- *Huilion macrocarpae-trullisatae* Asta et Roux 1977 (3b)
- *Huilion macrocarpae-trullisatae* Asta et Roux in Roux 1981 (3b)

COL *Collematetea cristati* Wirth 1980

Communities of jelly lichens on calcareous or base-rich siliceous rocks in fissures and in rain tracks temporarily watered by seepage or trickling waters

- *Peltuletea euplocae* Llimona et Egea 1985 (3b)

COL-01 *Collematetalia cristati* Wirth 1980

Communities of jelly lichens on calcareous rocks in fissures and in rain tracks temporarily watered by seepage or trickling waters

- *Toninietalia candidae* Mattick 1951 (2b)

COL-01A *Collemation tuniformis* Klement 1955 corr. Wirth 1980

Sciophilous communities of jelly lichens on calcareous rocks in fissures and in rain tracks temporarily watered by seepage or trickling waters

col01 The name-giving taxon *Collema rupestris* of the alliance '*Collemion rupestris*' in Klement (1955: 89) is a misidentification of *Collema tuniforme* (now *Collema fuscovirens*). Wirth (1980: 30) corrected the name in this respect. (HB)

- *Collemation tunaeformis* Degelius in Degelius et von Krusenstjerna 1950 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Toninion candidae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Collemation tunaeformis* Degelius 1954 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Collemion rupestris* Klement 1955 (orig.form) (43)
- *Collemation tuniformis* Degelius ex Hawksworth 1969 (2b)
- *Collemation fuscovirens* Klement 1955 corr. Wirth 1980 nom. corr. propos. (corr.superfl.)

COL-01B *Peccanion coralloidis* Moreno et Egea ex Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

Sub-heliophilous communities of jelly lichens on calcareous rocks in fissures and in rain tracks temporarily watered by seepage or trickling waters

- *Dermatocarpion miniati* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Peccanion coralloidis* Moreno et Egea 1991 (3b)
- *Psorotichion schaeereri* Wirth 1995 (3b)

COL-02 *Peltuletalia euplocae* Morena et Egea ex Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

Communities of jelly lichens on base-rich siliceous rocks in fissures and in rain tracks temporarily watered by seepage or trickling waters

- *Peltuletalia euplocae* Llimona et Egea 1985 (3b)
- *Peltuletalia euplocae* Morena et Egea 1991 (3b)

COL-02A *Peltulion euplocae* Llimona et Egea 1984

Communities of jelly lichens on base-rich siliceous rocks in fissures and in rain tracks temporarily watered by seepage or trickling waters

col02 Llimona & Egea (1984: 92) published the name '*Peltulion euplocae* Llimona et Egea 1984', presumably with the intention to describe the alliance in a following publication (Llimona & Egea 1985). However, the original diagnosis of the alliance containing only the new association *Peltuletum obscuranto-euplocae* Llimona et Egea 1984, which is validly published with a single relevé in accordance with ICPN art. 5, the name '*Peltulion euplocae*' is consequently validly published. The character species for the alliance are those given by the authors for the association (ICPN art. 8). (HB)

- *Peltulion euplocae* Llimona et Egea 1985 (31)

LCH *Leprarietea chlorinae* Wirth 1972

Ombrophobic lichen communities on acidic rocks

- *Chrysotrichetea chlorinae* Wirth 1972 nom. mut. propos. (45)

LCH-01 *Leprarietalia chlorinae* Hadač ex Wirth 1972

Ombrophobic lichen communities on acidic rocks

- *Leprarietalia* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Leprarietalia* Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Leprarietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Chrysotrichetalia chlorinae* Wirth 1972 nom. mut. propos. (45)

LCH-01A *Leprarion chlorinae* Šmarda et Hadač ex Wirth 1972 nom. conserv. propos.

Photophytic to moderately sciophilous ombrophobic communities of leprose lichens on acidic rocks

lch01 In contrast to the well-established name '*Leprarion chlorinae* Šmarda et Hadač ex Wirth 1972', the name '*Crocynion membranaceae* Klement 1950' has not been used in recent literature. Therefore, we propose to conserve the later name '*Leprarion chlorinae*' against the earlier '*Crocynion membranaceae*'. (HB)

- *Leprarion chlorinae* Šmarda et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (3f)
- *Leprarion chlorinae* Šmarda et Hadač ex Klika 1948 (3f)
- *Crocynion membranaceae* Klement 1950 (syntax.syn.)

lch02 Lectotypus hoc loco: Biatoretum lucidae Klement 1950 (Klement 1950: 254-255). (HB)

- *Leprarion chlorinae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Crocynion membranaceae* Klement 1955 (31)
- *Chrysotrichion chlorinae* Wirth 1972 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

LCH-01B *Cystocoleion nigri* Wirth 1972

Strongly sciophilous and aero-hygrophilous ombrophobic lichen communities on acidic rocks

ROC *Roccelletea phycopsis* Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

Ombrophobic and aero-hygrophilous rock lichen communities on calcareous and subacidic substrates of mainly Southern Europe and North Africa

- *Physcietea* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Physcietea* Tomaselli 1956 (2b)
- *Roccelletea phycopsis* Egea 1989 (3b)
- *Roccelletea phycopsis* Follmann 1993 (3b)

ROC-01 *Dirinetalia massiliensis* Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

Ombrophobic and aero-hygrophilous rock lichen communities mainly on carbonate rocks and rarely on base-rich siliceous rocks

- *Dirinetalia massiliensis* Egea 1989 (3b)
- *Roccelletalia vicentinae* Follmann 1993 p.p. (3b)

ROC-01A *Roccellion phycopsis* Egea et Llimona 1984

Ombrophobic and aero-hygrophilous rock lichen communities mainly on carbonate rocks and rarely on base-rich siliceous rocks

- *Roccellion phycopsis* Egea et Llimona in Llimona et Egea 1984 (2b)

ROC-02 *Roccelletalia fuciformis* Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

Ombrophobic and aero-hygrophilous rock lichen communities on acidic and volcanic rocks

- *Physcietalia caesia* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Roccelletalia fuciformis* Egea 1989 (3b)
- *Roccelletalia vicentinae* Follmann 1993 p.p. (3b)

ROC-02A *Paralecanographion grumulosae* Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

Ombrophobic and moderately aero-hygrophilous rock lichen communities on siliceous and volcanic rocks

- *Lecanactidion monstrosae* Egea 1989 (3b)

ROC-02B *Roccellion* Klement 1965

Ombrophobic and highly aero-hygrophilous communities of fruticose lichens on vertical and overhanging cliffs on siliceous and volcanic rocks with an optimum in Macaronesia

- *Roccellion oceanicum* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Roccellion tinctoriae* Klement 1965 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)

roc01 Klement (1965: 516) described the '*Roccellion* Klement 1965', listing more than two *Roccella* species as the character species of the alliance. The original diagnosis of the alliance contains only one association – the '*Roccelletum tinctoriae* Klement 1965', in which *Roccella boergesenii*, *R. canariensis*, *R. fuciformis*, *R. maderensis*, *R. teneriffensis*, *R. tinctoria*, *R. tuberculata* and *R. vicentina* occur. Since several species of *Roccella* are listed in the protologue, it is not admissible to complete the name of the alliance with the taxon epithet '*tinctoria*' according to ICPN Rec. 10C as proposed by Egea & Llimona (1991). (HB)

- *Roccellion oceanicum* Follmann 1967 (2b)
- *Roccellion tinctoriae* Follmann 1973 (29c)
- *Roccellion tinctoriae* Follmann 1976 (29c)
- *Roccellion canariensis* Egea et al. 1987 (syntax.syn.)

EPIPHYTIC AND OTHER BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN VEGETATION

NEC *Neckeretea complanatae* Marstaller 1986 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Hygrophilous bryophyte and lichen communities of large species forming loose mats on bark and shaded boulders and base-rich rocks

nec01 The type of the broadly conceived class *Hypnetea cupressiformis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 – the *Hypnetalia cupressiformis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 – falls within the concept of the *Neckeretea complanatae* Marstaller 1986. As the name *Hypnetea cupressiformis* has not found acceptance in literature, in contrast to the well-established *Neckeretea complanatae* Marstaller 1986, we propose to conserve the name *Neckeretea complanatae* Marstaller 1986 against the name *Hypnetea cupressiformis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 as well as against the less used name *Anomodonto-Neckeretea* Mamczarz 1978. (HB)

- *Hypnetea cupressiformis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Tortulo-Homalothecietea sericei* Hertel 1974 p.p. (3b)
- *Anomodonto-Neckeretea* Mamczarz 1978 (syntax.syn.)

nec02 The class *Anomodonto-Neckeretea* Mamczarz 1978 comprises syntaxa of the *Neckeretea* and the *Ctenidieta*. We are not aware of a typification of the name *Anomodonto-Neckeretea* Mamczarz 1978 and choose here from Mamczarz (1978) the *Antitrichietalia* Šmarda et Hadač in Šmarda 1947 as the *lectotypus hoc loco* (Šmarda 1947: 51). (HB)

- *Tortulo-Homalothecietea sericei* Hertel ex Mohan 1978 p.p. (3f)
- *Lobarietea pulmonariae* Schubert et Stordeur 2011 (5)

NEC-01 *Neckeretalia complanatae* Ježek et Vondráček 1962

Communities of mat-forming large bryophytes on shaded partly by base-rich or neutral, soil-covered boulders, and occasionally bark or stable soil surfaces

- *Antitrichietalia* Šmarda et Hadač in Šmarda 1947 (31)
- *Hypnetalia cupressiformis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 (syntax.syn.)

NEC-01A *Neckerion complanatae* Šmarda et Hadač ex Klika 1948 nom. conserv. propos.

Communities of mat-forming large bryophytes on shaded partly by base-rich soil-covered boulders, and occasionally bark or stable soil surfaces

nec03 We propose to conserve the established name *Neckerion complanatae* Šmarda et Hadač ex Klika 1948 against the name *Drepanion cupressiformis* Ochsner 1928 as well as against the names *Anomodontion viticulosi* Felföldy 1941, *Amblystegion serpentis* Felföldy 1941, and *Isothecion myuri* Waldheim 1944. All these names have not been in use during the last decades. (HB)

- *Drepanion cupressiformis* Ochsner 1928 (syntax.syn.)
- nec04* The *Drepanion cupressiformis* Ochsner 1928, though having a broad meaning in Ochsner (1928), became by typification with the *Drepanietum filiformis* Ochsner 1928 by Marstaller (2006: 129), a synonym of the *Neckerion complanatae*. (HB)
- *Amblystegion serpentis* Felföldy 1941 (syntax.syn.)
- *Anomodontion viticulosi* Felföldy 1941 (syntax.syn.)
- *Homalothecion sericei* Waldheim 1944 (syntax.syn.)
- *Neckerion complanatae* Šmarda et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Anomodontion europaeum* Barkman 1958 (34a)
- *Anomodonto-Leucodontion* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Homalium* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Anomodontion* Sjögren 1961 (syntax.syn.)
- *Isothecio myuri-Brachythecion velutini* Sjögren 1961 (syntax.syn.)
- *Schistidio-Anomodontion* Sjögren 1964 p.p. (syntax.syn.)

NEC-01B *Plasteurhynchion meridionalis* Guerra et Varo 1981

Communities of mat-forming large bryophytes on neutral soils and humus-rich soils in the (sub)mediterranean scrubs and forests

NEC-02 *Antitrichietalia curtispindulae* Šmarda et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Hygrophilous bryophyte and lichen communities of large loose-mat forming species on base-rich bark, boulders and rocks in sheltered habitats

nec05 According to Marstaller (2006), the syntaxonomic position of this order remains unresolved. (HB)

- *Lobarietalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Neckeretalia pumilae* Barkman 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lobarietalia pulmonariae* Schubert et Stordeur 2011 (5)

NEC-02A *Lobarion pulmonariae* Ochsner 1928

Hygrophilous bryophyte and lichen communities of large loose-mat forming species on base-rich bark, boulders and rocks in sheltered habitats

nec06 The communities of the alliance *Lobarion pulmonariae* are characterized by the presence of large foliose lichens and bryophytes characteristic of the *Neckeretea complanatae* and the *Antitrichietalia*, and partly also of the *Frullanio-Leucodontetea*. Marstaller (1986) typified the *Antitrichietalia curtispindulae* Šmarda et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 by selecting the *Lobarion pulmonariae* Ochsner 1928 as the lectotype. (HB)

- *Isothecion vivipari* Ştefureac 1941 (syntax.syn.)
- nec07* Marstaller (2006) considered the name *Isothecion vivipari* as a *nomen dubium* (ICPN art. 38). However after the consideration of the tables in Ştefureac (1941) we do not agree. Barkman (1958: 515) included one of the validly described associations by Ştefureac (1941) into the synonymy to the *Antitrichietum curtispindulae*, and we follow by placing the *Isothecion vivipari* in synonymy of the *Lobarion*. (HB)
- *Isothecion myuri* Waldheim 1944 (syntax.syn.)
- *Leucodontion sciuroidis* Waldheim 1944 p.p. (syntax.syn.)
- *Neckerion pumilae* Waldheim 1944 (syntax.syn.)
- *Antitrichion curtispindulae* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax.syn.)
- *Leucodontion sciuroidis* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (as suballiance) (2b)
- nec08* Von Krusenstjerna (1945) attached this non-nitrophilous suballiance together with the nitrophilous suballiance '*Eu-Xanthorion* von Krusenstjerna 1945' to the '*Xanthorion Du Rietz 1945*'. (HB)
- *Lobarion pulmonariae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Lobarion pulmonariae-Antitrichion curtispindulae* Wirth 1968 (syntax.syn.)

FRU *Frullanio dilatatae-Leucodontetea sciuroidis* Mohan 1978

Epiphytic bryophyte communities on the bark of living trees, epiphyllous on leaves or occasionally epigeic on humic soil

- *Leucodontetea* von Hübschmann 1957 (3b)
- *Leucodontetea* Plămăda 1982 (syntax.syn.)

FRU-01 *Orthotrichetalia* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Epiphytic bryophyte communities on nutrient-rich bark of living trees

- *Leucodontetalia sciuroidis* von Hübschmann 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Leskeetalia polycarpae* Lecointe 1976 (3b)

FRU-01A *Ulotion crispae* Barkman 1958

Oceanic epiphytic bryophyte communities on the bark of living trees

- *Hypnion cupressiformis* Felföldy 1941 (31)
- *Leucodontion sciuroroidis* Sjögren 1961 (31)

FRU-01B *Syntrichion laevipilae* Ochsner 1928

Xero-thermophilous epiphytic bryophyte communities on the bark of living trees

- *Fabronion pusillae* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Tortulion laevipilae* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Frullanion dilatatae* Lecoite 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Fabronion pusillae* (Barkman 1958) Gil et Guerra 1981 (syntax.syn.)

fru01 The suballiance *Fabronienion pusillae* Barkman 1958 has been up-ranked to the alliance level by Gil & Guerra (1981). (HB)

- *Fabronion pusillae* von Hübschmann 1986 (5)

FRU-01C *Leskeion polycarpae* Barkman 1958

Epiphytic bryophyte communities on the bark of living trees in occasionally flooded riparian forests

FRU-01D *Ulotion bruchii* Lecoite 1979

Acidophilous epiphytic bryophyte communities on the bark of living trees

- *Hypno resupinati-Lejeunion ulicinae* (Lecoite 1979) Marstaller 1985 (29c)

fru02 For some time *Ulotia bruchii* Hornsch. ex Brid. was considered a synonym of *Ulotia crispata* (Hedw.) Brid. This would have made the name *Ulotion bruchii* Lecoite 1979 a homonym of the *Ulotion crispatae* Barkman 1958 and Marstaller (1985: 349, 351) proposed the new name *Hypno resupinati-Lejeunion ulicinae* (Lecoite 1979) Marstaller 1985 for the *Ulotion bruchii* Lecoite 1979. After *Ulotia bruchii* was reinstated as a species in its own right, the new name has become obsolete (Marstaller 2006: 98). (HB)

- *Hypno resupinati-Lejeunion ulicinae* Lecoite 1979 corr. Marstaller 1985 (phantom)

fru03 Marstaller (2006: 98) erroneously introduced the name *Hypno resupinati-Lejeunion ulicinae* Lecoite 1979 corr. Marstaller 1985 for the *Hypno resupinati-Lejeunion ulicinae* (Lecoite 1979) Marstaller 1985 (*nomen novum*), which was correctly cited by Marstaller (2006: 142). (HB)

FRU-02 *Dicranetalia scoparii* Barkman 1958

Perennial epiphytic and epigaeic bryophyte communities on humic acid substrates

fru04 Marstaller (2006) and other authors classify the order *Dicranetalia* in the class *Cladonio-Lepidozietaea*. (HB)

- *Isotheciotalia myosuroidis* von Hübschmann ex Marstaller 1984 (syntax.syn.)

FRU-02A *Dicrano scoparii-Hypnion filiformis* Barkman 1958

Perennial epiphytic and epigaeic bryophyte communities on humic acid substrates of Central Europe

- *Mnio-Plagiothecion sylvaticae* Sjögren 1961 p.p. (syntax.syn.)

FRU-02B *Isothecion myosuroidis* Barkman 1958

Perennial epiphytic and epigaeic bryophyte communities on humic acid substrates of the oceanic regions of Europe and Macaronesia

FRU-03 *Frullanio teneriffae-Leucodontetalia canariensis* Marstaller 1985

Epiphytic bryophyte communities on smooth bark and epiphyllous on sclerophyllous plants of southwestern Europe and Macaronesia

fru05 Marstaller (1985: 351) validly published the name *Frullanio teneriffae-Leucodontetalia canariensis* Marstaller 1985 when he incidentally validated this order using the name '*Echinodio-Neckerion intermediae*' (see Remark *fru06*). Marstaller designated the type as "Holotypus 1. Verband", i.e. the first alliance numbered below for the order. This alliance is the '*Echinodio-Neckerion intermediae* Sjögren 1978', an invalid name, which was, however, validated by Marstaller (1985) in the same paper as the '*Echinodio-Neckerion intermediae* Sjögren ex Marstaller 1985'. Hence the valid name of the first alliance should read '*Echinodio-Neckerion intermediae* Sjögren ex Marstaller 1985' (see Remark *fru06*). (HB, JPT)

FRU-03A *Cololejeunio schaeferi-Porellion canariensis* Zippel 1998

Epiphytic bryophyte communities on the smooth bark of living sclerophyllous trees in sheltered habitats of the laurisilva forest zone of Macaronesia

- *Marchesinion mackaii* Sjögren 1996 (1)
- *Marchesinion mackaii* Sjögren 2003 (2b)

FRU-03B *Echinodio prolixi-Neckerion intermediae* Sjögren ex Marstaller 1985

Epiphytic bryophyte communities on rough bark of large ericoid shrubs and trees in the laurisilva forest zone of Macaronesia

fru06 The name '*Echinodio-Neckerion intermediae*' has not been accepted by Sjögren (1978: 34) in considering it as "n.p." (*nomen provisiorium* or 'not published'; Sjögren on p. 15 used "n.p." with *expressis verbis* provisional name '*Cololejeunea-Colurion* n.p.', later he applied only the abbreviation 'n.p.'). Therefore, the name is invalidly published (ICPN 3b). Marstaller (1985: 351) validated incidentally Sjögren's name by designating diagnostic taxa and a type as '*Lectotypus*: 1. Ass.' [*recte*: *holotypus*], i.e. the first association numbered below for the alliance, namely the '*Echinodietum prolixii* v. Hübschmann

1971'. The latter name is validly published and there is an unambiguous bibliographical reference to von Hübschmann (1971) in Marstaller (1985). As Sjögren (1978: 256) stated explicitly, *Echinodium prolixum* and *Neckera intermedia* are the name-giving species of the name '*Echinodio-Neckerion intermediae*', the correct citation following ICPN Rec. 10C of the name validated by Marstaller is '*Echinodio prolixi-Neckerion intermediae* Sjögren ex Marstaller 1985'. (HB, JPT)

- *Echinodio prolixi-Neckerion intermediae* Sjögren 1978 (3b)
- *Echinodion prolixi* Sjögren 1993 (5)
- *Echinodion prolixi* Sjögren 1997 *nom. inval. ad interim*

fru07 A retroactive change of the upcoming new version of the ICPN will allow a table of more than three relevés with presence/absence data as a sufficient diagnosis before 1.1.1979. Thus some associations of Sjögren (1975, 1978), which are now considered as invalid because their original diagnoses contain only relevés with presence/absence data, will then be validly published. The alliance '*Echinodion prolixi* Sjögren 1993' (ICPN art. 5) will be validated in Sjögren (1997: 22) by listing only one association, the *Echinodio prolixi-Lepidozietum cupressinae* Sjögren 1978 (Sjögren 1978: 30–43, 62), which will become the nomenclatural type. (HB)

- *Dicranion scottiani* Zippel 1998 (syntax.syn.)

FRU-03C *Ulotion calvescentis* Marstaller 1985

Photophytic epiphytic bryophyte communities in periodically humid habitats in open forests and scrubs of southwestern Europe and Macaronesia

FRU-03D *Aphanolejeuneo microscopicae-Colurion calyptrifoliae* Sjögren 2003 *nom. inval.* (3g, 5)

Epiphyllous bryophyte communities on sclerophyllous plants in the laurisilva forest zone of Macaronesia

Cololejeuneo-Colurion calyptrifoliae Sjögren 1978 (3b)

- *Cololejeuneo-Colurion calyptrifoliae* Sjögren 1993 (3g, 5)
- *Cololejeuneo-Colurion calyptrifoliae* Sjögren 1997 (3g, 5)

ARL *Arthonio radiatae-Lecidelletea elaeochromae* Drehwald 1993

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic bark of trees

- *Arthoniotea radiatae* von Brackel 1993 (3b)
- *Opegraphetea vulgatae* Bricaud 2004 (3b)

ARL-01 *Bacidinetalia phacodis* Bricaud et Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic, porose bark of old trees in shaded humid habitats

- *Bacidietalia phacodis* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud 2004 (3b)

ARL-01A *Agonimion octosporae* Bricaud et Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic, porose bark of old trees in shaded humid habitats

- *Bacidion rubellae* Wirth 1995 (3b)
- *Agonimion octosporae* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud 2004 (3b)

ARL-02 *Graphidetalia scriptae* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic, smooth bark of trees in moderately humid to moderately dry habitats

- *Graphidetalia scriptae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Graphidetalia scriptae* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952 (31)
- *Arthonietalia radiatae* Barkman 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lecanoretalia horizae* Crespo 1981 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo 1981 p.p. (1)

arl01 The order has been proposed to accommodate thermophilous lichen vegetation, including the continental *Lecanorion sienae* and the coastal *Lecanactidion patellarioidis*. Both alliances were validated by Giralt (1996). The *Lecanactidion* belongs in the order *Dendrographetalia decolorantis* but the communities with *Lecanora horiza* (Ach.) Röhl. (syn. *L. laevis* Poelt, *L. siena* B. de Lesd.) are classified in the *Lecanorion subfuscae* by other authors (Barkman 1958; see Van Haluwyn 2010). (HB)

- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo ex Crespo et Bueno 1984 p.p. (2b)

- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo ex Giralt 1996 p.p. (5)

- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo ex Boqueras 2000 p.p. (2b)

ARL-02A *Graphidion scriptae* Ochsner ex Felföldy 1941

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic, smooth bark of trees (particularly beech) in shaded and moderately humid habitats

arl02 Felföldy (1941) used the term 'Szoc.' (obviously referring to 'sociation') for associations, and 'assz. csop.' ('association groups') for alliances. He chose those terms, because he wanted to express that the epiphyte syntaxa are a part of the vegetation. However, he stated that he was treating the epiphytic communities as independent associations. Furthermore, he applied the rank-indicating suffixes (*-etum*, *-ion*) for the associations and alliances respectively. In addition, many of his 'szoc.' and 'assz. csop.' are associations and alliances described by Ochsner (1928). Thus it can be concluded, that the units of Felföldy (1941) with the suffixes (*-etum*, *-ion*) correspond to associations and alliances of the thallophyte taxonomic system and are validly described in the sense of the ICPN Principle II. (HB)

- *Graphidion scriptae* Ochsner 1928 (2b)

- *Graphidion scriptae* Ochsner ex Klika et Hadač 1944 (31)
- *Graphidion scriptae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Graphidion* Laundon 1958 (2b)
- *Arthonion* Hawksworth 1972 (3a)
- *Graphidion scriptae* Hawksworth 1972 (31)

ARL-02B *Lecanorion carpineae* Ochsner 1928 corr. Barkman 1958

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic, smooth bark of trees in moderately dry habitats

- *Lecanorion subfuscae* Ochsner 1928 (43)
 - *Lecanorion subfuscae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
 - *Olivaceion* Laundon 1958 (orig.form) (2b)
 - *Lecideion limitatae* Graham 1971 (1)
 - *Lecanorion carpineae* Hawksworth 1972 (2b)
 - *Olivaceion* Hawksworth 1972 (orig.form) (3a)
 - *Lecanorion horizae* Crespo 1981 *nom. mut. propos.* (1, *mut. illeg.*)
 - *Lecanorion sienae* Crespo 1981 (1)
 - *Lecanorion argentatae* Follmann 1990 (3f)
 - *Lecanorion sienae* Crespo ex Giralt 1996 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Arthonion albobulverae* Boqueras 2000 (3b)
- arl03* Boqueras (2000) described this provisional alliance for the thermophilous lichen vegetation in well lit habitats on smooth bark. For the time being, it is classified here. (HB)
- *Lecanorion sienae* Crespo 1981 ex Boqueras 2000 (2b)

ARL-03 *Dendrographetalia decolorantis* Bricaud et Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic bark of trees of the Mediterranean and the thermoatlantic region of southwestern Europe

- *Schismatommetalia decolorantis* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud 2004 (3b)
- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo 1981 p.p. (1)
- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo ex Crespo et Bueno 1984 p.p. (2b)
- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo ex Giralt 1996 p.p. (5)
- *Lecanoretalia sienae* Crespo ex Boqueras 2000 p.p. (2b)

ARL-03A *Lecanactidion patellarioidis* Crespo ex Giralt 1996

Epiphytic crustose lichen communities on neutral to moderately acidic bark of trees of the Mediterranean and the thermoatlantic region of southwestern Europe

- *Lecanactidion patellarioidis* Crespo 1981 (1)
- *Lecanactidion patellarioidis* Crespo ex Crespo et Bueno 1984 (2b)
- *Lecanactidion patellarioidis* Crespo ex Atienza et Barreno 1990 (1)
- *Bactrosporion patellarioidis* Crespo ex Giralt 1996 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Lecanactidion patellarioidis* Crespo ex Boqueras 2000 (5)

HYP *Hypogymnietea physodis* Follmann 1974 nom. conserv. propos.

Lichen communities on rough acidic nutrient-poor bark of trees
hyp01 The larger part of the *Usneetea* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952 and of the *Alectorietae* Hadač 1962 corresponds to the *Hypogymnietea physodis* Follmann 1974. Neither of the names are misleading, but the name *Hypogymnietea physodis* Follmann 1974 is already well-established in the lichen-sociological literature and therefore we propose the conservation of the *Hypogymnietea physodis* Follmann 1974 against the name *Usneetea* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952, as well as against the name *Alectorietae* Hadač 1962. (HB)

- *Usneetea* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Usneetea* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Alectorietae* Hadač 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lecanoretea variae* von Brackel 1993 (3b)

HYP-01 *Alectorieta* Dahl et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Moderately to highly aero-hygrophilous fruticose and foliose lichen communities on rough acidic nutrient-poor bark of trees

- *Lecideetalia parasemae* Klement 1950 (syntax.syn.)
- *Usneetalia* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Usneetalia* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952 (syntax.syn.)
- *Hypogymnietalia physodo-tubulosae* Barkman 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Parmelieta* *physoso-tubulosae* Barkman 1958 (syntax.syn.)

HYP-01A *Cetrarion pinastris* Ochsner ex Kušan 1933

Foliose lichen communities on acidic nutrient-poor bark of lower parts of tree trunks or on dead wood in habitats with increased air humidity and prolonged snow cover with an optimum in the boreal zone and the montane and subalpine belts of the nemoral zone

- *Cetrarion pinastris* Ochsner 1928 (2b)
- *Cetrarion pinastris* Ochsner ex Klika et Hadač 1944 (31)
- *Cetrarion pinastris* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Parmeliopsidion ambiguae* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)

HYP-01B *Parmelion physodis* von Krusenstjerna 1945 nom. corr. propos.

Fruticose and foliose lichen communities sensitive to air pollution on acid nutrient-poor bark of trees in habitats with moderate air humidity

hyp02 von Krusenstjerna (1945) described the '*Parmelia physodes*-förbundet' or '*Physodion*' after the species name *Parmelia physodes* (L.) Ach., nowadays named *Hypogymnia physodes* (L.) Nyl. According to the ICPN art. 41, the name of the alliance must be corrected to *Parmelion physodis* von Krusenstjerna 1945. As type the association *Physodeto-Sulcatetum* von Krusenstjerna 1945 *lectotypus hoc loco* is chosen (von Krusenstjerna 1945: 91–92). The name of the

association must be corrected to *Parmelietum physodo-sulcatae* von Krusenstjerna 1945 *nom corr. hoc loco*. (HB)

- *Physodion* Du Rietz 1945 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Physodion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (orig.form)
- *Hypogymnion physodis* Beschel 1958 (31)
- *Parmelion furfuraceae* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Parmelion physodis* Beschel 1958 (31)
- *Parmelion saxatilis* Barkman 1958 (31)
- *Physodion* Laundon 1958 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Physodion* Hawksworth 1972 (orig.form) (31)
- *Parmelion saxatilis* Hawksworth 1972 (3a)
- *Pseudevernia furfuraceae* (Barkman 1958) James et al. 1977 (syntax.syn.)

hyp03 Barkman (1958: 456) validly published the name '*Parmelion furfuraceae*' at the suballiance rank (ICPN art. 3e). This syntaxon was later elevated to the rank of alliance by James et al. (1977: 334). (HB)

HYP-01C *Usneion barbatae* Ochsner 1928

Highly air-pollution sensitive communities of large beard lichens on acidic nutrient-poor bark of trees in habitats with temporary high fog-induced air humidity

- *Usneion barbatae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Usneion dasypogae* Barkman 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Usneion florido-ceratinae* Barkman 1958 (3b)
- *Usneion* Hawksworth 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Usneion articulatae* Follmann 1990 (2b, 5)

HYP-01D *Parmelion perlatae* (Barkman 1958) James et al. 1977

Highly air-pollution sensitive yet slightly nitrophilous communities of large foliose lichens on moderately acidic to neutral bark in regions of oceanic climate

hyp04 Barkman (1958) described the *Parmelion caperatae* with the rank of suballiance, which was upgraded to alliance by James et al. (1977). The authors had to choose a new name because the alliance *Parmelion caperatae* Felföldy 1941 is validly described (see synonyms of the *Xanthorion parietinae* Ochsner 1928). (HB)

- *Physodion* Almborn 1948 (orig.form) (31)
- hyp05 Almborn (1948) described the federation *Physodion* with one union '*Physodeto-sulcatetum*' with two assemblages named '*Lecidea cyathoides* var. *corticola* communities' (according to Barkman (1958) belonging in the *Pertusarietum amarae*, *Graphidion*) and '*Parmelia revoluta* communities' (according to Barkman (1958) a synonym of the *Parmelietum revolutae*, *Parmelion perlatae*). The '*Physodion*' Almborn 1948 has been synonymized with an order, the '*Physodeto-sulcatetum*' with an alliance and the 'communities' with associations by Barkman (1958). (HB)
- *Parmelion caperatae* Barkman 1958 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
 - *Trichoterion* Laundon 1958 (orig.form) (2b)

- *Parmelion perlatae* Follmann 1967 (2b)
- *Trichoterion* Hawksworth 1972 (orig.form) (3a)
- *Pseudoparmelion soledantis* Crespo 1979 (syntax.syn.)
- *Parmotremion chinensis* Follmann 1990 (2b)

HYP-01E *Parmelion laevigatae* James et al. 1977

Communities of large foliose lichens on very nutrient-poor acid bark in regions of highly oceanic climate

HYP-02 *Lecanoretalia variae* Barkman 1958

Aero-xerophilous and toxitolerant communities of crustose lichens on acidic nutrient-poor bark of trees and occasionally also on leaves

HYP-02A *Lecanorion variae* Barkman 1958

Subaero-xerophilous and sub-toxitolerant crustose lichen communities on acid, nutrient-poor bark

- *Lecideion ostreatae* Laundon 1956 *nom. corr. propos.* (2b, *corr.superfl.*)
- *Lecanorion trabalis* Beschel 1958 (3f)

HYP-02B *Bacidion chlorococcae* Klement 1955

Aero-xerophilous and highly toxitolerant crustose lichen communities on strongly acid, nutrient-poor bark and occasionally also on dead wood, leaves and needles

- *Lecanorion conyzaeae* Duvigneaud 1942 (2b)
- *Scoliosporion chlorococcae* Klement 1955 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Conyzaeoidion* Laundon 1956 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Conyzaeoidion* Laundon 1958 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Conyzaeoidion* Laundon 1967 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Lecanorion conyzaeoidis* Wirth 1995 (2b)

FEL *Fellhaneretea bouteillei* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud et al. 2009

Epiphyllous lichen communities on leaves of evergreen trees and shrubs having a distribution optimum in Southern Europe

- *Striguletea* Mattick 1951 (2b)

FEL-01 *Fellhaneretalia bouteillei* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud et al. 2009

Epiphyllous lichen communities on leaves of evergreen trees and shrubs having a distribution optimum in Southern Europe

- *Striguletea* Mattick 1951 (2b)

FEL-01A *Fellhanerion bouteillei* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud et al. 2009

Epiphyllous lichen communities on leaves of evergreen trees and shrubs in habitats with frequently shifting microclimatic conditions

- *Strigulion* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Tapellarion epiphyllae* Follmann 1990 (2b)
- *Fellhanerion bouteillei* Bricaud 2004 (3b)

FEL-01B *Bacidinion vasakii* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud et al. 2009

Epiphyllous lichen communities on leaves of evergreen trees and shrubs in habitats with constant aero-hygrophytic microclimate

- *Bacidinion vasakii* Bricaud 2004 (3b)

PHY *Physcietea* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952

Nitrophilous and subnitrophilous lichen communities on bark of trees and occasionally on rocks

- *Physcietea* Mattick 1951 p.p. (2b)
- *Physcietea adscendentis* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952 (Rec.10C, 30)

phy01 Tomaselli & De Micheli (1952: 103) described the class '*Physcietea*' without a taxon epithet, but containing a single order – the *Physcietalia adscendentis* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952. Despite several other *Physcia* species occur in the original diagnosis of the order, the epithet '*adscendentis*' has become established for the name of the class. This practice remains, however, at variance with the regulations of the ICPN art. 10c. (HB)

- *Physcietea adscendentis* von Brackel 1993 (3b)

PHY-01 *Physcietalia* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Nitrophilous and sub-nitrophilous lichen communities on bark of trees and occasionally on rocks

phy02 The original diagnosis of the order '*Physcietalia* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944' includes besides epiphytic communities also saxicolous syntaxa now transferred to the *Rhizocarpetea geographici* Wirth 1972. Drehwald (1993) typified the order with the epiphytic *Xanthorion parietinae* Ochsner 1928 and the order in current use is applied for corticolous communities. The name is established with the taxon epithet of *Physcia adscendens*. (HB)

- *Physcietalia adscendentis* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (Rec.10C, 30)
- *Physcietalia adscendentis* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Physcietalia adscendentis* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952 (29c)
- *Physcietalia adscendentis* Mattick ex Barkman 1958 (29c)

PHY-01A *Buellion canescentis* Barkman 1958

Nitrophilous and sub-nitrophilous lichen communities on rough bark of trees and occasionally on rocks, either crustose pioneer communities or communities in slightly humid or shaded habitats

- *Diploicium canescentis* Barkman 1958 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

PHY-01B *Xanthorion parietinae* Ochsner 1928

Nitrophilous communities of foliose and fruticose lichens on bark of trees and occasionally on rocks in exposed habitats

- *Parmelion caperatae* Felföldy 1941 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eu-Xanthorion* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Xanthorion* Du Rietz 1945 (2b)

- *Teloschisto-Anaptychion leucomelaenae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Xanthorion parietinae* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Lecanorion variae* Beschel 1958 (syntax.syn.)
- *Parmelion pictum* Beschel 1958 (orig.form) (34a)
- *Teloschistidium chrysophthalmi* Follmann 1962 (orig.form) (syntax.syn.)
- *Xanthorion* Hawksworth 1972 (syntax.syn.)
- *Teloschistion chrysophthalmi* Follmann 1976 (2b)
- *Heterodermion leucomelae* Follmann 1990 (2b)

LCA *Leprarietea candelaris* Wirth 1980

Ombrophobic lichen communities on rough bark or wood

- *Chrysotrichetea candelaris* Wirth 1980 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Calicio-Chrysotrichetea candelaris* Wirth ex Drehwald 1993 (3g)

LCA-01 *Leprarietalia* Barkman 1958

Ombrophobic lichen communities on rough bark or wood

- *Leprarietalia candelaris* Barkman 1958 (Rec.10C, 30)
- *Leprarietalia candelaris* Wirth 1980 (29c)
- *Leprarietalia candelaris* Kupfer-Wesley et Türk 1987 (2b)
- *Calicio-Chrysotrichetalia* Wirth ex Drehwald 1993 (3g)

LCA-01A *Calicion hyperelli* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944

Ombrophobic communities of calicioid lichens on bark or wood

- *Calicion viridis* Černohorský et Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- *Calicion hyperelli* Mattick 1951 (2b)
- *Coniocybon gracilentae* Klement 1955 (syntax.syn.)

LCA-01B *Leprarion Almborn 1948*

Ombrophobic sub-sciophilous and hygrophilous communities of leprose lichens on bark or wood

- *Leprarion incanae* Almborn 1948 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)
- *Leprarion* Klement 1955 (31)
- *Leprarion* Laundon 1956 (31)
- *Leprarion* Hawksworth 1972 (31)

CLE *Cladonio digitatae-Lepidozietea reptantis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Sub-hygrophilous and hygrophilous bryophyte and lichen communities on decaying organic matter and acidic soils

cle01 The original concept of the *Dicranelletea cerviculatae* von Hübschmann 1957, containing peat-colonizing syntaxa, is a small portion of the *Cladonio-Lepidozietea* as the class is understood today. The well established name *Cladonio digitatae-Lepidozietea reptantis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962, is proposed here for conservation against the older name *Dicranelletea cerviculatae* von Hübschmann 1957 and against the name *Physcomitrelletea patentis* von Hübschmann 1957. The latter class was described to accommodate only one

association and remained infrequently used in literature. (HB)

- *Dicranelletea cerviculatae* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Physcomitrelletea patentis* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pogonato-Dicranelletea heteromallae* von Hübschmann 1967 (phantom)

cle02 von Hübschmann (1986) listed at p. 80 the name '*Pogonato-Dicranelletea heteromallae* von Hübschmann 1967' and at p. 81 the name '*Pogonato-Dicranelletea heteromallae* von Hübschmann 1975'. However, no such names have ever been published. (HB)

- *Lepidozietea reptantis* Hertel 1974 (3b)
- *Hypnetea uncinati* Lecointe 1975 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pogonato-Dicranelletea heteromallae* von Hübschmann 1975 (phantom)

cle03 see Remark *cle02*. (HB)

- *Lepidozio reptantis-Lophocoletea heterophyllae* von Hübschmann 1976 (3b)
- *Dicranelletea heteromallae* Mohan 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lepidozietea reptantis* Hertel ex Mohan 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lepidozio reptantis-Lophocoletea heterophyllae* Mohan 1978 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pogonato-Dicranelletea heteromallae* von Hübschmann ex Guerra et al. 1981 (3g)
- *Tetraphidetea pellucidae* Plămăda 1982 (syntax.syn.)
- *Lepidozietea reptantis* Hertel ex Marstaller 1984 (31)
- *Pogonato-Dicranelletea heteromallae* von Hübschmann 1986 (31)
- *Cladonietea coniocraeae* Schubert et Stordeur 2011 (2b, 5)

CLE-01 *Diplophylletalia albicantis* Philippi 1963 nom. conserv. propos.

Sciophilous and sub-hygrophilous bryophyte communities occasionally with lichens on acidic soil and weathered surfaces of moist siliceous rocks

cle04 Marstaller (2006: 27) proposed to conserve the name '*Diplophylletalia albicantis* Philippi 1963' against the name '*Dicranelletalia heteromallae* Philippi 1956' because Philippi (1963) combined these two orders and chose the later name '*Diplophylletalia albicantis*' that is a well-established name today. We propose to conserve the name '*Diplophylletalia albicantis*' against the name '*Physcomitrelletalia patentis* von Hübschmann 1957'. The latter order, described to accommodate the single alliance '*Physcomitrellion patentis*' with one association, remained almost unknown in the literature. (HB)

- *Dicranelletalia heteromallae* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Diplophylletalia albicantis* Philippi 1956 (3b)
- *Physcomitrelletalia patentis* von Hübschmann 1957 (syntax.syn.)
- *Dicranelletalia heteromallae* Philippi ex Mohan 1978 (31)

CLE-01A *Pogonation urnigeri* von Krusenstjerna 1945 *Sub-hygrophilous bryophyte communities on acidic soils with low humus content*

- *Anisothecion vaginale* von Krusenstjerna 1940 (2b)
- *Pogonation* Waldheim 1947 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Pogonato-Polytrichion* Waldheim 1947 (29c)
- *Pogonation urnigeri* (von Krusenstjerna 1945) Philippi 1956 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Pohlion crudae* Privitera et Puglisi 1996 (syntax.syn.)

CLE-01B *Fissidenti serrulati-Fossombronion angulosae* Marstaller 1993

Sciophilous and hygrophilous bryophyte communities on acidic soil and weathered rock surfaces in moist habitats of the Mediterranean

CLE-01C *Dicranellion heteromallae* Philippi 1963 nom. conserv. propos.

Sub-hygrophilous bryophyte communities occasionally with lichens on acidic loamy and gravelly soils

cle05 Following a suggestion by Philippi (1963: 104), Marstaller (1993: 535) proposed to conserve the established name '*Dicranellion heteromallae* Philippi 1963' against the names '*Pogonato urnigeri-Atrichion undulati* von Krusenstjerna 1945', '*Pogonation aloidis* Philippi 1956' and '*Solenostomion crenulati* Philippi 1956'. (HB)

- *Pogonato urnigeri-Atrichion undulati* von Krusenstjerna 1945 (syntax.syn.)
- *Pogonation aloidis* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Solenostomion crenulati* Philippi 1956 (syntax.syn.)
- *Schistostegion osmundacei* Hertel 1974 (3b)
- *Dicranellion heteromallae* Philippi ex Mohan 1978 (31)
- *Schistostegion osmundacei* Hertel ex Mohan 1978 (2b)
- *Myurium-Allorgea-Fissidens pallidicaulis-alliance* Sjögren 1990 p.p. (orig.form) (3h, 5)
- *Allorgea berthelotianae-Myurion hochstetteri* Sjögren 1993 p.p. (2b)
- *Andoae-Nardion* Sjögren 1995 (1)
- *Andoae-Nardion* Sjögren 1997 (2b)
- *Andoae berthelotianae-Nardion scalaris* Sjögren 2003 p.p. (3i, 5)

CLE-01D *Diplophyllion albicantis* Philippi 1956

Sciophilous and hygrophilous bryophyte communities on wet siliceous rocks and soil surfaces

- *Brachydontio trichodis-Campylostelion saxicolae* Marstaller 1992 (syntax.syn.)

CLE-01E *Pellion epiphyllae* Marstaller 1984

Sub-sciophilous and hygrophilous bryophyte communities on moist acidic soil surfaces and on soil-covered rocks along rivulets

CLE-01F *Fossombronio-Pohlion annotinae* von Hübschmann 1986

Pioneer bryophyte communities on acidic periodically wet clay or sandy soils

CLE-01G *Physcomitrellion patentis* von Hübschmann 1957

Pioneer bryophyte communities on silty loam in the supralittoral of eutrophic lakes, pools and rivers

cle06 This unit was classified in the order *Funarietalia hygrometricae* von Hübschmann 1957 by Marstaller (2006). (HB)

CLE-01H *Pseudephemerion nitidi* Marstaller 2006

Pioneer bryophyte communities on silty loam in the supralittoral of oligotrophic to mesotrophic lakes, pools and rivers

cle07 This unit was classified in the order *Funarietalia hygrometricae* von Hübschmann 1957 by Marstaller (2006). (HB)

CLE-02 *Dicranelletalia cerviculatae* von Hübschmann 1957

Pioneer bryophyte and lichen communities on exposed peaty soil

CLE-02A *Dicranellion cerviculatae* von Hübschmann 1957

Pioneer bryophyte and lichen communities on exposed peaty soil

CLE-03 *Lophocoleetalia heterophyllae* Barkman 1958

Sub-hygrophilous and hygrophilous bryophyte and lichen communities on rotting logs and occasionally on humus-covered rocks and soil

- *Cladonio digitatae-Lepidozietalia repentis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 (syntax.syn.)

- *Lepidozietalia reptantis* Philippi 1965 (29c)

cle08 Philippi (1965: 229) coined the illegitimate name '*Lepidozietalia reptantis*' to replace the name *Lophocoleetalia heterophyllae* Barkman 1958 (ICPN art. 29a). (HB)

- *Cladonietalia coniocraeae* von Brackel 1993 (3b)

- *Cladonietalia coniocraeae* Schubert et Stordeur 2011 (2b, 5)

CLE-03A *Nowellion curvifoliae* Philippi 1965 nom. conserv. propos.

Hygrophilous bryophyte communities on rotting logs at early stages of decay and on humus-covered rocks

cle09 Marstaller (2006: 149, 118) considered both the names '*Mnio-Plagiothecion* Ștefureac 1941' and '*Blepharostomion* Barkman 1958' as *nomina dubia*. We do not agree, but propose to conserve the established name *Nowellion curvifoliae* Philippi 1965 against the name *Mnio punctati-Plagiothecion* Ștefureac 1941. (HB)

- *Mnio punctati-Plagiothecion* Ștefureac 1941 (syntax.syn.)

- *Blepharostomion trichophylli* Barkman 1958 (29c)

cle10 Introducing the alliance '*Blepharostomion*', Barkman (1958: 479) explicitly proposed a superfluous new name for the *Mnio-Plagiothecion* Ștefureac 1941, considering the latter name as misleading. Ștefureac's alliance contains two associations, *Dicranetum montani* Ștefureac 1941 and *Leptoscyphetum taylori* Ștefureac 1941, that were both included in the '*Blepharostomion*' by Barkman (1958). Barkman (1958: 479) selected the *Leptoscyphetum*

taylori Ștefureac 1941 as the type of the *Blepharostomion*. (HB)

- *Lepidozio-Scapanion gracilae* Sjögren 1978 (3b)

- *Lepidozion azoricae* Sjögren 1997 nom. inval. ad interim

cle11 The name '*Lepidozion azoricae*' might be validly published in Sjögren (1997: 22) with the *Lepidozietum azoricae* Sjögren 1978 as type when the new upcoming edition of the ICPN is published (for the reasoning see Remark fru07). (HB)

CLE-03B *Tetraphidion pellucidae* von Krusenstjerna 1945

Hygrophilous sciophilous bryophyte communities occasionally with lichens on rotting logs in late stages of decay and on humus and rocks

- *Anastreption orcadensis* Duda 1951 (syntax.syn.)

- *Anastreption orcadensis* Philippi 1956 (3b)

- *Tetraphido-Aulacomnion* Barkman 1958 (29c)

cle12 Barkman (1958: 482) published explicitly the illegitimate name '*Tetraphido-Aulacomnion*' for the name '*Tetraphidion* von Krusenstjerna 1945' (ICPN art. 29a). (HB)

CLE-03C *Cladonion coniocraeae* Duvigneaud ex James et al. 1977

Sub-hygrophytic sub-sciophilous lichen communities on rotting logs, occasionally on humus covered rocks and soil

- *Cladonion coniocraeae* Duvigneaud 1942 (2b)

- *Cladonion coniocraeae* Mattick 1951 (2b)

- *Cladonion coniocraeae* Laundon 1958 (2b)

- *Cladonion coniocraeae* Laundon 1967 (2b)

- *Cladonion coniocraeae* Hawksworth 1969 (2b)

CLE-04 *Brachythecietalia rutabulo-salebrosi* Marstaller 1987

Communities of hemerophilous weft- and mat-forming pleurocarpous mosses on nutrient-rich rotting wood at any stage of decay and on root flares in habitats with base-rich soil

CLE-04A *Bryo capillaris-Brachythecion rutabili* Lecointe 1975

Communities of hemerophilous weft- and mat-forming pleurocarpous mosses on nutrient-rich rotting wood at any stage of decay and on root flares in habitats with base-rich soil

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Appendix 3

Euro-VegChecklist 3 (EVC3): Conspectus of the high-rank syntaxa of the European vegetation dominated by algae.

For the abbreviations and citing conventions see the header of the Appendix 1.

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VEGETATION OF FRESHWATER ALGAE

CHA *Charetea intermediae* F. Fukarek 1961

Submerged macroalgal stonewort swards

cha01 The name *Charetea* in Fukarek (1961: 161) is explicitly based on the single order '*Charetalia* Sauer 1937'. The original diagnosis of the order containing only *Chara intermedia*, the name of the class can be completed with the specific epithet '*intermedia*' according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (HB, JPT)

- *Charetea* F. Fukarek 1961 (orig.form)
- *Charetea* F. Fukarek ex Krausch 1964 (29c)

cha02 Krausch (1964: 159) considered the '*Charetea* F. Fukarek 1961' erroneously as *nomen nudum* and described,

superfluously, the new class '*Charetea*' based on the order '*Charetalia* Sauer 1937'. (HB)

- *Charetea fragilis* F. Fukarek ex Krausch 1964 (Rec.10C, 30)

cha03 Krause & Lang (1977) complemented the name '*Charetea* F. Fukarek ex Krausch 1964' with the epithet '*fragilis*' and in this form the name of the class has become established in literature. (HB)

- *Charetea globularis* F. Fukarek ex Krausch 1964 *nom. mut. propos.* (Rec.10C, 30, 45)

cha04 The illegitimate name '*Charetea fragilis* F. Fukarek ex Krausch 1964' is occasionally applied in the illegitimately mutated form '*Charetea globulosae* F. Fukarek ex Krausch 1964'. (HB)

- *Charo-Potametea* Kępczyński et Ceynowa-Gieldon 1972 p.p. (orig.form)

CHA-01 *Charetalia intermediae* Sauer 1937

Submerged macroalgal stonewort swards in neutral to alkaline and lime-rich waters

cha05 Sauer (1937: 432) published the name '*Charetalia*' validly with the single alliance '*Charion*'. As only *Chara intermedia* occurs in the original diagnosis of the alliance (see Remark *cha09*), it is possible to complete the name with the epithet according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (HB)

- *Charetalia* Sauer 1937 (orig.form)
- *Charetalia hispidae* Sauer 1937 (40a, *corr.illeg.*)

cha06 The name was complemented with the epithet '*hispidae*' (Krause & Lang 1977) and this name became then widely used in the literature. However, the completion is prohibited (ICPN art. 30) because *Chara hispida* does not occur in the original diagnosis of the order (see Remark *cha01*). (HB)

- *Charetalia fragilis* Sauer 1937 (40a, *corr.illeg.*)
- *Charetalia* Sauer ex Krausch 1964 (syntax.syn.)

cha07 Krausch (1964: 159) applied the name '*Charetalia* Sauer 1937' without the intention of describing a new order. Yet, the name became established as *Charetalia* Sauer ex Krausch 1964 instead of the validly published name '*Charetalia intermediae* Sauer 1937'. (HB)

- *Charetalia hispidae* Sauer ex Krausch 1964 (Rec.10C, 30)

cha08 As the *Charetalia* Sauer 1937, the *Charetalia* Sauer ex Krausch 1964 are frequently used with the epithet '*hispidae*' (e.g. Schaminée et al. 1995; Hrivnák et al. 2005; Iakushenko & Borysova 2012). (HB)

- *Lamprothamniotalia papulosi* Van Raam et Schaminée 1995 (3b)

CHA-01A *Charion intermediae* Sauer 1937

Perennial submerged macroalgal stonewort swards in neutral to alkaline waters

cha09 Sauer (1937: 432, 486) validly described the name '*Charion*'. The original diagnosis of the alliance contains

only one validly published association named 'Macrocharacetum'. In the relevés of the association *Chara intermedia* is the only species of the genus *Chara*. Therefore, it is possible to complete the name of the alliance with the specific epithet 'intermedia' according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (HB, JPT)

- *Characion* Rübél 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Charion* Sauer 1937 (orig.form)
- *Charion hispidae* Sauer 1937 (40a, corr.illeg.)

cha10 Krause & Lang (1977) proposed to add the epithet 'hispidae'. The completion of the name is prohibited (ICPN art. 30) because *Chara hispida* does not occur in the original diagnosis of the order (see Remark *cha01*). (HB)

- *Charion fragilis* Krausch 1964 (syntax.syn.)

cha11 Krausch (1964) split the *Charion* of Sauer (1937) in a freshwater alliance, which he described as '*Charion fragilis* (Sauer 1937) *all. nov.*' (Krausch 1964: 159), and the *Charion canescentis* Krausch 1964 of brackish water. The former does not include the type of the '*Charion* Sauer 1937' and is a taxonomical synonym. (HB)

- *Limno-Charion* Krausch 1964 (3a)
- *Charion globularis* Krausch 1964 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

cha12 The proposal for the name mutation was published by Šumberová et al. (2011: 257). (HB)

- *Charion asperae* W. Krause 1969 (syntax.syn.)
- *Eu-Charion asperae* W. Krause 1969 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Rhodo-Charion asperae* W. Krause 1969 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Charion contrario-asperae* Pietsch 1987 p.p. (5)
- *Charion rudis-hispidae* Pietsch 1987 (5)

CHA-01B *Charion vulgaris* (W. Krause et Lang 1977) W. Krause 1981

Ephemeral macroalgal stonewort swards in neutral to alkaline waters

cha13 Krause & Lang (1977) described the *Charion vulgaris* at the rank of a suballiance that was later up-ranked to the alliance level by Krause (1981). (HB)

- *Characion* Rübél 1933 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Charion vulgaris* W. Krause 1969 (phantom)
- *Thero-Charion asperae* W. Krause 1969 (orig.form) (corresp.; as suballiance)
- *Tolypellion* W. Krause 1969 (corresp.; as suballiance) (29c)
- *Charion contrario-asperae* Pietsch 1987 p.p. (5)
- *Charion vulgaris* (W. Krause et Lang 1977) Van Raam et Schaminée in Schaminée et al. 1995 (31)

CHA-01C *Charion canescentis* Krausch 1964

Submerged macroalgal stonewort swards in brackish waters

cha14 Krausch (1964) was the first to classify the stonewort communities of brackish waters at the alliance level. Although Fukarek (1961) used the name '*Charion*' without authority and included associations of brackish water in

the alliance, he referred explicitly in the text to the '*Charion* Sauer 1937' and '*Charetalia* Sauer 1937' (Fukarek 1961: 160-161). (HB, JPT)

- *Halo-Charion* Krausch 1964 (3a)

CHA-02 *Nitelletalia* W. Krause 1969

Submerged stonewort swards in acidic and lime-poor waters

- *Nitelletalia flexilis* W. Krause 1969 (Rec.10C, 30)
- cha15* Krause (1969) described the name '*Nitelletalia* Krause 1969' without a specific epithet probably meaning the several *Nitella* species occurring in the original diagnosis. The name '*Nitelletalia flexilis* W. Krause 1969' became established since Krause & Lang (1977). (HB)

CHA-02A *Nitellion flexilis* W. Krause 1969

Atlantic-subatlantic submerged stonewort swards in acidic waters

- *Nitellion* Segal 1965 (2b, 3b)
- *Nitellion* Dąbbska 1966 (3b)
- *Nitellion flexilis* Dąbbska ex Schaminée et al. 1995 (31)

CHA-02B *Nitellion syncarpo-tenuissimae* W. Krause 1969

Submerged macroalgal stonewort swards in prealpine lakes with neutral to alkaline water

STI *Stigeocloniotea tenuis* Arendt 1982

Benthic macroalgal vegetation of eutrophic lowland waters dominated by green filamentous and yellow-green siphon algae

- *Cladophoretea glomeratae* Mériaux 1984 (phantom)
- *Cladophoretea* Bobrov et al. 2005 (3g)
- *Cladophoretea fractae* Korolyuk et Kipriyanova 2005 (3b, 5)
- *Cladophoretea glomeratae* Bobrov et al. 2007 (syntax.syn.)

STI-01 *Stigeoclonietalia tenuis* Arendt 1982

Benthic macroalgal vegetation of eutrophic lowland waters dominated by green filamentous and yellow-green siphon algae

- *Cladophoretalia glomeratae* Mériaux 1984 (phantom)
- *Cladophoretalia* Margalef 1960 (2b)
- *Cladophoretalia* Bobrov et al. 2005 (3g)
- *Cladophoretalia fractae* Korolyuk et Kipriyanova 2005 (3b, 5)
- *Cladophoretalia glomeratae* Bobrov et al. 2007 (syntax.syn.)

STI-01A *Cladophorion fractae* Margalef 1951

Benthic vegetation of macroscopic green filamentous and yellow-green siphon algae in stagnant eutrophic waters of lowland regions

- *Chlorophycion epilithicum limnobenticum* Symoens 1951 (2b, 2c)
- *Cladophorion fractae* Guerrero 1959 (2b)
- *Phormidion* Guerrero 1959 (2b)
- *Cladophorion glomeratae* Bohr 1962 (syntax.syn.)
- *Spirogyrion* Mériaux 1984 (phantom)

- *Cladophorion* Korolyuk et Kipriyanova 2005 (3b, 5)
- *Cladophorion fractae* Bobrov et al. 2005 (31)

STI-01B *Stigeoclonion tenuis* Arendt 1982

Benthic vegetation of macroscopic green filamentous and yellow-green siphon algae in eutrophic currents of lowland regions

sti01 Arendt (1982) validly published the name '*Stigeoclonion tenuis*' although he listed the character species for the single association only and not for the alliance. The characteristic species of the association are then also characteristic species of the superior syntaxon (ICPN art. 8). (HB)

- *Chloro-Rhodophycion rheobenticum* Symoens 1951 p.p. (2b, 2c)
- *Cladophorion glomeratae* Möller et Pankow 1981 (2b)
- *Cladophorion glomeratae* Mériaux 1984 (phantom)
- *Vaucherio-Cladophorion glomeratae* Bobrov et al. 2005 (3g)
- *Vaucherio sessilis-Cladophorion glomeratae* Bobrov et al. 2007 (29c)

sti02 Bobrov et al. (2007) explicitly included the type of the *Stigeoclonion tenuis* Arendt 1982 in the original diagnosis of the *Vaucherio sessilis-Cladophorion glomeratae* making the latter a superfluous name (ICPN art. 29c). (HB)

LEF *Lemaneetea fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Bobrov et Chemeris 2012

Submerged vegetation of macroscopic algal crusts and mats on hard substrates in fast flowing or turbulent freshwaters

lef01 The floristic composition suggests a close relationship of this unit with the lichen communities of the *Aspicilieta lacustris*. (HB)

- *Lemaneetea* Weber-Oldecop 1974 (2b)
- *Lemaneetea fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Täuscher 1998 (3f)

LEF-01 *Lemaneetalia fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Bobrov et Chemeris 2012

Submerged vegetation of macroscopic algal crusts and mats on hard substrates in fast flowing or turbulent freshwaters

- *Lemaneetalia* Weber-Oldecop 1974 (2b)
- *Lemaneetalia fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Täuscher 1998 (3f)

LEF-01A *Lemaneion fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Bobrov et Chemeris 2012

Submerged vegetation of macroscopic algal crusts and mats on hard substrates in fast-flowing and turbulent freshwater currents

- *Chloro-Rhodophycion rheobenticum* Symoens 1951 p.p. (2b, 2c)
- *Hildebrandio-Verrucarion rheobenticum* Symoens 1951 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Hildenbrandtio-Verrucarion* Symoens 1957 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Lemaneion* Weber-Oldecop 1974 (2b)

- *Lemaneion fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Täuscher 1998 (3f)

LEF-01B *Batrachospermion gelatinosi* Bobrov et Chemeris 2012

Submerged vegetation of macroscopic algal crusts and mats on hard substrates in moderately fast-flowing freshwater currents

- *Batrachospermion* Bobrov et Chemeris 2006 (3g)

NAV *Naviculetea gregariae* Täuscher in Bültmann et al. 2015

Benthic microalgal and cyanobacterial communities in fresh, brackish and salt waters

- *Naviculetea* Pankow 1980 (3b, 3g)
- *Naviculetea* Pankow ex Täuscher 1998 (2b, 3g)

NAV-01 *Naviculetalia gregariae* Täuscher in Bültmann et al. 2015

Benthic microalgal and cyanobacterial communities in fresh and brackish waters

- *Tribonometalia* Margalef 1960 (2b)
- *Amphipluretalia* Margalef 1960 (2b)
- *Euastretalia* Margalef 1960 (2b)
- *Naviculetalia* Pankow 1980 (3g)
- *Naviculetalia* Pankow ex Täuscher 1997 (2b, 3g)
- *Naviculetalia* Pankow ex Täuscher 1998 (3g)

NAV-01A *Oscillatorion limosae* Täuscher in Bültmann et al. 2015

Cyanobacterial mat-forming communities with diatoms in eutrophic and brackish lowland waters

- *Oscillatorion* Prát in Klika et Hadač 1944 (phantom)
- *Limoseto-Diatomeion* Fetzmann 1956 (2c, 3b)
- *Oscillatorion* Möller 1977 (1)
- *Oscillatorion* Möller et Pankow 1981 (2b)
- *Oscillatorion* Täuscher 1998 (2b)

NAV-01B *Melosirion variantis* Margalef 1951

Benthic diatom communities in eutrophic or brackish lowland waters

- *Bacillariophycion rheobenticum* Symoens 1951 (2b, 2c)
- *Diploneidion ellipticae* Margalef 1951 (syntax.syn.)
- *Meridio circularis-Naviculion gregariae* Schlüter 1961 (syntax.syn.)

NAV-01C *Cymbello-Synedrion capitatae* Schlüter 1961

Benthic diatom communities of eutrophic lowland ponds

nav01 According to Schlüter (1961), the taxonomic position of this alliance is only tentative. (HB)

NAV-01D *Tribonemion* Margalef 1951

Benthic microalgal communities in siderotrophic standing water-bodies

nav02 The taxonomic position of this alliance remains uncertain. (HB)

NAV-01E *Synedrion tabulatae* Margalef 1951

Benthic microalgal communities in oligohaline waters

nav03 See Remark nav02. (HB)

- *Naviculion arenariae* Pankow 1980 (5)

nav04 The *Naviculion arenariae* was proposed by Pankow (1980) to accommodate benthic diatom communities of marine habitats. The classification of this unit in the *Synedrion tabulatae* Margalef 1951 remains uncertain. (HB)

NAV-01F *Achromation oxaliferi* Margalef 1951

Benthic microalgal communities in standing waterbodies enriched by hydrogen sulphide

nav05 See Remark nav02. (HB)

NAV-01G *Cymatopleurion elliptico-soleae* Margalef 1951

Benthic microalgal communities in very slow-flowing waters

nav06 See Remark nav02. (HB)

NAV-01H *Calothricion* Margalef 1951

Submerged microalgal biofilms on solid substrates in lime-rich waters

nav07 See Remark nav02. (HB)

NAV-01I *Diatomion hiemalis* Margalef 1950

Benthic diatom and other microalgal communities in oligotrophic mountain creeks and springs

nav08 See Remark nav02. (HB)

- *Hydruzion* Gams 1936 (2b)
- *Odontion hiemalis* Hadač et Fott in Klika et Hadač 1944 (orig.form) (2b)
- *Odontidion hiemalis* Hadač et Fott ex Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Bacillariophycion rheobenticum fontinale* Symoens 1951 (2b, 2c)
- *Diatomion hiemalis-mesodontis* Margalef 1951 (syntax. syn.)
- *Odontidion hiemalis* Hadač et Fott ex Hadač 1962 (2b)
- *Diatomo hiemalis-Ceratoneion arcis* Möller et Pankow 1981 (5)

NAV-01J *Hydrococcion rivularis-cesatii* Margalef 1951

Benthic microalgal communities on hard substrates in mountain creeks

nav09 See Remark nav02. (HB)

NAV-01K *Nostocion zetterstedtii* Margalef 1951

Microalgal biofilms on solid substrates in mountain freshwater lakes of Southern Europe

nav10 See Remark nav02. (HB)

NAV-01L *Euastrion* Margalef 1949

Benthic and planktic microalgal communities in dystrophic waters of high-altitude bog pools

nav11 See Remark nav02. (HB)

AST *Asterionelletea formosae* Täuscher 1998

Planktic microalgal communities in fresh, brackish and salt waters

- *Asterionelletea formosae* Täuscher 1981 (1)

ast01 In Täuscher (1981) the names of the class, order, and alliances were not effectively published, the publication being a thesis reproduced by hectography (ICPN art. 1).

However, the name '*Asterionelletea formosae* Täuscher 1981' has been used in several later publications of Täuscher, but it has only been validly published by Täuscher (1998). (HB)

- *Asterionelletea formosae* Täuscher 1995 (2b)

AST-01 *Asterionelletalia formosae* Täuscher 1998

Planktic microalgal communities in fresh and brackish waters

- *Asterionelletalia formosae* Täuscher 1981 (1)
- *Asterionelletalia formosae* Täuscher 1995 (3f)

AST-01A *Asterionellion formosae* Möller et Pankow 1981

Planktic diatom and other microalgal communities in eutrophic freshwater or brackish lowland waters

ast02 The name *Asterionellion* was validly published in Möller & Pankow (1981: 321). Although no type was indicated, there is only one validly published association in the original diagnosis of the alliance. The original diagnosis of the alliance contains two associations, such as the '*Fragilaria crotonensis*-*Asterionelletum formosae* (Messikommer 1927) Möller 1977' and the '*Melosiretum variantis* Budde 1930'. The former name corresponds to an illegitimate correction of the validly published name '*Fragilaria crotonensis*-*Asterionelletum gracillimae* Messikommer 1927' (Messikommer 1927: 26–27; Möller & Pankow 1981: 304) to which the authors provided an unambiguous bibliographical reference. The name '*Melosiretum variantis* Budde 1930' was invalidly published in Budde (1930) (ICPN art. 2b). The three names (*Melosiretum variantis rivulare* Symoens 1951, *Melosiretum variantis fluviale* Symoens 1951 and '*Diatometo vulgaris*-*Melosiretum variantis* Symoens 1954') included in the synonymy of the *Melosiretum variantis* were also invalidly published (art. 2b). Although Möller & Pankow (1981) did provide a table of relevés to document the association, they failed to designate the type. Therefore, the name *Melosiretum variantis* remained invalidly published. Consequently, there is only one sufficient element left in the original diagnosis of the alliance and the name *Asterionellion formosae* Möller et Pankow 1981 is validly published, with only *Asterionella formosa* being present in the relevés of Messikommer (1927). As Möller & Pankow (1981) retain the name *Asterionella formosa*, the name of the new alliance can be completed with the epithet '*formosae*' (ICPN Rec. 10C), although Messikommer (1927) used the synonym *A. gracillima*. (HB, JPT)

- *Bacillariophycion planctonicum oligo- et mesotrophicum* Symoens 1951 (2b, 2c)
- *Cyano-Bacillariophycion planctonicum eutrophicum* Symoens 1951 p.p. (2b, 2c)
- *Asterionellion formosae* Täuscher 1981 (1)
- *Asterionellion formosae* B. Möller et Pankow ex Täuscher 1998 (2b)

AST-01B *Aphanizomeno floris-aquae-Microcystion aeruginosae* Täuscher 1995

Planktic cyanobacterial microalgal communities in eutrophic freshwater and brackish lowland waters

- *Cyano-Bacillariophycion planctonicum eutrophicum* Symoens 1951 p.p. (2b, 2c)
- *Aphanizomeno flos-aquae-Microcystion aeruginosae* Täuscher 1981 (1)

AST-01C *Pediastro duplicis-Scenedesmion quadricaudae* Täuscher in Bültmann et al. 2015

Planktic microalgal communities dominated by green algae in strongly eutrophic and brackish lowland waters

- *Pediastro-Scenedesmion* Täuscher 1981 (1)
- *Pediastro-Scenedesmion* Täuscher 1995 (2b, 3g)
- *Pediastro-Scenedesmion* Täuscher 1998 (2b, 3g)

VEGETATION OF SOIL ALGAE**BRH *Bracteacocco minoris-Hantzschietea amphioxys* Khaybullina et al. 2005**

Soil algae communities in the upper layer of disturbed chernozem and grey forest soil in the steppe and forest-steppe zones

brh01 The description of the class, orders, and alliances were published twice, in the Russian original and also in an English translation. The Russian text (Khaybullina et al. 2006) was printed later than the English translation (Khaybullina et al. 2005), the latter then becoming the effective publication of the names. (HB)

- *Bracteacocco-Hantzschietea* Khaybullina 2000 (3b)
- *Bracteacocco minoris-Hantzschietea amphioxys* Khaybullina et al. 2006 (29c)

BRH-01 *Eustigmatetalia magni* Khaybullina et al. 2005

Communities of green and yellow-green algae in the upper layer of grey forest soil in (sub)urban environments in the forest-steppe zone

- *Cylindrospermetalia licheniformis* Khaybullina 2000 (3b)
- *Eustigmatetalia magni* Khaybullina et al. 2006 (29c)

BRH-01A *Chlamydomonado ellipticae-Desmotettrion stigmatica* Sukhanova et Ishbirdin in Khabullina et al. 2005

Algae communities in the upper soil layer of deciduous forests, plantations, and synanthropic grasslands in urban environments in the forest-steppe zone

- *Chlamydomonado-Chlorosarcinion stigmatica* Sukhanova et Ishbirdin 1997 (3b)
- *Chlamydomonado ellipticae-Desmotettrion stigmatica* Sukhanova et Ishbirdin in Khabullina et al. 2006 (29c)

BRH-01B *Naviculo nivalis-Phormidion dimorphi* Sukhanova et Ishbirdin in Khabullina et al. 2005

Algae communities in the upper layer of disturbed, compacted or contaminated acid or slightly saline soil in towns in the forest-steppe zone

- *Naviculo nivalis-Phormidion* Sukhanova et Ishbirdin 1997 (3b, 3g)
- *Naviculo nivalis-Phormidion dimorphi* Sukhanova et Ishbirdin in Khabullina et al. 2006 (29c)

BRH-02 *Phormidio interrupti-Oscillatorietalia amoenae* Khaybullina et al. 2005

Communities of filamentous cyanobacteria and diatoms in the upper layer of chernozem in (sub)urban environments in the steppe zone

- *Phormidio-Oscillatorietalia* Khaybullina 2000 (3b)
- *Phormidio interrupti-Oscillatorietalia amoenae* Khaybullina et al. 2006 (29c)

BRH-02A *Amphoro ovalis-Phormidion uncinati* Khaybullina et al. 2005

Algae communities in the upper layers of disturbed, compacted and salinized soils in urban environments in the steppe zone

- *Chroococcion humicoli* Hadač in Klika 1948 p.p. (2b)
- *Amphoro-Phormidion* Khaybullina 2000 (3b, 3g)
- *Amphoro ovalis-Phormidion uncinati* Khaybullina et al. 2004 (5)
- *Amphoro ovalis-Phormidion uncinati* Khaybullina et al. 2006 (29c)

BRH-02B *Klebsormidio flaccidi-Myrmecion biatorellae* Khaybullina et al. 2005

Algae communities in the upper layers of slightly shaded chernozem soils in anthropogenic grasslands and parks in the steppe zone

- *Klebsormidio-Myrmecion biatorellae* Khaybullina 2000 (3b)
- *Klebsormidio flaccidi-Myrmecion biatorellae* Khaybullina 2005 (5)
- *Klebsormidio flaccidi-Myrmecion biatorellae* Khaybullina et al. 2006 (29c)

AEROPHYTIC ALGAL VEGETATION**GLO *Gloeocapsetea sanguineae* Bültmann et Golubić in Bültmann et al. 2015**

Vegetation of aerophytic microalgal films on calcareous rocks

GLO-01 *Gloeocapsetalia sanguineae* Bültmann et Golubić in Bültmann et al. 2015

Vegetation of aerophytic microalgal films on calcareous rocks

GLO-01A *Gloeocapsion sanguineae* Golubić 1967

Vegetation of aerophytic microalgal films on calcareous rocks

- *Gleocapsion sanguinea* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (orig.form) (2b, 3b)
- *Gleocapsion sanguineae* Hadač ex Hadač in Klika 1948 (orig.form) (2b)

DES *Desmococcetea olivacei* Bültmann in Bültmann et al. 2015

Microalgal vegetation of aerophytic green algae on acidic substrates

DES-01 *Desmococccetalia olivacei* Bültmann in Bültmann et al. 2015

Microalgal vegetation of aerophytic green algae on acidic substrates

DES-01A *Desmococcion olivacei* Bültmann in Bültmann et al. 2015

Microalgal vegetation of aerophytic green algae on acidic substrates

des01 The syntaxa are described from bark. The algal vegetation on acidic rock surfaces is syntaxonically unexplored. (HB)

- *Schizogonion cruenti* Ochsner 1928 (2b)

des02 The protologue of this alliance contains only invalidly published associations (*nomina nuda*; ICPN art. 2b), hence the name of the alliance also remains invalidly published. Although the name has been used in later publications (e.g. Felföldy 1941; Klika 1948), it has not been validated. (HB)

- *Schizogonion cruenti* Ochsner in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)

VEGETATION OF SNOW AND ICE ALGAE

MES *Mesotaenietea berggrenii* Bültmann et Takeuchi in Bültmann et al. 2015

Cryophytic algae in and on the surface of (semi)permanent snow and ice in the alpine or polar regions

MES-01 *Mesotaenietalia berggrenii* Bültmann et Takeuchi in Bültmann et al. 2015

Cryophytic algae in and on the surface of (semi)permanent snow and ice in the alpine or polar regions

MES-01A *Mesotaenion berggrenii* Bültmann et Takeuchi in Bültmann et al. 2015

Cryophytic algae in and on the surface of (semi)permanent snow and ice in the alpine or polar regions

- *Sphaerellion nivalis* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944 (2b)
- *Sphaerellion nivalis* Hadač ex Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Sphaerellion nivalis* Hadač ex Hadač 1962 (2b)

VEGETATION OF MARINE ALGAE

ENT *Entophysalidetea deustae* Giaccone in Bültmann et al. 2015

Photophytic marine macro- and microalgal communities on hard substrates in the supra- and eulittoral zones of seashores

- *Chthamaletea* Giaccone 1965 (2c)
- *Melarphetea neritoidis* Giaccone 1965 p.p. (2c)
- *Dictyoto dichotomae-Laurenciotea pinnatifidae* Julve 1992 p.p. (5)
- *Peyssonnelio dubyi-Lithophylletea incrustantis* Julve 1992 (2b)
- *Entophysalidetea deustae* Giaccone in Giaccone et al. 1993 (5)

ent01 Giaccone et al. (1993) typified this class *expressis verbis* with an association instead of an order, i.e. a syntaxon of the next subordinate principal rank as required by ICPN art. 17. (HB)

- *Fucetea* Golub et al. 2003 (2b, 5)
- *Dictyoto dichotomae-Osmundeetea pinnatifidae* Julve ex Julve et Manneville 2006 p.p. (3i)

ent02 The name '*Dictyoto dichotomae-Laurenciotea pinnatifidae* Julve 1992' was mutated to the *Dictyoto dichotomae-Osmundeetea pinnatifidae* by Julve & Manneville (2006). (HB)

ENT-01 *Pleurocapsetalia gloeocapsoidis* Ercegović 1932

Marine cyanobacterial communities on hard substrates in the supralittoral zone of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean

- *Pleurocapsetalia crepidinum* Ercegovic 1932 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ent03 Frémy (1933–1936: 278) changed the name *Pleurocapsetalia gloeocapsoidis* Ercegović 1932 to *Pleurocapsetalia crepidinum* Ercegović 1932, however maintaining the name of the characteristic species of Ercegović (1932), *Pleurocapsa gloeocapsoides* Setchell & N.L. Gardner, without giving a reason. At that time *Pleurocapsa gloeocapsoides* was considered a synonym of *Gloeocapsa crepidinum* (Thuret) Thuret (syn. *Pleurocapsa crepidinum* (Thuret) Ercegović) (Geitler 1932). Nowadays *Myxosarcina gloeocapsoides* (Setchell & N.L. Gardner) Komárek & Anagnostidis and *Gloeocapsopsis crepidinum* (Thuret) Geitler ex Komárek are considered as separate species. (HB)

- *Entophysalidetea deustae* Ercegović 1932 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ent04 Giaccone et al. (1993) considered *Gloeocapsa crepidinum* (Thuret) Thuret and *Pleurocapsa gloeocapsoides* Setchell & N.L. Gardner as synonyms of *Entophysalis deusta* (Meneghini) F.E. Drouet & W.A. Daily and proposed to mutate the name of the syntaxon. However in many floras these species are still listed as separate entities and therefore we maintain the original name. (HB)

• *Microcoleetalia chthonoplastis* Golubić 1963 (1)
ent05 This syntaxon comprising marine cyanobacterial mats from upper eulittoral and supralittoral of polluted parts of Mediterranean rocky seashores (e.g. harbours) was described in a thesis (Golubić 1963). The order includes the alliances *Lyngbyon confervoidis* Golubić 1963 and *Spirulinion subtilissimae* Golubić 1963. Other communities of *Coleofasciculus chthonoplastes* (Thuret ex Gomont) M. Siegesmund, J.R. Johansen & T. Friedl and *Lyngbya aestuarii* Liebman ex Gomont are known from the saltmarshes of the North Sea (Fogg et al. 1973, Nienhuis 1987) and probably belong in the *Naviculetea*. (HB)

• *Melarphetalia neritoidis* Giaccone 1965 (2c)

ENT-01A Scopulonemion hansgirgiani Ercegović 1932

Marine epilithic cyanobacterial communities on calcareous hard substrates in sheltered habitats in the supralittoral zone of the Mediterranean Sea

• *Entophysalidion deustae* Ercegović 1932 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

ent06 Assuming that *Scopulonema hansgirgianum* Ercegović and *Entophysalis deusta* (Meneghini) F.E. Drouet & W.A. Daily are synonyms, Giaccone et al. (1993: 252–253) proposed to mutate the name '*Entophysalidion deustae*' to '*Scopulonemion hansgirgiani*'. However the synonymy not being universally accepted, we maintain the original name. (HB)

• *Melarphetalion neritoidis* Giaccone 1965 (2c)

ENT-01B Hormathonemion violaceonigri Ercegović 1932

Marine partly endolithic cyanobacterial communities on calcareous hard substrates in exposed habitats in the supralittoral zone of the Mediterranean Sea

ENT-01C Ulothricio-Bangion fuscopurpureae Den Hartog 1959

Photophytic marine cyanobacterial and macroalgal communities on eutrophic hard substrates in the supralittoral zone of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea

ent07 Julve (1992) classified the *Ulothricio subflaccidae-Bangion fuscopurpureae* Den Hartog 1959 in the *Ulvetalia lactucae*. (HB)

• *Ulothricio subflaccidae-Bangion fuscopurpureae* Den Hartog 1959 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)

• *Lyngbyon confervoidis* Golubić 1963 (1)

ent08 see Remark *ent05*. (HB)

• *Spirulinion subtilissimae* Golubić 1963 (1)

ent09 see Remark *ent05*. (HB)

ENT-02 Bangietalia atropurpureae Giaccone in Giaccone et al. 1993

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the upper eulittoral zone of the Mediterranean Sea

• *Chthamaetalia* Molinier 1958 (1)

• *Chthamaetalia* Molinier 1960 (2c)

ENT-02A Porphyrion leucostictae Julve 1992

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the upper and middle eulittoral level of the Mediterranean Sea

• *Nemalio helminthoidis-Rissoellion verrucosae* Julve 1992 (2b)

• *Bangion atropurpureae* Giaccone in Giaccone et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

ENT-03 Neogoniolitho notarisii-Nemodermetalia tingitani Molinier 1960

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the lower eulittoral zone of the Mediterranean Sea

• *Neogoniolitho notarisii-Nemodermetalia tingitani* Molinier 1958 (1)

ent10 In most publications the syntaxa of Molinier are dated 1958, which seems to refer to an unpublished manuscript. Molinier himself dates the syntaxa with 1958 in the effective publication, which is Molinier (1960). (HB)

• *Acrochaetietalia mediterranei* Boudouresque 1967 (1)

• *Acrochaetietalia* Boudouresque 1971 (29c)

ent11 Boudouresque (1971) suggested to merge the *Neogoniolitho-Nemodermetalia* and the *Chthamaetalia nom. inval.* of Molinier (1960) under a new name – the *Acrochaetietalia*. The *Neogoniolitho-Nemodermetalia* is validly published and therefore the new name *Acrochaetietalia* is a *nomen superfluum* (ICPN art. 29c). (HB)

• *Ralfsietalia verrucosae* Giaccone in Giaccone et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

ent12 Giaccone et al. (1993) rejected the *Neogoniolitho-Nemodermetalia* of Molinier (1960) as dubious and described a new order, the *Ralfsietalia verrucosae*, a step that we have not adopted. (HB)

• *Peyssonnelio dubyi-Lithophylletalia incrustantis* Julve et Manneville 2006 (2b)

ENT-03A Neogoniolitho notarisii-Nemodermium tingitani Molinier 1960

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the lower eulittoral zone of the Mediterranean Sea

• *Neogoniolitho notarisii-Nemodermium tingitani* Molinier 1958 (1)

• *Ralfsion verrucosae* Giaccone in Giaccone et al. 1993 (syntax.syn.)

ent13 Giaccone et al. (1993) considered both associations in the original diagnosis of the *Neogoniolitho-Nemodermium* Molinier 1960 as dubious and rejected the alliance. For this reason they described the *Ralfsion verrucosae*. We do not share that opinion and accept the *Neogoniolitho-Nemodermium*. (HB)

• *Lithophyllion incrustantis* Julve et Manneville 2006 (2b)

ENT-04 *Fucetalia vesiculosi* Julve in Bültmann et al. 2015

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the eulittoral zone of the Atlantic Ocean

- *Fucetalia* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Fucetalia vesiculosi* Julve 1992 (2b)
- *Fucetalia* Golub et al. 2003 (2b, 5)
- *Ascophyllo nodosi-Fucetalia serrati* Julve et Manneville 2006 (3i)

ENT-04A *Ascophyllion nodosi* Julve in Bültmann et al. 2015

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the upper eulittoral zone of the Atlantic Ocean

- *Dictyosiphonion foeniculacei* Du Rietz 1941 (2b)
- *Dictyosiphonion* Du Rietz ex Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Pelvetion canaliculatae* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Fucion* Golub et al. 2003 (2b, 5)
- *Ascophyllion nodosi* Julve et Manneville 2006 (5)

ENT-04B *Fucion serrati* Julve et Manneville 2006

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the lower eulittoral zone of the Atlantic Ocean

ent14 Julve & Manneville (2006) have not selected a type, but they included in the alliance together with seven invalid associations the validly published *Fucetum serrati* den Hartog 1959 as the only element suitable to be considered as the type (ICPN ICPN art. 5). (HB)

- *Furcellarion* Du Rietz 1941 (2b)
- *Fucion inflati* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Furcellarion* Du Rietz ex Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Gymnogongro griffithsiae-Gelidium crinalis* Julve 1992 (2b)

ENT-05 *Dalmatellotalia polyformis* Ercegović 1932

Partly endolithic cyanobacterial communities in the low supralittoral zone on calcareous rocks of Eastern Mediterranean seashores

ent15 Some of the characteristic species are also known from Atlantic coasts and it is possible that the order has a wider distribution area than currently known. To our knowledge the name has not been typified yet and we do it here. *Lectotypus hoc loco*: *Solention foveolarum* Ercegović 1932 (Ercegović 1932: 190, 196–200). (HB)

ENT-05A *Entophysalidion granulosae* Ercegović 1932

Partly endolithic cyanobacterial communities in the low supralittoral zone on flat flysch and dolomite rocks of Eastern Mediterranean seashores

ENT-05B *Solention foveolarum* Ercegović 1932

Partly endolithic cyanobacterial communities in the low supralittoral zone on dissected karstic rocks of Eastern Mediterranean seashores

ENT-06 *Hylletalia caespitosae* Ercegović 1932

Endolithic cyanobacterial communities in the upper eulittoral zone mostly on calcareous rocks along Adriatic and Mediterranean seashores

ent16 See Remark *ent15*. To our knowledge the name has not been typified yet and we do it here. *Lectotypus hoc loco*: *Mastigocoleion testarum* Ercegović 1932 (Ercegović 1932: 190–194). (HB)

ENT-06A *Mastigocoleion testarum* Ercegović 1932

Endolithic cyanobacterial communities in the upper eulittoral zone on coastal flysch and other subacidic rocky substrates along Adriatic and Mediterranean seashores

ENT-06B *Solention achromatica* Ercegović 1932

Endolithic cyanobacterial communities in the upper eulittoral zone on karstic rocks along Adriatic and Mediterranean seashores

CYS *Cystoseiretea* Giaccone 1965

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones of Atlantic and Mediterranean seashores

cys01 Though Giaccone (1965: 34) used a syntaxonomical scheme without author names, he adopted the syntaxonomical scheme of Molinier (1960) with the bibliographical error of citing the work as 1959 (Giaccone 1965: 32). Modifications to the scheme of Molinier are attributed to the author (Giaccone 1965: 33). Thus of the *Cystoseiretea*, *Cystoseiretalia* and *Cystoseirion*, the latter two can be attributed to Molinier (1960), while the class is described by Giaccone (1965). (HB)

- *Cystoseiretea crinitae* Giaccone 1965 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)
- *Dictyoto dichotomae-Laurenciotea pinnatifidae* Julve 1992 p.p. (5)
- *Ulvetea lactucae* Julve 1992 (syntax.syn.)

cys02 Julve (1992) described the class, with one order – the ‘*Ulvetalia lactucae* Molinier 1958’, but cited in the reference list Molinier (1960). See Remark *ent10*. Because there is only this one publication by Molinier in the bibliographic list, the syntaxa ascribed to Molinier 1958 can be unambiguously attributed to Molinier (1960). The decision to accept Molinier (1960) as the citation for a syntaxon name with a reference to Molinier 1958 however is not undisputed (see Theurillat & Moravec 1995). (HB)

- *Dictyoto dichotomae-Osmundeetea pinnatifidae* Julve ex Julve et Manneville 2006 p.p. (3i)

CYS-01 *Cystoseiretalia* Molinier 1960

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Mediterranean seashores

- *Cystoseiretalia* Molinier 1958 (1)
- *Cystoseiretalia crinitae* Molinier 1960 (40a, *corr. illeg.*)
- *Cystoseiretalia* Boudouresque 1971 (29c)

CYS-01A *Cystoseirion crinitae* Molinier 1960

Strongly photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Mediterranean seashores

cys03 Molinier (1960) frequently used the name *Cystoseirion* without an epithet. However, it can be seen on p. 227 that he instated the alliance *Cystoseirion crinitae* with, in addition, a tentative name *Cystoseirion strictae* (ICPN art. 3b). (HB)

- *Cystoseirion crinitae* Molinier 1958 (1)
 - *Cystoseirion strictae* Molinier 1960 (3b)
- cys04 See Remark cys03. (HB)
- *Sargassion vulgaris* Giaccone 1972 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Sargassion vulgaris* Giaccone in Giaccone et Bruni 1973 (31)
 - *Kuckuckio spinosae-Giraudyon sphacelarioides* Julve 1992 (2b)

CYS-01B *Sargassion hornschurchii* Giaccone 1972

Moderately photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Mediterranean seashores

- *Sargassion hornschurchii* Giaccone in Giaccone et Bruni 1973 (31)

CYS-02 *Laminarietalia hyperboreae* Julve 1992

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral zone along Atlantic Ocean seashores

CYS-02A *Laminarion saccharinae* Julve 1992

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in sheltered habitats of the infralittoral zones along Atlantic Ocean shores

- *Laminarion saccharinae* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)

CYS-02B *Laminarion hyperboreae* Julve in Bültmann et al. 2015

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral zone under strong surf along Atlantic Ocean shores

- *Cystoseirion tamariscifoliae* Julve 1992 (2b)
- *Cystoseirion baccatae* Julve 1992 (2b)

CYS-03 *Ulvetalia lactucaae* Molinier 1960

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on nutrient-enriched hard substrates in the (eu-) infralittoral and circalittoral zones along the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean shores

- *Ulvetalia* Berner 1931 (phantom)
- *Enteromorphetalia* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Ulvetalia lactucaae* Molinier 1958 (1)
- *Ulvetalia* Molinier 1960 (orig.form)

cys05 Molinier (1960: 232) described the name '*Ulvetalia*' with only one species of *Ulva* in the original diagnosis. Therefore, it is possible to complete the name of the order

with the species epithet of *Ulva lactuca* L. according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (HB)

CYS-03A *Ulvo lactucaae-Corallinion mediterraneae* Vignes ex Julve 1992

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on nutrient-enriched hard substrates exposed to wave action in the (eu-) infra- and circalittoral zones of the Mediterranean Sea

cys06 Julve (1992) did not designate a type, but listed only two associations, one not effectively published (hence not suitable to serve as a type), and a valid one ('*Pterocladio pinnatae-Ulvetum lactucaae* Molinier 58; for Molinier 1958 and 1960 see Remark cys02), becoming the type. (HB)

- *Ulvo-Corallinion mediterraneae* Vignes in Molinier et Vignes 1971 (3b)
- *Pterothamnio plumulae-Compsothamnion thuyoidis* Julve in Julve et Manneville 2006 (2b)

cys07 The name was ascribed by Julve & Manneville (2006) to 'Julve 2004', however without further information about that source. It is provisionally placed here. (HB)

CYS-03B *Ulvion rigidae* Berner 1931 corr. Giaccone et al. 1994

Photophytic marine macroalgal communities on nutrient-enriched, sheltered hard substrates of the lower eulittoral zone of the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean

cys08 In Berner (1931) *Ulva lactuca* L. is the only *Ulva* species in the original diagnosis of the name '*Ulvion*' described from the Mediterranean Sea. Boudouresque et al. (1977) proposed to correct the name of one of the associations, the *Ulvetum lactucaae* Berner 1931, to *Ulvetum rigidae*, because *Ulva rigida* C. Agardh is the most common species in that habitat in the Mediterranean. Giaccone et al. (1994a: 139, 141) applied the correction also to the names of higher syntaxa. *Ulva lactuca* is excluded from the Mediterranean Sea in recent monographs (e.g. Cormaci et al. 2014). (HB)

- *Ulvion* Berner 1931 (orig.form)
- *Ulvion lactucaae* Berner 1931 (Rec. 10C)

cys09 Berner (1931: 46) described the name '*Ulvion*' with only one *Ulva* species in the original diagnosis and the name can be completed with the species epithet of *Ulva lactuca* L. according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (HB)

- *Ulvion laetevirentis* Berner 1931 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)
- cys10 The name '*Ulvion rigidae*' was later mutated to '*Ulvion laetevirentis*' (e.g. in Giaccone & Di Martino 2000) assuming synonymy of *Ulva rigida* C. Agardh and *U. laetevirens* Archou. However nowadays the taxa are separated on species level again (e.g. Cormaci et al. 2014). (HB)
- *Enteromorphon intestinalis* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
 - *Enteromorphon intestinalis* Hadač ex Kornaš et al. 1960 (syntax.syn.)
 - *Ulvion rigidae* Vignes in Molinier et Vignes 1971 (3b)

LIS Lithophylletea soluti Giaccone 1965

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones of Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean shores

lis01 The name '*Lithophylletea*' was published without an epithet by Giaccone (1965). As *Lithophyllum solutum* (Foslie) Me. Lemoine is the only *Lithophyllum* species occurring in the original diagnosis the name can be completed according to ICPN Rec. 10C. (HB)

- *Lithophylletea* Giaccone 1965 (orig.form)
- *Apoglossos ruscifolii*-*Hypoglossossetea woodwardii* Julve 1992 (3f)
- *Apoglossos ruscifolii*-*Hypoglossossetea hypoglossoidis* Julve ex Julve et Manneville 2006 (2b)

LIS-01 Rhodymenietalia ardissoni Augier et Boudouresque 1975

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral zone along Mediterranean seashores

- *Rhodymenietalia ardissoni* Boudouresque 1967 (1)
- *Rhodymenietalia ardissoni* Boudouresque 1971 (2b)
- *Rhodymenietalia ardissoni* Boudouresque ex Julve 1992 (31)
- *Rhodymenietalia ardissoni* Boudouresque ex Giaccone 1994 (29c)

LIS-01A Petroglossion nicaensis Boudouresque et Cinelli 1971

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral zone in habitats with multi-directional water movement along Mediterranean seashores

- *Schotterion nicaensis* Boudouresque et Cinelli 1971 *nom. mut. propos.* (45)

LIS-01B Peyssonnelion Augier et Boudouresque 1975

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates in the infralittoral zone with one-directional water movement or in sheltered sites along Mediterranean seashores

- *Peyssonnelion squamariae* Augier et Boudouresque 1975 (Rec.10C, 30)
- *Udoteo petiolatae*-*Halimedium tunae* Julve 1992 (5)

LIS-02 Lithophylletalia soluti Giaccone 1965

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on mobile hard substrates such as pebble beds in the circalittoral zone along Mediterranean seashores

lis02 See Remark *lis01*. (HB)

- *Lithophylletalia* Giaccone 1965 (orig.form)

LIS-02A Lithophyllion soluti Giaccone 1965

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on mobile hard substrates such as pebble beds in the circalittoral zone along Mediterranean seashores

lis03 See Remark *lis01*. (HB)

- *Lithophyllion* Giaccone 1965 (orig.form)
- *Lithophyllion grandiusculi* Giaccone 1965 (Rec.10C, 29)

lis04 Giaccone et al. (1994b: 217) added the epithet '*grandiusculum*' to complete the name *Lithophyllion* Giaccone 1965. Though *Lithophyllum grandiusculum* (Montagne) Woelkerling, Penrose & Y.M. Chamberlain (now *L. stictaeforme* (Areschoug) Hauck) occurs as a synonym under the name *Pseudolithophyllum expansum* (Philippi) Me.Lemoine in the original diagnosis of the name '*Lithophyllion*' (Giaccone 1965), such a correction is not in accordance with ICPN Art. 29. (See Remark *lis01*.) (HB)

- *Lithophyllion stictaeformis* Giaccone 1965 (Rec.10C, 29)

lis05 Giaccone (2007: 132) mutated the illegitimate name '*Lithophyllion grandiusculi*' because *Lithophyllum stictaeforme* (Areschoug) Hauck is the current name for *L. grandiusculum* (Montagne) Woelkerling, Penrose & Y.M. Chamberlain and *Pseudolithophyllum expansum* (Philippi) Me.Lemoine. (HB)

- *Dasyopsidion plano-spinellae* Julve 1992 (5)

LIS-03 Delesserietalia sanguinei Julve in Bültmann et al. 2015

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates mostly in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Atlantic Ocean shores

- *Delesserietalia sanguinei* Julve 1992 (2b)

LIS-03A Delesserion sanguineae Julve in Bültmann et al. 2015

Sciophilous marine macroalgal communities on hard substrates mostly in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Atlantic Ocean shores

- *Polysiphonion arcticae* Hadač in Klika 1948 (2b)
- *Delesserion sanguineae* Julve et Manneville 2006 (2b)

CAU Caulerpetea racemosae Giaccone et Di Martino in Bültmann et al. 2015

Marine macroalgal communities on soft substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Mediterranean seashores

- *Caulerpetea* Giaccone et Di Martino 1997 (3g)

CAU-01 Caulerpetalia racemosae Giaccone et Di Martino in Bültmann et al. 2015

Marine macroalgal communities on soft substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Mediterranean seashores

- *Caulerpetalia* Giaccone et Di Martino 1997 (3g)

CAU-01A Caulerpion racemosae Giaccone et Di Martino in Bültmann et al. 2015

Marine macroalgal communities on soft substrates in the infralittoral and circalittoral zones along Mediterranean seashores

- *Caulerpion* Giaccone et Di Martino 1997 (3g)

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Appendix 4

New syntaxa described, validated and typified in this paper.

This Appendix features the names of all syntaxa that have described as new (this paper contains their protologues) or have been validated according to the rules of the ICPN (Weber et al. 2000). We also list protologues of new associations that had to be either described or validated in order to allow validation of high-rank syntaxa. Finally, we also present a list of new syntaxonomic concepts that have not yet been published (also not in this paper). Their formal description will be performed elsewhere. For convenience we also provide a list of formal (*hoc loco*) typifications of syntaxa described earlier. This Appendix was compiled by L. Mucina and H. Bültmann

New and validated high-rank syntaxa

Classes

Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietea minoris Mucina, Lososová et Šilc in Mucina et al. 2016

Posidonietea oceanicae Den Hartog ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Saxifrago cernuae-Cochlearietea groenlandicae Mucina et Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016

Violetea cheiranthifoliae Voggenreiter ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Orders

Berberido creticae-Juniperetalia excelsae Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Hackelio deflexae-Blitetalia foliosi Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Hyperico empetrifolii-Genistetalia acanthocladae Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Lavandulo stoechadis-Hypericetalia olympici Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Posidonietalia oceanicae Den Hartog ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Rhododendro caucasici-Betuletalia litwinowii Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Salicetalia glauco-lanatae Boeuf et al. ex Mucina et Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016

Senecioni rupestris-Rumicetalia alpini Mucina et Karrer in Mucina et al. 2016

Spartio juncei-Cytisetalia scoparii Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipetalia lessingiana Lysenko et Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Violetea cheiranthifoliae Hohenester et Welß ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Alliances

Asparago orientalis-Juniperion macrocarpae (Díez-Garretas et Asensi 2013) Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Berberido aetnensis-Pinion laricionis (S. Brullo et al. 2001) Mucina et Theurillat in Mucina et al. 2016

Brachypodio pinnati-Juniperion communis Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Campanulo sibiricae-Pinion brutiae Litvinskaya et Postarnak ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Cymodoceion nodosae Den Hartog ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Daphno blagayanae-Genistion radiatae Randelović, Rexhepi et Jovanović ex Mucina et Theurillat in Mucina et al. 2016

Elytrigio bessarabicae-Lactucion tataricae Korzhenevskii ex Didukh et Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Erico carnea-Piceion omorikae Mucina et Čarni in Mucina et al. 2016

Erico scopariae-Cytision scoparii Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Odontarrheno euboeae-Lavandulion stoechadis Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Helichryso barrelieri-Centaureion spinosae Mucina et Dimopoulos in Mucina et al. 2016

Limonium anfracti-cancellati (Horvatić 1934) Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Lycio europaei-Ipomoeion purpureae O. de Bolòs ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Nanozosterion noltii Den Hartog ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Origano syriaci-Hypericion thymifolii Mucina et Theurillat in Mucina et al. 2016

Ornithogalo corsici-Trifolion subterranei (Farris et al. 2013) Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Phlomidio fruticosae-Euphorbion dendroidis Mucina et Dimopoulos in Mucina et al. 2016

Phlomidio lychnitidis-Brachypodion retusi Mateo ex Theurillat et Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Ranunculo-Poion alpinae Gjaerevoll ex Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016

Rhododendron myrtifolium de Foucault ex Theurillat et Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Romuleo-Saginion (Wolff 1968) Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Salicion callicarpeae Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016

Saxifragion cotyledonis Nordhagen ex Mucina et Chytrý in Mucina et al. 2016

Seslerio rigidae-Pinion Coldea ex Mucina et Čarni in Mucina et al. 2016

Sileno thymifoliae-Jurineion kilaeae Géhu et Uslu ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Tamo communis-Viburnion lantanae (Géhu et al. 1983) Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipion lessingiana Royer ex Lysenko et Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

Violo messanensis-Adenocarpion intermedii Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016

New and validated associations

Crithmo-Elytrigietum bessarabicae Korzhenevskii ex Mucina et Didukh in Mucina et al. 2016

Fumano pinatzii-Lavanduletum stoechadis Mucina et Dimopoulos in Mucina et al. 2016

Ranunculo acris-Poetum alpinae Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016

Tanaceto achilleifolii-Stipetum lessingiana Lysenko et Kalmykova in Mucina et al. 2016

Unpublished syntaxonomic concepts used in this paper

Orders

Arabido alpinae-Petasitetalia paradoxi Mucina et Valachovič *ined.*

Elytrigio repentis-Dittrichietalia viscosi Mucina *ined.*

Gentianello columnae-Festucetalia italicae Di Pietro, Terzi et Fortini *ined.*

Geranio robertiani-Asplenietalia trichomanis Ferrez ex Mucina *ined.*

Ptilostemone stellati-Vulpietalia ciliatae Mucina *ined.*

Gladiolo italici-Ridolfietalia segeti Mucina *ined.*

Vaccinio myrtilli-Betuletalia pubescentis Mucina et Willner *ined.*

Zannichellietalia pedicellatae Schaminée, Lanjouw et Schipper ex Mucina et Theurillat *ined.*

Alliances

Aphanolejeuneo microscopicae-Colurion calyptriifoliae Sjögren *ined.*

Empetro hermaphroditi-Betulion pumilae Mucina, Willner et Grabherr *ined.*

Festuco amplae-Agrostion castellanae Theurillat *ined.*

Festuco italicae-Nardion strictae Di Pietro, Terzi et Fortini *ined.*

Fragario vescae-Populion tremulae Willner et Mucina *ined.*

Geranio sylvatici-Betulion pumilae Mucina et Willner *ined.*

Polygono alpini-Poion laxae D. Lakušić et Mucina *ined.*

Quercion macrolepidis Zohary ex Di Pietro et al. *ined.*

Ranunculion confervoidis Béguin et Theurillat *ined.*

Rorippion islandicae Béguin et Theurillat *ined.*

Salvio fruticosae-Pinion brutiae Konstantinidis, Mucina et Bergmeier *ined.*

Typified and corrected syntaxa described validly earlier

Class

Anomodonto-Neckeretea Mamczarz 1978

Orders

Alchemillo-Deschampsietalia caespitosae Passarge 1976

Dalmatelletalia polyformis Ercegović 1932

Hydroverrucarietalia Černohorský et Hadač ex Klement 1955

Hyelletalia caespitosae Ercegović 1932

Rhizocarpetalia Klement 1949

Salicornietalia Br.-Bl. 1933

Vaccinio-Pinetalia Scamoni et Passarge 1959

Umbilicarietalia Oberd. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

Alliances

Alopecurion utriculati Zeidler 1954

Caloplacion pyraceae Klement 1955

Caltho-Deschampsion caespitosae Passarge 1976

Centaureo dalmaticae-Campanulion Horvatić 1934

Cladonion arbusculae Klement 1949 *corr.* Bültmann in Mucina et al. 2016

Crocynion membranaceae Klement 1950

Honckenyo-Crambion maritima Géhu 1968

Molinio-Hordeion Horvatić 1934

Parmelion physodis von Krusenstjerna 1945

Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960

Associations

Physcietum caesia Motyka 1925

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- Weber, H.E., Moravec, J. & Theurillat, J.-P. 2000. International code of phytosociological nomenclature. 3rd edition. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 11: 739–768.

Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Appendix S1. Sources of taxonomic concepts and nomenclature of the EVC1, EVC2 and EVC3 (and accompanying species lists feeding the EuroVegBrowser – ESL1, ESL2, ESL3).

Appendix S2. Overview of survey and overview work that served as major literature sources of the EuroVegChecklist.

Appendix S3. Glossary of vegetation – scientific, ecological, geographic terminology used in the verbal diagnoses of the syntaxa.

Appendix S4. Hierarchical systems structuring the concepti EVC1, EVC2 and EVC3.

Appendix S5. Manual for the installation and use of the EuroVegBrowser.

Appendix S6. ESL1: List of diagnostic species of classes of the plant communities dominated by vascular plants (EVC1).

Appendix S7. ESL2: List of diagnostic species of classes of the plant communities dominated by mosses and lichens (EVC2).

Appendix S8. ESL2: List of diagnostic species of classes of the plant communities dominated by algae (EVC3).

Appendix S9. Selected references linked to the classes of the EuroVegChecklist 1 (see EuroVegBrowser application).

Appendix S10. Selected references linked to the classes of the EuroVegChecklist 2 (see EuroVegBrowser application).

Appendix S11. Selected references linked to the classes of the EuroVegChecklist 3 (see EuroVegBrowser application).

Appendix S12. Manual for the EuroVegChecklist Expert System.

Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification system of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3–264.

Electronic Appendix S1: Sources of taxonomic concepts and nomenclature of the EVC1, EVC2 and EVC3 (and accompanying species lists feeding the EuroVegBrowser – ESL1, ESL2, ESL3).

The ESL1 was compiled by L. Mucina, assisted by all co-authors of the paper. The information on the sources of the taxonomy and nomenclature as well as the Crosswalk was compiled by T. Raus. The ESL2 was compiled by H. Bültmann and K. Dierssen. The ESL3 was compiled by H. Bültmann as was the information on the sources of the taxonomy and nomenclature.

EuroSpeciesList 1 (ESL1: vegetation dominated by vascular plants)

We used the following resources to source the names (and taxonomic concepts) of the vascular plants listed in ESL1 as well as in the main (printed) text of the paper and the databases feeding the EuroVegBrowser:

The Euro+Med PlantBase (<http://ww2.bgbm.org/EuroPlusMed/query.asp>) for all phanerogam families published in Euro+Med 2006–2016, .e., all except those mentioned under the sources below:

Med-Checklist (<http://ww2.bgbm.org/mcl/home.asp>) for *Aceraceae*, *Aizoaceae*, *Anacardiaceae*, *Berberidaceae*, *Bignoniaceae*, *Buxaceae*, *Cactaceae*, *Callitrichaceae*, *Caprifoliaceae*, *Celastraceae*, *Cistaceae*, *Convolvulaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Dipsacaceae*, *Empetraceae*, *Frankeniaceae*, *Hippocastanaceae*, *Hydrophyllaceae*, *Lauraceae*, *Linaceae*, *Martyniaceae*, *Myoporaceae*, *Onagraceae*, *Oxalidaceae*, *Polemoniaceae*, *Polygalaceae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Punicaceae*, *Pyrolaceae*, *Rafflesiaceae*, *Ranunculaceae* (excl. *Ranunculeae*, *Thalictrum*), and *Rhamnaceae* of the circum-mediterranean areas;

Flora Europaea (<http://rbg-web2.rbge.org.uk/FE/fe.html>) for the above-mentioned families of extra-mediterranean areas, plus *Rutaceae*, *Sapindaceae*, *Staphyleaceae*, *Tamaricaceae*, *Theligonaceae*, *Tiliaceae*, *Tropaeolaceae*, *Valerianaceae*, *Violaceae*, and *Vitaceae* for the entire study area;

Böcher et al. (1978) for all phanerogam taxa of Greenland, not covered by the Euro+Med Database;

Czerepanov (1995) for all phanerogam taxa of the former USSR, not covered by the Euro+Med Database;

Izquierdo et al. (2004) for all phanerogam taxa of the Canary Islands, not covered by the Euro+Med Database;

Press et al. (2001) for all phanerogam taxa of the Madeira, not covered by the Euro+Med Database;

Silva et al. (2010) for all phanerogam taxa of the Azores, not covered by the Euro+Med Database;

Španiel et al. (2015) for all taxa of the tribe *Alysseae* (*Brassicaceae*) covered by the entire preceding sources.

We use the Euro+Med database (www.emplantbase.org) as the major source of our nomenclature. For cases where our nomenclature and taxonomic concept deviate from the Euro+Med we list below the non-accepted name of the taxon and its crosswalk to the referenced name and taxon we accept in ESL1 and in the main text of our paper. Mere rise or drop of taxonomic level (sp., subsp., var.), effected in recent regional floras and checklists, is not specifically considered in this account. The allocation of selected monocot families according to Kubitzki (1998) and deviating from APG III does not affect the floristic characterisation of vegetation units.

Name and taxon from the base sources	Name and taxon as accepted in ESL1	Reference of acceptance
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<i>Acantholimon ulicinum</i> auct.	<i>Acantholimon androsaceum</i>	Meyer 1987; Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Aeonium manriqueorum</i>	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>arboreum</i>	Eggli 2003
<i>Aeonium pseudourbicum</i>	<i>Aeonium urbicum</i>	Eggli 2003
<i>Aeonium vestitum</i>	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>holochrysum</i>	Eggli 2003
<i>Alnus viridis</i>	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	<i>Malva setigera</i>	Banfi et al. 2011
<i>Althaea longiflora</i>	<i>Malva longiflora</i>	Banfi et al. 2011
<i>Anemone</i> sect. <i>Omalocarpus</i>	<i>Anemonastrum</i>	Ehrendorfer & Samuel 2001
<i>Arabis pauciflora</i>	<i>Fourraea alpina</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Arabis turrata</i>	<i>Pseudoturritis turrata</i>	Al-Shehbaz 2005
Asparagaceae s.lat. p.p..	Aphyllanthaceae Convallariaceae Dracaenaceae Hyacinthaceae Ruscaceae	Kubitzki 1998
<i>Bassia hirsuta</i>	<i>Spirobassia hirsuta</i>	Kadereit & Freitag 2011
<i>Bassia sedoides</i>	<i>Sedobassia sedoides</i>	Kadereit & Freitag 2011
<i>Calicotome</i>	<i>Cytisus</i> [sect. <i>Calicotome</i>]	Cristofolini & Troia 2006
<i>Campanula thessala</i>	<i>Campanula pelia</i>	Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Centaurium spicatum</i>	<i>Schenkia spicata</i>	Mansion 2004
<i>Chamaecytisus</i>	<i>Cytisus</i> [sect. <i>Tubocytisus</i>]	Cristofolini & Troia 2006
<i>Cimicifuga europaea</i>	<i>Actaea europaea</i>	Compton et al. 1998
<i>Crypsis aculeata</i>	<i>Sporobolus aculeatus</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Crypsis alopecuroides</i>	<i>Sporobolus alopecuroides</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i>	<i>Sporobolus schoenoides</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Cyclamen repandum</i> subsp. <i>peloponnesiacum</i>	<i>Cyclamen rhodium</i> subsp. <i>peloponnesiacum</i>	Compton & Culham 2003
<i>Draba spathulata</i>	<i>Draba boerhaavii</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	<i>Charybdis maritima</i>	Speta 2001; Pfosser & Speta 2004
<i>Drimia numidica</i>	<i>Charybdis numidica</i>	Speta 2001; Pfosser & Speta 2004
<i>Drosera longifolia</i>	<i>Drosera anglica</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Gentianella tenella</i>	<i>Comastoma tenellum</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Greenovia</i>	<i>Aeonium</i>	Eggli 2003
<i>Hedysarum</i> sect. <i>Eleutherotion</i>	<i>Sulla</i>	Choi & Ohashi 2003
<i>Hymenolobus</i>	<i>Hornungia</i>	Appel & Al-Shehbaz 1997
<i>Jovibarba</i>	<i>Sempervivum</i> [sect. <i>Jovibarba</i>]	Eggli 2003
<i>Lamium</i> subgen. <i>Galeobdolon</i>	<i>Galeobdolon</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Laphangium</i>	<i>Helichrysum</i>	Galbany-Casals et al. 2004
<i>Leopoldia</i>	<i>Muscari</i> [subgen. <i>Leopoldia</i>]	Castroviejo et al. 1986–; Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Loiseleuria</i>	<i>Kalmia</i>	Kron & King 1996
<i>Maresia</i>	<i>Malcolmia</i>	Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Barrie 2006; Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Microrrhinum</i>	<i>Chaenorrhinum</i> [sect. <i>Microrrhinum</i>]	Sutton 1988
<i>Nonea pulla</i>	<i>Nonea erecta</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Parentucellia</i>	<i>Bellardia</i>	Scheunert et al. 2012
<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>	<i>Oenanthe foucaudii</i>	Kerguelen 1999-
<i>Pennisetum</i>	<i>Cenchrus</i>	Verloove & Sánchez Gullón 2012
<i>Persicaria alpina</i>	<i>Aconogonon alpinum</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Persicaria salicifolia</i>	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>	Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Physalis alkekengi</i>	<i>Alkekengi officinarum</i>	Applequist 2012
<i>Pilosella hoppeana</i> subsp. <i>macrantha</i>	<i>Pilosella leucopsilon</i>	Greuter & Raus 2011
<i>Plantago uniflora</i>	<i>Littorella uniflora</i>	Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Primula acaulis</i>	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Brummitt & Meikle 1993; Buttler et al. 2014
<i>Pritzelago</i>	<i>Hornungia</i>	Appel & Al-Shehbaz 1997; Al-Shehbaz 2012
<i>Quercus dalechampii</i> auct.	<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>polycarpa</i>	Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>iberica</i>	<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>polycarpa</i>	Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgen. <i>Ficaria</i>	<i>Ficaria</i>	Hörandl et al. 2005; Emadzade et al. 2010
<i>Salsola</i> sect. <i>Caroxylon</i>	<i>Caroxylon</i>	Akhani et al. 2007
<i>Sempervivum arvernense</i>	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i> subsp. <i>arvernense</i>	Kerguelen 1999–
<i>Silene</i> sect. <i>Atocion</i>	<i>Atocion</i>	Frejman et al. 2009
<i>Silene</i> sect. <i>Compactae</i>	<i>Atocion</i>	Frejman et al. 2009
<i>Silene</i> sect. <i>Eudianthe</i>	<i>Eudianthe</i>	Oxelman et al. 2001
<i>Silene</i> sect. <i>Heliosperma</i>	<i>Heliosperma</i>	Frejman & Oxelman 2007
<i>Silene</i> sect. <i>Rupifragae</i>	<i>Atocion</i>	Frejman et al. 2009
<i>Silene</i> subgen. <i>Lychnis</i>	<i>Lychnis</i>	Oxelman et al. 2001
<i>Silene</i> subgen. <i>Viscaria</i>	<i>Viscaria</i>	Frejman et al. 2009
<i>Sixalix</i>	<i>Scabiosa</i> [sect. <i>Cyrtostemma</i>]	Castroviejo et al.1986–;

		Dimopoulos et al. 2013
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	<i>Sporobolus alterniflorus</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	<i>Sporobolus anglicus</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	<i>Sporobolus montevidensis</i>	Peterson et al. 2015
<i>Spartina maritima</i>	<i>Sporobolus maritimus</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Spartina X townsendii</i>	<i>Sporobolus X townsendii</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Spartina versicolor</i>	<i>Sporobolus versicolor</i>	Peterson et al. 2014
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	<i>Spergularia salina</i>	Greuter et al. 1984; Jonsell et al. 2000–
Xanthorrhoeaceae s.lat. p.p.	Anthericaceae Asphodelaceae Hemerocallidaceae	Kubitzki 1998

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EuroSpeciesList 2 (ESL 2: vegetation dominated by bryophytes and lichens)

For names and taxonomic concepts of bryophytes we used the list by Hodgetts (2015) that succeeds the checklists of Grolle & Long (2000) and Hill et al. (2006). The list of lichens was compiled using Index Fungorum (<http://www.indexfungorum.org>), Lichens of Belgium, Luxembourg and Northern France (<http://www.lichenology.info>) and Santesson's online Checklist of Fennoscandian Lichen-forming and Lichenicolous Fungi (<http://130.238.83.220/santesson/home.php?link=Home>)

Further, we used various floras, monographs, revisions and critical taxonomic and molecular-phylogenetic works (Ahti et al. 2013, Arup et al. 2013, Czarnota & Guzew-Krzemińska 2010; Dahlberg & Bültmann 2013; Esslinger 2014; Fedorenko et al. 2012; Gaya 2009; Gueidan et al. 2009; Hafellner & Türk 2001; Hawksworth et al. 2008, 2011; Kristinsson et al. 2010; Lumbsch et al. 2011; Navarro–

Rosines et al. 2007; Nimis & Martellos 2008; Øvstedal et al. 2009; Pino-Bodas et al. 2010; Roux 2012, 2016; Santesson et al. 2004; Smith et al. 2009; Söchting & Alstrup 2008; Thell & Moberg 2011; Wirth et al. 2013).

For the names of algae listed in EVC2, see EuroSpeciesList 3.

EuroSpeciesList 3 (ESL 3: vegetation dominated by algae)

For the names of algae we follow Guiry & Guiry 2016 (<http://www.algaebase.org>; accessed 16 March 2016). Additionally, checklists and floras were used to interpret the taxon names from older literature (e.g. Schories et al. 2009).

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Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3-264.

Electronic Appendix S2. Overview of survey and overview work that served as major literature sources of the EuroVegChecklist.

The list contains a selection of main vegetation monographs and lists of vegetation units of European countries and regions that were checked for syntaxonomic concepts and nomenclature during the compilation of EuroVegChecklist. This Appendix was compiled by L. Mucina and M. Chytrý.

Pan-European surveys, monographs and maps

Braun-Blanquet's series of Prodrumus

Braun-Blanquet, J. 1933. *Prodrome groupements végétaux. Fasc. 1. Ammophiletalia et Salicornietalia méditerranéens*. Mari-Lavit, Montpellier, FR.

Meier, H. & Braun-Blanquet, J. 1934. *Prodrome groupements végétaux. Fasc. 2. Classe des Asplenietales rupestres*. Mari-Lavit, Montpellier, FR.

Braun-Blanquet, J. 1974. Die höheren Gesellschaftseinheiten der Vegetation des südeuropaisch-westmediterranen Raumes. *Communications de la Station Internationale de Géobotanique Méditerranéenne et Alpine* 204: 1-7.

Braun-Blanquet, J., Gajewski, W., Wraber, M. & Walas, J. 1936. *Prodrome groupements végétaux. Fasc. 3. Classe des Rudereto-Secalinetales. Groupements messicoles, culturaux et nitrophiles-rudérales du cercle de végétation méditerranéen*. Mari-Lavit, Montpellier, FR.

Moor, M. 1937. *Prodrome des groupements végétaux. Fasc. 4. Ordnung der Isoëtetalia (Zwergbinsengesellschaften)*. E.J. Brill, Leiden, NL.

Braun-Blanquet, J. & Moor, M. 1938. *Prodrome des groupements végétaux. Fasc. 5. Bromion erecti*. S.I.G.M.A., Montpellier, FR.

Braun-Blanquet, J., Sissingh, G. & Vlieger, J. 1939. *Prodrome des groupements végétaux. Fasc. 6. Klasse der Vaccinio-Piceetea. (Nadelholz- und Vaccinienheiden-Verbände der eurosibirisch-nordamerikanischen Region)*. Mari-Lavit, Montpellier, FR.

Braun-Blanquet, J., Molinier, R. & Wagner, H. 1940. *Prodrome des groupements végétaux. Prodrumus der Pflanzengesellschaften. Fasc. 7. Cisto-Lavanduletea (landes siliceuses à Cistes et Lavandes)*. Mari-Lavit, Montpellier, FR.

Tüxen's series of Prodrumus

Beeftink, W.G. & Géhu, J.-M. 1973. *Prodrumus der europäischen Pflanzengesellschaften. Lieferung 1. Spartinetea maritimae*. J. Cramer, Lehre, DE.

Dierßen, K. 1975. *Prodrumus der europäischen Pflanzengesellschaften. Lieferung 2. Littorelletea uniflorae Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943*. J. Cramer, Vaduz, LI.

Ernst, W. 1976. *Prodrumus der europäischen Pflanzengesellschaften. Lieferung 3. Violetea calaminariae*. J. Cramer, Vaduz, LI.

Schwabe-Braun, A. & Tüxen, R. 1981. *Prodrumus der europäischen Pflanzengesellschaften. Lieferung 4. Lemnetea minoris*. J. Cramer, Vaduz, LI.

Other pan-European surveys and monographs

Henfrey, A. 1852. *Vegetation of Europe, its conditions and causes*. John van Voorst, London, UK.

Mayer, H. 1984. *Wälder Europas*. G. Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, DE.

Polunin, O. & Walters, M. 1985. *A guide to the vegetation of Britain and Europe*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

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Vegetation map of Europe

- Bohn, U., Neuhäusl, R., Gollub, G., Hettwer, C., Neuhäuslová, Z., Schlüter, H. & Weber, H. (eds.) 2000. *Karte der natürlichen Vegetation Europas/Map of the Natural Vegetation of Europe. Maßstab/Scale 1:2.500.000. Teil 2/Part 2: Legende/Legend*. Landwirtschaftsverlag, Münster, DE.
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- Bohn, U., Gollub, G., Hettwer, C., Neuhäuslová, Z., Raus, T., Schlüter, H. & Weber, H. (eds.) 2004. *Karte der natürlichen Vegetation Europas/Map of the Natural Vegetation of Europe. Maßstab/Scale 1:2.500.000. Interaktive CD-ROM – Erläuterungstext, Legende, Karten*. Landwirtschaftsverlag, Münster, DE.

Bioclimatic maps of Europe

- Rivas-Martínez, S. 1996a. *Bioclimatic map of Europe*. Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Granada, Granada, ES.
- Rivas-Martínez, S., Penas, A. & Díaz, T.E. 2004. *Bioclimatic map of Europe. Thermoclimatic belts. Scale 1:16.000.000*. Cartographic Service, University of León, León, ES.

Encyclopaedia of Biodiversity

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Regional surveys, monographs and maps

Northern Europe and the Arctic

- Alexandrova, V.D. 1980. *The Arctic and Antarctic: Their division into geobotanical areas*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
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Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3-264.

Electronic Appendix S3: Glossary of vegetation, ecological, and geographical terminology used in the verbal diagnoses of the syntaxa.

This Glossary summarises the scientific terms used in the verbal diagnoses and Remarks of all three parts of the EuroVegChecklist (i.e. EVC1, EVC2 and EVC3). Some widely used terms that are often interpreted in multiple ways have also been included. This Glossary was compiled and edited by K. Šumberová and L. Mucina, assisted by H. Bültmann, A. Čarni, M. Chytrý, F. Daniëls, J. Dengler, R. Di Pietro, R. Gavilán, M. Hájek, T. Lysenko, J.S. Rodwell, A. Santos Guerra, J.-P. Theurillat and M. Valachovič. Note that the biogeographical terminology pertaining to the Iberian Peninsula is largely based on Rivas-Martínez (2002).

Terms and definitions

acidophilous (organism, vegetation): limited to or favouring acidic substrates.

aerohaline (vegetation, habitat): subject to sea-salt spray brought by winds, such as the vegetation of maritime cliffs.

aero-hygrophilous (organism, vegetation): able to gather water from the air and growing in sites with at least temporarily high air humidity.

aerophytic (organism, vegetation): living in contact with the air on the surface of e.g. rocks and bark, not submerged and not in the soil.

aero-xerophilous (organism): living in habitats with little air humidity.

Aljibic (biogeography): a biogeographical unit of the Coastal-Lusitanian-Andalusian Province that comprises the southernmost territories of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal).

Almerian (biogeography): biogeographical unit belonging to the Murcian-Almerian Province and comprising southeastern regions of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain).

Alpic (geography): referring to the Alps ('of the Alps').

alpine (vegetation belt): vegetation belt below the snow line and above the tree-line of temperate mountain ranges; it is characterised by natural grasslands and low scrub vegetation.

alvar (habitat): extensive cracked limestone pavement scraped by glacial action and covered with shallow skeletal calcareous soils prone to desiccation in summer; found around and on some islands in the Baltic Sea.

amphiadriatic (organism, biogeography, vegetation): occurring on both sides of the Adriatic Sea and having a range restricted to the Apennine and Balkan Peninsulas.

andosol (soil): substrate developed on young pyroclastic sediments (ash and pumice) typical of steep slopes and high regional rainfall.

andropogonoid (plant): grasses of the tribe Andropogonoideae (Poaceae) widespread throughout tropical and temperate regions including many well-known genera dominant in dry grasslands of southern Europe (e.g. *Andropogon*, *Bothriochloa*, *Cymbopogon*, *Heteropogon*, etc.).

anthropogenic (vegetation): plant communities occupying man-made habitats or natural habitats modified by heavy disturbance; includes ruderal vegetation occurring on various man-made and heavily disturbed habitats and segetal (weedy) vegetation occurring on arable land and accompanying the vegetation of agricultural crops.

Aragonian (geography): region on Iberian Peninsula comprising regions north of the Central Pyrenees and southwards to the Sistema Ibérico (Spain).

Arctic (biogeography): a tree-less bioclimatic zone north of the polar treeline characterised by tundra, barrens and desert-like vegetation.

arctic (vegetation): vegetation confined to the Arctic zone.

Atlantic (biogeography): western regions of the temperate zone extending along the Atlantic Ocean, under the influence of an oceanic climate characterised by mild winters, abundant precipitation, as well as small diurnal and seasonal temperature amplitudes.

Auverno-Pyreneean (biogeography): region encompassing the French piedmonts of the Central Pyrenees (Midi-Pyrénées).

azonal (vegetation): plant communities and their complexes occurring across several zonal (macro)habitats (such as latitudinal zones or altitudinal belts) that are primarily shaped by soil (substrate) and hydrological extreme conditions (including flooding, high salinity, high heavy-metal content, extremely low

nutrient-status of soils) rather than by macroclimate.

Betic (biogeography): referring to the Southern Iberian Peninsula, south of the Guadalquivir River and including the Sierra Nevada Mts. (Spain).

basiphilous (organism, vegetation): limited to or favouring base-rich (usually calcareous) substrates.

beard lichen: growth-form of lichen resembling a beard; occurring especially in fog-rich environments.

benthic (habitat): attached to substrate (e.g. plants, stones, etc.) or living on the bottom of water bodies.

bog (habitat, vegetation): permanent wetland with low amount of calcium and nutrients available to plants; bogs are fed by mineral-poor, acidic water, either by ground water (in regions formed by acidic, mineral-poor bedrocks) or by precipitation water (see ombrotrophic bog).

boreal (vegetation, biome): bioclimatic zone bordering on the arctic zone in the North and temperate zone in the South; in Europe it covers extensive areas in Fennoscandia and northern Russia; the predominant vegetation is coniferous forest (taiga), with significant occurrence of mires.

boreo-atlantic (geography): pertaining to the boreal coasts of the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean.

brackish (habitat): aquatic or wetland environment characterised by mixing of freshwater and seawater (such as in estuaries).

brezal (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): scrub dominated by 'brezo' (*Erica*: *E. arborea*, *E. canariensis*, *E. scoparia*, *E. umbellata*, etc.).

Britannian (geography): pertaining to the coast of Brittany (France).

calicioid lichen: special growth-form of lichens with often pin-like fruiting bodies, of which the spore-bearing layer disintegrates into a powdery mass.

cantuesal (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): silicicolous scrub dominated by 'cantueso' (*Lavandula*).

cardonal (vegetation): succulent scrub dominated by columnar *Euphorbia canariensis* that might reach a height of 2–3 m; it forms species-rich coastal communities in Macaronesia and the western coast of Morocco; it is bioclimatically confined to the inframediterranean and thermomediterranean belts.

carr (vegetation): type of forest or woodland characteristic of waterlogged organic soils that are base-rich and moderately rich in nutrients.

Calabro-Sicilian (biogeography): a region comprising Calabria (southern part of the Apennine Peninsula and Sicilia (Italy).

Cantabrian (geography): region comprising the Cantabrian Mts. (northern Iberian Peninsula; Spain) in broad sense.

Cantabro-Atlantic (biogeography): biogeographical unit (subprovince) of the Atlantic Province and comprising the Iberian seabords of the Cantabrian Sea.

Cantabro-Francoatlantic (geography): pertaining to the coastal regions of the Bay of Biscay (Spain and France).

Castilian-Oroiberian (biogeography): biogeographical unit of the Castilian and Sistema Ibérico (Spain).

Cantabro-Pyreneean (biogeography): biogeographical unit matching the Low Aragonese Subprovince, belonging to Mediterranean Central Iberian Province and comprising regions of southern Pyrenees and Ebro River valley (Spain).

Catalano-Valencian (biogeography): Iberian biogeographic unit comprising the coastal Catalonia and the region of Valencia (Spain).

chernozem (soil): very fertile soil type characterised by a deep humus horizon that developed in post-glacial era under the climate of the steppe zone.

chamaephytic (vegetation): dominated by chamaephytes, i.e. perennial plants, especially dwarf shrubs, having overwintering buds located up to about 25 cm above the soil surface – hence typically protected by snow during winter.

chasmophytic (organism, vegetation): growing in rocky crevices of cliffs and rock faces.

chionophilous (organism, vegetation): thriving in habitats experiencing extended snow cover protecting the plants/vegetation against destructive effects of wind and extremely low temperatures in winter.

chionophobic (organism, vegetation): thriving in habitats without snow cover or experiencing only reduced periods under snow cover (e.g. steep slopes or wind-exposed ridges).

chomophytic (organism, vegetation): growing as cushions and mats rooting in shallow soils an underlying hard surface of bedrock.

circalittoral (habitat): zone of the sublittoral below the infralittoral zone.

circum-arctic (organism, vegetation): distributed all around the Arctic zone.

circum-mediterranean (organism, vegetation): distributed all around the Mediterranean Basin.

congelifRACTED (soils): developing from bedrock subject to shattering or splitting of the rocks as a result of freezing-and-thawing cycles.

coastal foredunes (habitat): substantial accumulations of wind-blown sand landwards of embryonic dunes; the sand accumulation (hence dune growth) is encouraged by vigorous grasses (such as *Ammophila arenaria*) that stabilise the dunes, which are typically mobile and, initially at least, have relatively low vegetation cover; also known as 'yellow dunes'.

coastal hinddunes (habitat): increasingly stable accumulations of sand developed behind coastal foredunes, in which pioneer grasses become moribund, but where an extensive carpet of grasses, forbs, bryophytes and lichens covers the surface; also known 'grey dunes'.

coenon (vegetation typology; pl. 'coena'): abstract vegetation type, normally referring to 'complete plant communities' – those plant communities where all synusia (phanerogams, bryophytes, and lichens were considered); this term is more or less synonymous with 'syntaxon' (of the Braun-Blanquet approach). The term 'coenosis' refers to the actual vegetation stand.

colline (vegetation belt): altitudinal belt at low elevations of the temperate zone, usually associated with hilly landscapes and the piedmonts of the mountain ranges above the planar belt; it is characterised by short periods of frost during winters, suitable for the cultivation of vine, corn and chestnut, and supporting oak and hornbeam deciduous forests.

colluvial (habitat, soil): pertaining to colluvium – accumulation of debris on slopes and at the foot of mountains; colluvial soils are usually mixtures of soil particles of various size, without well-developed soil horizons.

CORINE: Coordination of Information on the Environment (an early environmental programme of the European Union); associated with the creation of early versions of a unified habitat system for the European Union (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coordination_of_Information_on_the_Environment).

crustose lichen: growth-form of lichen that is firmly attached to the substrate and resembles a surface crust.

cryomediterranean (vegetation belt): the highest bioclimatic belt of the mountain ranges embedded within the Mediterranean region; it is a region above the Mediterranean tree-line and is characterised by natural grasslands, low heath, and the absence of trees; equivalent to the alpine belt of the temperate mountain ranges.

cryophytic (vegetation): found on and in permanent snow and glaciers.

cryoturbated (soil): subjected to the process of cryoturbation, i.e. the mixing of various soil layers as a consequence of periodical freezing and thawing. It is typical of high-mountain altitudes and the High Arctic.

cryoxerophytic (vegetation): preferring habitats characterised by extremely dry climate in cold regions of the Subarctic and Arctic.

C4 (plant): those plants using the C4-photosynthetic strategy to assimilate carbon dioxide (see Sage et al. 2011).

dealpine (organism, vegetation): occurring in relict, post-glacial habitats, usually at lower altitudes at the periphery of high mountain ranges, retaining certain microclimatic features reminiscent of high-altitude (usually subalpine and alpine) habitats; the dealpine vegetation is considered a relic of the pleniglacial vegetation patterns when the cold-loving vegetation of high-altitude descended to lower altitudes.

dolina (topography): typical karst depression of relatively small size and roughly circular, which is common on limestone plateaus.

EEA: European Environment Agency (www.eea.europa.eu) – a major administrative body of the European Union.

embryonic dunes (habitat): small accumulations of wind-blown sand developed above the strandline, progressing to (coastal) foredunes where colonisation by pioneer grasses encourages further deposition and upward growth, but vulnerable to repeated setback by unusually high tides.

endolithic (lichen, vegetation): growing in the outer part of rock.

ephemeral (organism, vegetation): having very short life cycles, usually several weeks up to several months (for species) or appearing (vegetation) only for short periods of time; typical in habitats experiencing water and/or nutrients pulses.

ephemeroid (organism): perennial plant surviving the larger part of the year in the form of underground organs (e.g. bulbs) and forming vegetative above-ground organs and flowers only for short period of the year; in terms of Raunkiaer's system of life-forms, ephemeroids are invariably geophytes.

epigaeic (organism, vegetation): growing on the surface of soil; synonymous with 'terricolous'.

epilithic (organism, vegetation): growing on the surface of rock.

epiphyllous (organism, vegetation): growing on leaves of other plants – a special type of epiphytic plant.

epiphytic (organism, vegetation): growing on other plants (e.g. on branches or trunks of trees and shrubs).

eremean (habitat): pertaining to desert environments.

ericoid (plant): plants having small-size, leathery leaves, usually with enrolled margin such as those often found *Erica* and *Empetrum* (both *Ericaceae*).

escobonal (vegetation; orig. from Castilian: 'escoba' means 'broom'): generic name used for any plant community on the Iberian Peninsula dominated by leguminose broomy shrubs).

eulittoral (habitat): corresponds to the intertidal zone.

EUNIS: European Nature Information System – a database collecting data on habitats, species, habitats types and sites of the European Union (www.Eunis.eea.europa.eu).

Euxinic (biogeography): pertaining to the Black Sea (= *Pontus Euxinus*).

EVS: European Vegetation Survey (www.euroveg.org) – a working group of the International Association for Vegetation Science.

fellfield (habitat): a complex habitat beyond the latitudinal tree line characterized by heterogeneous, open, and patchy vegetation cover dominated by chamaephytes and hemicryptophytes.

fen (habitat, vegetation): type of permanent wetland, usually poor in nutrients (or of poor nutrient availability) yet considerably rich in calcium; fens are fed by neutral to basic ground water; the calcium-rich fens are characterized by absence of *Sphagnum* mosses but can be rich in other wetland mosses.

fen meadow (vegetation): meadow occurring on fen substrate.

fjeld (landscape, habitat): a high rocky plateau with little vegetation in Scandinavian countries.

foliose lichen: growth-form of lichen characterised by horizontal spread and which tend to be somewhat loosely attached to the substrate; they take their name from the fact they often resemble leaves.

forest (vegetation): vegetation dominated by trees the crowns of which touch and thus characterised by more or less closed canopy.

forest-steppe (biome, vegetation): transitional zone (sub-zone) between the temperate (nemoral) or boreal forest and steppe, formed of patchy mosaic of forests and steppic grasslands; in Europe it occurs from the Carpathian (Pannonian) Basin through the Danube river valley and Ukraine to the South Urals; also known as 'lesostep' (orig. from Russian).

fruticose lichen: growth-form of lichens formed of cylindrical or strap shaped parts resembling a tiny shrub or pendulous plant.

fumarole (habitat): volcanic vent emitting steam and gases.

garrigue (vegetation; orig. from French): Mediterranean scrub formation dominated by drought-tolerant shrubs of the genera *Calicotome*, *Cistus*, *Coridothymus*, *Rosmarinus*, etc.; often this scrub is considered to be a degradation stage of macchia thickets and Mediterranean woodlands.

geophyte (species): a Raunkiaer life-form category; perennial plant surviving unsuitable period of the year (e.g. summer drought or winter low temperatures) in underground organs (e.g. rhizomes, bulbs).

gorse (species): the spiny shrubs of the genus *Ulex* (*Fabaceae*).

graminoid (plant): grass-like plant (characterised by tufted narrow leaves, inconspicuous flowers and often forming tussocks); the term encompasses all representative of the family Poaceae (Gramineae) as well as sedges (Cyperaceae), rushes (Juncaceae) and the like (e.g. Isoëtaceae, Juncaginaceae).

grassland (vegetation): formation dominated by grasses (or graminoids) usually with a single-layered structure and sometimes (in case of wooded savannas or savannoid vegetation) with an open, woody plant cover (modified after Rutherford et al. 2006).

grey dunes (habitat): coastal hind dunes.

Guadarramean (biogeography): biogeographical unit (sector) that comprises the Sierra de Guadarrama between Madrid and Segovia (Spain).

gypsophilous (organism, vegetation): limited to or favouring calcium sulphate-

rich (gypsum-rich) substrates.

gypsum (geology): a mineral rich in calcium and sulphur; it originates mainly through crystallization from saline water.

halo-nitrophilous (organism, vegetation): limited to or favouring habitats with high content of nitrates and soluble salts.

halophilous (species, vegetation): limited to or preferring saline habitats characterised by high content of soluble salts in water and/or soil.

halophyte (species): plant or fungus that grows on saline soils.

halo-tolerant (species, vegetation): tolerating increased (higher than usual) content of soluble salts in water and/or soil.

hayedo (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): forest of 'haya' (*Fagus sylvatica*).

heath (vegetation): plant formation dominated by dwarf or low shrubs with fine evergreen sclerophyllous leaves, mainly belonging to the family Ericaceae.

hellenic (geography): pertaining to Greece (Hellas).

heliophilous (species, vegetation): favouring sunny habitats.

Hellas (geography; from 'Ελλάδα' in Greek): Greece, officially: Ελληνική Δημοκρατία (the Hellenic Republic); we prefer using the name 'Hellas' to the well-known name Greece.

hemerophilous (species, vegetation): favouring habitats modified (disturbed) by zoo-anthropogenic actions.

hemicryptophytic (vegetation): plant communities dominated by hemicryptophytes, i.e. perennial plant species with overwintering buds located at soil surface level (often grasses and graminoids, but also many herbs).

herbland (vegetation): structural vegetation type dominated by herbs (after Rutherford et al. 2006b).

hypersaline (habitat, soil): referring to habitats and soil characterised by extremely high content of soluble salts (e.g. NaCl, MgSO₄), rendering the environment toxic for the majority of plants.

hygrophilous (species, vegetation): limited to or favouring water-saturated habitats.

IAVS: International Association for Vegetation Science (www.iavs.org).

Ibero-Tingitan (biogeography): referring to the southern-most regions of Spain and adjacent North Africa.

iberoatlantic (geography): referring to the Iberian seabords of the Atlantic Ocean.

Ibero-Levantine (biogeography): eastern regions of the Central Iberian Province (see Rivas-Martínez et al. 2002).

infralittoral (habitat): zone below the eulittoral or intertidal zone, the upper zone of the sublittoral.

inframediterranean (vegetation belt): related to a bioclimatic belt including the lowest altitudes and latitudes of the Mediterranean region; characterised by a warm (average minimum of the coldest month $> 7^{\circ}$ C) and arid climate; it is developed in only a small part of the Mediterranean region, for instance in southwestern Morocco and on Canary Islands (here called 'inframacaronesian').

intratidal (habitat): tidal zone located between the lowest and the average high tidal limit (excluding supratidal habitats).

intrazonal (vegetation): type of vegetation developing in azonal habitat conditions, and showing affiliation to a particular zonal macrohabitat (latitudinal zone, altitudinal belt).

jaral (vegetation; from Castilian): low scrub dominated by 'jara' (*Cistus*).

jelly lichen: growth-form of lichens with a cyanobacterial photosynthetic partner; it has a jelly consistency when in a wet state.

karst (topography, geology; orig. from 'kras' in Croatian): landscape composed of highly-weathered calcareous bedrock forming various phenomena such as dolinae, poljes, limestone pavements and especially caves.

kastanozem (soil): humus-rich and calcareous zonal soils of brown colour developed under short-grass steppe vegetation in precipitation-poor regions of Eastern European steppe zone.

kermes oak (plant): *Quercus coccifera*.

krummholz (vegetation; orig. from German): gnarled, stunted and ascending or prostrate scrub vegetation, typically found between the upper limit of the forest (the timberline) and the extreme upper limit of tree growth (the tree-line) in the

temperate-European mountains; it descends to low altitudes in the boreal and subarctic zone of Northern Europe.

laurisilva (vegetation): vernacular term for evergreen warm-temperate forests; the term comes from *Laurus* (and other genera of Lauraceae).

lapiés (topography; orig. from French): weathered, rugged limestone surface found in karst regions that consists of more or less deep straight grooves incised by rain water; largely synonymous with 'karren'.

leprose lichen: a growth form of lichen forming a powdery crust.

Ligurian (geography): related to the northern Italian region of Liguria (Northern Italy) as well as the seaboard of the Ligurian Sea.

lithosol (soil): substrate characterised by very shallow and skeletal humus-rich horizon with parent bedrock often protruding to the surface.

littoral (habitat): in the broadest sense, the part of a water body or sea close to the shore. It can be divided into several sub-zones: the main divisions include *supralittoral* (also called *supratidal*, i.e. seashore-zone above the *mesolittoral*, the spray zone), *mesolittoral* (also called *eulittoral*, i.e. *tidal zone*, which is periodically subjected to falling and rising tides), and *infralittoral* (also called *sublittoral*, i.e. the photophytic zone below the *mesolittoral* with continuous submersion); the dark, permanently submerged zone below the *infralittoral* is called *circalittoral*. In other water bodies, the littoral is defined as zone of shallow water up to about 1 m deep characterised by the occurrence of reed and sedge vegetation. The so-called *epilittoral* includes the zone that is flooded only during spring tides when tidal flux is greatest (i.e. during full and new moon) and might be in larger measure fed by underground water. *Eulittoral* in water bodies is characterised by high water level fluctuation during the year and, dependent on precipitation, it can be submerged or exposed. *Sublittoral* is flooded throughout the year and its upper border is marked by lowest water level in summer.

loess (geology): poorly-stabilised sediment formed by accumulation of wind-born particles (mainly siliceous, with admixture of calcium carbonate); loess usually develops in vegetation-free areas, for instance in Europe much accumulated following glacial retreat; steppe grasslands are often associated with loess habitats.

Lusitano-Andalusian (biogeography): comprising coastal regions of western Andalusia (Spain) and south-central Portugal.

Lusitano-Extremadurean (biogeography): biogeographical unit (subprovince) belonging to the West Iberian Province and comprising southern Western Iberian plateau regions from the Sistema Central to Guadaluquivir River (Spain).

Macaronesian (biogeography): the region comprising the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores; characterised by several endemic genera of plants, frequent occurrence of relic vegetation types such as succulent scrub formations and laurisilva forests.

macchia (vegetation; orig. from Italian): typical Mediterranean scrub dominated by tall, evergreen leathery-leaved shrubs; often forming dense and impenetrable thickets; called maquis in French and matorral in Castilian.

Maghreb (geography): western part of North Africa.

Maghrebinian (biogeography): biogeographic unit pertaining to the western part of North Africa.

magnesitic (soils): derived from magnesite-rich ($MgCO_3$ -rich) substrates usually associated with dolomitic and ultramafic rocks (such as peridotites).

maquis (vegetation; orig. from French): equivalent to macchia (in Italian) and matorral (in Castilian).

macrolichen: those lichenised fungi possessing foliose and fruticose lichen growth-forms.

Madeirean (biogeography): biogeographical unit that comprises Madeira and close island groups.

mantle (vegetation): scrub made of heliophilous shrub species favouring the forest edge.

matorral (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): equivalent to macchia (in Italian) and maquis (in French).

meadow (vegetation): plant formation dominated by grasses (or other graminoids) and herbs usually found in humid to mesic habitats; most European meadows are of anthropogenic origin, dependent on regular management such as mowing.

mediterranean (vegetation): vegetation typical of the Mediterranean Region: sclerophyllous scrub, tall evergreen thickets and woodlands, extensive annual grasslands and herblands in disturbed habitats etc.

Mediterranean (biogeography, geography): phytogeographic unit (floristic region) around the Mediterranean Sea characterized by warm and dry summers as well as wet, cool-to-mild winters; often used as a vernacular name for the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean-Iberoatlantic (biogeography): biogeographical unit comprising the Western Iberian regions of Spain and Portugal, which are dominated by siliceous geology.

meridional (region): informal term designating regions of southern Europe (especially for the mountain ranges like the Dinarides and the Pyrenees).

mesomediterranean (vegetation belt): bioclimatic belt in the Mediterranean region characterized by warm summers and mild winters with almost no frost, suitable for the cultivation of the olive tree; the native vegetation of this belt is evergreen oak forest.

mesophilous (organism): preferring mesic habitats, hence those located around the middle of an environmental moisture gradient.

meso-xerophilous (organism): preferring mesic and dry habitats, hence those located around the middle and at the dry end of environmental moisture gradient.

mesophytic (vegetation): dominated by mesophilous plants, hence those preferring habitats located in the middle of the environmental moisture gradient.

meso-xerophytic (vegetation): dominated by mesic and xerophilous plants, hence plants preferring habitats around the middle or at the dry end of environmental moisture gradient.

microcoenon (vegetation; pl. 'microcoena'): cryptogam-dominated small-scale phytocoena or synusia.

minerotrophic mire (habitat): a type of mire that is fed exclusively or to a large extent by groundwater; this group of mires is comprised of fens and transitional mires.

mire (habitat): type of permanent wetland, usually poor to moderately rich in nutrients and often characterised by accumulation of peat; mires are usually divided into fens, transitional mires, and bogs; in some alternative systems, the fens are excluded and only transitional mires and bogs are understood as mires.

montane (vegetation belt): an altitudinal belt in the mountains of the temperate (nemoral) zone; the montane vegetation belt is the region at mid-elevations, located above the colline belt; in the submediterranean regions of southern Europe this belt is sometimes called 'supratemperate'.

mud flat (habitat): the term is usually used for seashore wetland habitats formed by accumulations of mud as a result of tidal action (tidal flats); in a broader sense, it is sometimes used for similar habitats of periodically-exposed muddy

sediments in rivers, lakes and ponds; the mud flats characterised by the occurrence of habitat specialists adapted to frequent water-level changes.

Murcian-Almerian (biogeography): biogeographical unit (province) comprising southeastern regions of Murcia and Almería (Spain).

mylonite (geology): a generic name for fine-grained, hard, metamorphic rock of varying mineral composition; in the process of formation of mylonites, the parent rock is nearly completely pulverised and the original minerals are broken and re-crystalized as smaller grains.

nemoral (vegetation zone): the mid-latitude zone (of Eurasia) dominated by broad-leaved, deciduous forests; it is equivalent to the forested portion of the temperate bioclimatic zone.

neophyte (plant): alien (non-native) plant species that arrived in Europe after 1492 (the year of the 'discovery' of America by Christopher Columbus).

nitrophilous (organism, vegetation): favouring habitats rich in nitrogen (usually in the form of nitrates).

nival (vegetation belt): altitudinal belt influenced by permanent snow cover, and obviously the highest natural altitudinal belt of nemoral and boreal mountain ranges of Europe; in the polar and sub-polar regions it frequently extends to sea level; the landscapes of the nival belt typically combine snow fields and glaciers with cliffs and talus slopes.

oligotrophic (habitat): nutrient-poor.

oligo-mesotrophic (habitat): relatively poor in nutrients (in comparison to mesotrophic and eutrophic habitats), however, slightly more nutrient-rich than oligotrophic; spanning oligotrophic and mesotrophic conditions.

ombrophilous (species, vegetation): Tolerant to and generally preferring habitats with much rain.

ombrophobic (species, vegetation): growing in habitats that are protected from rain.

ombrotrophic bog (habitat, vegetation): type of bog that is water-fed by precipitation water; this type of bog develops in precipitation-rich regions, including at high altitudes of mountains.

ophiolithic (geology): term used to indicate a type of substrate characterized by the dominance of ophiolites, a type of ultramafic rocks forming part of the former under-sea crust that has been uplifted and exposed.

ornithocoprophilous (species, vegetation): growing in habitats fertilised by bird guano.

Oroiberian (biogeography): biogeographical unit (subprovince) comprising the Sistema Ibérico mountain ranges.

Orocantabrian (biogeography): biogeographical unit (subprovince) comprising the Cantabrian range.

orocantabro-atlantic (biogeography): pertaining to the region encompassing the Cantabrian Mts. and the adjacent Atlantic seabords.

Orocantabro-Bercian (biogeography): biogeographical unit (sector) comprising the Cantabrian range and El Bierzo region (Spain).

oromediterranean (vegetation belt): bioclimatic belt in the mountain ranges embedded within the Mediterranean region; the oromediterranean belt occurs below treeline and it is characterized by coniferous heaths and forests with junipers and pines; it is equivalent to the montane belt of the temperate mountain ranges.

palaeodune (habitat): old dune usually of Pleistocene age.

Pannonian (biogeography): related to the region occupying the eastern part of the Carpathian (= Pannonian) Basin, characterised by sub-continental climate and forest-steppe vegetation.

pasture (vegetation): open plant formation (mainly grasslands) consisting of grasses (or other graminoids) and herbs on dry to wet (sometimes briefly flooded) habitats. Similarly to meadow, it is mainly of anthropogenic origin, and is dependent on regular grazing, mainly of livestock, sheep, goats or horses.

peat (soil): accumulation of organic sediment originating from dead biomass of mosses of the genus *Sphagnum* and/or vascular plants, especially *Carex*; particularly in the *Sphagnum*-dominated habitats, the peat layer can be up to several metres deep as a result of poor decomposition of the dead organic matter due to permanent saturation of the habitat with water, lack of oxygen, low nutrient availability, poor microbial activity and in some regions also a cold climate that slows down the decomposition processes; peat is a typical substrate of mires.

permafrost (soil): permanently-frozen subsurface layer of soil, chiefly ground in Arctic regions where temperatures below freezing point have persisted for at least two consecutive winters and the intervening summer.

photophilous (organism, vegetation): favouring well sun-lit habitats not exposed to direct sun radiation.

phrygana (vegetation; orig. from Greek): a vegetation type of low, hemispherical, usually spiny, and often aromatic dwarf shrubs, resistant to drought and browsing; the term phrygana is sometimes identified with low-grown garrigue, yet it is distinct in terms of physiognomy, origin and constituent plant strategies.

pine (plant): member of the genus *Pinus*.

piornal (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): generic name used for any community of 'piorno', designating usually *Cytisus*.

planar (vegetation belt): pertaining to the lowest altitudinal belt of the temperate zone, synonymous with 'lowland belt'.

planktic (organism): free-floating in a water column (equivalent to the less correct term 'planctonic').

pleniglacial (stratigraphy): full glacial period – the cold and dry period of a glacial cycle.

polje (topography; orig. from Croatian): one of the most prominent karst features; it is a relatively large basin (at least 0.5 km wide) with a flat bottom that might be suitable for agricultural use.

Pre-Pyrenean (geography): region encompassing the piedmonts (in our use, those of Spanish macro-slope) of the Pyrenees.

psammophilous (species, vegetation): limited to or favouring sandy substrates.

pseudomaquis (vegetation; orig. from French): formation that occurs at the transition between the typical mediterranean evergreen macchia/maquis scrub and continental deciduous šibljak scrub; pseudomaquis is secondary vegetation developing after clearance of submediterranean oak woodlands (e.g. *Quercus pubescens*) or by degradation through intensive woodland grazing; both evergreen (e.g. *Juniperus excels*, *Quercus coccifera*) and deciduous (e.g. *Carpinus orientalis*, *Fraxinus ornus*, *Jasminum fruticans*) elements appear in this vegetation.

pseudosteppe (vegetation): steppe-like grasslands outside the steppe zone; usually controlled by local edaphic conditions or considered remnants (relicts) of the past climates resembling the current steppe climate patterns; we use this term also to refer to secondary grasslands replacing various Mediterranean scrub (maquis, garrigue).

psorid lichen: growth form of lichens in the form of squamules.

psychrophilous (species, vegetation): cold-loving or cold-tolerating.

raised bog (habitat, vegetation): a type of bog that in a hydrosere replaces minerotrophic mires; it usually develops during succession where the preceding mires are fed by the mineral rich lake water and later, due to continued peat accumulation, the upper layers of the mire become finally disconnected from the lake water and subsequently fed only by rain water; these bogs function as ombrotrophic bogs.

ravine forest (vegetation): forest type occurring on slopes, the foot of slopes, in sinkholes, gorges and hollows with colluvial, skeletal and primarily unstable soil.

refugial (biogeography, vegetation): a type of vegetation (e.g. some beech forests in Europe) surviving in glacial refugia (mainly in Southern Europe but also in some parts of Central Europe), i.e. the regions not affected directly by glaciation or associated climate change; refugial forests should be richer in species and relicts.

regosol (soil): a type of raw soil consisting of unconsolidated material from freshly-deposited alluvium or sand.

retamal (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): communities of 'retama' (usually referring to *Retama sphaerocarpa*).

retamoid (plant): plants having broom-like appearance.

riparian (habitat, vegetation): pertaining to habitats and vegetation associated with rivers (both flowing and intermittent).

romeral (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): scrub dominated by rosemary (romero; *Rosmarinus officinalis*).

ruderal (species, vegetation): preferring or limited to man-made or heavily disturbed habitats such as ruins, roadsides, trampled places; these habitats have relative low competitive stress and usually high nutrient status (either because disturbance can promote quick mineralisation of organic matter, or because of land-use activities).

rupicolous (species, vegetation): plants and vegetation growing on or among rocks, including cliffs and stony walls (here in crevices, clefts or sticking to the rocky surface). The organisms are adapted to special environmental conditions, such as extreme changes of temperature and moisture, a limited nutrient pool and space to grow; equivalent to 'saxicolous' though the latter is sometimes narrower in that it is not as frequently applied to solid rock as opposed to stones.

sabinar (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): communities dominated by junipers with imbricated leaves (e.g. *Juniperus thurifera*, *J. sabina*).

saline (habitat): soils or water having high content of soluble salts (e.g. NaCl, MgSO₄), making the environment toxic for the majority of common (hence ecologically not specialized) species; these habitats support facultative or obligate halophytes.

salt-pan (habitat): occasionally or periodically flooded flat-bottomed depression supporting intermittent water body, accumulating high concentration of soil-borne and also air-borne salt and often supporting halophyte-dominated vegetation.

salviar (vegetation): scrub dominated by aromatic *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) species.

Sarmatian (biogeography): related to the eastern part of nemoral zone and including a large part of European Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and some neighbouring countries; unlike the western part of temperate zone, it is characterised by a quite continental climate; characteristic of this region are, besides the coniferous and broad-leaved forests, steppes and forest-steppes.

sclerophyllous (plant): plant possessing tissue with high body mass to water ratios (making the leaves for instance appear leathery and tough).

sclerophyllous (vegetation): plant communities characterized by the dominance of species with small leathery evergreen leaves that allow them to tolerate the summer-drought stress; Mediterranean scrub woodlands are prevailingly sclerophyllous.

sciophilous (species, vegetation): limited to or favouring shady habitats.

seaboard (geography): region bordering on a sea or ocean.

segetal (species, vegetation): favouring or limited to arable fields with cereals or tuber crops, vineyards, young fallows, etc.; many of the segetal (weedy) species and communities show a specific relationship to particular cropping technique.

seral (vegetation): referring to an intermediate stage in a successional series.

schor (habitat: pl. 'schorren'; orig. from Dutch): coastal habitats under influence of high spring-tides; more or less corresponding to supratidal habitats.

šibljak (vegetation; orig. from Serbian and Croatian): distinct scrub formation dominated by heliophilous (mainly deciduous) shrubs of the genera *Corylus*, *Crataegus*, *Juniperus Paliurus*, *Rhamnus* etc.; they are a result of degradation of

original warm-temperate deciduous oak and oak-hornbeam forests and rarely also develop as primary scrub in edaphically extreme habitats.

siderotrophic (habitat): characterised by high level of dissolved iron.

silicolous (species, vegetation): limited to or favouring siliceous bedrocks.

slik (habitat; spl. 'slikken'; orig. from Dutch): habitats regularly (twice a day) inundated by the sea; equivalent to intra-tidal mud-flat habitats.

snow beds (habitat): depressions or sheltered slopes characterised by prolonged snow cover, supporting mainly hygrophilous plant communities.

solifluction (soil): very slow movement of water-saturated or supersaturated soil driven by gravity and typically associated with freeze-thaw activity and often with permafrost.

soligenous mire (habitat): type of mire fed mainly by streaming ground water and developing, for instance, along valley margins.

solonchak (soil): type of saline soil with the highest content of soluble salts in the surface horizon; solonchak usually develops under a continental climate and in habitats exposed to flooding or waterlogging for some part of the year; intensive evaporation during the dry season transports the salts from the salt-containing parent bedrock (e.g. marine sands, loams or gravels) to the soil surface and in places 'salt flower' may form.

solonetz (soil): type of saline soil with a high content of soluble salts in the sub-surface sodium horizon; it develops under continental, semi-arid or arid climate on relatively dry habitats where the movement of salts from parent bedrock to soil surface is limited; typically these saline soils support saline steppes.

steppe (vegetation, biome): a zonal plant formation dominated by perennial grasses under a continental climate.

steppic (vegetation): grasslands physiognomically reminiscent of true steppes (see above), yet found in zones outside the steppe – usually under specific edaphic conditions that limit water availability (e.g. rocky steppic grasslands, sandy steppic vegetation).

strandline (habitat): narrow band on beach recognisable by deposition of sea-borne debris (wrack) by wave action (after Rutherford et al. 2006b).

stratocenon (vegetation typology; pl. 'stratocoena'): abstract type of a partial community (merocoenon) delimited according to vegetation layers/strata.

stonewort (species): member of the family *Characeae*.

sub-aerohaline (habitat, vegetation): partially under the influence of air-borne sea-salt spray brought by the onshore winds.

subalpine (vegetation belt): an altitudinal belt located directly above the tree-line in the temperate mountain ranges; in Europe this term is mostly used to indicate the altitudinal belt dominated by the dwarf scrub or krummholz vegetation with *Juniperus alpina*, *Rhododendron*, *Pinus mugo*, *Vaccinium myrtillus* etc.. In the submediterranean regions of southern Europe this belt is sometimes called 'orotemperate'.

sublittoral (habitat): part of littoral (flooded habitat close to the sea or lake shore or river bank) flooded for the whole year; its upper limit is marked by lowest water level in summer.

submediterranean (biogeography): bioclimatic region that, although included in the temperate zone, exhibits some climatic (temperature and rainfall) features typical of the mediterranean zone; some authors define as 'submediterranean' that climate which exhibits at least one of the three summer months showing a $T/P < 2.5$ (using the mean monthly values of temperature T and precipitation P).

submontane (vegetation belt): an altitudinal belt in temperate-zone mountains; it is located directly between the montane and colline belt, and typically supports mesophilous mixed deciduous woodlands.

submontane-montane (vegetation belt): both in submontane and montane vegetation belts.

sub-saline (species, vegetation): favouring slightly saline habitats but often growing also on other mineral-rich (e.g. lime-rich) habitats; for species, the terms 'sub-halophyte' or 'facultative halophyte' are more or less equivalent.

subnival (vegetation belt): an altitudinal belt usually developed in the highest zone where vegetation typically exists; this area is determined by the frequent frosts that restrict extensive plant colonization; much of this vegetation belt is covered by patchy grassland, sedges and cushion plants typical of the arctic zones.

summer pool (habitat): see temporary pool, of which this is a subset defined by temporary inundation occurring in the summer months.

summer-annual (vegetation): plant formation composed of short-lived species (usually therophytes) that germinate usually in spring or early summer and finalise their life cycles during the same growing season; this vegetation can only occur in regions with a sufficient sum of precipitation during the first half of

growing season, enabling the germination of seeds and early development of seedlings.

supralittoral (habitat): equivalent of supratidal in coastal habitats, but also the zone of freshwater lakes submerged in wet season and located above the water level in dry season.

supramediterranean (vegetation belt): mediterranean altitudinal belt located between the oromediterranean (upper) and mesomediterranean (lower) and dominated by broad-leaved deciduous forests.

supramontane (vegetation belt): an altitudinal belt in the temperate-zone mountains developed between the montane beech forests and alpine timberline; synonymous with 'upper montane', sometimes (although not correctly) used as a synonym for the subalpine belt.

supratidal (habitat): coastal habitats slightly elevated above the intratidal flats and experiencing tidal influence only occasionally (high spring tides); the airborne salt and salt precipitating from ascending ground water as a result of desiccation of the surface in dry seasons may contribute to an increase of ambient salinity in supratidal habitats.

synusia (vegetation; pl. 'synusiae'): in original sense an abstract partial community (merocoenon) of species that share the same microhabitat (microcoenon), stratum (stratocoenon) or periodicity (chronocoenon); nowadays synusia is used in a wider sense for any type of abstract partial community, including taxocoena, microcoena, stratocoena, chronocoena or any combination of these, hence as a synonym of merocoenon; in the narrow sense this is term used for abstract partial biotic communities that share the same microhabitat, stratum, periodicity and/or life-form; occasionally 'synusia' is also used to designate a small-scale cryptogam phytocoenon.

tabaibal (vegetation): low succulent scrub dominated by different species of *Euphorbia* endemic or native to Macaronesian archipelago; true tabaibal is only present in the Canaries and the Madeira archipelago.

taiga (vegetation; orig. from Turkic or Mongolian, used in contemporary Russian): the predominantly coniferous forest located in the boreal zone of the Northern Hemisphere; the open northern portion of the boreal forest composed of open woodland of coniferous trees; this term is sometimes used in a regional sense to designate the 'subarctic zone'.

tamuja (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): scrub vegetation dominated by 'tamujo' (*Flueggea tinctoria*).

tardiglacial steppe (habitat, vegetation): referring to the cold and dry steppe formation found in Central and Southern Europe during the last glacial period.

taxocoenon (vegetation typology; pl. 'taxocoena'): abstract type of a partial community (merocoenon) delimited taxonomically; for example, one could split a complete plant community type (phytocoenon) into taxocoena of vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens.

temperate (vegetation zone): bioclimatic zone which extends over the major part of the European continent between the boreal zone in the north and Mediterranean zone in the south; it is characterized by the predominance of broad-leaved deciduous forests as potential natural vegetation.

temporary pool (habitat): small and shallow water body characterized by large water level fluctuations during the year and periodic drying out; it is typical of, but not confined to, regions with a highly uneven distribution of precipitation and regular periods of drought (e.g. in the Mediterranean region or semi-deserts around the Caspian Sea); time of flooding can be used to distinguish vernal pools (flooded in spring, after the winter precipitations) from summer pools (flooded by summer rains or showing prolonged inundation throughout the year).

terra rossa (soil): clayey soil with low humus content, rich in lime and iron oxides giving a bright red colour to this soil; terra rossa soils arise as a residual deposit after weathering of limestone, typical of the Mediterranean, but can also be found (as relic soils) elsewhere.

thallophyte (species): informal term for any organism formerly considered as member of the Kingdom Plantae (including the algae, fungi, and lichens) that shows no differentiation into stem, root, or leaf.

thermo-atlantic (biogeography): related to the southern part of the Atlantic region characterized by mild winter and with warm summers, extended from the Aquitaine (France) to Atlantic seabords of Galicia and northern Portugal.

thermomediterranean (vegetation belt): bioclimatic belt (usually close to the coast) that exhibits a relatively long-lasting summer drought-stress period (average ranging between 3–5 months) and that is characterized by potential vegetation dominated by the evergreen sclerophyllous scrub.

thermo-supramediterranean (vegetation belt): pertaining both to the thermomediterranean and supramediterranean belts.

therophyte (species): usually annual plant species, surviving unsuitable conditions (e.g. low winter temperatures or summer drought) as seeds in soil.

tidal zone (habitat): the stretch of the coast that experiences a daily tidal regime.

tidal flat (habitat): see mud flat.

tomillar (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): Spanish term to designate a low garrigue with dwarf shrubs, especially thyme species; to an extent analogous to 'phrygana' in Hellas.

toxitolerant (species, vegetation): tolerating high levels of ambient poisons, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in the air or high concentration of heavy metals in soil.

tragacanthic (vegetation): scrub formation dominated by hemisphaeric (cushion-forming) shrubs in the oromediterranean belt of Eurasia; the term comes from *Astragalus* section *Tragacantha* commonly represented in this type of vegetation.

transitional mire (habitat): type of permanent wetland fed by mineral-poor to medium-rich, slightly- or medium-acidic groundwater; also called 'poor fens'.

tundra (vegetation, biome): cold-climate biome characteristic of Subarctic and Arctic regions consisting of grasslands, heathlands, scrub, lichen- and bryophyte dominated vegetation, sometimes including areas with very sparse vegetation otherwise referred to as polar desert.

Tyrrhenian (geography): pertaining to the seaboard and archipelago in the Tyrrhenian Sea.

umbilicate (lichen): growth-form of foliose lichens attached to rock only with one holdfast.

ultramafic (geology): with a high content of mafic minerals (= dark coloured minerals with high Fe and Mg content). For most plant species, such a condition is toxic (due to the Ca:Mg ratio and increased contents of heavy metals) and therefore it is generally colonized only by habitat specialists. Also called 'ultrabasic', the best-known examples are serpentinite, peridotite and harzburgite.

vallicar (vegetation; orig. from Castilian): grasslands dominated by 'vallico' or 'ballico' (*Agrostis castellana*).

woodland (vegetation): open-canopy forest, usually with grassy undergrowth.

white dunes (habitat): coastal foredunes.

winter-annual (vegetation): dominated by short-lived therophytes that germinate usually in autumn and develop optimally in winter (rainfall-rich period).

xeric (habitat): dry.

xerophilous (organism): preferring habitats characterised by (at least temporarily or locally) dry meso- and microclimate.

xero-thermophilous (plant, vegetation): preferring habitats characterised by (at least temporarily or locally) dry soil and warm meso- and microclimate.

xerophytic (vegetation): dominated by xerophilous plants, hence preferring habitats on the dry end of the environmental water gradient.

yaila (habitat): summer pasture in the Crimean mountains.

zonal (biogeography, vegetation): zonal vegetation occupies zonal (macro)habitats that are primarily under control of macroclimate (also controlling formation of zonal soil patterns) over long time scales; large-scale, natural disturbance factors such as heavy animal grazing and recurrent fire also contribute as important drivers of the zonal vegetation physiognomy (defined by typical combination of plant functional types), typical of particular (zono)biome; for further details see Walter (1976), Walter & Box (1976) and Rutherford et al. (2006a).

zoogenic (habitat, vegetation): result of activity of animals (e.g. mechanical disturbance of soil, grazing); usually linked to places where high densities of animal populations occur (e.g. surroundings of mammal burrows, nesting sites of birds).

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Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3-264.

Electronic Appendix S4: Hierarchical systems structuring the conspecti EVC1, EVC2 and EVC3.

This Appendix features, in synoptic manner, the syntaxonomic systems as presented in detail in Conspectus EVC1 (see Appendix 1), Conspectus EVC2 (see Appendix 2) and Conspectus EVC3 (see Appendix 3). The basic principle of the system underpinning the EVC1 is the concept of zonality and azonality. The hierarchical systems for structuring conspecti EVC2 and EVC3 follow the environmental (substrate and nature of water medium) criteria.

Conspectus EVC1

1. ZONAL AND INTRAZONAL VEGETATION

1.1 VEGETATION OF THE ARCTIC ZONE

1.1.1 ZONAL VEGETATION OF POLAR DESERT AND TUNDRA

PAP: *Drabo corymbosae-Papaveretea dahliani* Daniëls, Elvebakk et Matveyeva in Daniëls et al. 2015

KOB: *Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii* Ohba 1974

LOI: *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* Egger ex Schubert 1960

1.1.2 INTRAZONAL VEGETATION OF POLAR DESERT AND TUNDRA

SAX: *Saxifrago tricuspidatae-Calamagrostietea purpurascens* Drees et Daniëls 2009

COC: *Saxifrago cernuae-Cochlearietea groenlandicae* Mucina et Daniëls in Mucina et al. 2016

1.2 VEGETATION OF THE BOREAL ZONE

1.2.1 ZONAL BOREAL AND HEMIBOREAL FORESTS

PIC: *Vaccinio-Piceetea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1939

ASA: *Asaro europaei-Abietetea sibiricae* Ermakov, Mucina et Zhitlukhina in Willner et al. 2016

BRA: *Brachypodio pinnati-Betuletea pendulae* Ermakov et al. 1991

PYR: *Pyrolo-Pinetea sylvestris* Korneck 1974

1.3 VEGETATION OF THE NEMORAL FOREST ZONE

1.3.1 ZONAL TEMPERATE BROAD-LEAVED FORESTS

FAG: *Carpino-Fagetetea sylvatica* Jakucs ex Passarge 1968

PUB: *Quercetea pubescentis* Doing-Kraft ex Scamoni et Passarge 1959

QUE: *Quercetea robori-petraeae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Oberd. 1957

1.3.2 INTRAZONAL SCRUB OF THE NEMORAL ZONE

RHA: *Crataego-Prunetea* Tx. 1962 *nom. conserv. propos.*

LON: *Lonicero-Rubetea plicati* Haveman, Schaminée et Stortelder in Stortelder et al. 1999

ROB: *Robinietea* Jurko ex Hadač et Sofron 1980

ARE: *Salicetea arenariae* Weber 1999

1.3.3 INTRAZONAL BOREO-TEMPERATE GRASSLANDS AND HEATH

ULI: *Calluno-Ulicetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

NAR: *Nardetea strictae* Rivas Goday et Borja Carbonell in Rivas Goday et Mayor López 1966 *nom. conserv. propos.*

COR: *Koelerio-Corynephoretea canescentis* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941
SED: *Sedo-Scleranthetea* Br.-Bl. 1955
GER: *Trifolio-Geranietea sanguinei* T. Müller 1962
MOL: *Molinio-Arrhenatheretea* Tx. 1937

1.3.4 VEGETATION OF THE NEMORAL OROSYSTEMS

SAB: *Junipero-Pinetea sylvestris* Rivas-Mart. 1965 *nom. invers. propos.*
ERI: *Erico-Pinetea* Horvat 1959
MUG: *Roso pendulinae-Pinetea mugo* Theurillat in Theurillat et al. 1995
RHO: *Rhododendro hirsuti-Ericetea carneae* Schubert et al. 2001
VIR: *Betulo carpaticae-Alnetea viridis* Rejmánek ex Bœuf, Theurillat, Willner, Mucina et Simler in Bœuf et al. 2014
MUL: *Mulgedio-Aconitetea* Hadač et Klika in Klika et Hadač 1944
TRI: *Juncetea trifidi* Hadač in Klika et Hadač 1944
SES: *Elyno-Seslerietea* Br.-Bl. 1948

1.4 VEGETATION OF THE STEPPE ZONE

1.4.1 ZONAL STEPPE GRASSLANDS

FES: *Festuco-Brometea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Soó 1947

1.4.2 INTRAZONAL SALINE VEGETATION OF THE STEPPE ZONE

FEP: *Festuco-Puccinellietea* Soó ex Vicherek 1973
CRY: *Crypsietea aculeatae* Vicherek 1973

1.5 VEGETATION OF THE CONTINENTAL DESERT ZONE

1.5.1 ZONAL VEGETATION OF CONTINENTAL SEMIDESERTS

LER: *Artemisietea lerchianae* Golub 1994

1.5.2 INTRAZONAL VEGETATION OF CONTINENTAL SEMIDESERTS

TAM: *Tamaricetea arceuthoidis* Akhani et Mucina 2015
KAL: *Kalidietea foliati* Mirkin et al. ex Rukhlenko 2012
AEL: *Aeluropodetea littoralis* Golub et al. 2001

1.6 VEGETATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE

1.6.1 ZONAL MEDITERRANEAN FORESTS AND SCRUB

QUI: *Quercetea ilicis* Br.-Bl. ex A. Bolós et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950
ROS: *Ononido-Rosmarinetea* Br.-Bl. in A. Bolós y Vayreda 1950
LAV: *Cisto-Lavanduletea stoechadis* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1940

1.6.2 INTRAZONAL MEDITERRANEAN SCRUB

NER: *Nerio-Tamaricetea* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958
CYT: *Cytisetea scopario-striati* Rivas-Mart. 1974

1.6.3 INTRAZONAL MEDITERRANEAN GRASSLANDS AND HERBLANDS

LYG: *Lygeo sparti-Stipetea tenacissimae* Rivas-Mart. 1978 *nom. conserv. propos.*
SAC: *Stipo giganteae-Agrostietea castellanae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999
BUL: *Poetea bulbosae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. in Rivas-Mart. 1978
TUB: *Helianthemetea guttati* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1963
TRA: *Stipo-Trachynietea distachyae* S. Brullo in S. Brullo et al. 2001

1.6.4 INTRAZONAL MEDITERRANEAN SEMIDESERTS

PEG: *Pegano harmalae-Salsoletea vermiculatae* Br.-Bl. et O. de Bolòs 1958

1.6.5 VEGETATION OF OROMEDITERRANEAN GRASSLANDS AND SCRUB

IND: *Festucetea indigestae* Rivas Goday et Rivas-Mart. 1971
PIL: *Saginetea piliferae* Gamisans 1975
RUM: *Rumici-Astragaletea siculi* Pignatti et Nimis in E. Pignatti et al. 1980

ANA: *Trifolio anatolici-Polygonetea arenastrii* Quézel 1973
ONO: *Festuco hystricis-Ononidetea striatae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002
GEN: *Carici-Genistetea lobellii* Klein 1972
DAP: *Daphno-Festucetea* Quézel 1964
CYP: *Diantho troodi-Teucrietea cyprii* S. Brullo et al. 2005

1.7 VEGETATION OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA AND AZORES

1.7.1 ZONAL CLASSES OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA AND AZORES

KLE: *Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbiete a canariensis* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1965) Santos 1976
OLE: *Oleo cerasiformis-Rhamniete a crenulatae* Santos ex Rivas-Mart. 1987
LAU: *Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae* Oberd. ex Rivas-Mart. et al. 1977
AZO: *Lauro azoricae-Juniperetea brevifoliae* Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002
CAN: *Cytiso-Pinetea canariensis* Rivas Goday et Esteve ex Esteve 1969
SUP: *Spartocytisetea supranubii* Schönfelder et Voggenreiter 1994

1.7.2 INTRAZONAL CLASSES OF THE CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA AND AZORES

MOQ: *Polycarpaeo niveae-Traganetea moquini* Rivas-Mart. et Wildpret in Rivas-Mart. et al. 2002
AEO: *Aeonio-Greenoviete a* Santos 1976
VIO: *Violetea cheiranthifoliae* Voggenreiter ex Mucina in Mucina et al. 2016
TOL: *Tolpido azoricae-Holcetea rigidi* Fernández Prieto et Aguiar in Fernández Prieto et al. 2012

2 AZONAL VEGETATION

2.1 ALLUVIAL FORESTS AND SCRUB

POP: *Alno glutinosae-Populetea albae* P. Fukarek et Fabijanić 1968
PUR: *Salicetea purpureae* Moor 1958

2.2 SWAMP FORESTS AND SCRUB

ALN: *Alnete a glutinosae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946
FRA: *Franguletea* Doing ex Westhoff in Westhoff et Den Held 1969

2.3 VEGETATION OF COASTAL CLIFFS AND DUNES

SAG: *Saginete a maritima* Westhoff et al. 1962
CRI: *Crithmo-Staticete a* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952
CAK: *Cakiletea maritima* Tx. et Preising in Tx. ex Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1952
AMM: *Ammophiletea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946
CRU: *Helichryso-Crucianelletea maritima* Géhu et al. in Sissingh 1974

2.4 VEGETATION OF ROCK CREVICES AND SCREES

ADI: *Adiantete a* Br.-Bl. et al. 1952
POD: *Polypodiete a* Jurko et Peciar ex Boşcaiu, Gergely et Codoreanu in Raţiu et al. 1966
ASP: *Aspleniete a trichomanis* (Br.-Bl. in Meier et Br.-Bl. 1934) Oberd. 1977
CYM: *Cymbalaro-Parietariete a diffusae* Oberd. 1969
THL: *Thlaspiete a rotundifoliae* Br.-Bl. 1948
LAM: *Lamio tomentosae-Chaerophyllete a humilis* Belonovskaya et al. 2014
PHA: *Phagnalo saxatilis-Rumicete a indurati* (Rivas Goday et Esteve 1972) Rivas-Mart. et al. 1973
DRY: *Drypidete a spinosae* Quézel 1964

2.5 VEGETATION OF ARCTIC-ALPINE VEGETATION OF SNOW-RICH HABITATS

HER: *Salicete a herbaceae* Br.-Bl. 1948

2.6 VEGETATION OF SALINE AND BRACKISH WATERS AND SWAMPS

ZOS: *Zosterete a* Pignatti 1953
HAL: *Halodulo wrightii-Thalassiete a testudinum* Rivas-Mart. et al. 1999
RUP: *Ruppiete a maritima* J. Tx. ex Den Hartog et Segal 1964
SPA: *Spartinete a maritima* Beeftink 1962
THE: *Therosalicorniete a* Tx. in Tx. et Oberd. 1958
JUN: *Juncete a maritimi* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952
SAL: *Salicorniete a fruticosae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex A. Bolòs y Vayreda et O. de Bolòs in A. Bolòs y Vayreda 1950

2.7 FRESHWATER AQUATIC VEGETATION

LEM: *Lemnetea* O. de Bolòs et Masclans 1955

POT: *Potamogetonetea* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941

2.8 VEGETATION OF FRESHWATER SPRINGS, SHORELINES AND SWAMPS

MON: *Montio-Cardaminetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Klika et Hadač 1944

LIT: *Littorelletea uniflorae* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

ISO: *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

PHR: *Phragmito-Magnocaricetea* Klika in Klika et Novák 1941

2.9 VEGETATION OF BOGS AND FENS

SCH: *Scheuchzerio palustris-Caricetea fuscae* Tx. 1937

OXY: *Oxycocco-Sphagnetetea* Br.-Bl. et Tx. ex Westhoff et al. 1946

3 ANTHROPOGENIC VEGETATION

PAR: *Papaveretea rhoeadis* S. Brullo et al. 2001 *nom. conserv. propos.*

SIS: *Sisymbrietea Gutte et Hilbig* 1975

CHE: *Chenopodietea* Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952

DIG: *Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietea minoris* Mucina, Lososová et Šilc in Mucina et al. 2016

POL: *Polygono-Poetea annuae* Rivas-Mart. 1975

ART: *Artemisietea vulgaris* Lohmeyer et al. in Tx. ex von Rochow 1951

EPI: *Epilobietea angustifolii* Tx. et Preising ex von Rochow 1951

ARC: *Matricario-Poetea arcticae* A. Ishbirdin in Sumina 2012

BID: *Bidentetea* Tx. et al. ex von Rochow 1951

ORY: *Oryzetea sativae* Miyawaki 1960

Conspectus EVC2

1. EPIGEIC BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN VEGETATION

FUN: *Funarietea hygrometricae* von Hübschmann 1957

CER: *Ceratodonto purpurei-Polytrichetea piliferi* Mohan 1978

PSO: *Psoretea decipiens* Mattick ex Follmann 1974

HYL: *Hylocomietera splendentis* Gillet ex Marstaller 1992

CAM: *Campylopodetea vaporarii* Brullo et al. 2004

2. EPILITHIC BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN VEGETATION

PLA: *Platyhypnidio-Fontinalietera antipyreticae* Philippi 1956

ALA: *Aspicilietera lacustris* Wirth 1972

VMA: *Verrucarietea maurae* Drehwald 1993

SAP: *Schistidietera apocarpis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962

RAC: *Racomitrietea heterostichi* Neumayr 1971

CTE: *Ctenidietera mollusci* von Hübschmann ex Grgić 1980

CLA: *Clauzadeetea immersae* Roux in Roux et al. 2009

VNI: *Verrucarietea nigrescentis* Wirth 1980

RHI: *Rhizocarpetea geographici* Wirth 1972

ACA: *Aspicilietera candidae* Asta et Roux ex Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

POR: *Porpidietera zeoroidis* Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015

COL: *Collematetea cristati* Wirth 1980

LCH: *Leprarietea chlorinae* Wirth 1972

ROC: *Roccelletea phycopsis* Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015

3. EPIPHYTIC AND OTHER BRYOPHYTE AND LICHEN VEGETATION

NEC: *Neckeretea complanatae* Marstaller 1986 *nom. conserv. propos.*
FRU: *Frullanio dilatatae-Leucodontetea sciuroidis* Mohan 1978
ARL: *Arthonio radiatae-Lecidelletea elaeochromae* Drehwald 1993
HYP: *Hypogymnietea physodis* Follmann 1974 *nom. conserv. propos.*
FEL: *Fellhaneretea bouteillei* Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud et al. 2009
PHY: *Physcietea* Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952
LCA: *Leprarietea candelaris* Wirth 1980
CLE: *Cladonio digitatae-Lepidozietea reptantis* Ježek et Vondráček 1962 *nom. conserv. propos.*

Conspectus EVC3

1. VEGETATION OF FRESHWATER ALGAE

CHA: *Charetea intermediae* F. Fukarek 1961
STI: *Stigeocloniotea tenuis* Arendt 1982
LEF: *Lemaneetea fluviatilis* Weber-Oldecop ex Bobrov et Chemeris 2012
NAV: *Naviculetea gregariae* Täuscher in Bültmann et al. 2015
AST: *Asterionelletea formosae* Täuscher 1998

2. VEGETATION OF SOIL ALGAE

BRH: *Bracteacocco minoris-Hantzschietea amphioxyos* Khaybullina et al. 2005

3. AEROPHYTIC ALGAL VEGETATION

GLO: *Gloeocapsetea sanguineae* Bültmann et Golubič in Bültmann et al. 2015
DES: *Desmococcetea olivacei* Bültmann in Bültmann et al. 2015

4. VEGETATION OF SNOW AND ICE ALGAE

MES: *Mesotaeniotea berggrenii* Bültmann et Takeuchi in Bültmann et al. 2015

5. VEGETATION OF MARINE ALGAE

ENT: *Entophysalidetea deustae* Giaccone in Bültmann et al. 2015
CYS: *Cystoseiretea* Giaccone 1965
LIS: *Lithophylletea soluti* Giaccone 1965
CAU: *Caulerpetea racemosae* Giaccone et Di Martino in Bültmann et al. 2015

Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3–264.

Electronic Appendix S5: Manual for installation and use of the EuroVegBrowser.

Installation of the EuroVegBrowser

To install the EuroVegBrowser, download the application from <http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/eurovegbrowser/setupEVB.exe> and allow your computer to execute the program.

Updates of the EuroVegBrowser will be delivered through an automatic procedure. Whenever a new version of the software or checklist is available, a button **Update** will appear in the application, which allows the user to bring the system up to date.

Minimum requirements to run the application:

- 4 Mb of memory
- Windows 95 or higher
- Mac OSX with Wine* installed
- Linux with Wine* installed

*Wine ("Wine Is Not an Emulator") is a compatibility layer capable of running Windows applications on several POSIX-compliant operating systems, such as Linux, Mac OSX, & BSD. <http://www.winehq.org/about/>.
Wine is easy to install using [PlayOnLinux \(https://www.playonlinux.com\)](https://www.playonlinux.com) or [PlayOnMac \(https://www.playonmac.com\)](https://www.playonmac.com).

For technical support please contact stephan.hennekens@wur.nl

Use of the EuroVegBrowser

This application is composed of three parts. First, the top panel controls the ability to **expand** or **collapse** the indexes. Second, a **search** box is available to search on string arguments with options to specify the parts in which to search. Last, a button controls **export** of the complete index to an Excel file, or comma delimited text files (index, synonyms, literature, and species). The index can be searched or exported depending on the active tab sheet (see Fig. 1).

The main part of the application window is a left panel in which the active index is located, and a right panel, in which the accompanying information is shown. This information is connected to the chosen vegetation unit and may contain the following elements (see Fig. 2):

- A unit name (selected in the index in the left panel)
- A description of the unit (in blue colour)
- A comment (in green colour)
- A list of synonyms

- A section with diagnostic species (class level only). Species indicated with an asterisk (*) are also indicative for another class.
- A section with relevant literature references (class level only)

In order to navigate through the index in the left panel, one simply clicks the **Expand** button on the top panel. This button covers two levels of expansion, either down to the class level, or down to the lowest level (alliance). A more selective method to show the different parts of the index is by mouse clicking the '+' icons. Contrarily, the '-' icon closes the opened branches.

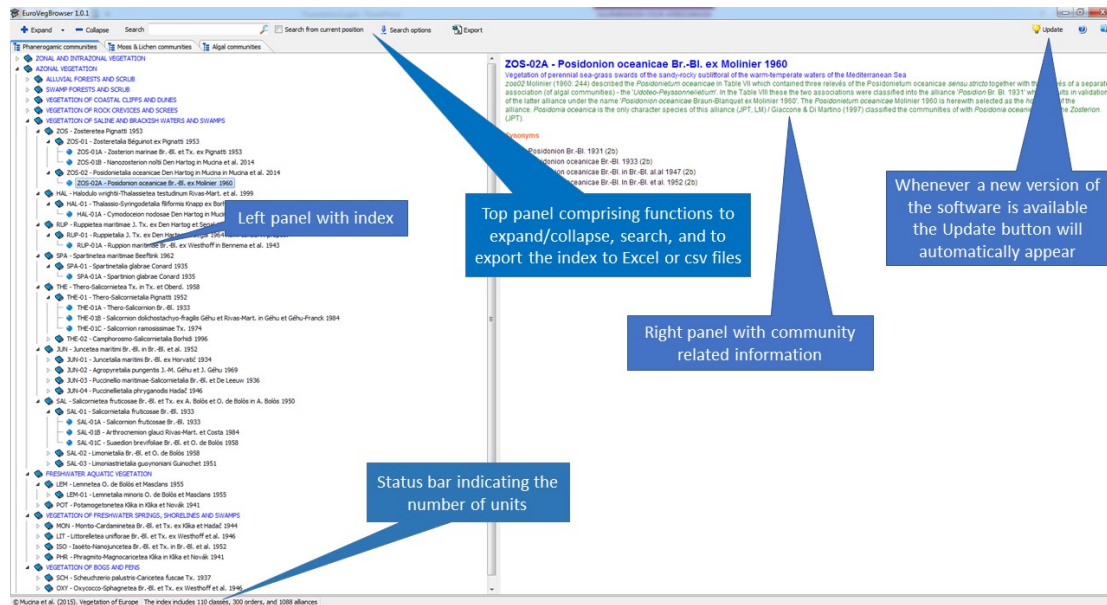


Figure 1. Main structure of the browser.

A detailed search can be accomplished by entering an argument in the search box. By default, the search operation starts at the top of the index, but this behaviour can be overruled by checking the option **Search from current position**. Note that this option is automatically switched on after the first search is executed. Subsequent search operations, with the same argument, are accomplished by clicking the magnifier icon on the right side of the search box.

The screenshot displays the EuroVegBrowser 1.0.1 interface. On the left, a tree view shows the hierarchy of phytosociological communities, including 'ZONAL AND SUBZONAL VEGETATION', 'ALLUVIAL FORESTS AND SCRUB', 'SWAMP FORESTS AND SCRUB', 'VEGETATION OF COASTAL CLIFFS AND DUNES', 'VEGETATION OF ROCK CREVICES AND SCREES', 'VEGETATION OF SALINE AND BRACKISH WATERS AND SWAMPS', and 'ZOS - Zosteretalia Pignatt 1953'. The 'ZOS-02A - Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960' community is selected.

The main content area shows the detailed description for 'ZOS-02A - Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960'. The text describes the vegetation of perennial sea-grass swards of the sandy-rsicy substrata of the warm-temperate waters of the Mediterranean Sea. A 'synonymy' section lists related communities: 'Posidonion Br.-Bl. 1931 (2b)', 'Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. 1933 (2b)', 'Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1947 (2b)', and 'Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. in Br.-Bl. et al. 1952 (2b)'.

Blue callout boxes highlight the following text elements:

- the current name of the syntaxon**: Points to the community name 'ZOS-02A - Posidonion oceanicae Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960'.
- the code of the remark**: Points to the code 'ZOS-02A'.
- the search code of the syntaxon**: Points to the code 'ZOS-02A'.
- brief verbal diagnosis of the syntaxon**: Points to the first sentence of the description: 'Vegetation of perennial sea-grass swards of the sandy-rsicy substrata of the warm-temperate waters of the Mediterranean Sea'.
- the initials of the author of the Remark; see Electronic Appendix XX for explanation of the abbreviations**: Points to 'Br.-Bl. ex Molinier 1960'.
- the article/paragraph of the International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature or other reason of placement of the synonym on this list; see Electronic Appendix XX for explanation of the abbreviations**: Points to the 'synonymy' section.
- a nomenclatural or syntaxonomic synonym or otherwise corresponding name**: Points to the list of synonyms.
- a nomenclatural or syntaxonomic Remark**: Points to the first sentence of the description.

At the bottom left, a small copyright notice reads: '© Muoira et al. (2015). Vegetation of Europe: The index includes 110 classes, 300 orders, and 1088 alliances'.

Figure 2. Major text elements as presented by the EuroVegBrowser.

Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3-264.

Electronic Appendix S6. ESL1: List of diagnostic species of classes of the plant communities dominated by vascular plants (EVC1).

This file was produced by L. Mucina who used Mucina (1997) and all sources listed in Electronic Appendices S2 and S9. Further he was assisted by expert opinion offered by R. Gavilán (both mainly on Western Mediterranean flora), H. Bültmann (on mosses, lichens and algae), A. Santos Guerra (Macaronesian flora), as well as the co-authors of this paper. T. Raus served as the ultimate taxonomic/nomenclatural authority as he checked each entry against sources as listed in Electronic Appendix S1.

The explanation of the Codes for phytosociological classes (Column A) is found at the end of this file.

The Categories of 'Class' (Column C) rely on two primary sources, namely Chase & Reveal (2009) and Ruggiero et al. (2015), and are as follows

Anthocer (Plantae: Anthocerotidae)
Basal (Plantae: basal angiosperms)
Charophyta (Plantae: Charophyceae, stoneworts)
Chlorophyta (Plantae: green algae)
Eudicot (Plantae: angiosperms, true dicotyledonous plants)
Equiset (Plantae: Equisetidae)
Fern (Plantae: Polypodiidae plus Ophioglossidae)
Fernlike (Plantae: Lycopodiidae)
Gymno (Plantae: gymnosperms)
Lichen (Fungi: lichenised fungi)
Liver (Plantae: Marchantiidae, liverworts)
Monocotyl (Plantae: angiosperms, monocotyledoneous plants)
Moss (Plantae: Bryidae, mosses)
Rhodophyta (Plantae: red algae)
Xanthophyta (Chromista: yellow-green algae)

Status: A – alien, A? – probably alien

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Code	Name	Status	Class	Family
FAG	<i>Abies alba</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Abies alba</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
FAG	<i>Abies borisii-regis</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PUB	<i>Abies cephalonica</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
FAG	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ASA	<i>Abies sibirica</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
FES	<i>Abietinella abietina</i> *		Moss	Thuidiaceae
SED	<i>Abietinella abietina</i> *		Moss	Thuidiaceae
BID	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> *	A	Eudicot	Malvaceae
PAR	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> *	A	Eudicot	Malvaceae
QUE	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	A	Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ALN	<i>Acanthocoleus aberrans</i>		Liver	Lejeuneaceae
DAP	<i>Acantholimon aegaeum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
DAP	<i>Acantholimon androsaceum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
PUB	<i>Acanthus hungaricus</i>		Eudicot	Acanthaceae
EPI	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>		Eudicot	Acanthaceae
LYG	<i>Acaulon casasianum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ROS	<i>Acaulon dertosense</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ROS	<i>Acaulon fontiquerianum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Acaulon muticum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Acaulon piligerum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FAG	<i>Acer campestre</i> *		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
POP	<i>Acer campestre</i> *		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
RHA	<i>Acer campestre</i> *		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer granatense</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer heldreichii</i> subsp. <i>heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer heldreichii</i> subsp. <i>visianii</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer hyrcanum</i> subsp. <i>hyrcanum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer hyrcanum</i> subsp. <i>stevenii</i> *		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer hyrcanum</i> subsp. <i>stevenii</i> *		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer lobelii</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
ROB	<i>Acer negundo</i>	A	Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer obtusatum</i> subsp. <i>neapolitanum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer opalus</i> var. <i>montsiccianum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer opalus</i> var. <i>opalus</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer platanoides</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
FAG	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
POP	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	A	Eudicot	Sapindaceae
QUI	<i>Acer sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
PUB	<i>Acer tataricum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
THL	<i>Achillea abrotanoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Achillea ageratifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea ageratum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Achillea aspleniifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea aspleniifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea atrata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Achillea barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>mucronulata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>mucronulata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Achillea chamaemelifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea chamaemelifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Achillea clavennae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea clusiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea clypeolata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea coarctata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea collina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Achillea cretica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea crithmifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Achillea distans</i> subsp. <i>distans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Achillea distans</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea distans</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Achillea distans</i> subsp. <i>tanacetifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea erba-rotta</i> subsp. <i>erba-rotta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea erba-rotta</i> subsp. <i>moschata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Achillea fraasii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Achillea fraasii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Achillea glaberrima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Achillea holosericea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea inundata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea leptophylla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Achillea ligustica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Achillea lingulata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

VIR	<i>Achillea macrophylla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Achillea maritima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PYR	<i>Achillea micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Achillea micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea micranthoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> subsp. <i>millefolium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BRA	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> subsp. <i>millefolium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> subsp. <i>millefolium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> subsp. <i>sudetica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> subsp. <i>sudetica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea nana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea nobilis</i> subsp. <i>neilreichii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea nobilis</i> subsp. <i>nobilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea occulta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea ochroleuca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Achillea odorata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea oxyloba</i> subsp. <i>oxyloba</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Achillea oxyloba</i> subsp. <i>schurii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Achillea oxyloba</i> subsp. <i>schurii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea oxyloba</i> subsp. <i>schurii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea pannonica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea pratensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Achillea pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Achillea roseoalba</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Achillea rupestris</i> subsp. <i>lucana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Achillea rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Achillea santolinoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea setacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea stepposa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Achillea styriaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea tomentosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Achillea tomentosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achillea virescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Achnatherum bromoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Achnatherum bromoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Achnatherum bromoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Achnatherum calamagrostis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Acis autumnalis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ROS	<i>Acis fabrei</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Acis nicaeensis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TUB	<i>Acis trichophylla</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Acis valentina</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
GER	<i>Aconitum angustifolium</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Aconitum anthora</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Aconitum anthora</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum burnatii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum degenii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>lasiosomum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASA	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>lycoctonum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BRA	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>lycoctonum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>lycoctonum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>neapolitanum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>vulparia</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> subsp. <i>vulparia</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> subsp. <i>lusitanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUR	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> subsp. <i>lusitanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> subsp. <i>napellus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum pilipes</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum plicatum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum tauricum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum toxicum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum variegatum</i> subsp. <i>nasutum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum variegatum</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aconitum variegatum</i> subsp. <i>variegatum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Aconogonon alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
THL	<i>Aconogonon alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Acorus calamus</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
BRA	<i>Actaea europaea</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PIC	<i>Actaea europaea</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Actaea spicata</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus anisochilus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus argyrophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus aureus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus complicatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus decorticans</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Adenocarpus foliolosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus gibbsianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

CYT	<i>Adenocarpus hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus lainzii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Adenocarpus ombriosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Adenocarpus telonensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> subsp. <i>spartioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> subsp. <i>viscosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Adenophora liliifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Adenophora liliifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ERI	<i>Adenophora taurica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MUL	<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Adenostyles alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Adenostyles alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Adenostyles alpina</i> subsp. <i>briquetii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Adenostyles alpina</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Adenostyles leucophylla</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Adenostyles leucophylla</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ADI	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ADI	<i>Adiantum raddianum</i>	A	Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Adiantum reniforme</i> var. <i>pusillum</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ADI	<i>Adiantum reniforme</i> var. <i>reniforme</i> *		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Adiantum reniforme</i> var. <i>reniforme</i> *		Fern	Adiantaceae
PAR	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> subsp. <i>aestivalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Adonis annua</i> subsp. <i>annua</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Adonis annua</i> subsp. <i>cupaniana</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Adonis distorta</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Adonis flammula</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Adonis pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Adonis vernalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Adonis volgensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASA	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
FAG	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
TRA	<i>Aegilops caudata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aegilops neglecta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aegilops ventricosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROB	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KAL	<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AEL	<i>Aeluropus littoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TAM	<i>Aeluropus littoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Aeluropus littoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KAL	<i>Aeluropus littoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium aizoon</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
KLE	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>arboreum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>holochrysum</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
KLE	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>holochrysum</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> var. <i>rubrolineatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium aureum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium balsamiferum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium canariense</i> var. <i>canariense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium canariense</i> var. <i>palmense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium canariense</i> var. <i>subplanum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium canariense</i> var. <i>virgineum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium castello-paivae</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium ciliatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium cuneatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium davidbramwellii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium decorum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium diplocyclum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium dodrantale</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium glandulosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium glutinosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium gomerense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium goochiae</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium haworthii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium hierrense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
KLE	<i>Aeonium lancerottense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium lindleyi</i> var. <i>lindleyi</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium lindleyi</i> var. <i>viscatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium nobile</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium percarneum</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
KLE	<i>Aeonium percarneum</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae

AEO	<i>Aeonium saundersii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium sedifolium</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium simsii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium smithii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium spathulatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium tabuliforme</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium undulatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium urbicum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium valverdense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium X burchardii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium X mascaense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aeonium X rowleyi</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
PUB	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
THL	<i>Aethionema saxatile</i> subsp. <i>graecum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Aethionema saxatile</i> subsp. <i>ovalifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Aethionema saxatile</i> subsp. <i>ovalifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Aethionema saxatile</i> subsp. <i>saxatile</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Aethionema saxatile</i> subsp. <i>saxatile</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Aethionema thomasianum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> subsp. <i>cynapium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> subsp. <i>elata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Agrimonia pilosa</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Agrimonia procera</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Agrimonia repens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> subsp. <i>brandzae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> subsp. <i>cristatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i> subsp. <i>pectinatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Agropyron dasyanthum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Agropyron desertorum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Agrostemma githago</i> subsp. <i>githago</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Agrostemma githago</i> subsp. <i>thessalum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Agrostis alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ALN	<i>Agrostis canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Agrostis canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Agrostis canina</i> subsp. <i>granatensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GER	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Agrostis castellana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Agrostis castellana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Agrostis castellana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Agrostis congestiflora</i> subsp. <i>oreophila</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Agrostis curtisii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> subsp. <i>gigantea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> subsp. <i>maeotica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> subsp. <i>pontica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Agrostis gracililaxa</i> var. <i>gracililaxa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Agrostis hesperica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Agrostis lazica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Agrostis mertensii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Agrostis nevadensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Agrostis rupestris</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Agrostis rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Agrostis rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Agrostis sabulicola</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Agrostis schleicheri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Agrostis schraderiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> subsp. <i>gaditana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> subsp. <i>scabriglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> subsp. <i>stolonifera</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Agrostis tileni</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Agrostis X murbeckii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson bethencourtianum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson bituminosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson bollei</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson brevipetalum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson dumosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson laxum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson pachycaulon</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson palmense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson parlatorei</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson porphyrogenetos</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae

AEO	<i>Aichryson punctatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson tortuosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Aichryson villosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ROB	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	A	Eudicot	Simarubaceae
COR	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>plesiantha</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>plesiantha</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Aira cupaniana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Aira elegantissima</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Aira elegantissima</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Aira praecox</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Aira praecox</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Aira praecox</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Aira tenorei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Airopsis tenella</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Aizoon canariense</i>		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
CHE	<i>Aizoon hispanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
SAG	<i>Aizoon hispanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
PAR	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> subsp. <i>chamaepitys</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> subsp. <i>chia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Ajuga iva</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Ajuga iva</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Ajuga laxmannii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ULI	<i>Ajuga orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
NAR	<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Alcea biennis</i>	A	Eudicot	Malvaceae
ART	<i>Alcea rosea</i>	A	Eudicot	Malvaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla acrodon</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla acuminatidens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla acutata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla acutidens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla acutiloba</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla acutiloba</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla aggregata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
VIR	<i>Alchemilla alneti</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla alpigena</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla amphibola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla amphisericea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla amphisericea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ULI	<i>Alchemilla angustiserrata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla anisiaca</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LOI	<i>Alchemilla argentidens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla atriuscula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla atrovirens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla bonae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ONO	<i>Alchemilla brachetiana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla buseri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla canifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla carinthiaca</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla cataractarum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ULI	<i>Alchemilla caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla cavillieri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla chirophylla</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla colorata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla colorata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla compta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla conjuncta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla connivens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla controversa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla coriacea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla coruscans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla crenulata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla crinita</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla curta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla curtiloba</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla cymatophylla</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla decumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
THL	<i>Alchemilla decumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla demissa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla diversiloba</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

MON	<i>Alchemilla effusa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla eurystoma</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla exigua</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla fallax</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla federiciana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla filicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LOI	<i>Alchemilla firma</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla fissa*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla fissa*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla fissimima</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAC	<i>Alchemilla flabellata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla flabellata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla flavicoma</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla flavovirens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla flexicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla florulenta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla frigans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla gaillardiana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla galkinae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla gemmia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Alchemilla gingolphiana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ART	<i>Alchemilla glabra*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla glabra*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla glaucescens*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NAR	<i>Alchemilla glaucescens*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla glomerulans*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla glomerulans*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla grossidens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla heteropoda</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla hirtipes</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla hoppeana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla ilerdensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla impexa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla incisa*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
THL	<i>Alchemilla incisa*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla inconcinna</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla indivisa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla infravallesia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla ischnocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla jaquetiana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla jugensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla lasenii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla leptoclada</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla leutei</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla lineata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla longana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Alchemilla longinodis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla longiuscula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla lucida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla lunaria</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla macrochira</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla matreiensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla maureri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla micans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla mollis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla mollis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla monticola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla multidentis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla murisserica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla nietofelineri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla nipogeton</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla nitida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla norica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla nydeggeriana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla obscura</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla obtusa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla opaca</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla othmarii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla paicheana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla pallens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla pentaphyllea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla pentaphylloides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla petiolulans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla petraea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla philonotis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla platygyria</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

MOL	<i>Alchemilla plicata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla propinqua</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla racemulosa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla radiisecta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla reniformis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LOI	<i>Alchemilla rhododendrophila</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla rubristipula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla sabauda</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
VIR	<i>Alchemilla saliceti</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NAR	<i>Alchemilla saxatilis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla saxatilis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla saxetana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla schmidelyana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla semihirta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla semisecta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla sericoneura</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla serratisaxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla sierrae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla sinuata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla spathulata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla speciosa</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla splendens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla squarrosula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla stiriaca</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MON	<i>Alchemilla straminea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla strigosula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla subcrenata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla subcrenata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla subglobosa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla subsericea*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LOI	<i>Alchemilla subsericea*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla tenerrima</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla tenuis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla tirolensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LOI	<i>Alchemilla transiens*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Alchemilla transiens*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Alchemilla trullata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
VIR	<i>Alchemilla trunciloba</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla undulata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Alchemilla vaccariana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla velebitica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla venosula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Alchemilla versipila</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla vetteri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Alchemilla westermaieri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NAR	<i>Alchemilla wichurae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Alchemilla xanthochlora</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LIT	<i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>		Eudicot	Droseraceae
COC	<i>Alectoria ochroleuca*</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
LOI	<i>Alectoria ochroleuca*</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
LER	<i>Alhagi maurorum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TAM	<i>Alhagi maurorum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PHR	<i>Alisma gramineum</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
PHR	<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
PHR	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
LAV	<i>Alkanna stribnyi</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Alkekengi officinarum*</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
ROB	<i>Alkekengi officinarum*</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
AEO	<i>Allagopappus canariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Allagopappus canariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Alliaria petiolata*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Alliaria petiolata*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POP	<i>Alliaria petiolata*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Allium acutiflorum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Allium angulosum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
POD	<i>Allium antonii-bolosii</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium atropurpureum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium baeticum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ASP	<i>Allium bourgeai</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Allium bulgaricum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium carinatum subsp. carinatum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium carinatum subsp. pulchellum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium chamaemoly subsp. chamaemoly*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRA	<i>Allium chamaemoly subsp. chamaemoly*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium chamaemoly subsp. longicaulis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ROS	<i>Allium chrysonemum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRA	<i>Allium circinnatum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CRI	<i>Allium commutatum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae

CRI	<i>Allium cornutum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
RUM	<i>Allium cupanii</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CYP	<i>Allium cyprium</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PUB	<i>Allium cyrilli</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium denudatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SED	<i>Allium denudatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ROS	<i>Allium dodecanesi</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ULI	<i>Allium ericetorum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
DRY	<i>Allium erubescens</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium flavum subsp. flavum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium flavum subsp. tauricum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SED	<i>Allium flavum subsp. tauricum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
DAP	<i>Allium frigidum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium fuscum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ASP	<i>Allium grosii</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SAC	<i>Allium guttatum subsp. guttatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
COR	<i>Allium guttatum subsp. guttatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SAC	<i>Allium guttatum subsp. sardoum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRA	<i>Allium hirtovaginum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CRI	<i>Allium horvatii</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SES	<i>Allium insubricum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SES	<i>Allium kermesinum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SED	<i>Allium lineare*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium lineare*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CRI	<i>Allium lojaconoi</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRA	<i>Allium lopadusanum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium lusitanicum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ONO	<i>Allium lusitanicum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SED	<i>Allium lusitanicum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
QUE	<i>Allium massaessylum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium melananthum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ONO	<i>Allium moly</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium moschatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium moschatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
THL	<i>Allium narcissiflorum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
EPI	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
RUM	<i>Allium nebrodense</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CHE	<i>Allium nigrum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium obliquum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium oleraceum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
GER	<i>Allium oleraceum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
THL	<i>Allium palentinum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium pallens</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium paniculatum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
EPI	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ASP	<i>Allium parciflorum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Allium pendulinum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FEP	<i>Allium pervestitum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium pervestitum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SED	<i>Allium podolicum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CHE	<i>Allium polyanthum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FEP	<i>Allium regelianum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Allium regelianum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium roseum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium rotundum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium rubens</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRA	<i>Allium rubrovittatum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ASP	<i>Allium saxatile*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium saxatile*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CHE	<i>Allium scaberrimum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRI	<i>Allium schoenoprasum subsp. gredense</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRI	<i>Allium schoenoprasum subsp. latiorifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Allium schoenoprasum subsp. schoenoprasum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SCH	<i>Allium schoenoprasum subsp. schoenoprasum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ART	<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LAV	<i>Allium scorzonerifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PUB	<i>Allium siculum subsp. dioscoridis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ONO	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SED	<i>Allium sphaerocephalon*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CRI	<i>Allium staticiforme</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium strictum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Allium suaveolens</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PUB	<i>Allium subhirsutum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Allium subvillosum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CHE	<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CHE	<i>Allium triquetrum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
EPI	<i>Allium triquetrum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Allium ursinum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae

POP	<i>Allium ursinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MUL	<i>Allium victorialis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Allium vineale</i> *		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PAR	<i>Allium vineale</i> *		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LAM	<i>Allocetraria madreporiformis</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus acrosticus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus guanchicus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus hispanicus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus persicus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus pteridioides</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus pulchellus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus tinaii</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus X ibericus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus X kochianus</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Allosorus X tolocensis</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
VIR	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> subsp. <i>alnobetula</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
VIR	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> subsp. <i>fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
MUL	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> subsp. <i>suaveolens</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Alnus cordata</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
ALN	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
POP	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
POP	<i>Alnus incana</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
PIC	<i>Alnus incana</i> subsp. <i>kolaensis</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
LYG	<i>Aloina bifrons</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Aloina brevirostris</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Aloina rigida</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
BID	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Alopecurus arundinaceus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAP	<i>Alopecurus borealis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Alopecurus bulbosus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ISO	<i>Alopecurus creticus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAM	<i>Alopecurus dasyanthus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ANA	<i>Alopecurus gerardi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAM	<i>Alopecurus glacialis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Alopecurus magellanicus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Alopecurus mysuroides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAM	<i>Alopecurus ponticus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Alopecurus rendlei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Alopecurus utriculatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Alopecurus vaginatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POL	<i>Alternanthera caracasana</i>	A?	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
POL	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	A?	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
FES	<i>Althaea cannabina</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Althaea longiflora</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
MOL	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Malvaceae
PHR	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Malvaceae
RUP	<i>Althenia filiformis</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
RUP	<i>Althenia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>betpakdalensis</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
RUP	<i>Althenia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssoides utriculata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Alyssum alpestre</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssum argenteum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Alyssum atlanticum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssum austrodalmaticum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Alyssum calycocarpum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum cuneifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum dasycarpum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum diffusum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssum doerfleri</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum doerfleri</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum fastigiatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
QUI	<i>Alyssum foliosum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Alyssum gmelinii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum gmelinii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Alyssum granatense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Alyssum gustavssonii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum handelii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Alyssum hirsutum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Alyssum idaeum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssum lassiticum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Alyssum lenense</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum lenense</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRU	<i>Alyssum loiseleurii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

TUB	<i>Alyssum minutum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssum moellendorffianum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum montanum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Alyssum pluscanescens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum pulvinare</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum repens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum rostratum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Alyssum siculum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Alyssum simplex*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Alyssum simplex*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
QUI	<i>Alyssum smyrnaeum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum sphacioticum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum stribnyi*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Alyssum stribnyi*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum strigosum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Alyssum taygeteum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Alyssum trichostachyum*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum trichostachyum*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Alyssum turkestanicum*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Alyssum turkestanicum*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Alyssum umbellatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Alyssum wierzbickii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum wulfenianum</i> subsp. <i>ovirense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Alyssum wulfenianum</i> subsp. <i>wulfenianum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus bouchonii</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus crispus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus emarginatus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i> subsp. <i>graecizans</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i> subsp. <i>silvestris</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus hypochondriacus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus muricatus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SIS	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
CHE	<i>Amaranthus standleyanus</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	A	Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SAG	<i>Amblystegium serpens</i> var. <i>salinum</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SIS	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Ambrosia maritima</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Ambrosina bassii</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
RHA	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> subsp. <i>cretica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ERI	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> subsp. <i>ovalis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> subsp. <i>ovalis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> subsp. <i>ovalis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Amelanchier spicata</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
ORY	<i>Ammannia auriculata</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ORY	<i>Ammannia baccifera</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ORY	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ORY	<i>Ammannia robusta</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Ammannia verticillata*</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ORY	<i>Ammannia verticillata*</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
TOL	<i>Ammi huntii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PAR	<i>Ammi majus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TOL	<i>Ammi trifoliatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PAR	<i>Ammi visnaga</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KLE	<i>Ammodaucus leucotrichus</i> subsp. <i>nanocarpus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Ammoides pusilla</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AMM	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i> subsp. <i>arenaria</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
LYG	<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanicus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Amphidium lapponicum</i>		Moss	Amphidiaceae
ASP	<i>Amphidium mougeotii</i>		Moss	Amphidiaceae
LAU	<i>Amphidium tortuosum</i>		Moss	Amphidiaceae
ASP	<i>Amphoricarpus autariatus</i> subsp. <i>autariatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Amphoricarpus autariatus</i> subsp. <i>bertisceus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Amphoricarpus neumayerianus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KAL	<i>Anabasis aphylla*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Anabasis aphylla*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae

LYG	<i>Anabasis articulata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Anabasis articulata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FES	<i>Anabasis cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Anabasis salsa*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Anabasis salsa*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
TUB	<i>Anacamptis collina</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Anacamptis coriophora*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Anacamptis coriophora*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Anacamptis morio subsp. champagneuxii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Anacamptis morio subsp. longicornu</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Anacamptis morio subsp. morio</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LAV	<i>Anacamptis morio subsp. picta</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Anacamptis palustris subsp. elegans</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Anacamptis palustris subsp. palustris*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Anacamptis palustris subsp. palustris*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Anacamptodon splachnoides</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
QUI	<i>Anacolia menziesii</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
CAN	<i>Anacolia webbii</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
CHE	<i>Anacyclus clavatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Anacyclus radiatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Anacyclus valentinus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
CHE	<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ISO	<i>Anagallis arvensis subsp. parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
LIT	<i>Anagallis crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
CHE	<i>Anagallis foemina*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PAR	<i>Anagallis foemina*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ISO	<i>Anagallis minima</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
AMM	<i>Anagallis monelli*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
COR	<i>Anagallis monelli*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
LIT	<i>Anagallis tenella*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SCH	<i>Anagallis tenella*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
QUI	<i>Anagyris foetida</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Anagyris latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
EPI	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Anarrhinum duriminium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRI	<i>Anastrophyllum donnianum</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Anastrophyllum joergensenii</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Anchusa littorea</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PAR	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Anchusa azurea*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Anchusa azurea*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GEN	<i>Anchusa capellii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DAP	<i>Anchusa cespitosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PHA	<i>Anchusa formosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Anchusa gmelinii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Anchusa ochroleuca*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Anchusa ochroleuca*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Anchusa popovii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Anchusa undulata subsp. hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
AZO	<i>Andoa berthelotiana</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
TRA	<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>		Eudicot	Phyllanthaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea alpestris</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
LOI	<i>Andreaea alpina</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea blyttii</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea crassinervia</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea frigida</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea nivalis</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea obovata</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
THL	<i>Andreaea rothii</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
HER	<i>Andreaea sinuosa</i>		Moss	Andreaeaceae
MOQ	<i>Androcymbium gramineum subsp. psammophilum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
OLE	<i>Androcymbium hierrense</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
AMM	<i>Androcymbium rechingeri</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
OXY	<i>Andromeda polifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LYG	<i>Andropogon distachyos</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace adfinis subsp. adfinis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace adfinis subsp. brigantiaca</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace adfinis subsp. puberula</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Androsace alpina</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace brevis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
IND	<i>Androsace cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace carnea*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace carnea*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae

FAG	<i>Androsace chaixii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Androsace chamaejasme</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Androsace ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace cylindrica</i> subsp. <i>cylindrica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace cylindrica</i> subsp. <i>hirtella</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Androsace cylindrica</i> subsp. <i>hirtella</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace cylindrica</i> subsp. <i>willkommii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PUB	<i>Androsace elongata</i> subsp. <i>breistrofferi</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
COR	<i>Androsace elongata</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ISO	<i>Androsace filiformis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace halleri</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace hausmannii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace lactea</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Androsace lactea</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace laggeri</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
CHE	<i>Androsace maxima</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
COR	<i>Androsace maxima</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PAR	<i>Androsace maxima</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FES	<i>Androsace maxima</i> subsp. <i>turczaninovii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Androsace obtusifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Androsace pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
IND	<i>Androsace rioxana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
COR	<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SED	<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Androsace vandellii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FES	<i>Androsace villosa</i> subsp. <i>koso-poljanskii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Androsace villosa</i> subsp. <i>villosa</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ONO	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>assoana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
IND	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>aurelii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>flosjugorum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
IND	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>sesleri</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ONO	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>vitaliana</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Androsace vitaliana</i> subsp. <i>vitaliana</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Androsace wulfeniana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ROS	<i>Andryala agardhii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Andryala arenaria</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Andryala arenaria</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Andryala crithmifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Andryala glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Andryala glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Andryala glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>glandulosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Andryala integrifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Andryala integrifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Andryala laxiflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Andryala pinnatifida</i> subsp. <i>pinnatifida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Andryala pinnatifida</i> subsp. <i>preauxiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Andryala ragusina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Andrzeiowskia cardamine</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRI	<i>Anemonastrum narcissiflorum</i> subsp. <i>chrysanthum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Anemonastrum narcissiflorum</i> subsp. <i>crinitum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Anemonastrum narcissiflorum</i> subsp. <i>narcissiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASA	<i>Anemone altaica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone apennina</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Anemone baldensis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Anemone baldensis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone blanda</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LYG	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PHR	<i>Anemone dichotoma</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUR	<i>Anemone dichotoma</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ROS	<i>Anemone hortensis</i> subsp. <i>heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LYG	<i>Anemone hortensis</i> subsp. <i>hortensis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone hortensis</i> subsp. <i>hortensis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LYG	<i>Anemone palmata</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Anemone palmata</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone pavonina</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Anemone trifolia</i> subsp. <i>albida</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUE	<i>Anemone trifolia</i> subsp. <i>albida</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Anemone trifolia</i> subsp. <i>trifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae

FAG	<i>Anemone uralensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ADI	<i>Aneura pinguis</i>		Liver	Aneuraceae
MOL	<i>Angelica archangelica*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Angelica archangelica*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Angelica archangelica*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TOL	<i>Angelica lignescens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Angelica pachycarpa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
NAR	<i>Angelica pyrenaea*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Angelica pyrenaea*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ULI	<i>Angelica pyrenaea*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Angelica razulii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>bernardae</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Anisantha diandra*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Anisantha diandra*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Anisantha fasciculata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Anisantha fasciculata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Anisantha madritensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Anisantha rigida*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Anisantha rigida*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SUP	<i>Anisantha rubens</i> subsp. <i>kunkelii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Anisantha rubens</i> subsp. <i>rubens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Anisantha rubens</i> subsp. <i>rubens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROB	<i>Anisantha tectorum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Anisantha tectorum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Anisantha tectorum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Anisantha tectorum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Anoectangium aestivum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
POD	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
SED	<i>Anomobryum lusitanicum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
FAG	<i>Anomodon attenuatus</i>		Moss	Anomodontaceae
FAG	<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>		Moss	Anomodontaceae
PIC	<i>Anomodon rostratus</i>		Moss	Anomodontaceae
POD	<i>Anomodon viticulosus</i>		Moss	Anomodontaceae
EPI	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>		Eudicot	Basellaceae
KOB	<i>Antennaria carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Antennaria dioica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Anthelia juratzkana</i>		Liver	Antheliaceae
RUM	<i>Anthemis aetnensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Anthemis alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis ammanthus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>incrassata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>sphacelata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Anthemis chia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>carpatica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>carpatica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>columnae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>cretica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>gerardiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAM	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>iberica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>pyrethriiformis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Anthemis cretica</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Anthemis cupaniana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis filicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis glaberrima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Anthemis maritima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Anthemis pedunculata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Anthemis peregrina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYP	<i>Anthemis plutonia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Anthemis regis-borisii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Anthemis rigida*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAG	<i>Anthemis rigida*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Anthemis rigida*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Anthemis rigida*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Anthemis rumelica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Anthemis ruthenica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Anthemis ruthenica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Anthemis samariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis scopulorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis secundiramea</i> subsp. <i>secundiramea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis secundiramea</i> subsp. <i>urvilleana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

FES	<i>Anthemis virescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Anthemis wernerii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Anthericum liliago*</i>		Monocotyl	Anthericaceae
ONO	<i>Anthericum liliago*</i>		Monocotyl	Anthericaceae
FES	<i>Anthericum ramosum*</i>		Monocotyl	Anthericaceae
GER	<i>Anthericum ramosum*</i>		Monocotyl	Anthericaceae
ISO	<i>Anthoceros agrestis</i>		Anthocer	Anthocerotaceae
ISO	<i>Anthoceros punctatus</i>		Anthocer	Anthocerotaceae
EPI	<i>Anthoxanthum amarum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Anthoxanthum maderense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Anthoxanthum nipponicum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Anthoxanthum ovatum subsp. macranthum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Anthoxanthum ovatum subsp. ovatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Anthoxanthum ovatum subsp. ovatum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Anthriscus caucalis*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SIS	<i>Anthriscus caucalis*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Anthriscus nitidus*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Anthriscus nitidus*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. alpinus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. fumarioides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. nemorosus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. stenophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris subsp. sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Anthriscus tenerrimus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Anthyllis aegaea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Anthyllis aurea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Anthyllis barba-jovis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Anthyllis cornicina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis cytisoides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Anthyllis hamosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GEN	<i>Anthyllis hermanniae*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis hermanniae*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Anthyllis hystrix</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis lagascana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAC	<i>Anthyllis lemniacana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Anthyllis lotoides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis montana subsp. jacquini</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Anthyllis montana subsp. montana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis onobrychioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis polycephala</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis ramburii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis tejedensis subsp. plumosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis tejedensis subsp. tejedensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis terniflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. alpicola</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. argyrophylla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. arundana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. balearica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. corbierei</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. gandogeri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. guyotii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
JUN	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. iberica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. maura</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. microcephala</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. polyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
IND	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. pseudoarundana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. pseudovulneraria</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. pulchella</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. rubriflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. sampaioana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. valesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. versicolor</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. vulneraria</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. vulnerarioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. weldeniana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Anthyllis X media</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PHR	<i>Antinoria agrostidea subsp. agrostidea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ISO	<i>Antinoria agrostidea subsp. annua</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LIT	<i>Antinoria agrostidea subsp. natans</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ISO	<i>Antinoria insularis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

CYM	<i>Antirrhinum australe</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Antirrhinum barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>litigiosum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum braun-blanquetii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum charidemi</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Antirrhinum graniticum</i> subsp. <i>boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Antirrhinum graniticum</i> subsp. <i>graniticum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Antirrhinum graniticum</i> subsp. <i>onubensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum grosii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Antirrhinum hispanicum</i> subsp. <i>hispanicum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum hispanicum</i> subsp. <i>mollissimum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum litigiosum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
QUI	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp. <i>cirrhygerum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp. <i>linkianum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp. <i>tortuosum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Antirrhinum meoanthum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum microphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum molle</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum pertegasii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum pulverulentum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum siculum</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Antirrhinum siculum</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum subbaeticum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Antirrhinum valentinum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PUB	<i>Antitrichia californica</i>		Moss	Leucodontaceae
COR	<i>Apera interrupta</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Apera interrupta</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Aphanes australis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SED	<i>Aphanes australis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TUB	<i>Aphanes australis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TUB	<i>Aphanes cornucopioides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TUB	<i>Aphanes maroccana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TUB	<i>Aphanes microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TUB	<i>Aphanes minutiflora</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROS	<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>		Monocotyl	Aphyllanthaceae
SAG	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	A	Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Aplodon wormskioldii</i>		Moss	Splachnaceae
LAU	<i>Apollonias barbujana</i>		Basal	Lauraceae
FAG	<i>Aposeris foetida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Aquilegia alpina</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ERI	<i>Aquilegia atrata</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aquilegia aurea</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Aquilegia barbaricina</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia bertolonii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia champagnatii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia cremnophila</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia dinarica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia einseleana</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia grata</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia grata</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia kitaibelii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SIL	<i>Aquilegia litardierei</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Aquilegia nugorensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ADI	<i>Aquilegia nuragica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia ottonis</i> subsp. <i>amaliae</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia ottonis</i> subsp. <i>ottonis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia ottonis</i> subsp. <i>taygetea</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia pancicii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>cazorlensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>discolor</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>guarensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Aquilegia thalictrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Aquilegia transsilvanica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Aquilegia vestinae</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia viscosa</i> subsp. <i>montsicciana</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>dichroa</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>nigricans</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>pau</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
COR	<i>Arabidopsis arenosa</i> subsp. <i>arenosa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Arabidopsis arenosa</i> subsp. <i>arenosa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabidopsis arenosa</i> subsp. <i>borbasii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

MOL	<i>Arabidopsis halleri</i> subsp. <i>halleri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Arabidopsis halleri</i> subsp. <i>ovirensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabidopsis pedemontana</i>	A	Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabidopsis petraea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MUL	<i>Arabis allionii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Arabis alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Arabis alpina</i> subsp. <i>caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Arabis auriculata</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Arabis auriculata</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Arabis brassica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis bryoides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Arabis caerulea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Arabis ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Arabis collina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis hornungiana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Arabis nova</i> subsp. <i>iberica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Arabis nova</i> subsp. <i>nova</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Arabis nova</i> subsp. <i>nova</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Arabis planisiliqua</i> subsp. <i>nemorensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Arabis planisiliqua</i> subsp. <i>planisiliqua</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Arabis procurrens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CYP	<i>Arabis purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RUM	<i>Arabis rosea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis sadina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Arabis sagittata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis scabra</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis scopoliana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Arabis scopoliana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Arabis scopoliana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis serpillifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Arabis soyeri</i> subsp. <i>soyeri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Arabis soyeri</i> subsp. <i>subcoriacea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Arabis stellulata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Arabis stenocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MUL	<i>Arabis sudetica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Arabis verna</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Arabis vochinensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAU	<i>Arachniodes webbiana</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
QUI	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LAU	<i>Arbutus canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUI	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
AZO	<i>Arceuthobium azoricum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
PUB	<i>Arceuthobium oxycedri</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
QUI	<i>Arceuthobium oxycedri</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ISO	<i>Archidium alternifolium</i>		Moss	Archidiaceae
ART	<i>Arctium lappa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Arctium minus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Arctium nemorosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Arctoa andersonii</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
HER	<i>Arctoa fulvella</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
HER	<i>Arctoa hyperborea</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
LOI	<i>Arctostaphylos alpina</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ONO	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> subsp. <i>uva-ursi</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> subsp. <i>uva-ursi</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
SAB	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> subsp. <i>uva-ursi</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
SAX	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> subsp. <i>uva-ursi</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FAG	<i>Aremonia agrimonoides</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Aremonia agrimonoides</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAG	<i>Arenaria aegaea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Arenaria aggregata</i> subsp. <i>aggregata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria aggregata</i> subsp. <i>aggregata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria aggregata</i> subsp. <i>pseudoarmeriastrum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria alfacarensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria arcuatociliata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Arenaria armerina</i> subsp. <i>armerina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria armerina</i> subsp. <i>caesia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POD	<i>Arenaria balearica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria bertolonii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria bertolonii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Arenaria biflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria capillipes</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria cavanillesiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Arenaria cephalotes</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Arenaria cerastioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

KOB	<i>Arenaria ciliata</i> subsp. <i>bernensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Arenaria ciliata</i> subsp. <i>ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria conferta</i> subsp. <i>conferta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria conferta</i> subsp. <i>serpentina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Arenaria conimbricensis</i> subsp. <i>conimbricensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Arenaria conimbricensis</i> subsp. <i>viridis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Arenaria controversa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria cretica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria delaguardiae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Arenaria emarginata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria erinacea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria filicaulis</i> subsp. <i>filicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria filicaulis</i> subsp. <i>graeca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria filicaulis</i> subsp. <i>teddii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria fragillima</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria gionae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BID	<i>Arenaria gothica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria gracilis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Arenaria gracilis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>bolosii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>incrassata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Arenaria guicciardii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria gypsophiloides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria halacsyi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Arenaria hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria humifusa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria huteri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Arenaria imbricata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Arenaria koriniana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Arenaria leptoclados</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Arenaria leptoclados</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria leptoclados</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria leucadia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Arenaria longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria lychnidea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Arenaria marschlinii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Arenaria marschlinii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria modesta</i> subsp. <i>modesta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Arenaria modesta</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Arenaria moehringioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Arenaria montana</i> subsp. <i>intricata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUE	<i>Arenaria montana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Arenaria multicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria muralis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Arenaria nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria norvegica</i> subsp. <i>anglica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria norvegica</i> subsp. <i>norvegica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria obtusiflora</i> subsp. <i>ciliaris</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Arenaria obtusiflora</i> subsp. <i>ciliaris</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria obtusiflora</i> subsp. <i>obtusiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria orbicularis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria oscensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Arenaria peloponnesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Arenaria phitosiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria pomelii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Arenaria procera</i> subsp. <i>procera</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Arenaria procera</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria pseudofrigida</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Arenaria pungens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Arenaria purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Arenaria querioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria racemosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Arenaria retusa</i> subsp. <i>arundana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria retusa</i> subsp. <i>retusa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Arenaria rhodopaea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Arenaria rigida</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Arenaria rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Arenaria saponarioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Arenaria tetraquetra</i> subsp. <i>amabilis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria tetraquetra</i> subsp. <i>murcica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria tetraquetra</i> subsp. <i>tetraquetra</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Arenaria tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Arenaria valentina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Arenaria vitoriana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

LYG	<i>Arenaria X decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Argusia sibirica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>adauctum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>canariense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>dugourii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>erythrocarpon</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>gracile</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>jacobaeifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>palmense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum broussonetii</i> subsp. <i>broussonetii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum broussonetii</i> subsp. <i>gomerense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum callichrysum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum coronopifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum dissectum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum escarrei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum filifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum foeniculaceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>canariae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>foeniculaceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>gracilescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>parviflorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>pumilum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>succulentum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum gracile</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum haematomma</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum haouarytheum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum haouarytheum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum hierrense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum maderense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum pinnatifidum</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum pinnatifidum</i> subsp. <i>pinnatifidum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Argyranthemum pinnatifidum</i> subsp. <i>succulentum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum sundingii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyranthemum thalassophilum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Argyranthemum vincentii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Argyranthemum webbii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Argyranthemum winteri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Argyrolobium armindae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Argyrolobium biebersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Argyrolobium zanonii</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Argyrolobium zanonii</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
POP	<i>Arisarum proboscideum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
QUI	<i>Arisarum simorrhinum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
LYG	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
QUI	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
LIT	<i>Aristavena setacea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Aristida adscensionis</i> subsp. <i>coerulescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia baetica</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
ROS	<i>Aristolochia bianorii</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
EPI	<i>Aristolochia clematitis</i> *		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
POP	<i>Aristolochia clematitis</i> *		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia cretica</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
PUB	<i>Aristolochia elongata</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia hirta</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia longa</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
PUB	<i>Aristolochia lutea</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
FES	<i>Aristolochia merxmulleri</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia microstoma</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
PUB	<i>Aristolochia pallida</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
ASP	<i>Aristolochia parvifolia</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
POP	<i>Aristolochia paucinervis</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
ROS	<i>Aristolochia pistolochia</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
POP	<i>Aristolochia rotunda</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia sempervirens</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia sicula</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
QUI	<i>Aristolochia tyrrhena</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
ONO	<i>Armeria alliacea</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TRI	<i>Armeria alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TRI	<i>Armeria alpina</i> subsp. <i>bubanii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Armeria alpina</i> subsp. <i>halleri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TRI	<i>Armeria alpina</i> subsp. <i>occasiana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
COR	<i>Armeria arenaria</i> subsp. <i>arenaria</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Armeria arenaria</i> subsp. <i>bupleuroides</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Armeria arenaria</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAC	<i>Armeria arenaria</i> subsp. <i>segoviensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria arenaria</i> subsp. <i>vestita</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae

SAC	<i>Armeria beirana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Armeria belgenciensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria berlengensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria bigerrensis</i> subsp. <i>bigerrensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria bigerrensis</i> subsp. <i>losae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria bigerrensis</i> subsp. <i>microcephala</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Armeria bourgaei</i> subsp. <i>lanceobracteata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria caballeroi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria caespitosa</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Armeria canescens</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Armeria canescens</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ONO	<i>Armeria cantabrica</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SES	<i>Armeria cantabrica</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Armeria castellana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LYG	<i>Armeria castroviejoi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
PHA	<i>Armeria colorata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria duriaei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria eriophylla</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria euscadiensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Armeria filicaulis</i> subsp. <i>trevenqueana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAC	<i>Armeria gaditana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria humilis</i> subsp. <i>odorata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAC	<i>Armeria laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria langei</i> subsp. <i>daveaui</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria langei</i> subsp. <i>langei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LAV	<i>Armeria macrophylla</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAC	<i>Armeria maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ASP	<i>Armeria malinvaudii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria maritima</i> subsp. <i>azorica</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
COR	<i>Armeria maritima</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Armeria maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria maritima</i> subsp. <i>miscella</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria merinoi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ASP	<i>Armeria morisii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TRI	<i>Armeria muelleri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
GEN	<i>Armeria multiceps</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
RUM	<i>Armeria nebrodensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LAV	<i>Armeria pinifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Armeria platyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
MOL	<i>Armeria pocutica</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria pseudarmeria</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria pubigera</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria pungens</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRU	<i>Armeria pungens</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
THL	<i>Armeria rivasmartinezii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LAV	<i>Armeria rouyana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAC	<i>Armeria rumelica</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria ruscinonensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria salmantica</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria sampaioi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
GEN	<i>Armeria sardoia</i> subsp. <i>genargentea</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAC	<i>Armeria segoviensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria soleirolii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TRI	<i>Armeria splendens</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ASP	<i>Armeria sulcitana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria trachyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
IND	<i>Armeria transmontana</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LAV	<i>Armeria velutina</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LYG	<i>Armeria vestita</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LAV	<i>Armeria villosa</i> subsp. <i>carratracensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Armeria villosa</i> subsp. <i>longiaristata</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Armeria welwitschii</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRU	<i>Armeria welwitschii</i> *		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ART	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SCH	<i>Arnica montana</i> subsp. <i>atlantica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Arnica montana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Arnoseris minima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Arrhenatherum album</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHA	<i>Arrhenatherum album</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>baeticum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>bulbosum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>carpetanum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>elatius</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> subsp. <i>sardoum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

FES	<i>Artemisia alba</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Artemisia alba</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Artemisia annua</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Artemisia arenaria</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Artemisia argentea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia armeniaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Artemisia atrata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Artemisia austriaca</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia austriaca</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAX	<i>Artemisia borealis</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Artemisia caerulescens</i> subsp. <i>caerulescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAL	<i>Artemisia caerulescens</i> subsp. <i>gallica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAL	<i>Artemisia caerulescens</i> subsp. <i>gargantae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>inodora</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>inodora</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LER	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>inodora</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> subsp. <i>glutinosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Artemisia chamaemelifolia</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia chamaemelifolia</i> subsp. <i>chamaemelifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia commutata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Artemisia dracuncululus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Artemisia dzevanovskyi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Artemisia genipi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Artemisia glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia glauca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Artemisia granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia herba-alba</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia hololeuca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia insipida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LER	<i>Artemisia lerchiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia lucentica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Artemisia molinieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Artemisia nitida</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Artemisia nitida</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Artemisia nitrosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia nitrosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Artemisia nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Artemisia norvegica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia pancicii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia pedemontana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Artemisia pedemontana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia pontica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia ramosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Artemisia reptans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Artemisia rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia salsoloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Artemisia santonicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PYR	<i>Artemisia scoparia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia sericea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia taurica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia thuscula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i> subsp. <i>eriantha</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i> subsp. <i>eriantha</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Artemisia umbelliformis</i> subsp. <i>umbelliformis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Artemisia valentina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Artemisia vallesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Artemisia verlotiorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Arthrothea calendula</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Arthrocneum macrostachyum</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Arthrocneum macrostachyum</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FAG	<i>Arum cylindraceum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
POP	<i>Arum cylindraceum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
FAG	<i>Arum elongatum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
PUB	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>albispathum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae

LAU	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>canariense</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
POP	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
PUB	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
QUI	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
CHE	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
POP	<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
FAG	<i>Arum maculatum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
QUI	<i>Arum pictum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
FAG	<i>Aruncus dioicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NER	<i>Arundo donax</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Arundo plinii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Asarina procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FAG	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> subsp. <i>caucasicum</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
FAG	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> subsp. <i>europaeum</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
FAG	<i>Asarum europaeum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>		Basal	Aristolochiaceae
LYG	<i>Aschisma carniolicum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ART	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
COR	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
DIG	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
QUI	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
QUI	<i>Asparagus albus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
ROS	<i>Asparagus albus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
QUI	<i>Asparagus aphyllus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
ROS	<i>Asparagus aphyllus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
KLE	<i>Asparagus arborescens</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
EPI	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
LAU	<i>Asparagus fallax</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
PEG	<i>Asparagus horridus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
QUI	<i>Asparagus horridus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
CRU	<i>Asparagus maritimus</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
KLE	<i>Asparagus nesiotis</i> subsp. <i>nesiotis</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
KLE	<i>Asparagus nesiotis</i> subsp. <i>purpuriensis</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
FES	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
PUB	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
COR	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>prostratus</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
COR	<i>Asparagus pallasii</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
KLE	<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
OLE	<i>Asparagus plocamoides</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
POP	<i>Asparagus pseudoscaber</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
OLE	<i>Asparagus scoparius</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
PUB	<i>Asparagus tenuifolius</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
OLE	<i>Asparagus umbellatus</i> subsp. <i>lowei</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
OLE	<i>Asparagus umbellatus</i> subsp. <i>umbellatus</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
PUB	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>		Monocotyl	Asparagaceae
ART	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SIS	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Asperula aristata</i> subsp. <i>aristata</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SES	<i>Asperula aristata</i> subsp. <i>aristata</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Asperula aristata</i> subsp. <i>aristata</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRI	<i>Asperula aristata</i> subsp. <i>condensata</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Asperula aristata</i> subsp. <i>thessala</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PAR	<i>Asperula arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PHA	<i>Asperula asperrima</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula baldaccii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Asperula boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula calabra</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SES	<i>Asperula capitata</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ROS	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> subsp. <i>brachysiphon</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> subsp. <i>cynanchica</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CRU	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i> subsp. <i>pau</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula deficiens</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula doerfleri</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
COR	<i>Asperula graveolens</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula gussonii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula hexaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ROS	<i>Asperula hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula hirta</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Asperula idaea</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUI	<i>Asperula laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CRU	<i>Asperula littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Asperula lutea</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Asperula muscosa</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula naufragi</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Asperula neilreichii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula pau</i> subsp. <i>dianensis</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
RUM	<i>Asperula peloritana</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula petraea</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae

ASP	<i>Asperula pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula pumila</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ONO	<i>Asperula pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula rumelica</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Asperula samia</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula scutellaris</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
COR	<i>Asperula setulosa</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CRI	<i>Asperula staliana</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DRY	<i>Asperula taurica</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Asperula taurina</i> subsp. <i>leucanthera</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Asperula taurina</i> subsp. <i>taurina</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula taygetea</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
COR	<i>Asperula tenella</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula tenella</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula tephrocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Asperula tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Asperula tournefortii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SES	<i>Asperula wettsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ROS	<i>Asphodeline lutea</i> *		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
FES	<i>Asphodeline lutea</i> *		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
DRY	<i>Asphodeline taurica</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
SAC	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
EPI	<i>Asphodelus albus</i> subsp. <i>albus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
SAC	<i>Asphodelus albus</i> subsp. <i>carpetanus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
ONO	<i>Asphodelus albus</i> subsp. <i>delphinensis</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
FES	<i>Asphodelus albus</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
LYG	<i>Asphodelus ayardii</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
SAC	<i>Asphodelus bento-rainhae</i> subsp. <i>bento-rainhae</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
SAC	<i>Asphodelus bento-rainhae</i> subsp. <i>salmanticus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
LYG	<i>Asphodelus cerasiferus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
CHE	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
FES	<i>Asphodelus lusitanicus</i> var. <i>lusitanicus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
EPI	<i>Asphodelus lusitanicus</i> var. <i>ovoideus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
EPI	<i>Asphodelus macrocarpus</i> subsp. <i>arrondeaui</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
ONO	<i>Asphodelus macrocarpus</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
LYG	<i>Asphodelus macrocarpus</i> subsp. <i>rubescens</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
LYG	<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
ROS	<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
ULI	<i>Asphodelus roseus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium adulterinum</i> subsp. <i>adulterinum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium adulterinum</i> subsp. <i>presolanense</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium aegaeum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i> subsp. <i>braithwaitii</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
LAU	<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i> subsp. <i>braithwaitii</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium anceps</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
LAU	<i>Asplenium anceps</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
AEO	<i>Asplenium aureum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium azoricum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium balearicum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium bourgaei</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium celtibericum</i> subsp. <i>celtibericum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium celtibericum</i> subsp. <i>molinae</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> subsp. <i>bivalens</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> subsp. <i>ceterach</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> subsp. <i>ceterach</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium creticum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ERI	<i>Asplenium cuneifolium</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
THL	<i>Asplenium fissum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
POD	<i>Asplenium fontanum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium foreziense</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
LAU	<i>Asplenium hemionitis</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium hybridum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium jahandiezii</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium lepidum</i> subsp. <i>haussknechtii</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium lepidum</i> subsp. <i>lepidum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium lolegnamense</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium majoricum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CRI	<i>Asplenium marinum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium monanthes</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> subsp. <i>lanceolatum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium obovatum</i> subsp. <i>obovatum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
AEO	<i>Asplenium octoploideum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
LAU	<i>Asplenium onopteris</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
QUI	<i>Asplenium onopteris</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium petrarchae</i> subsp. <i>bivalens</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae

ASP	<i>Asplenium petrarchae</i> subsp. <i>petrarchae</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> subsp. <i>dolomiticum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> subsp. <i>ruta-muraria</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> subsp. <i>ruta-muraria</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ADI	<i>Asplenium sagittatum</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium sagittatum</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> subsp. <i>antri-jovis</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> subsp. <i>scolopendrium</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
FAG	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i> subsp. <i>scolopendrium</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium seelosi</i> subsp. <i>catalaunicum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium seelosii</i> subsp. <i>seelosii</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>coriaceifolium</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>hastatum</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>inexpectans</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>maderense</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>pachyrachis</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadri-valens</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>quadri-valens</i> *		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> subsp. <i>trichomanes</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium viride</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium X alternifolium</i> nothosubsp. <i>alternifolium</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium X alternifolium</i> nothosubsp. <i>heufferli</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium X badense</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium X eberlei</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium X murbeckii</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
CYM	<i>Asplenium X preissmannii</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium X sleepiae</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
ASP	<i>Asplenium X tubalense</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
SES	<i>Aster alpinus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BRA	<i>Aster alpinus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Aster amellus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Aster willkommii</i> subsp. <i>catalaunicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Asterella africana</i>	A	Liver	Aytoniaceae
TUB	<i>Asteriscus aquaticus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Asteriscus graveolens</i> subsp. <i>stenophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Asteriscus intermedius</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Asteriscus intermedius</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Asteriscus sericeus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Asterolinon linum-stellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TUB	<i>Asterolinon linum-stellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Astragalus aitosensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus albicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus alopecuroides</i> subsp. <i>alopecuroides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus alopecuroides</i> subsp. <i>grossii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAB	<i>Astragalus alopecurus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Astragalus angustifolius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Astragalus arenarius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Astragalus arnacantha</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus asper</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Astragalus australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Astragalus australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Astragalus australis</i> subsp. <i>gerardi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Astragalus austriacus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus austriacus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus balearicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus bourgaeanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus buchtormensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus cavanillesii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Astragalus cicor</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus clusianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ISO	<i>Astragalus contortuplicatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus cornutus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Astragalus cornutus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Astragalus creticus</i> subsp. <i>rumelicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus cymbicarpos</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus danicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus dasyanthus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus depressus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus echinatus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LYG	<i>Astragalus echinatus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYP	<i>Astragalus echinus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus epiglottis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LYG	<i>Astragalus epiglottis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus exscapus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Astragalus exscapus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae

SES	<i>Astragalus frigidus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Astragalus gennarii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Astragalus glaucus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus glaucus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LYG	<i>Astragalus glaux*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus glaux*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Astragalus hamosus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Astragalus hamosus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus helmii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus hypoglottis subsp. gremlii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Astragalus hypoglottis subsp. hypoglottis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus incanus subsp. incanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus incanus subsp. nummularioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus karelinianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Astragalus leontinus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Astragalus leontinus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Astragalus longidentatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Astragalus longidentatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Astragalus mareoticus var. handiensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Astragalus maritimus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus subsp. gypsophilus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus subsp. monspessulanus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus subsp. monspessulanus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus subsp. teresianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus muelleri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RUM	<i>Astragalus nebrodensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Astragalus nevadensis subsp. muticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus nevadensis subsp. nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Astragalus norvegicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Astragalus onobrychis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus onobrychis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Astragalus onobrychis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus pelecinus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Astragalus penduliflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LER	<i>Astragalus physodes</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus polyphyllus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus ponticus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Astragalus ponticus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Astragalus ptilodes</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus pubiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Astragalus reduncus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus rupifragus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus scorpioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Astragalus sempervirens*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Astragalus sempervirens*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus sesameus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Astragalus setosulus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RUM	<i>Astragalus sicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GEN	<i>Astragalus sirinicus subsp. genargentus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus sirinicus subsp. sirinicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus spruneri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Astragalus stella</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus subuliformis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus sulcatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus tanaiticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Astragalus taygeteus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Astragalus tegulensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus testiculatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Astragalus thermensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Astragalus thracicus subsp. cylleneus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Astragalus thracicus subsp. parnassi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Astragalus tremolsianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Astragalus turolensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Astragalus varius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Astragalus verrucosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Astragalus vesicarius subsp. pastellianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus vesicarius subsp. vesicarius*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Astragalus vesicarius subsp. vesicarius*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus wilmottianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Astragalus zingeri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Astrantia bavarica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Astrantia carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Astrantia major subsp. involucrata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Astrantia major subsp. major</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Astrantia maxima*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae

MUL	<i>Astrantia maxima*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
VIR	<i>Astrantia maxima*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LOI	<i>Astrantia minor*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PIC	<i>Astrantia minor*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AMM	<i>Astrodaucus littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Asyneuma canescens</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Asyneuma limonifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
QUI	<i>Asyneuma limonifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Asyneuma pichleri</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Asyneuma trichocalycinum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Athamanta cretensis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Athamanta hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CAN	<i>Athamanta montana</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Athamanta sicula</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Athamanta turbith subsp. hungarica*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Athamanta turbith subsp. hungarica*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Athamanta vayredana</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Athamanta vestina</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Athyrium distentifolium</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASA	<i>Athyrium filix-femina*</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
AZO	<i>Athyrium filix-femina*</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
FAG	<i>Athyrium filix-femina*</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
LAU	<i>Athyrium filix-femina*</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
FES	<i>Atocion armeria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Atocion compactum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Atocion lerchenfeldianum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Atocion rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Atocion rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Atocion rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Atocion rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KLE	<i>Atractylis arbuscula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Atractylis cancellata*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Atractylis cancellata*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Atractylis humilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Atractylis preauxiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Atraphaxis billardieri</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
FES	<i>Atraphaxis frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
FEP	<i>Atraphaxis replicata</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
LER	<i>Atraphaxis spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
KAL	<i>Atriplex aucheri</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex calotheca</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Atriplex cana</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex glabriuscula</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Atriplex glauca subsp. glauca</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Atriplex glauca subsp. ifniensis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex hortensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ASP	<i>Atriplex lanfrancoi</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex littoralis*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Atriplex littoralis*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex longipes*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
JUN	<i>Atriplex longipes*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex micrantha</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex nudicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex oblongifolia</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Atriplex patens</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex patula</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
AMM	<i>Atriplex praecox</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex prostrata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
BID	<i>Atriplex prostrata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRY	<i>Atriplex prostrata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRI	<i>Atriplex recurva</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex rosea</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex sagittata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Atriplex sphaeromorpha</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Atriplex tatarica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Atriplex tornabenei</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
EPI	<i>Atropa bella-donna</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
ASP	<i>Aubrieta columnae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aubrieta deltoidea var. deltoidea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aubrieta deltoidea var. sicula</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aubrieta gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i>		Moss	Aulacomniaceae
OXY	<i>Aulacomnium palustre*</i>		Moss	Aulacomniaceae
SCH	<i>Aulacomnium palustre*</i>		Moss	Aulacomniaceae
COC	<i>Aulacomnium turgidum*</i>		Moss	Aulacomniaceae

LOI	<i>Aulacomnium turgidum*</i>		Moss	Aulacomniaceae
CRI	<i>Aurinia leucadea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aurinia moreana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Aurinia petraea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>megalocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Aurinia saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Aurinia sinuata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRU	<i>Aurinia uechtritziana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Avellara fistulosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Avellinia festucoides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Avellinia festucoides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena barbata</i> subsp. <i>barbata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena barbata</i> subsp. <i>hirtula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena barbata</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KLE	<i>Avena canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena fatua</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena longiglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena nuda</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena sativa</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa*</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Avena sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena sterilis</i> subsp. <i>atherantha</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena sterilis</i> subsp. <i>ludoviciana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena sterilis</i> subsp. <i>sterilis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Avena strigosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>corsica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUE	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RUM	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>flexuosa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAB	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i> subsp. <i>iberica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Avenula pubescens</i> subsp. <i>laevigata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Avenula pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Avenula pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Axyris amaranthoides</i>		Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
LEM	<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>	A	Fern	Salviniaceae
LEM	<i>Azolla mexicana</i>	A	Fern	Salviniaceae
CRI	<i>Azorina vidalii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
LIT	<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
LIT	<i>Baldellia repens</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
ROS	<i>Ballota acetabulosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Ballota frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Ballota hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Ballota nigra</i> subsp. <i>foetida*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Ballota nigra</i> subsp. <i>foetida*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Ballota nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROB	<i>Ballota nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Ballota nigra</i> subsp. <i>ruderalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Ballota pseudodictamnus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Ballota rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Barbarea bracteosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Barbarea intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Barbarea rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Barbarea stricta</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>arcuata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PIC	<i>Barbilophozia lycopodioides</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
POL	<i>Barbula convoluta</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
POL	<i>Barbula unguiculata</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Bartramia pomiformis</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
POD	<i>Bartramia rosamrosiae</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
TRI	<i>Bartramia subulata</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
SES	<i>Bartsia alpina</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ROS	<i>Bartsia aspera</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SED	<i>Bassia laniflora</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FES	<i>Bassia prostrata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Bassia prostrata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Bassia prostrata*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
AZO	<i>Bazzania azorica</i>		Liver	Lepidoziaceae
TRI	<i>Bazzania pearsonii</i>		Liver	Lepidoziaceae
PIC	<i>Bazzania trilobata</i>		Liver	Lepidoziaceae
FEP	<i>Beckmannia eruciformis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

MOL	<i>Beckmannia eruciformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Bellardia latifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRA	<i>Bellardia latifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Bellardia viscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRA	<i>Bellardia viscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PIL	<i>Bellardiochloa variegata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Bellardiochloa variegata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bellevalia ciliata</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Bellevalia dubia</i> subsp. <i>hackelii</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
MOL	<i>Bellevalia romana</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Bellevalia sarmatica</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ASP	<i>Bellevalia sitiaca</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Bellevalia speciosa</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
DIG	<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
MOL	<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
SES	<i>Bellidiastrum michelii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Bellis annua</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Bellis annua</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Bellis azorica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Bellis microcephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Bellis pappulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Bellis pappulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Bellis perennis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Bellis perennis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Bellium bellidioides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POD	<i>Bellium bellidioides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Bellium crassifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAG	<i>Bellium minutum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Bencomia brachystachya</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Bencomia caudata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Bencomia sphaerocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
THL	<i>Berardia lanuginosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYP	<i>Berberis cretica</i> *		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
SAB	<i>Berberis cretica</i> *		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
LAU	<i>Berberis maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
RUM	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>aetnensis</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
RHA	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
RHA	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>seroi</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
RHA	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
ORY	<i>Bergia capensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ART	<i>Berteroa incana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Berula erecta</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THE	<i>Beta macrocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRI	<i>Beta patula</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRI	<i>Beta trigyna</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRI	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>adanensis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
AEO	<i>Bethencourtia hermosae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Bethencourtia palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Betonica alopecuros</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SES	<i>Betonica hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MUL	<i>Betonica jacquinii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
BRA	<i>Betonica officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Betonica officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MUL	<i>Betonica officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Betonica officinalis</i> subsp. <i>serotina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ERI	<i>Betonica scardica</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Betonica scardica</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ALN	<i>Betula humilis</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FRA	<i>Betula humilis</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
VIR	<i>Betula litwinowii</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
ARC	<i>Betula nana</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
LOI	<i>Betula nana</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
OXY	<i>Betula nana</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>fontqueri</i> var. <i>fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>fontqueri</i> var. <i>parvibracteata</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> var. <i>meridionalis</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
BRA	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> var. <i>pendula</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> var. <i>pendula</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
QUE	<i>Betula pendula</i> subsp. <i>pendula</i> var. <i>pendula</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
PIC	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
ALN	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FRA	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
LON	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
OXY	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae

PIC	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
PIC	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pumila</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
VIR	<i>Betula pubescens</i> var. <i>pumila</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Betula X aurata</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
LYG	<i>Biarum dispar</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
QUI	<i>Biarum tenuifolium</i> subsp. <i>arundanum</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
ROS	<i>Biarum tenuifolium</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
BID	<i>Bidens aurea</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Bidens cernua</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Bidens connata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Bidens radiata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Bidens subalternans</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Bidens tripartita</i> subsp. <i>bullata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Bidens tripartita</i> subsp. <i>tripartita</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KAL	<i>Bienertia cycloptera</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PAR	<i>Bifora radians</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PAR	<i>Bifora testiculata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Biscutella ambigua</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Biscutella arvernensis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Biscutella arvernensis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Biscutella auriculata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BUL	<i>Biscutella baetica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Biscutella bilbilitana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella brevicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Biscutella cichoriifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella cichoriifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Biscutella coronopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Biscutella divionensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella flexuosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Biscutella frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella gredensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>austriaca</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>austriaca</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>hispidissima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>ossolana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>praealpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>varia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> subsp. <i>varia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella lamottei</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Biscutella lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Biscutella microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Biscutella neustrica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Biscutella sempervirens</i> subsp. <i>vicentina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella valentina</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Biscutella valentina</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Biscutella valentina</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Biscutella variegata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Bistorta krascheninnikovii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ALN	<i>Bistorta officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Bistorta officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
DRY	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LYG	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Bituminaria morisiana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ISO	<i>Blackstonia acuminata</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ISO	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MOL	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FAG	<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *		Fern	Blechnaceae
LAU	<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *		Fern	Blechnaceae
PIC	<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *		Fern	Blechnaceae
QUE	<i>Blechnum spicant</i> *		Fern	Blechnaceae
MON	<i>Blindia acuta</i>		Moss	Seligeriaceae
KOB	<i>Blindia caespiticia</i> *		Moss	Seligeriaceae
THL	<i>Blindia caespiticia</i> *		Moss	Seligeriaceae
ART	<i>Blitum bonus-henricus</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ART	<i>Blitum petiolare</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ART	<i>Blitum virgatum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
MOL	<i>Blysmus compressus</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Blysmus compressus</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Blysmus rufus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SAX	<i>Boechera holboellii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Bolanthus chelmicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Bolanthus creutzburgii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Bolanthus fruticosus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

ASP	<i>Bolanthus graecus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Bolanthus intermedius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Bolanthus laconicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Bolanthus thymifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHR	<i>Bolboschoenus glaucus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Bolboschoenus laticarpus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Bolboschoenus planiculmis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Bolboschoenus yagara</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ROS	<i>Boleum asperum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Bombicylaena erecta*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Bombicylaena erecta*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Bombycilaena discolor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Bongardia chrysogonum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
ART	<i>Bonnania graeca</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Borago officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Bornmuellera baldaccii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PEG	<i>Bosea yervamora</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FES	<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Botrychium boreale</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
TRI	<i>Botrychium lanceolatum</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
NAR	<i>Botrychium lunaria*</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
SES	<i>Botrychium lunaria*</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
TRI	<i>Botrychium lunaria*</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
NAR	<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
NAR	<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
NAR	<i>Botrychium simplex</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
FAG	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
ISO	<i>Botrydium granulatum</i>		Xanthophyta	Botrydiaceae
ASP	<i>Brachydontium trichodes</i>		Moss	Seligeriaceae
NER	<i>Brachymenium commutatum</i>		Moss	Seligeriaceae
AEO	<i>Brachypodium arbuscula*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
OLE	<i>Brachypodium arbuscula*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Brachypodium boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
PUR	<i>Brachypodium gaditanum</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
FES	<i>Brachypodium phoenicoides</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
BRA	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
FES	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
GER	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Brachypodium retusum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Brachypodium retusum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Brachypodium rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
FES	<i>Brachypodium rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
POP	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Brachytheciastrum olympicum</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HER	<i>Brachytheciastrum vanekii</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
COR	<i>Brachythecium albicans</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
FAG	<i>Brachythecium capillaceum</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HER	<i>Brachythecium coruscum</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PUB	<i>Brachythecium laetum</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
MON	<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
GER	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica balearica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>oxyrrhina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Brassica botteri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Brassica cazzae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica cretica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Brassica elongata</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DRY	<i>Brassica elongata</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i> subsp. <i>cossoniana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i> subsp. <i>fruticulosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica geniculata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica incana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Brassica incana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica insularis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica macrocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Brassica montana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Brassica montana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Brassica napus</i>	A	Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> subsp. <i>oleracea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica oxyrrhina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>rapa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

PAR	<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>almeriensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>baldensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>blancoana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>dertosensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>galissieri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>glabrescens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>latisiliqua</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>repanda</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Brassica repanda</i> subsp. <i>turbonis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Brassica tyrrhena</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Braunia secunda</i>		Moss	Hedwigiaceae
THL	<i>Braya alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Braya linearis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AZO	<i>Breutelia azorica</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
ONO	<i>Brimeura amethystina</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
HER	<i>Briza marcoviczii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Briza maxima</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Briza maxima</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Briza media</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Briza minor</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Briza minor</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Bromopsis benekenii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DRY	<i>Bromopsis cappadocica</i> subsp. <i>cappadocica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Bromopsis cappadocica</i> subsp. <i>cappadocica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis cappadocica</i> subsp. <i>cappadocica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Bromopsis cappadocica</i> subsp. <i>cappadocica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Bromopsis cappadocica</i> subsp. <i>lacmonica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis condensata</i> subsp. <i>condensata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis condensata</i> subsp. <i>microtricha</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i> subsp. <i>erecta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i> subsp. <i>longiflora</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i> subsp. <i>stenophylla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Bromopsis inermis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis inermis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis moesiaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis pannonica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis riparia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromopsis taurica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Bromus arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Bromus arvensis</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAP	<i>Bromus bromoideus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Bromus commutatus</i> subsp. <i>commutatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Bromus grossus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>hordeaceus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>pseudothominei</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>pseudothominei</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>thominei</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRU	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> subsp. <i>thominei</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Bromus intermedius</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Bromus intermedius</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Bromus japonicus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Bromus lanceolatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Bromus lepidus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Bromus racemosus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Bromus scoparius</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Bromus squarrosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Bromus squarrosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Brotherella lorentziana</i>		Moss	Pylaisiadelphaceae
LOI	<i>Bruckenthalia spiculifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PUB	<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
AZO	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum campylocarpum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum ferruginascens</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
CAN	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum inaequalifolium</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Bryoerythrophyllum rubrum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
EPI	<i>Bryonia alba</i> *		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
POP	<i>Bryonia alba</i> *		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
QUI	<i>Bryonia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
EPI	<i>Bryonia dioica</i> *		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
POP	<i>Bryonia dioica</i> *		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae

OLE	<i>Bryonia verrucosa</i>		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
ASP	<i>Bryoxiphium norvegicum</i>		Moss	Bryoxiphiaceae
PUR	<i>Bryum apiculatum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Bryum argenteum*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
PUR	<i>Bryum argenteum*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Bryum blindii</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
JUN	<i>Bryum calophyllum*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
THL	<i>Bryum calophyllum*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Bryum canariense</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ALN	<i>Bryum cellulare</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
MON	<i>Bryum cryophilum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Bryum dichotomum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Bryum funckii</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Bryum gemmilucens</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
THL	<i>Bryum klinggraeffii</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ISO	<i>Bryum knowltonii</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
FEP	<i>Bryum marratii*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
JUN	<i>Bryum marratii*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
PUR	<i>Bryum oblongum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ISO	<i>Bryum riparium</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Bryum ruderale</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
JUN	<i>Bryum salinum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
MON	<i>Bryum schleicheri</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
FEP	<i>Bryum subapiculatum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
PUR	<i>Bryum turbinatum*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
THL	<i>Bryum turbinatum*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
CAN	<i>Bryum valparaiense</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ISO	<i>Bryum versicolor*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Bryum versicolor*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
JUN	<i>Bryum warneum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
MON	<i>Bryum weigelii</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
KOB	<i>Bryum wrightii*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
SES	<i>Bryum wrightii*</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Bubon macedonicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROB	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	A	Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
IND	<i>Bufonia macropetala</i> subsp. <i>macropetala</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Bufonia macropetala</i> subsp. <i>willkommiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Bufonia perennis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Bufonia stricta</i> subsp. <i>cecconiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Bufonia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PAR	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> subsp. <i>permixta</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> subsp. <i>sibthorpiana*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRA	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> subsp. <i>sibthorpiana*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Buglossoides gastonii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRA	<i>Buglossoides incrassata</i> subsp. <i>incrassata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Buglossoides incrassata</i> subsp. <i>splitgerberi</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Buglossoides purpureocaerulea*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Buglossoides purpureocaerulea*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Bunias erucago</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Bunias orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Bunium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>corydalinum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Bunium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RUM	<i>Bunium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>petraeum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Bunium balearicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	<i>Bunium brevifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Bunium bulbocastanum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Bunium ferulaceum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Bunium microcarpum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Bunium pachypodium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Bupthalmum inuloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ERI	<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i> subsp. <i>salicifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i> subsp. <i>salicifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i> subsp. <i>salicifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Bupthalmum salicifolium</i> subsp. <i>salicifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Bupleurum affine*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Bupleurum affine*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Bupleurum alpigenum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
BRA	<i>Bupleurum aureum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Bupleurum barceloi</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Bupleurum dianthifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> subsp. <i>cernuum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GEN	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> subsp. <i>corsicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> subsp. <i>falcatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROS	<i>Bupleurum flavum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Bupleurum foliosum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae

ONO	<i>Bupleurum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROS	<i>Bupleurum frutescens</i> subsp. <i>spinosum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
COR	<i>Bupleurum gerardi</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Bupleurum gibraltarium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Bupleurum handiense</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Bupleurum kakiskalae</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Bupleurum lancifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Bupleurum longifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Bupleurum longifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Bupleurum petraeum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Bupleurum praealtum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i> subsp. <i>ranunculoides</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i> subsp. <i>ranunculoides</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i> subsp. <i>telonense</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i> subsp. <i>paniculatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i> subsp. <i>rigidum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROS	<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i> subsp. <i>rigidum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PAR	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> subsp. <i>aciphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> subsp. <i>salicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	<i>Bupleurum stellatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Bupleurum subovatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FEP	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
JUN	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SAG	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Bupleurum veronense</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>		Monocotyl	Butomaceae
ULI	<i>Buxbaumia aphylla</i>		Moss	Buxbaumiaceae
PIC	<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>		Moss	Buxbaumiaceae
QUI	<i>Buxus balearica</i>		Eudicot	Buxaceae
PUB	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Buxaceae
LAU	<i>Bystropogon canariensis</i> var. <i>canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Bystropogon canariensis</i> var. <i>smithianus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Bystropogon canariensis</i> var. <i>smithianus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Bystropogon maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
KLE	<i>Bystropogon odoratissimus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Bystropogon odoratissimus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Bystropogon organifolius</i> var. <i>canariae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Bystropogon organifolius</i> var. <i>ferrensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Bystropogon organifolius</i> var. <i>organifolius</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Bystropogon organifolius</i> var. <i>palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Bystropogon plumosus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Bystropogon punctatus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Bystropogon wildpretii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Cachrys sicula</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CAK	<i>Cakile edentula</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Cakile maritima</i> subsp. <i>baltica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Cakile maritima</i> subsp. <i>euxina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Cakile maritima</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Cakile maritima</i> subsp. <i>islandica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Cakile maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BRA	<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Calamagrostis arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ALN	<i>Calamagrostis canescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Calamagrostis canescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Calamagrostis holmii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Calamagrostis lapponica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIC	<i>Calamagrostis lapponica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ALN	<i>Calamagrostis neglecta</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Calamagrostis neglecta</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TAM	<i>Calamagrostis pseudophragmites</i> subsp. <i>dubia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Calamagrostis pseudophragmites</i> subsp. <i>pseudophragmites</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAX	<i>Calamagrostis purpurascens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Calamagrostis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>phragmitoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Calamagrostis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>purpurea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
OXY	<i>Calamagrostis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>purpurea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Calamagrostis varia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RHO	<i>Calamagrostis varia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Calamagrostis varia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Calamagrostis villosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Calamintha sandalotica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Caldesia parnassifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
CHE	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Calendula incana</i> subsp. <i>algarbiensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Calendula incana</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

OLE	<i>Calendula incana</i> subsp. <i>maderensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Calendula incana</i> subsp. <i>maderensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Calendula suffruticosa</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Calendula tripterocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Calepina irregularis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ALN	<i>Calla palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
PHR	<i>Calla palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
ERI	<i>Callianthemum anemonoides</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Callianthemum coriandrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Callianthemum kernerianum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PHR	<i>Calliargon cordifolium</i>		Moss	Calliargonaceae
SCH	<i>Calliargon giganteum</i>		Moss	Calliargonaceae
SCH	<i>Calliargon richardsonii</i>		Moss	Calliargonaceae
ALN	<i>Calliargonella cuspidata</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
LER	<i>Calligonum aphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Callipeltis cucullaris</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
POT	<i>Callitriche brutia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche cophocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche cribrosa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche hamulata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche hermaphroditica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche obtusangula</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Callitriche palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LIT	<i>Callitriche palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche platycarpa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche pulchra</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche regis-jubae</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Callitriche truncata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAV	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
NAR	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FES	<i>Calophaca wolgarica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAX	<i>Caloplaca stillicidiorum</i>		Lichen	Teloschistaceae
SAX	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>		Lichen	Teloschistaceae
MOL	<i>Caltha palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	<i>Caltha palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
OXY	<i>Calypogeia sphagnicola</i>		Liver	Calypogeiaceae
EPI	<i>Calystegia pulchra</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
EPI	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PHR	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
POP	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
EPI	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
AMM	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PAR	<i>Camelina alyssum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Camelina rumelica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Camelina sativa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula adsurgens</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula affinis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula aizoides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
POP	<i>Campanula alata</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUR	<i>Campanula alata</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
DAP	<i>Campanula albanica</i> subsp. <i>albanica</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula albanica</i> subsp. <i>albanica</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Campanula alliariifolia</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Campanula alpina</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula andrewsii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula arvatica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula asperuloides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Campanula barbata</i> subsp. <i>barbata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Campanula barbata</i> subsp. <i>strictopedunculata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula baumgartenii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula beckiana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
LAM	<i>Campanula bellidifolia</i> subsp. <i>saxifraga</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula bertolae</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula bononiensis</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula bononiensis</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula carnica</i> subsp. <i>carnica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula carnica</i> subsp. <i>puberula</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula carpatha</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae

THL	<i>Campanula cenisia</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula cervicaria</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula cespitosa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
LAM	<i>Campanula ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula cochleariifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula cochleariifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula crassipes</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula cretica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula creutzburgii*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ROS	<i>Campanula creutzburgii*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Campanula decumbens</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Campanula dichotoma</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula drabifolia</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula elatines</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula elatinoides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula erinus*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRA	<i>Campanula erinus*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula excisa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Campanula fastigiata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula fenestrellata</i> subsp. <i>fenestrellata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula fenestrellata</i> subsp. <i>istriaca</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Campanula ficarioides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula forsythii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula fragilis</i> subsp. <i>cavolinii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula fritschii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula garganica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>cervicarioides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
BRA	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>dahurica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>farinosa*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>farinosa*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>glomerata*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>glomerata*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> subsp. <i>serotina</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula grossekii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula hawkinsiana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Campanula herminii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula herzegovina</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula hierapetrae</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula jacquinii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula jaubertiana*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula jaubertiana*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula justiniana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Campanula kladniana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula lanata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ULI	<i>Campanula lanceolata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Campanula latifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MUL	<i>Campanula latifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula lingulata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Campanula lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Campanula lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>specularioides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula macrostachya</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula medium</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula mollis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula moravica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula morettiana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula orphanidea</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Campanula patula</i> subsp. <i>jahorinae</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula patula</i> subsp. <i>patula*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Campanula patula</i> subsp. <i>patula*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula pelia</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula pelviformis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula persicifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula persicifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula petraea</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula pinatzii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula praesignis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula pulla</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ANA	<i>Campanula radicata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula raineri</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CHE	<i>Campanula ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Campanula rapunculooides*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula rapunculooides*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae

ASP	<i>Campanula rhodensis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Campanula rhomboidalis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
IND	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
NAR	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula sabatia</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula sarmatica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Campanula scheuchzeri</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Campanula semisecta</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
NAR	<i>Campanula serrata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula sibirica</i> subsp. <i>divergentiformis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula sibirica</i> subsp. <i>sibirica</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula sibirica</i> subsp. <i>sibirica</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula simulans</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula sparsa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ROS	<i>Campanula spatulata</i> subsp. <i>filicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
DAP	<i>Campanula spatulata</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula spatulata</i> subsp. <i>spruneriana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula speciosa</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula speciosa</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Campanula spicata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ONO	<i>Campanula stenocodon</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Campanula stenosiphon</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula tanfanii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula thyrsoides</i> subsp. <i>carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Campanula thyrsoides</i> subsp. <i>thyrsoides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula tommasiniana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Campanula transsilvanica</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
KOB	<i>Campanula tridentata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula tubulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CYM	<i>Campanula tubulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
KOB	<i>Campanula uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula velebitica</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula velebitica</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula versicolor</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula wanneri</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
THL	<i>Campanula willkommii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Campanula witasekiana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Campanula zoysii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FEP	<i>Camphorosma annua</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Camphorosma annua</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Camphorosma monspeliaca</i> subsp. <i>lessingii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Camphorosma monspeliaca</i> subsp. <i>monspeliaca</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Camphorosma monspeliaca</i> subsp. <i>monspeliaca</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Camphorosma songorica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KLE	<i>Campylanthus salsoloides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SCH	<i>Campyliadelphus elodes</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
FAG	<i>Campylidium sommerfeltii</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
SCH	<i>Campylium laxifolium</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Campylium longicuspis</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Campylium stellatum</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
OXY	<i>Campylopus brevipilus</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ALN	<i>Campylopus cygneus</i> *		Moss	Leucobryaceae
AZO	<i>Campylopus cygneus</i> *		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ULI	<i>Campylopus flexuosus</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ULI	<i>Campylopus gracilis</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
COR	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ULI	<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ULI	<i>Campylopus setifolius</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ROS	<i>Campylostelium pitardii</i>		Moss	Ptychomitriaceae
LAU	<i>Canarina canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SIS	<i>Cannabis sativa</i> var. <i>spontanea</i>		Eudicot	Cannabaceae
CYM	<i>Capparis orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Capparaceae
PEG	<i>Capparis sicula</i>		Eudicot	Capparaceae
CYM	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Capparaceae
PEG	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Capparaceae
PAR	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Capsella grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Capsella rubella</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RHA	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Caragana frutex</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Caragana scythica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KLE	<i>Caralluma burchardii</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae

CRI	<i>Caralluma europaea</i> var. <i>europaea</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
HER	<i>Cardamine alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine amara</i> subsp. <i>amara</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine amara</i> subsp. <i>austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine amara</i> subsp. <i>opicii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine asarifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine battagliae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Cardamine bellidifolia</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Cardamine bellidifolia</i> subsp. <i>bellidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAM	<i>Cardamine bipinnata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ADI	<i>Cardamine caldeirarum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cardamine carnosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine chelidonia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Cardamine chelidonia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SCH	<i>Cardamine crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Cardamine dentata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine enneaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine glanduligera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cardamine glauca</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Cardamine graeca</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cardamine granulosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine heptaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine kitaibelii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cardamine maritima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cardamine matthioli</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine pancicii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SCH	<i>Cardamine pancicii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ISO	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cardamine parviflora</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine pentaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Cardamine plumieri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine polyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> subsp. <i>polemonioides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Cardamine quinquefolia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine quinquefolia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i> subsp. <i>gallaecica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i> subsp. <i>raphanifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Cardamine resedifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cardamine resedifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SCH	<i>Cardamine rivularis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cardamine schulzii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine tenera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine trifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Cardamine udicola</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Cardamine waldsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cardamine X insueta</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Sapindaceae
ART	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carduus argyrea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus asturicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Carduus aurosicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Carduus baeocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Carduus bourgaei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus bourgeanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus candicans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Carduus carduelis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Carduus carlinoides</i> subsp. <i>carlinoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Carduus carlinoides</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus carpetanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Carduus clavulatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carduus collinus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Carduus crispus</i> subsp. <i>crispus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus crispus</i> subsp. <i>multiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>argemone</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>carlinifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>defloratus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>glaucus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>medius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>pau</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>rhaeticus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Carduus defloratus</i> subsp. <i>summanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus hamulosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Carduus kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus litigiosus</i> subsp. <i>horridissimus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

ART	<i>Carduus litigiosus</i> subsp. <i>litigiosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carduus meoanthus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>assoii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>vivariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>alpicola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>leiophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>perspinosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>platylepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>platypus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POP	<i>Carduus personata</i> subsp. <i>albidus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Carduus personata</i> subsp. <i>personata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> subsp. <i>marmoratus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> subsp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Carduus squarrosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Carduus thracicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Carduus tmoleus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carduus X cantabricus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carduus X durieuanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ALN	<i>Carex acuta</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex acuta</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex acutiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex acutiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ERI	<i>Carex alba</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex alba</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex appropinquata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex appropinquata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
COR	<i>Carex arenaria</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CRU	<i>Carex arenaria</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ULI	<i>Carex asturica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex aterrima</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex atrata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex atrata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex atrofusca</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex austroalpina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex baldensis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex bicolor</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>bigelowii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MON	<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>dacica</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>dacica</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>ensifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex binervis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ULI	<i>Carex binervis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Carex bohemica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ASP	<i>Carex brachystachys</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ONO	<i>Carex brevicollis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex brizoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POP	<i>Carex brizoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex broteriana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PIC	<i>Carex brunnescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex brunnescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex brunnescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex buekii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex caespitosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex camposii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LAU	<i>Carex canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex capillaris</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex capitata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex caryophyllea</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PIL	<i>Carex caryophyllea</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex caudata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex cespitosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex cespitosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
AMM	<i>Carex colchica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex cuprina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex curta</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex curta</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
EPI	<i>Carex curvata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex curvula</i> subsp. <i>curvula</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex curvula</i> subsp. <i>rosae</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex dacica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae

SCH	<i>Carex davalliana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex demissa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex depauperata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUE	<i>Carex depressa</i> subsp. <i>basilaris</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex depressa</i> subsp. <i>depressa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex depressa</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex diandra</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex diandra</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
BRA	<i>Carex digitata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex digitata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex dioica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex distachya</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex distachya</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FEP	<i>Carex distans</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex distans</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SAG	<i>Carex distans</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex disticha</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex disticha</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FEP	<i>Carex divisa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex divisa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex divisa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex divisa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SAC	<i>Carex divisa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
EPI	<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>divulsa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>leersii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>leersii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
OXY	<i>Carex durieui</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex echinata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex elata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex elata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex elongata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ERI	<i>Carex ericetorum</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PYR	<i>Carex ericetorum</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CRI	<i>Carex extensa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex extensa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex ferruginea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex fimbriata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex firma</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex flacca</i> subsp. <i>flacca</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex flacca</i> subsp. <i>serrulata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex flacca</i> subsp. <i>serrulata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex flacca</i> subsp. <i>serrulata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex foetida</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex frigida</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex fritschii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex fuliginosa</i> subsp. <i>fuliginosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex fuliginosa</i> subsp. <i>misandra</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex furva</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex glacialis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex glareosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PIC	<i>Carex globularis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex grioletii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex halleriana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex halleriana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex halleriana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex halophila</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex hartmanii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex hartmanii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex heleonastes</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex hirta</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex hispida</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
AZO	<i>Carex hochstetteriana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FEP	<i>Carex hordeistichos</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex hostiana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex hostiana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ERI	<i>Carex humilis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex humilis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ONO	<i>Carex humilis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex illegitima</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex jemtlandica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex kitaibeliana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex lachenalii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex laevigata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CRI	<i>Carex lainzii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex laxa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i> subsp. <i>lepidocarpa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae

SCH	<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i> subsp. <i>lepidocarpa</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex lepidocarpa</i> subsp. <i>nevadensis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex leporina</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
NAR	<i>Carex leporina</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
AMM	<i>Carex ligerica</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
COR	<i>Carex ligerica</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex limosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex liparocarpos</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ONO	<i>Carex liparocarpos</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex livida</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LAU	<i>Carex lowei</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex mackenziei</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex macrolepis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex macrostyla</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex magellanica</i> subsp. <i>irrigua</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex magellanica</i> subsp. <i>magellanica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex mairei</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex maritima</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex mauritanica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex melanostachya</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex michelii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Carex michelii</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex microglochyn</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex micropodioides</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex montana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex montana</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex mucronata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
EPI	<i>Carex muricata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex muricata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex muricata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex nardina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex nigra</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex nigra</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex norvegica</i> subsp. <i>norvegica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex norvegica</i> subsp. <i>pusteriana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex obtusata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex oedipostyla</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
QUI	<i>Carex olbiensis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex ornithopoda</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ERI	<i>Carex ornithopoda</i> subsp. <i>ornithopoda</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex ornithopoda</i> subsp. <i>ornithopoda</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ASP	<i>Carex ornithopodioides</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
THL	<i>Carex ornithopodioides</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex otrubae</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex otrubae</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex pairae</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex paleacea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex pallescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
NAR	<i>Carex pallescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex panicea</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex panicea</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex panicea</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex paniculata</i> subsp. <i>calderae</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex paniculata</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex parallela</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex parviflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
OXY	<i>Carex parviflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
THL	<i>Carex parviflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
OXY	<i>Carex pauciflora</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ASA	<i>Carex pediformis</i> subsp. <i>macroura</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex pediformis</i> subsp. <i>pediformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex pediformis</i> subsp. <i>pediformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POP	<i>Carex pendula</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
AZO	<i>Carex peregrina</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LAU	<i>Carex peregrina</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TOL	<i>Carex peregrina</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LAU	<i>Carex perraudieriana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex pilosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
AZO	<i>Carex pilulifera</i> subsp. <i>azorica</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TOL	<i>Carex pilulifera</i> subsp. <i>azorica</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
NAR	<i>Carex pilulifera</i> subsp. <i>pilulifera</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
COR	<i>Carex praecox</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex praecox</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex pulchella</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex pulicaris</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LAU	<i>Carex punctata</i> var. <i>laevicaulis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TOL	<i>Carex punctata</i> var. <i>laevicaulis</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae

HER	<i>Carex pyrenaica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex randalpina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MON	<i>Carex remota*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POP	<i>Carex remota*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex repens</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex reuteriana*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POP	<i>Carex reuteriana*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
BRA	<i>Carex rhizina*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex rhizina*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex riparia</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POD	<i>Carex rorulenta</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex rostrata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex rostrata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex rostrata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
HER	<i>Carex rufina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex rupestris</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex salina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex saxatilis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Carex scirpoidea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FEP	<i>Carex secalina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex sempervirens</i> subsp. <i>pseudotristis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SES	<i>Carex sempervirens</i> subsp. <i>sempervirens*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex sempervirens</i> subsp. <i>sempervirens*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Carex sempervirens</i> subsp. <i>tristis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
EPI	<i>Carex spicata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
GER	<i>Carex spicata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
COR	<i>Carex stenophylla*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex stenophylla*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POP	<i>Carex strigosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex subspathacea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SAX	<i>Carex supina</i> subsp. <i>spaniocarpa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carex supina</i> subsp. <i>supina*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PYR	<i>Carex supina</i> subsp. <i>supina*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
POP	<i>Carex sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>pau</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sylvatica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex tomentosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex trinervis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
NAR	<i>Carex umbrosa</i> subsp. <i>huetiana</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Carex umbrosa</i> subsp. <i>umbrosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex ursina</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Carex vacillans</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MUL	<i>Carex vaginata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex vaginata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Carex vesicaria*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex vesicaria*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>cedercreutzii*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>cedercreutzii*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>viridula*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>viridula*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
AZO	<i>Carex vulcani</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Carex vulpina*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex vulpina*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	A	Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Carlina acanthifolia</i> subsp. <i>acanthifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Carlina acanthifolia</i> subsp. <i>cynara</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carlina acanthifolia</i> subsp. <i>utzka</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carlina acaulis</i> subsp. <i>acaulis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Carlina acaulis</i> subsp. <i>caulescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Carlina biebersteinii</i> subsp. <i>biebersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carlina biebersteinii</i> subsp. <i>brevibracteata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Carlina canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Carlina corymbosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Carlina diae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Carlina gummifera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carlina hispanica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Carlina hispanica</i> subsp. <i>major</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carlina lanata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIL	<i>Carlina macrocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Carlina nebrodensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Carlina racemosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Carlina salicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Carlina tragacanthifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Carlina xeranthemoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LIT	<i>Caropsis verticillatoinundata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PEG	<i>Caroxylon aegaeum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Caroxylon carpathum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Caroxylon dendroides*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Caroxylon dendroides*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae

PEG	<i>Caroxylon divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Caroxylon laricinum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Caroxylon nitrarium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Caroxylon orientale</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Caroxylon passerinum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Caroxylon tetrandrum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Caroxylon vermiculatum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
EPI	<i>Carpesium abrotanoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Carpesium cernuum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Carpesium cernuum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
PUB	<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
CHE	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PEG	<i>Carthamus arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Carthamus balearicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carthamus caeruleus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Carthamus carduncellus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carthamus hispanicus</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Carthamus hispanicus</i> subsp. <i>macrocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carthamus hispanicus</i> subsp. <i>pseudomitissimus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> subsp. <i>baeticus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> subsp. <i>lanatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Carthamus mitissimus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Carthamus pinnatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Carum carvi</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	<i>Carum caucasicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Carum graecum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Carum heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Carum rupestre</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Carum verticillatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RHA	<i>Caryopteris incana</i>	A	Eudicot	Lamiaceae
HER	<i>Cassiope hypnoides</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
KOB	<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUE	<i>Castanea sativa</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
ASP	<i>Castroviejoa montelinasana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Catabrosella variegata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Catananche caerulea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Catananche lutea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Catapodium hemipoa</i> subsp. <i>hemipoa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Catapodium hemipoa</i> subsp. <i>occidentale</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Catapodium marinum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Catapodium rigidum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Catapodium rigidum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Catapodium rigidum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Catoscopium nigratum*</i>		Moss	Catoscopiaceae
SCH	<i>Catoscopium nigratum*</i>		Moss	Catoscopiaceae
PAR	<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ZOS	<i>Caulerpa prolifera</i>		Chlorophyta	Caulerpaceae
PEG	<i>Ceballosia fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LAU	<i>Cedronella canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	A	Gymno	Pinaceae
SAC	<i>Celtica gigantea</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Celtis australis</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
RHA	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	A	Eudicot	Ulmaceae
PUB	<i>Celtis planchoniana</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
QUI	<i>Celtis tournefortii</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
LYG	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CAK	<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>		Eudicot	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Centarea nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>vochinensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea acicularis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Centaurea affinis</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Centaurea alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea alba</i> subsp. <i>costae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea alba</i> subsp. <i>maluqueri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea alba</i> subsp. <i>tartesiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Centaurea amblensis</i> subsp. <i>amblensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Centaurea amblensis</i> subsp. <i>tentudaica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea antennata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea apolepea</i> subsp. <i>parvula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea appendicata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Centaurea arenaria*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PYR	<i>Centaurea arenaria*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea argentea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Centaurea aristata</i> subsp. <i>langeana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea aspera</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

ART	<i>Centaurea aspera</i> subsp. <i>stenophylla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea atropurpurea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea avilae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Centaurea benedicta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea boissieri</i> subsp. <i>boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea boissieri</i> subsp. <i>funkii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea boissieri</i> subsp. <i>mariolensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea bombycina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea borjae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PYR	<i>Centaurea borysthenica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea breviceps</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Centaurea bugellensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea busambarensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea caliacrae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea calocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea caprina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea carratracensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Centaurea castellana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Centaurea ceratophylla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea citricolor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea clementei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea collina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea collina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Centaurea corcubionensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea crithmifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Centaurea crocata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea cuspidata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Centaurea delucae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea dichroantha</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea diomedeae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea donetzica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea emigrantis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea filiformis</i> subsp. <i>ferulacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Centaurea flosculosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea friderici</i> subsp. <i>jabukensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea gadorensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea genesii-lopezii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea gracilentia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea haenseleri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea henryi</i> subsp. <i>shuttleworthii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea hyssopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Centaurea idaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea incompta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea inermis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>dracunculifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>gaudinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>haynaldii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>jacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>julica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>timbali</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>timbali</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>vinyalsii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> subsp. <i>weldeniana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea jaennensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Centaurea janeri</i> subsp. <i>babiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea jankae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>aemilii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>aemilii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>balbisiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROB	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>jordaniana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>jordaniana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>verguinii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Centaurea jordaniana</i> subsp. <i>verguinii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea kartschiana</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea kilaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea konkae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea kosaninii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Centaurea kosaninii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea kotschyana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea lagascana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea lainzii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

PHA	<i>Centaurea langei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea laureotica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea lavrenkoana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Centaurea leucophaea</i> subsp. <i>controversa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea leucophaea</i> subsp. <i>leucophaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea linifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea macroptilon</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea macroptilon</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea magistrorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea majorovii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea mannagettae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea margaritacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea margaritalba</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea mariana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea monticola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Centaurea nemoralis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Centaurea nervosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea nicolae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> subsp. <i>carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> subsp. <i>rivularis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>nigrescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>transalpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>vochinensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea odessana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Centaurea ornata</i> subsp. <i>interrupta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Centaurea ornata</i> subsp. <i>ornata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Centaurea ornata</i> subsp. <i>ornata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea paczoskii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>esterellensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Centaurea parlatoris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea paxorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Centaurea pectinata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea phrygia</i> subsp. <i>phrygia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea phrygia</i> subsp. <i>pseudophrygia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea phrygia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Centaurea phrygia</i> subsp. <i>stenolepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea pinae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea poculatoris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Centaurea podospermifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea prolongoi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea protogerberi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea protomargaritacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Centaurea pseudoleucolepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea pseudomaculosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Centaurea pullata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Centaurea pulvinata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea pumilio</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea ragusina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Centaurea raphanina</i> subsp. <i>mixta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Centaurea raphanina</i> subsp. <i>raphanina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea rechingeri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea redempta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea reichenbachii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea resupinata</i> subsp. <i>lagascae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea resupinata</i> subsp. <i>prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea rhaetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea rouyi</i> var. <i>macrocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea rouyi</i> var. <i>rouyi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea rutifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Centaurea sagredoii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea salonitana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Centaurea salonitana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Centaurea sarandinakiae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea saxicola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>adpressa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>badensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>cephalariifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>fritschii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>fritschii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>grinensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>sadleriana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>scabiosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>spinulosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i> subsp. <i>tematinensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Centaurea segariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea semijusta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Centaurea seridis</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea seridis</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea seridis</i> subsp. <i>sonchifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Centaurea soskiae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala</i> subsp. <i>malacitana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala</i> subsp. <i>polyacantha</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala</i> subsp. <i>sphaerocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Centaurea spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea stereophylla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Centaurea steveniana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>stoebe</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>stoebe</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea subjacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Centaurea thracica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Centaurea thuillieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Centaurea toletana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Centaurea toletana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Centaurea triniifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea turgaica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Centaurea uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea valesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Centaurea vankovii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Centaurea varnensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Centaurium bianoris</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ISO	<i>Centaurium chloodes</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
EPI	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> subsp. <i>erythraea</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> subsp. <i>erythraea</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ISO	<i>Centaurium favargerii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MOL	<i>Centaurium littorale</i> subsp. <i>compressum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SAG	<i>Centaurium littorale</i> subsp. <i>littorale</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ISO	<i>Centaurium maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ISO	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TUB	<i>Centaurium quadrifolium</i> subsp. <i>parviflorum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TUB	<i>Centaurium quadrifolium</i> subsp. <i>quadrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TOL	<i>Centaurium scilloides</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ULI	<i>Centaurium scilloides</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
CRI	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
JUN	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ROS	<i>Centaurium triphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ASP	<i>Centranthus amazonum</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Centranthus angustifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
DRY	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRA	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Centranthus lecoqii</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Centranthus lecoqii</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Centranthus longiflorus</i> subsp. <i>kellereri</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Centranthus nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CYM	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> subsp. <i>ruber</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> subsp. <i>sibthorpii</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CYM	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> subsp. <i>sibthorpii</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Centranthus trinervis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MUL	<i>Cephalaria alpina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
DRY	<i>Cephalaria coriacea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SED	<i>Cephalaria demetrii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ERI	<i>Cephalaria flava</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
VIR	<i>Cephalaria gigantea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Cephalaria laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Cephalaria leucantha</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Cephalaria radiata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Cephalaria squamiflora</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Cephalaria squamiflora</i> subsp. <i>mediterranea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Cephalaria transsylvanica</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
PAR	<i>Cephalaria transsylvanica</i> *		Eudicot	Dipsacaceae
BRA	<i>Cephalaria uralensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae

COR	<i>Cephalaria uralensis*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Cephalaria uralensis*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
HER	<i>Cephalozia ambigua</i>		Liver	Cephaloziaceae
OXY	<i>Cephalozia connivens</i>		Liver	Cephaloziaceae
OXY	<i>Cephalozia loitlesbergeri</i>		Liver	Cephaloziaceae
COR	<i>Cephaloziella divaricata</i>		Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
RUP	<i>Ceramium diaphanum</i>		Rhodophyta	Ceramiaceae
RUP	<i>Ceramium virgatum</i>		Rhodophyta	Ceramiaceae
KOB	<i>Cerastium alpinum subsp. alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Cerastium alpinum subsp. lanatum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium alpinum subsp. lanatum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Cerastium alpinum subsp. lanatum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ERI	<i>Cerastium alsinifolium</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COC	<i>Cerastium arcticum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Cerastium arcticum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LOI	<i>Cerastium arcticum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Cerastium arvense subsp. arvense*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Cerastium arvense subsp. arvense*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium arvense subsp. glandulosum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium arvense subsp. strictum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Cerastium arvense subsp. suffruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TOL	<i>Cerastium azoricum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Cerastium banaticum subsp. banaticum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium banaticum subsp. speciosum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ERI	<i>Cerastium biebersteinii*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Cerastium biebersteinii*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium biebersteinii*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. atheniense</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. brachypetalum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. brachypetalum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. brachypetalum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. corcyrense</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. doerfleri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. pindigenum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. roeseri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. tenoreanum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium brachypetalum subsp. tenoreanum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Cerastium candidissimum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Cerastium carinthiacum subsp. austroalpinum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium carinthiacum subsp. austroalpinum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium carinthiacum subsp. carinthiacum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Cerastium cerastoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium comatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POP	<i>Cerastium dahuricum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium decalvans</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Cerastium dichotomum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium diffusum subsp. diffusum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Cerastium diffusum subsp. diffusum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Cerastium diffusum subsp. subtetrandrum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium dinaricum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Cerastium dubium</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Cerastium eriophorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Cerastium fontanum subsp. fontanum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Cerastium fontanum subsp. lucorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Cerastium fontanum subsp. vulgare</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium gibraltarium*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GEN	<i>Cerastium gibraltarium*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium gibraltarium*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Cerastium glomeratum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium glomeratum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium glutinosum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Cerastium gorodkovianum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Cerastium gracile*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Cerastium gracile*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Cerastium illyricum subsp. brachiatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Cerastium illyricum subsp. crinitum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Cerastium illyricum subsp. illyricum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium julicum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Cerastium krylovii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium lerchenfeldianum subsp. lerchenfeldianum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium lerchenfeldianum subsp. molle</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium ligusticum subsp. granulatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Cerastium ligusticum subsp. ligusticum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Cerastium ligusticum subsp. palustre</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Cerastium ligusticum subsp. trichogynum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Cerastium lineare</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Cerastium moesiacum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

LAM	<i>Cerastium multiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Cerastium nemorale*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Cerastium nemorale*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Cerastium nigrescens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Cerastium odessanum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BRA	<i>Cerastium pauciflorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium pedunculare</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium pedunculatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Cerastium perfoliatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAM	<i>Cerastium polymorphum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium pumilum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium pumilum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Cerastium purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium pyrenaicum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium pyrenaicum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Cerastium ramosissimum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Cerastium rectum</i> subsp. <i>petricola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Cerastium rectum</i> subsp. <i>rectum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Cerastium regelii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium runemarkii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium scaposum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Cerastium scaranii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium smolikanum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GEN	<i>Cerastium soleirolii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium subtriflorum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Cerastium subtriflorum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Cerastium sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Cerastium sylvaticum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium theophrasti</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium thomasi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Cerastium tomentosum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium tomentosum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Cerastium transsilvanicum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Cerastium uniflorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Cerastium vagans</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Cerastium vourinense</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Ceratocapnos claviculata*</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
LON	<i>Ceratocapnos claviculata*</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
QUE	<i>Ceratocapnos claviculata*</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
SIS	<i>Ceratocapnos heterocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
FES	<i>Ceratocarpus arenarius*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Ceratocarpus arenarius*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FES	<i>Ceratocephala falcata*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SIS	<i>Ceratocephala falcata*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Ceratocephala testiculata</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
COR	<i>Ceratodon conicus</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
COR	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> var. <i>purpureus*</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
POL	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> var. <i>purpureus*</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
SED	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> var. <i>purpureus*</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
HER	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i> var. <i>rotundifolius</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
QUI	<i>Ceratonina siliqua</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
POT	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>		Eudicot	Ceratophyllaceae
POT	<i>Ceratophyllum submersum</i>		Eudicot	Ceratophyllaceae
RUP	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>	A	Fern	Parkeriaceae
POP	<i>Cercis siliquastrum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Cercis siliquastrum*</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
MUL	<i>Cerintho alpina</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cerintho glabra*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Cerintho glabra*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Cerintho gymnandra</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Cerintho major</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cerintho minor</i> subsp. <i>auriculata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cerintho minor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Cerintho retorta</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Cerintho tristis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
KLE	<i>Ceropegia dichotoma</i> subsp. <i>dichotoma</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
AEO	<i>Ceropegia dichotoma</i> subsp. <i>krainzii</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
KLE	<i>Ceropegia fusca</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
KLE	<i>Ceropegia hians</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
COR	<i>Cetraria aculeata*</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
SED	<i>Cetraria aculeata*</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
COR	<i>Cetraria ericetorum*</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
SED	<i>Cetraria ericetorum*</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
COR	<i>Cetraria islandica</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
COR	<i>Cetraria muricata</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae

TRI	<i>Cetrariella delisei</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>cadevallii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum crassifolium</i> subsp. <i>crassifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum exile</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Chaenorhinum formenterae</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Chaenorhinum glareosum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum grandiflorum</i> subsp. <i>carthaginense</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum grandiflorum</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CRI	<i>Chaenorhinum litorale</i> subsp. <i>litorale</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Chaenorhinum litorale</i> subsp. <i>litorale</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum macropodium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SIS	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> subsp. <i>pseudorubrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Chaenorhinum organifolium</i> subsp. <i>cotiellae</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum organifolium</i> subsp. <i>organifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum reyesii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum rubrifolium</i> subsp. <i>raveyi</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Chaenorhinum rubrifolium</i> subsp. <i>rubrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum segoviense</i> subsp. <i>segoviense</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum segoviense</i> subsp. <i>semiglabrum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Chaenorhinum serpyllifolium</i> subsp. <i>lusitanicum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Chaenorhinum serpyllifolium</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum tenellum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Chaenorhinum villosum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum villosum</i> subsp. <i>granatense</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Chaenorhinum villosum</i> subsp. <i>villosum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
EPI	<i>Chaerophyllum aromaticum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Chaerophyllum aromaticum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Chaerophyllum aureum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
VIR	<i>Chaerophyllum aureum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TOL	<i>Chaerophyllum azoricum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Chaerophyllum bulbosum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Chaerophyllum elegans</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Chaerophyllum hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAM	<i>Chaerophyllum humile</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Chaerophyllum nodosum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Chaerophyllum villarsii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RUP	<i>Chaetomorpha linum</i>		Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
ISO	<i>Chaetopogon fasciculatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
OXY	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OLE	<i>Chamaemeles coriacea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
CHE	<i>Chamaemelum fuscatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>		Monocotyl	Arecaceae
TRI	<i>Chamaescidium acaule</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KOB	<i>Chamorchis alpina</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Chamorchis alpina</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
RUP	<i>Chara horrida</i>		Charophyta	Characeae
RUP	<i>Chara intermedia</i>		Charophyta	Characeae
CRI	<i>Charybdis glaucophylla</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Charybdis maritima</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ROS	<i>Charybdis maritima</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Charybdis numidica</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ROS	<i>Charybdis numidica</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Charybdis undulata</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
AZO	<i>Cheilolejeunea cedercreutzii</i>		Liver	Lejeuneaceae
LAU	<i>Cheirolophus arboreus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus arbutifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus canariensis</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus canariensis</i> subsp. <i>subexpinnatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Cheirolophus crassifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus dariasii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus duranii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus falcisectus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus ghomerythus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Cheirolophus intybaceus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus junonianus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus massonianus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus metlesicsii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus santos-abreui</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus satarataensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Cheirolophus sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

OLE	<i>Cheirolophus sventenii</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus sventenii</i> subsp. <i>sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus tagananensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Cheirolophus uliginosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Cheirolophus webbianus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> *		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
EPI	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> *		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ROB	<i>Chelidonium majus</i> *		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
MOQ	<i>Chenoleoides tomentosa</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Chenoleoides tomentosa</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodiastrum hybridum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Chenopodiastrum murale</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodiastrum murale</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
BID	<i>Chenopodium acerifolium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium album</i> subsp. <i>album</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium album</i> subsp. <i>borbasii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium album</i> subsp. <i>pedunculare</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
BID	<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Chenopodium giganteum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LOI	<i>Chenopodium jensejense</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium opulifolium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Chenopodium probstii</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium strictum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium suecicum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ASP	<i>Chiliadenus bocconeii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Chiliadenus glutinosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Chiliadenus lopadusanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
SAG	<i>Chlamydomphora tridentata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Chondrilla chondrilloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Chorisporea tenella</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Chouardia lakusicii</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
PUB	<i>Chouardia lakusicii</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
PAR	<i>Chrozophora obliqua</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Chrozophora tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
POP	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Chrysosplenium dubium</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ARC	<i>Chrysosplenium tetrandrum</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ISO	<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
CHE	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Cicer canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Cicer incisum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cichorium pumilum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Cichorium spinosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Cinclidium arcticum</i>		Moss	Cinclidiaceae
SCH	<i>Cinclidium latifolium</i>		Moss	Cinclidiaceae
SCH	<i>Cinclidium stygium</i>		Moss	Cinclidiaceae
SCH	<i>Cinclidium subrotundum</i>		Moss	Cinclidiaceae
PUR	<i>Cinclidotus aquaticus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
PUR	<i>Cinclidotus danubicus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
MON	<i>Cinclidotus fontinaloides</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
PUR	<i>Cinclidotus fontinaloides</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
PUR	<i>Cinclidotus pachylomoides</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
PUR	<i>Cinclidotus riparius</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FAG	<i>Circaea alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
PIC	<i>Circaea alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
FAG	<i>Circaea intermedia</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
POP	<i>Circaea intermedia</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
FAG	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
POP	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
FES	<i>Cirsium acaulon</i> subsp. <i>acaulon</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Cirsium acaulon</i> subsp. <i>gregarium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Cirsium alatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium alsophilum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium boujartii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Cirsium brachycephalum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium canum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium carniolicum</i> subsp. <i>carniolicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium carniolicum</i> subsp. <i>rufescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

FES	<i>Cirsium ciliatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium decussatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium dissectum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium echinatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUG	<i>Cirsium erisithales*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium erisithales*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Cirsium esculentum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium ferox</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Cirsium filipendulum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium furiens*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Cirsium furiens*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Cirsium glabrum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASA	<i>Cirsium helenioides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium helenioides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASA	<i>Cirsium heterophyllum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium heterophyllum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Cirsium hypopsilum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium italicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Cirsium latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium monspessulanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium morisianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium odontolepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium oleraceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ALN	<i>Cirsium palustre*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium palustre*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Cirsium pannonicum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Cirsium pannonicum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium richterianum</i> subsp. <i>costae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium richterianum</i> subsp. <i>giraudiasii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium richterianum</i> subsp. <i>richterianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium rivulare</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium scabrum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Cirsium serrulatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium spathulatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium spinosissimum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium tenoreanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Cirsium tuberosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium tymphaeum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium vallis-demonis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cirsium waldsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Cirsium welwitschii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus albidus*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus albidus*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus asper</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus chinamadensis</i> subsp. <i>chinamadensis</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus chinamadensis</i> subsp. <i>gomeræ</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus clusii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus creticus</i> subsp. <i>creticus*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus creticus</i> subsp. <i>creticus*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus creticus</i> subsp. <i>eriocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus crispus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus heterophyllus</i> subsp. <i>carthaginensis</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus heterophyllus</i> subsp. <i>heterophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus horrens</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus iadanifer</i> subsp. <i>ladanifer</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus iadanifer</i> subsp. <i>sulcatus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus laurifolius</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus libanotis</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus monspeliensis*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Cistus monspeliensis*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus monspeliensis*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus osbaeckiiifolius</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus populifolius</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
QUI	<i>Cistus psilosepalus*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Cistus psilosepalus*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Cistus salviifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus salviifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> var. <i>canus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> var. <i>leucophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> var. <i>symphytifolius</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> var. <i>villosus</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Cistus X cyprius</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CHE	<i>Cladanthus mixtus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

PHR	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Cladonia amaurocraea</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia arbuscula*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PIC	<i>Cladonia arbuscula*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
ULI	<i>Cladonia arbuscula*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
LOI	<i>Cladonia bellidiflora*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
TRI	<i>Cladonia bellidiflora*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia cariosa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SAX	<i>Cladonia cariosa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
LOI	<i>Cladonia carneola</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia ciliata*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
ULI	<i>Cladonia ciliata*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PIC	<i>Cladonia cornuta</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PIC	<i>Cladonia crispata</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
TRI	<i>Cladonia ecmocyna</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia foliacea*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia foliacea*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia furcata*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia furcata*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia glauca</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia gracilis</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
FES	<i>Cladonia pocillum*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
KOB	<i>Cladonia pocillum*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia pocillum*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SES	<i>Cladonia pocillum*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia portentosa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
ULI	<i>Cladonia portentosa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia ramulosa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
ULI	<i>Cladonia ramulosa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia rangiferina*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PIC	<i>Cladonia rangiferina*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia rangiformis*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
FES	<i>Cladonia rangiformis*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia rangiformis*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia rei</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia scabriuscula</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
LOI	<i>Cladonia stellaris*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PIC	<i>Cladonia stellaris*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
TRI	<i>Cladonia stellaris*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia subrangiformis</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia subulata</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
FES	<i>Cladonia symphylicarpa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SED	<i>Cladonia symphylicarpa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
SES	<i>Cladonia symphylicarpa*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia uncialis*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
TRI	<i>Cladonia uncialis*</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
COR	<i>Cladonia zopfii</i>		Lichen	Cladoniaceae
RUP	<i>Cladophora fracta</i>		Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
SCH	<i>Cladopodiella fluitans</i>		Liver	Cephaloziaceae
QUI	<i>Cladopodium whippleanum</i>		Moss	Anomodontaceae
FES	<i>Clausia aprica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	A	Eudicot	Portulacaceae
MUG	<i>Clematis alpina*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PIC	<i>Clematis alpina*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
NER	<i>Clematis campaniflora*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Clematis campaniflora*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Clematis flammula</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Clematis integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Clematis recta</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ART	<i>Clematis tangutica</i>	A	Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Clematis vitalba*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
RHA	<i>Clematis vitalba*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ROB	<i>Clematis vitalba*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Clematis viticella</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Cleome dodecandra</i>	A	Eudicot	Capparaceae
CHE	<i>Cleome hassleriana</i>	A	Eudicot	Capparaceae
COR	<i>Cleome iberica</i>		Eudicot	Capparaceae
FES	<i>Cleome ornithopodioides</i>		Eudicot	Capparaceae
CHE	<i>Cleome violacea*</i>		Eudicot	Capparaceae
TUB	<i>Cleome violacea*</i>		Eudicot	Capparaceae
TRA	<i>Cleonia lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Clethra arborea</i>		Eudicot	Clethraceae
HER	<i>Clevea hyalina</i>		Liver	Cleveaceae
KAL	<i>Climacoptera aralensis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Climacoptera brachiata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae

KAL	<i>Climacoptera crassa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Climacoptera lanata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Climacoptera transoxana</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Climacoptera turcomanica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SED	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SES	<i>Clinopodium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Clinopodium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>meridionale*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
RUM	<i>Clinopodium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>meridionale*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Clinopodium alpinum</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GEN	<i>Clinopodium corsicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Clinopodium grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Clinopodium graveolens</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
GER	<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i> subsp. <i>menthifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i> subsp. <i>menthifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Clinopodium nanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> subsp. <i>glandulosum*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> subsp. <i>nepeta</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> subsp. <i>subisidoratum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Clinopodium pulegium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LYG	<i>Clinopodium raimondoi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POD	<i>Clinopodium rouyanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Clinopodium serpyllifolium</i> subsp. <i>fruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Clinopodium serpyllifolium</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYP	<i>Clinopodium troodi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> subsp. <i>arundanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Clypeola cyclodonteia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Clypeola eriocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Clypeola jonthlaspi</i> subsp. <i>jonthlaspi*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Clypeola jonthlaspi</i> subsp. <i>jonthlaspi*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Clypeola jonthlaspi</i> subsp. <i>microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
QUI	<i>Cneorum tricoccon</i>		Eudicot	Cneoraceae
ASP	<i>Cnestrum alpestre</i>		Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
ASP	<i>Cnestrum glaucescens</i>		Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
ASP	<i>Cnestrum schisti</i>		Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
ZOS	<i>Coccotylus truncatus</i>		Rhodophyta	Phylloporaceae
CRI	<i>Cochlearia aestuaria</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cochlearia aragonensis</i> subsp. <i>aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cochlearia aragonensis</i> subsp. <i>navarrana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cochlearia bavarica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SAG	<i>Cochlearia danica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Cochlearia excelsa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cochlearia glastifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COC	<i>Cochlearia groenlandica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Cochlearia megalosperma</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BID	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	A	Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MON	<i>Cochlearia pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Coicya leptocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Coicya longirostra</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AMM	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthos*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthos*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthos*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthos*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>cheiranthos*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>orophila*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>orophila*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Coicya monensis</i> subsp. <i>puberula</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Coicya richeri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Coicya rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Coicya transtagana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Colchicum alpinum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
COR	<i>Colchicum arenarium</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
MOL	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
FES	<i>Colchicum bulbocodium</i> subsp. <i>bulbocodium*</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
SES	<i>Colchicum bulbocodium</i> subsp. <i>bulbocodium*</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
FES	<i>Colchicum bulbocodium</i> subsp. <i>versicolor</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
LYG	<i>Colchicum cupanii</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
BUL	<i>Colchicum filifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
FES	<i>Colchicum hungaricum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
MOL	<i>Colchicum lusitanum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
ONO	<i>Colchicum montanum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
FES	<i>Colchicum neapolitanum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
LYG	<i>Colchicum triphyllum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
PUB	<i>Colchicum umbrosum</i>		Monocotyl	Colchicaceae
ISO	<i>Coleanthus subtilis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Coleostephus myconis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

CHE	<i>Collomia grandiflora</i>	A	Eudicot	Polemoniaceae
CHE	<i>Collomia linearis</i>	A	Eudicot	Polemoniaceae
ALN	<i>Cololejeunea schaeferi</i>		Liver	Lejeuneaceae
PUB	<i>Colutea arborescens</i> subsp. <i>arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Colutea arborescens</i> subsp. <i>gallica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Colutea atlantica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Colutea hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Colutea orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ALN	<i>Comarum palustre</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SCH	<i>Comarum palustre</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
KOB	<i>Comastoma tenellum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
EPI	<i>Commelina communis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Commelinaceae
PEG	<i>Commicarpus africanus</i>		Eudicot	Nyctaginaceae
JUN	<i>Conardia compacta</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
BRA	<i>Conioselinum tataricum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Conioselinum tataricum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Conioselinum tataricum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Conium maculatum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Conium maculatum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ADI	<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>		Liver	Conocephalaceae
GER	<i>Conopodium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Conopodium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHA	<i>Conopodium bunioides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Conopodium majus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Conopodium majus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ULI	<i>Conopodium majus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHA	<i>Conopodium majus</i> subsp. <i>marizianum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Conopodium marianum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Conopodium subcarneum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Conopodium thalictrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
HER	<i>Conostomum tetragonum</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
FES	<i>Conringia austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Conringia orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Consolida ajacis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Consolida hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Consolida mauritanica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Consolida orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Consolida pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Consolida regalis</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Consolida regalis</i> subsp. <i>regalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
POP	<i>Convallaria majalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
FES	<i>Convolvulus calvertii</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
LYG	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
LYG	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuissimus</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuissimus</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PAR	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
SIS	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Convolvulus betonicifolius</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Convolvulus boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
DRY	<i>Convolvulus calvertii</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
LAU	<i>Convolvulus canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
FES	<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
LYG	<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
MOQ	<i>Convolvulus caput-medusae</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ASP	<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus floridus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus fruticosus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus glandulosus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
CRU	<i>Convolvulus lanatus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Convolvulus lanuginosus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
BUL	<i>Convolvulus lineatus</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
TRA	<i>Convolvulus lineatus</i> *		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus lopezsocasii</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus massonii</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
CHE	<i>Convolvulus meonanthus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Convolvulus oleifolius</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus perraudieri</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
CAK	<i>Convolvulus persicus</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
KLE	<i>Convolvulus scoparius</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
CHE	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
OLE	<i>Convolvulus volubilis</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PIC	<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Corema album</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
AZO	<i>Corema azorica</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PAR	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	A	Eudicot	Apiaceae
RHA	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROS	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i> subsp. <i>fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ROS	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae

ROS	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i> subsp. <i>monspeliensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
CAK	<i>Corispermum algidum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Corispermum aralocaspicum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Corispermum canescens</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Corispermum filifolium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
COR	<i>Corispermum hyssopifolium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRU	<i>Corispermum intermedium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Corispermum leptopterum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Corispermum marschallii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
COR	<i>Corispermum nitidum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Corispermum orientale</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
COR	<i>Corispermum ucrainicum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Corispermum uralense</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PUB	<i>Cornus mas</i>		Eudicot	Cornaceae
FAG	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> *		Eudicot	Cornaceae
RHA	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> *		Eudicot	Cornaceae
RHA	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> subsp. <i>hungarica</i>		Eudicot	Cornaceae
RHA	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> subsp. <i>sanguinea</i>		Eudicot	Cornaceae
POP	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	A	Eudicot	Cornaceae
PIC	<i>Cornus suecica</i>		Eudicot	Cornaceae
ERI	<i>Coronilla coronata</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Coronilla coronata</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Coronilla dura</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Coronilla juncea</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Coronilla juncea</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Coronilla minima</i> subsp. <i>lotoides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Coronilla minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Coronilla repanda</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Coronilla vaginalis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Coronilla valentina</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BID	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> subsp. <i>litoralis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> subsp. <i>litoralis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BID	<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> subsp. <i>perez-larae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Corrigiola telephiifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAM	<i>Corydalis alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
ASA	<i>Corydalis bracteata</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
EPI	<i>Corydalis capnoides</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
FAG	<i>Corydalis cava</i> subsp. <i>cava</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
FAG	<i>Corydalis cava</i> subsp. <i>marschalliana</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
HER	<i>Corydalis conorhiza</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
FAG	<i>Corydalis intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
FAG	<i>Corydalis paczoskii</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
FAG	<i>Corydalis pumila</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
FAG	<i>Corydalis solida</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
RHA	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
FAG	<i>Corylus colurna</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
PUB	<i>Corylus colurna</i> *		Eudicot	Betulaceae
TUB	<i>Corynephorus articulatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Corynephorus canescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Corynephorus divaricatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Corynephorus macrantherus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Coscinodon cribrosus</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
ASP	<i>Coscinodon humilis</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
ASP	<i>Cosentinia vellea</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
CHE	<i>Cota altissima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Cota austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Cota segetalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cota tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cota tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Cota triumfettii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> *		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
PUB	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> *		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
RHA	<i>Cotoneaster delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Cotoneaster granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Cotoneaster integerrimus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAB	<i>Cotoneaster juranus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Cotoneaster melanocarpus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Cotoneaster nebrodensis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Cotoneaster nebrodensis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	<i>Cotoneaster nummularius</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PIC	<i>Cotoneaster pyrenaicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Cotoneaster raboutensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Cotoneaster racemiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Cotoneaster salicifolius</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Cotoneaster tauricus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

RHA	<i>Cotoneaster X intermedius</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POL	<i>Cotula australis</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAG	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Crambe arborea*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Crambe arborea*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Crambe aspera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Crambe filiformis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Crambe fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Crambe gomerae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Crambe grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DRY	<i>Crambe koktebelica*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Crambe koktebelica*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Crambe laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Crambe maritima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Crambe pritzelii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAU	<i>Crambe santosii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Crambe scaberrima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Crambe scoparia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Crambe steveniana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAU	<i>Crambe strigosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Crambe sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Crambe tataria</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ISO	<i>Crassula alata</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ISO	<i>Crassula aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ORY	<i>Crassula peduncularis</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ISO	<i>Crassula tillaea</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ISO	<i>Crassula vaillantii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
QUI	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Crataegus germanica*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus germanica*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Crataegus laevigata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Crataegus laevigata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus laevigata*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus macrocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Crataegus monogyna*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus monogyna*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Crataegus nigra</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Crataegus orientalis subsp. orientalis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus orientalis subsp. orientalis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus orientalis subsp. pojarkovae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Crataegus pentagyna</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Crataegus pycnoloba</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Crataegus rhipidophylla*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Crataegus rhipidophylla*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ADI	<i>Cratoneuron filicinum*</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
MON	<i>Cratoneuron filicinum*</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
TRA	<i>Crepis multiflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Crepis albida subsp. albida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Crepis albida subsp. asturica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Crepis albida subsp. macrocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ERI	<i>Crepis alpestris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Crepis alpestris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Crepis aurea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Crepis auriculifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Crepis bellidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Crepis biennis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Crepis bursifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Crepis canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Crepis chondrilloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Crepis conyzifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Crepis cretica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Crepis divaricata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Crepis foetida subsp. foetida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Crepis foetida subsp. rhoeadifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Crepis foliosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Crepis fraasii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ERI	<i>Crepis froelichiana subsp. dinarica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Crepis froelichiana subsp. dinarica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Crepis froelichiana subsp. froelichiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Crepis granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Crepis heldreichiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Crepis hellenica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Crepis jacquinii subsp. jacquinii*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Crepis jacquinii subsp. jacquinii*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Crepis jacquinii subsp. kerneri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Crepis lacera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Crepis lampanoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Crepis leontodontoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

MOL	<i>Crepis mollis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Crepis neglecta*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Crepis neglecta*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Crepis nicaeensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Crepis noronhaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Crepis oporinoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Crepis paludosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Crepis pannonica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Crepis pontana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Crepis praemorsa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Crepis praemorsa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Crepis pulchra</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Crepis purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Crepis purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Crepis pusilla*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POL	<i>Crepis pusilla*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Crepis pygmaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Crepis pyrenaica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Crepis pyrenaica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KOB	<i>Crepis rhaetica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Crepis rhaetica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Crepis rubra</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Crepis sancta*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Crepis sancta*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Crepis setosa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Crepis setosa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASA	<i>Crepis sibirica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Crepis sibirica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Crepis sibirica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Crepis sibthorpiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Crepis tectorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Crepis terglouensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Crepis triasii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>andryaloides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>andryaloides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>taraxacifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> subsp. <i>vesicaria</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Crepis zacintha</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THE	<i>Cressa cretica</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
CRI	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Crocoshia X crocosmiiflora</i>	A	Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Crocus angustifolius</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FAG	<i>Crocus banaticus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FAG	<i>Crocus biflorus</i> subsp. <i>adamii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Crocus biflorus</i> subsp. <i>biflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
POD	<i>Crocus cambessedesii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TRI	<i>Crocus carpetanus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Crocus chrysanthus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
GEN	<i>Crocus corsicus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Crocus dalmaticus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FAG	<i>Crocus flavus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Crocus ligusticus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ROS	<i>Crocus nevadensis</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Crocus olivieri</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Crocus pallasii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
COR	<i>Crocus reticulatus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ANA	<i>Crocus sieberi*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TRI	<i>Crocus sieberi*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Crocus speciosus*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Crocus speciosus*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FAG	<i>Crocus tommasianus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TRI	<i>Crocus veluchensis</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
MOL	<i>Crocus vernus</i> subsp. <i>albiflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FAG	<i>Crocus vernus</i> subsp. <i>vernus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ONO	<i>Crocus versicolor</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FAG	<i>Crocus vittatus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
LYG	<i>Crossidium crassinerve</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
LYG	<i>Crossidium laevipilum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
TUB	<i>Crucianella angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Crucianella latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CRU	<i>Crucianella maritima</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TUB	<i>Crucianella patula</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CRI	<i>Crucianella rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Cruciata glabra*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Cruciata glabra*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
EPI	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Cruciata pedemontana*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SED	<i>Cruciata pedemontana*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DRY	<i>Cruciata taurica*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae

LAM	<i>Cruciata taurica*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
LAM	<i>Cruciata valentinae</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TUB	<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Crupina vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Crupina vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Crupina vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NER	<i>Cryphaea heteromalla</i>		Moss	Cryphaeaceae
THL	<i>Cryptogramma crispa</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
ASP	<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
LAU	<i>Cryptotaenia elegans</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Cryptotaenia thomasii*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MON	<i>Cryptotaenia thomasii*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Ctenidium molluscum*</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
POD	<i>Ctenidium molluscum*</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
TUB	<i>Ctenopsis delicatula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Ctenopsis gypsophila</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AZO	<i>Culcita macrocarpa*</i>		Fern	Dicksoniaceae
LAU	<i>Culcita macrocarpa*</i>		Fern	Dicksoniaceae
QUI	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
FES	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Cuscuta brevistyla</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PAR	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PAR	<i>Cuscuta epilinum</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
FES	<i>Cuscuta epithymum subsp. epithymum</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
FES	<i>Cuscuta epithymum subsp. kotschyi*</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
RUM	<i>Cuscuta epithymum subsp. kotschyi*</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
EPI	<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
EPI	<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PUR	<i>Cuscuta lupuliformis</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
POP	<i>Cuscuta monogyna</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
ROS	<i>Cuscuta palaestina</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
FES	<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
CHE	<i>Cuscuta scandens subsp. cesatiana</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
TRA	<i>Cutandia maritima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Cyanus depressus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Cyanus montanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Cyanus pichleri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Cyanus pinnatifidus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Cyanus pinnatifidus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Cyanus segetum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Cyanus triumfettii subsp. axillaris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Cyanus triumfettii subsp. axillaris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Cyanus triumfettii subsp. axillaris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Cyanus triumfettii subsp. triumfettii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Cyathophylla chlorifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Cyclamen balearicum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PUB	<i>Cyclamen coum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
QUI	<i>Cyclamen creticum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
QUI	<i>Cyclamen graecum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PUB	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
QUI	<i>Cyclamen hederifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FAG	<i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
QUI	<i>Cyclamen repandum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PUB	<i>Cyclamen rhodium subsp. peloponnesiacum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ART	<i>Cyclanthera pedata</i>	A	Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
DIG	<i>Cycloloma atriplicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
RHA	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
POD	<i>Cymbalaria aequitriloba subsp. aequitriloba</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POD	<i>Cymbalaria aequitriloba subsp. fragilis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Cymbalaria microcalyx</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Cymbalaria muelleri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CYM	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Cymbalaria pallida</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Cymbalaria borysthenica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
HAL	<i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>		Monocotyl	Cymodoceaceae
EPI	<i>Cynanchum acutum*</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
TAM	<i>Cynanchum acutum*</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
ART	<i>Cynara algarbiensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cynara baetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Cynara humilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Cynodon dactylon*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POL	<i>Cynodon dactylon*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Cynodontium bruntonii</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
ASP	<i>Cynodontium fallax</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
ASP	<i>Cynodontium polycarpon</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
ASP	<i>Cynodontium strumiferum</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
ASP	<i>Cynodontium suecicum</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
ASP	<i>Cynodontium tenellum</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae

ART	<i>Cynoglossum cheirifolium</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Cynoglossum columnae</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cynoglossum creticum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Cynoglossum creticum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cynoglossum dioscoridis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Cynoglossum germanicum subsp. germanicum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Cynoglossum germanicum subsp. pellucidum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Cynoglossum germanicum subsp. rotundum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cynoglossum nebrodense</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CYP	<i>Cynoglossum troodi</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Cynoglottis barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
JUN	<i>Cynomorium coccineum*</i>		Eudicot	Cynomoriaceae
LYG	<i>Cynomorium coccineum*</i>		Eudicot	Cynomoriaceae
PEG	<i>Cynomorium coccineum*</i>		Eudicot	Cynomoriaceae
BUL	<i>Cynosurus cristatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Cynosurus cristatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Cynosurus echinatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Cynosurus echinatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Cynosurus effusus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Cyperus capitatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CRU	<i>Cyperus capitatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ORY	<i>Cyperus difformis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Cyperus distachyos</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CHE	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus fuscus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus glaber</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus glomeratus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus hamulosus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ORY	<i>Cyperus iria</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Cyperus longus subsp. badius</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus longus subsp. longus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Cyperus longus subsp. longus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus michelianus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CRY	<i>Cyperus pannonicus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Cyperus pygmaeus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CHE	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ORY	<i>Cyperus serotinus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
BID	<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	A	Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ASP	<i>Cyrtomnium hymenophylloides</i>		Moss	Cinclidiaceae
SCH	<i>Cyrtomnium hymenophyllum</i>		Moss	Cinclidiaceae
ASP	<i>Cystopteris alpina</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
POD	<i>Cystopteris diaphana</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
LAU	<i>Cystopteris diaphragma</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Cystopteris dickieana</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Cystopteris fragilis subsp. fragilis</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Cystopteris fragilis subsp. huteri</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
THL	<i>Cystopteris montana</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
THL	<i>Cystopteris sudetica</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Cystopteris X montserratii</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
LAV	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. clusii*</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
ROS	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. clusii*</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
LAV	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. hypocistis*</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
ROS	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. hypocistis*</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
LAV	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. macranthus*</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
ROS	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. macranthus*</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
ROS	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
ROS	<i>Cytinus hypocistis subsp. pityusensis</i>		Eudicot	Cytinaceae
RHA	<i>Cytisophyllum sessilifolium</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Cytisus albus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Cytisus albus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus arboreus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Cytisus ardoinoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus austriacus subsp. austriacus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus austriacus subsp. heuffelii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus baeticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus blockianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Cytisus borysthenticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus cantabricus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus commutatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus decumbens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus elongatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Cytisus elongatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Cytisus emeriflorus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Cytisus emeriflorus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Cytisus fontanesii subsp. fontanesii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Cytisus fontanesii subsp. plumosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

SAB	<i>Cytisus galianoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>cabezudoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus grandiflorus</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus graniticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> subsp. <i>hirsutus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> subsp. <i>hirsutus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUE	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> subsp. <i>hirsutus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> subsp. <i>polytrichus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i> subsp. <i>pumilus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Cytisus infestus</i> subsp. <i>infestus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Cytisus infestus</i> subsp. <i>intermedius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus ingramii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus kovacevii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Cytisus lanigerus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Cytisus lanigerus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Cytisus leiocarpus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Cytisus lotoides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus malacitanus</i> subsp. <i>catalaunicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Cytisus malacitanus</i> subsp. <i>malacitanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUE	<i>Cytisus nigricans</i> subsp. <i>atratus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Cytisus nigricans</i> subsp. <i>nigricans</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUE	<i>Cytisus nigricans</i> subsp. <i>nigricans</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus oromediterraneus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus paczoskii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus podolicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> subsp. <i>angustifolius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> subsp. <i>meridionalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> subsp. <i>proliferus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> var. <i>calderae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> var. <i>canariae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Cytisus proliferus</i> var. <i>palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus pseudoprocumbens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Cytisus purpureus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus ratisbonensis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Cytisus ratisbonensis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Cytisus ruthenicus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Cytisus ruthenicus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus ruthenicus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Cytisus ruthenicus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Cytisus sauzeanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>reverchonii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LON	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Cytisus spinescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Cytisus spinosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus striatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Cytisus tommasinii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Cytisus villosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Cytisus wulffii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Daboecia azorica</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>glomerata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRI	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>hackelii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>juncinella</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>juncinella</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>lobata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>oceanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>reichenbachii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> subsp. <i>slovenica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Dactylis smithii</i> subsp. <i>hylodes</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
OLE	<i>Dactylis smithii</i> subsp. <i>smithii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Dactylorhiza alpestris</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza cordigera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza cordigera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza elata</i> subsp. <i>sesquipedalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
GER	<i>Dactylorhiza foliosa</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza iberica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>cruenta</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ALN	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae

GER	<i>Dactylorhiza insularis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i> subsp. <i>angustata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza lapponica</i> subsp. <i>lapponica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>caramulensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
NAR	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>maculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>maculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>savogiensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ALN	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>majalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>majalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>majalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
OXY	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>sphagnicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i> subsp. <i>sphagnicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza russowii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i> subsp. <i>curvifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Dactylorhiza traunsteineri</i> subsp. <i>traunsteineri</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
NAR	<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Dactylorhiza viridis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ISO	<i>Damasonium alisma</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
ISO	<i>Damasonium bourgaei</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
ISO	<i>Damasonium polyspermum</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
SAC	<i>Danthonia alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Daphne alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ASP	<i>Daphne alpina</i> subsp. <i>scopoliana</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
SES	<i>Daphne arbuscula</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ERI	<i>Daphne blagayana</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RHO	<i>Daphne blagayana</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
SAB	<i>Daphne cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ERI	<i>Daphne cneorum</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
GER	<i>Daphne cneorum</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RHO	<i>Daphne cneorum</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
QUI	<i>Daphne gnidium</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
FAG	<i>Daphne laureola</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
PUB	<i>Daphne laureola</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ASP	<i>Daphne malyana</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
FAG	<i>Daphne mezereum</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
DAP	<i>Daphne oleoides</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RHO	<i>Daphne oleoides</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RUM	<i>Daphne oleoides</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ASP	<i>Daphne petraea</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
FAG	<i>Daphne pontica</i> subsp. <i>haematocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
FAG	<i>Daphne pontica</i> subsp. <i>pontica</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RHA	<i>Daphne reichsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
FAG	<i>Daphne sophia</i> subsp. <i>sophia</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RHA	<i>Daphne sophia</i> subsp. <i>sophia</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
FAG	<i>Daphne sophia</i> subsp. <i>taurica</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ERI	<i>Daphne striata</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
RHO	<i>Daphne striata</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
SES	<i>Daphne striata</i> *		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
DAP	<i>Dasypyrum hordeaceum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Dasypyrum villosum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Datura metel</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
CRI	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>azoricus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>carota</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>commutatus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>drepanensis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>gummifer</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>halophilus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>major</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
JUN	<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>maximus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Daucus crinitus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Daucus durieua</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Daucus guttatus</i> subsp. <i>zahariadii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Daucus minusculus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Daucus muricatus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Daucus pumilus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Daucus setifolius</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	<i>Davallia canariensis</i> *		Fern	Davalliaceae
POD	<i>Davallia canariensis</i> *		Fern	Davalliaceae
THL	<i>Degenia velebitica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
VIR	<i>Delphinium apolanum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium austriacum</i> subsp. <i>austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae

MUL	<i>Delphinium austriacum</i> subsp. <i>stiriacum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Delphinium balcanicum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LAM	<i>Delphinium caucasicum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
RHA	<i>Delphinium cuneatum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium dubium</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> subsp. <i>elatum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> subsp. <i>helveticum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> subsp. <i>macropetalum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> subsp. <i>polatschekii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> subsp. <i>tirolense</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Delphinium fissum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium fissum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Delphinium montanum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Delphinium oxysepalum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Delphinium pentagynum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
EPI	<i>Delphinium pictum</i> subsp. <i>pictum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Delphinium pictum</i> subsp. <i>requienii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Delphinium puniceum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Delphinium sergii</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
RHA	<i>Delphinium sergii</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Delphinium staphisagria</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CAN	<i>Dendriopoterium menendezii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
CAN	<i>Dendriopoterium pulidoi</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUR	<i>Dendrocryphaea lamyana</i>		Moss	Cryphaeaceae
MON	<i>Dermatocarpon rivulorum</i>		Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PHR	<i>Deschampsia argentea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>cespitosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>cespitosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>obensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LIT	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>rhenana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> subsp. <i>subtriflora</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AEO	<i>Deschampsia foliosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Deschampsia foliosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Deschampsia foliosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Deschampsia maderensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Deschampsia media</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Deschampsia media</i> subsp. <i>media</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
OLE	<i>Descurainia artemisioides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAN	<i>Descurainia gilva</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAN	<i>Descurainia lemsii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Descurainia millefolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Descurainia preauxiana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ARC	<i>Descurainia sophioides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Desmazeria pignattii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Dethawia splendens</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Dethawia splendens</i> subsp. <i>splendens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUR	<i>Dialytrichia mucronata</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus acicularis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus algetanus</i> subsp. <i>algetanus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Dianthus algetanus</i> subsp. <i>turoleensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus alpinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Dianthus anticarius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus arenarius</i> subsp. <i>arenarius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Dianthus arenarius</i> subsp. <i>borussicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus arenarius</i> subsp. <i>pseudoserotinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ULI	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Dianthus arrostii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LOI	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> subsp. <i>barbatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> subsp. <i>compactus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus bessarabicus</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus bessarabicus</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Dianthus bessarabicus</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Dianthus biflorus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus borbasii</i> subsp. <i>borbasii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus borbasii</i> subsp. <i>borbasii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Dianthus borbasii</i> subsp. <i>borbasii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAV	<i>Dianthus broteri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Dianthus broteri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus callizonus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus capitatus</i> subsp. <i>andrzejowskianus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus capitatus</i> subsp. <i>capitatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carbonatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>atorubens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>capillifrons</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>carthusianorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>latifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>polonicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>puberulus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>sudeticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>tenorei</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> subsp. <i>vaginatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus charidemi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus ciliatus</i> subsp. <i>ciliatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus ciliatus</i> subsp. <i>dalmaticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus cintranus</i> subsp. <i>barbatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Dianthus cintranus</i> subsp. <i>cintranus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus collinus</i> subsp. <i>collinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus collinus</i> subsp. <i>glabriusculus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus corymbosus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus costae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Dianthus crassipes</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus cyatophorus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
NAR	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>degenii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>deltoides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
NAR	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>deltoides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> subsp. <i>deltoides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus diutinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus dobrogensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus ferrugineus</i> subsp. <i>ferrugineus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Dianthus ferrugineus</i> subsp. <i>liburnicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus ferrugineus</i> subsp. <i>vulturius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus freynii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>amorginus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>carpathus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>creticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>fruticosus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>sitiacus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Dianthus furcatus</i> subsp. <i>dissimilis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus furcatus</i> subsp. <i>furcatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Dianthus furcatus</i> subsp. <i>gyspergerae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus furcatus</i> subsp. <i>lereschii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus giganteiformis</i> subsp. <i>giganteiformis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus giganteus</i> subsp. <i>banaticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus giganteus</i> subsp. <i>croaticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus giganteus</i> subsp. <i>vandasii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus glacialis</i> subsp. <i>gelidus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Dianthus glacialis</i> subsp. <i>glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus gracilis</i> subsp. <i>drenowskianus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus gracilis</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus guttatus</i> subsp. <i>divaricatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Dianthus guttatus</i> subsp. <i>guttatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus haematocalyx</i> subsp. <i>pindicola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus henteri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus henteri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Dianthus hypanicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRU	<i>Dianthus hyssopifolius</i> subsp. <i>gallicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus hyssopifolius</i> subsp. <i>hyssopifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Dianthus integer</i> subsp. <i>minutiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus juniperinus</i> subsp. <i>heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus juniperinus</i> subsp. <i>juniperinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus knappii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus krylovianus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus lanceolatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus laricifolius</i> subsp. <i>caespitosifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Dianthus laricifolius</i> subsp. <i>caespitosifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus laricifolius</i> subsp. <i>laricifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus laricifolius</i> subsp. <i>marizii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus laricifolius</i> subsp. <i>merinoi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ULI	<i>Dianthus legionensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus leptopetalus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Dianthus lusitanus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus marschallii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus microlepis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus moravicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRU	<i>Dianthus morisianus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus mossanus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAV	<i>Dianthus multiceps</i> subsp. <i>multiaffinis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus multiceps</i> subsp. <i>multiceps</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus nardiformis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus nitidus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Dianthus pallidiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

TRI	<i>Dianthus pavonius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus pelviformis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus petraeus</i> subsp. <i>orbelicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus petraeus</i> subsp. <i>petraeus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Dianthus pinifolius</i> subsp. <i>lilacinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAV	<i>Dianthus pinifolius</i> subsp. <i>pinifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus platyodon</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>hoppei</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>lumnitzeri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>neilreichii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>pseudopraecox</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> subsp. <i>regis-stephani</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus pontederiae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus pseudarmeria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus pungens</i> subsp. <i>brachyanthus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus pungens</i> subsp. <i>gredensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus pungens</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus pungens</i> subsp. <i>langeanus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus pungens</i> subsp. <i>pungens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus pyrenaicus</i> subsp. <i>attenuatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus pyrenaicus</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus rupicola</i> subsp. <i>bocchorianus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus rupicola</i> subsp. <i>rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus sardous</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus scaber</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus scardicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
NAR	<i>Dianthus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>glaber</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>requienii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Dianthus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>requienii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>seguieri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Dianthus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>seguieri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus serotinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Dianthus sphacioticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus spiculifolius</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus squarrosus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus stellaris</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus sternbergii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus stribrnyi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CYP	<i>Dianthus strictus</i> subsp. <i>troodi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Dianthus subacaulis</i> subsp. <i>brachyanthus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Dianthus subacaulis</i> subsp. <i>subacaulis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Dianthus subbaeticus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Dianthus superbus</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Dianthus superbus</i> subsp. <i>superbus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>longicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>siculus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>tergestinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus versicolor</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Dianthus vigoi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ANA	<i>Dianthus viscidus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Dianthus volgicus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Dianthus waldsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Dianthus xylorrhizus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Dianthus zonatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LOI	<i>Diapensia lapponica</i>		Eudicot	Diapensiaceae
AEO	<i>Dichranthus plocamoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MON	<i>Dichodontium palustre</i>		Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
POL	<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PUB	<i>Dichoropetalum vittijugum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Dichoropetalum carvifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Dichoropetalum schottii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Dicranella howei</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
ULI	<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
ULI	<i>Dicranodontium uncinatum</i>		Moss	Leucobryaceae
SCH	<i>Dicranum bonjeanii</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
PIC	<i>Dicranum drummondii</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
SES	<i>Dicranum elongatum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
FAG	<i>Dicranum flagellare</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
PIC	<i>Dicranum flexicaule</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
PIC	<i>Dicranum fragillifolium</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
FAG	<i>Dicranum fulvum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
LOI	<i>Dicranum fuscescens</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
OXY	<i>Dicranum leioneuron</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
FAG	<i>Dicranum montanum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
PIC	<i>Dicranum polysetum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
COR	<i>Dicranum scoparium</i> *		Moss	Dicranaceae

PIC	<i>Dicranum scoparium*</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
NAR	<i>Dicranum scottianum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
SES	<i>Dicranum spadiceum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
NAR	<i>Dicranum spurium</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
FAG	<i>Dicranum tauricum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
OXY	<i>Dicranum undulatum</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
FAG	<i>Dicranum viride</i>		Moss	Dicranaceae
GER	<i>Dictamnus albus*</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
PUB	<i>Dictamnus albus*</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
PUB	<i>Dictamnus caucasicus</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
ERI	<i>Dictamnus gymnostylis*</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
PUB	<i>Dictamnus gymnostylis*</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
THL	<i>Didymodon asperifolius</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
LYG	<i>Didymodon cordatus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
SES	<i>Didymodon ferrugineus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Didymodon glaucus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
THL	<i>Didymodon icmadophilus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Didymodon insulanus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
THL	<i>Didymodon johansenii</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
THL	<i>Didymodon luridus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Didymodon maximus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
PUR	<i>Didymodon nicholsonii</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
LYG	<i>Didymodon sicculus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
PUR	<i>Didymodon sinuosus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ADI	<i>Didymodon spadiceus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ADI	<i>Didymodon tophaceus</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
LYG	<i>Didymodon vinealis</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
LAU	<i>Digitalis canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAU	<i>Digitalis chalcantha</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Digitalis dubia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FAG	<i>Digitalis ferruginea subsp. schischkinii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BRA	<i>Digitalis grandiflora*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
EPI	<i>Digitalis grandiflora*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CAN	<i>Digitalis isabelliana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PUB	<i>Digitalis laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PUB	<i>Digitalis lanata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PUB	<i>Digitalis lutea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Digitalis mariana subsp. heywoodii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Digitalis mariana subsp. mariana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ROS	<i>Digitalis obscura subsp. laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ROS	<i>Digitalis obscura subsp. obscura</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Digitalis parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Digitalis purpurea subsp. carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
EPI	<i>Digitalis purpurea subsp. purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Digitalis purpurea subsp. toletana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAU	<i>Digitalis sceptrum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Digitalis thapsi</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PUB	<i>Digitalis viridiflora</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DIG	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis subsp. pectiniformis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis subsp. sanguinalis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Dioscorea balcanica</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
ASP	<i>Dioscorea chouardii</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
OLE	<i>Dioscorea communis*</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
POP	<i>Dioscorea communis*</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
PUB	<i>Dioscorea communis*</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
OLE	<i>Dioscorea edulis</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
THL	<i>Dioscorea pyrenaica</i>		Monocotyl	Dioscoreaceae
CAN	<i>Dipcadi serotinum*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
KLE	<i>Dipcadi serotinum*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TUB	<i>Dipcadi serotinum*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Dipcadi serotinum*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LOI	<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
TRI	<i>Diphasiastrum alpinum*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
NAR	<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum subsp. complanatum*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
PIC	<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum subsp. complanatum*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LAU	<i>Diphasiastrum madeirense*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
ULI	<i>Diphasiastrum madeirense*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
ULI	<i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LOI	<i>Diphasiastrum X issleri</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LOI	<i>Diphasiastrum X oellgaardii</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
NAR	<i>Diphasiastrum X zeilleri</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LAU	<i>Diplazium caudatum</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
PIC	<i>Diplazium sibiricum</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
SAX	<i>Diploschistes muscorum</i>		Lichen	Graphidaceae
PAR	<i>Diplotaxis catholica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Diplotaxis cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Diplotaxis eruroides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Diplotaxis harra subsp. lagascana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

TUB	<i>Diplotaxis harra</i> subsp. <i>lagascana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Diplotaxis siifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Diplotaxis viminea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Diplotaxis virgata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
EPI	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ART	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
EPI	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SED	<i>Distichium capillaceum</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
ROS	<i>Distichoselinum tenuifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SED	<i>Ditrichum flexicaule</i>		Moss	Ditrichaceae
CHE	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Dodartia orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Phrymaceae
VIR	<i>Dolichorrhiza renifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Doronicum austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum carpetanum</i> subsp. <i>carpetanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum carpetanum</i> subsp. <i>kuepferi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Doronicum cataractarum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum clusii</i> subsp. <i>clusii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum clusii</i> subsp. <i>villosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Doronicum columnae</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Doronicum columnae</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum columnae</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Doronicum corsicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum glaciale</i> subsp. <i>calcareum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum glaciale</i> subsp. <i>glaciale</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum grandiflorum</i> subsp. <i>braunblanquetii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Doronicum grandiflorum</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Doronicum grandiflorum</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Doronicum hungaricum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Doronicum orientale</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Doronicum orientale</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Doronicum plantagineum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Dorycnium broussonetii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Dorycnium eriophthalmum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Dorycnium fulgurans</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>germanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>germanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>gracile</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>herbaceum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>herbaceum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>herbaceum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>pentaphyllum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> subsp. <i>pentaphyllum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Dorycnium rectum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Dorycnium spectabile</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Draba aizoides</i> subsp. <i>aizoides</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Draba aizoides</i> subsp. <i>aizoides</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Draba aizoides</i> subsp. <i>beckeri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COC	<i>Draba alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Draba alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba aspera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Draba boerhaavii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Draba cantabriae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COC	<i>Draba corymbosa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Draba corymbosa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba cretica</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Draba cretica</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba dedeana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba dolomitica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba dovrensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba dubia</i> subsp. <i>dubia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba dubia</i> subsp. <i>laevipes</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba fladnizensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba glabella</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Draba heterocoma</i> subsp. <i>archipelagi</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Draba hispanica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
IND	<i>Draba hispanica</i> subsp. <i>laderoi</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba hispanica</i> subsp. <i>lebrunii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Draba hispida</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba hoppeana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba incana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

ASP	<i>Draba korabensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba kotschyi</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Draba lacaitae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Draba lactea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba ladina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Draba lasiocarpa</i> subsp. <i>klasterskyi</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Draba lasiocarpa</i> subsp. <i>lasiocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GEN	<i>Draba loiseleurii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Draba muralis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Draba muralis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Draba nemorosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Draba nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba norvegica</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LOI	<i>Draba norvegica</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAP	<i>Draba oblongata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRI	<i>Draba pacheri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Draba praecox</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Draba praecox</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba rigida</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba sauteri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Draba scabra</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAM	<i>Draba scabra</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KOB	<i>Draba siliquosa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAM	<i>Draba siliquosa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba simonkaiana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba stellata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAP	<i>Draba subcapitata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba subnivalis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>ciliigera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Draba tomentosa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Draba verna</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Dracaena draco</i> subsp. <i>draco</i>		Monocotyl	Dracaenaceae
OLE	<i>Dracaena draco</i> subsp. <i>tamaranae</i>		Monocotyl	Dracaenaceae
FES	<i>Dracocephalum austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
BRA	<i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Dracocephalum ruyschiana</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Dracocephalum thymifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Dracunculus canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
PHR	<i>Drepanocladus aduncus</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus angustifolius</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus arcticus</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus brevifolius</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus lycopodioides</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus polygamus</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus sendtneri</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus trifarius</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
SCH	<i>Drepanocladus turgescens</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
POD	<i>Drepanolejeunea hamatifolia</i>		Liver	Lejeuneaceae
SCH	<i>Drosera anglica</i>		Eudicot	Droseraceae
SCH	<i>Drosera intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Droseraceae
OXY	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Droseraceae
SCH	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Droseraceae
ULI	<i>Drosophyllum lusitanicum</i>		Eudicot	Droseraceae
CHE	<i>Drusa glandulosa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KOB	<i>Dryas integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
KOB	<i>Dryas octopetala</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Drymocallis corsica</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GEN	<i>Drymocallis corsica</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Drymocallis regisborisii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
COR	<i>Drymocallis rupestris</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Drymocallis rupestris</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Drymochloa donax</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Drymochloa drymeja</i> subsp. <i>drymeja</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Drymochloa drymeja</i> subsp. <i>exaltata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Drymochloa sylvatica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AZO	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
QUE	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i> var. <i>affinis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i> subsp. <i>affinis</i> var. <i>azorica</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris aitoniana</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
AZO	<i>Dryopteris azorica</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris azorica</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris borreri</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris cambrensis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
ALN	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
QUE	<i>Dryopteris corleyi</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae

AZO	<i>Dryopteris crispifolia</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
ALN	<i>Dryopteris cristata*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
SCH	<i>Dryopteris cristata*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris dilatata*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
PIC	<i>Dryopteris dilatata*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
ASA	<i>Dryopteris expansa*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris expansa*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
ASA	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas*</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris guanchica</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris maderensis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris mindshelkensis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris oligodonta</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris oreades</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris pallida</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
ASP	<i>Dryopteris pallida</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Dryopteris remota</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris tyrrhena</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris villarii</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Dryopteris X furadensis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Dryopteris X mantoniae</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
DRY	<i>Drypis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>jacquiniana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DRY	<i>Drypis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
DIG	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Dysphania botrys</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Dysphania multifida</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
DIG	<i>Dysphania schraderiana</i>	A	Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ASP	<i>Ebenus cretica</i>		Eudicot	Ebenaceae
CHE	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
CHE	<i>Echinaria capitata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Echinaria capitata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Echinochloa colonum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ORY	<i>Echinochloa colonum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BID	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> subsp. <i>crus-galli*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> subsp. <i>crus-galli*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ORY	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> subsp. <i>hispidula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Echinochloa esculenta</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
BID	<i>Echinochloa muricata</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
ORY	<i>Echinochloa oryzicola</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ORY	<i>Echinochloa oryzoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Echinocystis lobata*</i>		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
POP	<i>Echinocystis lobata*</i>		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
AZO	<i>Echinodium renauldii</i>		Moss	Echinodiaceae
AMM	<i>Echinophora spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AMM	<i>Echinophora tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>sibthorpiana</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Echinops bannaticus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Echinops bannaticus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Echinops exaltatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Echinops ritro</i> subsp. <i>ritro</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Echinops ritro</i> subsp. <i>ruthenicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Echinops sphaerocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Echinops spinosissimus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Echinops strigosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Echinopsis chamaecereus</i>	A	Eudicot	Cactaceae
ULI	<i>Echinopartum albicum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Echinopartum barnadesii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAB	<i>Echinopartum barnadesii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Echinopartum boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Echinopartum horridum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAB	<i>Echinopartum horridum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Echinopartum ibericum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Echium acanthocarpum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
KLE	<i>Echium aculeatum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium aculeatum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PHA	<i>Echium albicans</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRA	<i>Echium arenarium</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium asperrimum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium bethencourtii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
KLE	<i>Echium brevirame</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium callithyrsum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LAU	<i>Echium candidans</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium decaisnei</i> subsp. <i>decaisnei</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium decaisnei</i> subsp. <i>purpurianse</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ROS	<i>Echium flavum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
AMM	<i>Echium gaditanum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae

SUP	<i>Echium gentianoides</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium giganteum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium handiense</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium hierrense</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium italicum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Echium italicum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium leucophaeum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium nervosum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CAN	<i>Echium onosmifolium</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRA	<i>Echium parviflorum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LAU	<i>Echium pininana</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Echium plantagineum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CRU	<i>Echium plantagineum*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium pustulatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium rosulatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
AMM	<i>Echium sabulicola</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium salmanticum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
AEO	<i>Echium simplex</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium strictum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CAN	<i>Echium sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
KLE	<i>Echium triste</i> subsp. <i>nivariense</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
KLE	<i>Echium triste</i> subsp. <i>triste</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Echium tuberculatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CAN	<i>Echium virescens</i> var. <i>angustissimum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Echium virescens</i> var. <i>virescens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Echium vulgare</i> subsp. <i>pustulatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Echium vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Echium vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CAN	<i>Echium webbii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SUP	<i>Echium wildpretii</i> subsp. <i>trichosiphon</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CAN	<i>Echium wildpretii</i> subsp. <i>wildpretii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Edraianthus dalmaticus</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus dinaricus</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus graminifolius</i> subsp. <i>graminifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Edraianthus graminifolius</i> subsp. <i>graminifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus graminifolius</i> subsp. <i>siculus</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus pulevicii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus pumilio</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus serbicus</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus serpyllifolius</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus sutjeskae</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Edraianthus tenuifolius</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Edraianthus wettsteinii</i> subsp. <i>lovcenicus</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Edraianthus wettsteinii</i> subsp. <i>wettsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Edraianthus</i> X <i>lakusicii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
POT	<i>Egeria densa</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
TAM	<i>Elaeagnos turcomanica</i>		Eudicot	Elaeagnaceae
QUE	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	A	Eudicot	Elaeagnaceae
ROS	<i>Elaeoselinum asclepium</i> subsp. <i>asclepium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Elaeoselinum asclepium</i> subsp. <i>millefolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AZO	<i>Elaphoglossum semicylindricum*</i>		Fern	Lamariopsidaceae
LAU	<i>Elaphoglossum semicylindricum*</i>		Fern	Lamariopsidaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine alsinastrum</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine ambigua</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine bronchonii</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine hexandra</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine hungarica</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine hydropiper</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine macropoda</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine orthosperma</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Elatine triandra</i>		Eudicot	Elatinaceae
ISO	<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LIT	<i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Eleocharis carniolica</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Eleocharis mamillata</i> subsp. <i>austriaca</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Eleocharis mamillata</i> subsp. <i>mamillata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Eleocharis mamillata</i> subsp. <i>mamillata*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LIT	<i>Eleocharis multicaulis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Eleocharis oxylepis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> subsp. <i>palustris</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> subsp. <i>waltersii</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
RUP	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
JUN	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
DIG	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae

POL	<i>Eleusine tristachya</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
POT	<i>Elodea callitrichoides</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
POT	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
POT	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
SAX	<i>Elymus alaskanus</i> subsp. <i>latiglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Elymus alaskanus</i> subsp. <i>scandicus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POP	<i>Elymus caninus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Elymus panormitanus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Elymus uralensis</i> subsp. <i>viridiglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Elytrigia campestris</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRI	<i>Elytrigia curvifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Elytrigia elongata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DRY	<i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Elytrigia intermedia</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Elytrigia juncea</i> subsp. <i>boreali-atlantica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Elytrigia juncea</i> subsp. <i>juncea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Elytrigia lolioides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Elytrigia obtusiflora</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CAK	<i>Elytrigia repens</i> subsp. <i>elongatifformis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Elytrigia repens</i> subsp. <i>pseudocaesia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Elytrigia repens</i> subsp. <i>repens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRI	<i>Elytrigia sartorii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Elytrigia stipifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Elytrigia strigosa</i> subsp. <i>reflexiaristata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Emex spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
LOI	<i>Empetrum hermaphroditum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
SED	<i>Encalypta rhamnifolia</i>		Moss	Encalyptaceae
ASP	<i>Encalypta streptocarpa</i> *		Moss	Encalyptaceae
POD	<i>Encalypta streptocarpa</i> *		Moss	Encalyptaceae
SAX	<i>Enchylium substellatum</i>		Lichen	Collembataceae
TRI	<i>Endressia pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Entodon concinnus</i>		Moss	Entodontaceae
FEP	<i>Entosthodon hungaricus</i>		Moss	Funariaceae
CRI	<i>Eokochia saxicola</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
COR	<i>Ephedra distachya</i> subsp. <i>distachya</i> *		Gymno	Ephedraceae
CRU	<i>Ephedra distachya</i> subsp. <i>distachya</i> *		Gymno	Ephedraceae
FES	<i>Ephedra distachya</i> subsp. <i>helvetica</i>		Gymno	Ephedraceae
QUI	<i>Ephedra foeminea</i>		Gymno	Ephedraceae
QUI	<i>Ephedra fragilis</i> subsp. <i>fragilis</i>		Gymno	Ephedraceae
ONO	<i>Ephedra major</i> subsp. <i>major</i> *		Gymno	Ephedraceae
QUI	<i>Ephedra major</i> subsp. <i>major</i> *		Gymno	Ephedraceae
ROS	<i>Ephedra major</i> subsp. <i>procera</i>		Gymno	Ephedraceae
MUL	<i>Epilobium alpestre</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MON	<i>Epilobium alsinifolium</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
HER	<i>Epilobium anagallidifolium</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ARC	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
EPI	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ROB	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MON	<i>Epilobium atlanticum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
SIS	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> subsp. <i>adenocaulon</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
EPI	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> subsp. <i>ciliatum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ASP	<i>Epilobium collinum</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
THL	<i>Epilobium collinum</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MON	<i>Epilobium davuricum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
THL	<i>Epilobium dodonaei</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
VIR	<i>Epilobium duriaei</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
THL	<i>Epilobium fleischeri</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
EPI	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MOL	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MON	<i>Epilobium hornemannii</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MUL	<i>Epilobium lactiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
THL	<i>Epilobium lanceolatum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
THL	<i>Epilobium latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
FAG	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MON	<i>Epilobium nutans</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MON	<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ALN	<i>Epilobium palustre</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
SCH	<i>Epilobium palustre</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
EPI	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MOL	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Onagraceae
PHR	<i>Epilobium roseum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
EPI	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> subsp. <i>lamyi</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MOL	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> subsp. <i>tetragonum</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
MOL	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> subsp. <i>tournefortii</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae

FAG	<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
PUB	<i>Epimedium pinnatum</i> subsp. <i>colchicum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
FAG	<i>Epimedium pubigerum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
ERI	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PIC	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Epipactis autumnalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Epipactis cupaniana</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis flaminia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis greuteri</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> subsp. <i>helleborine</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> subsp. <i>leutei</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ERI	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> subsp. <i>orbicularis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
GER	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> subsp. <i>tremolsii</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> subsp. <i>tremolsii</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Epipactis leptochila</i> subsp. <i>leptochila</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis leptochila</i> subsp. <i>neglecta</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Epipactis lusitanica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis meridionalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ERI	<i>Epipactis muelleri</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis muelleri</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
GER	<i>Epipactis muelleri</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis nordeniorum</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ALN	<i>Epipactis palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Epipactis palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Epipactis palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Epipactis parviflora</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis placentina</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis pontica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Epipactis provincialis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis purpurata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis stellifera</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipactis tallosii</i> subsp. <i>zaupolensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PIC	<i>Epipogium aphyllum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MON	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> subsp. <i>alpestre</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
ART	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> subsp. <i>arvense</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
SIS	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> subsp. <i>arvense</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
ARC	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> subsp. <i>boreale</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
ALN	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
PHR	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
POP	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
ALN	<i>Equisetum palustre</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
MOL	<i>Equisetum palustre</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
MOL	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
COR	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
THL	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
FAG	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
POP	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
POP	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
SCH	<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
POP	<i>Equisetum X moorei</i>		Equiset	Equisetaceae
MOL	<i>Equisetum X trachyodon</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
SCH	<i>Equisetum X trachyodon</i> *		Equiset	Equisetaceae
BID	<i>Eragrostis albensis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis barrelieri</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis frankii</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis minor</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis multicaulis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis papposa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis tef</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Eragrostis virescens</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
EPI	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
LER	<i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Eremopyrum triticeum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Eremurus spectabilis</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
DRY	<i>Eremurus tauricus</i>		Monocotyl	Asphodelaceae
LAU	<i>Erica arborea</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUI	<i>Erica arborea</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica australis</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ERI	<i>Erica carnea</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
RHO	<i>Erica carnea</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae

ULI	<i>Erica ciliaris</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
MOL	<i>Erica erigena</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
CYT	<i>Erica lusitanica*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica lusitanica*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica mackaiana</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LAU	<i>Erica maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ROS	<i>Erica manipuliflora</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ROS	<i>Erica multiflora</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
AZO	<i>Erica scoparia</i> subsp. <i>azorica</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LAU	<i>Erica scoparia</i> subsp. <i>maderinicola</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LAU	<i>Erica scoparia</i> subsp. <i>platycodon</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica scoparia</i> subsp. <i>scoparia</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ROS	<i>Erica terminalis</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Erica tetralix</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Erica vagans</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FES	<i>Erigeron acris</i> subsp. <i>acris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Erigeron acris</i> subsp. <i>angulosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Erigeron acris</i> subsp. <i>droebachiensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Erigeron acris</i> subsp. <i>politus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Erigeron acris</i> subsp. <i>serotinus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Erigeron alpinus</i> subsp. <i>alpinus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Erigeron alpinus</i> subsp. <i>alpinus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> subsp. <i>annuus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> subsp. <i>annuus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> subsp. <i>septentrionalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Erigeron atticus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Erigeron bonariensis*</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Erigeron bonariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAX	<i>Erigeron compositus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Erigeron frigidus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Erigeron glabratus</i> subsp. <i>candidus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Erigeron glabratus</i> subsp. <i>glabratus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Erigeron karwinskianus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Erigeron major</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Erigeron neglectus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIL	<i>Erigeron paolii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Erigeron primulifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Erigeron schleicheri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis*</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Erigeron sumatrensis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Erigeron uniflorus</i> subsp. <i>aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KOB	<i>Erigeron uniflorus</i> subsp. <i>picoeuropaeanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Erigeron uniflorus</i> subsp. <i>subacaulis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KOB	<i>Erigeron uniflorus</i> subsp. <i>uniflorus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Erinacea anthyllis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Erinacea anthyllis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FAG	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
LIT	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Eriocaulaceae
LIT	<i>Eriocaulon cinereum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Eriocaulaceae
SCH	<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ALN	<i>Eriophorum latifolium*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Eriophorum latifolium*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Eriophorum scheuchzeri</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
OXY	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
TRI	<i>Eritrichium caucasicum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Eritrichium nanum</i> subsp. <i>jankae</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Eritrichium nanum</i> subsp. <i>nanum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Erodium acaule</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TUB	<i>Erodium aethiopicum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ROS	<i>Erodium astragaloides</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
FES	<i>Erodium beketowii</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TUB	<i>Erodium bipinnatum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ROS	<i>Erodium boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
BUL	<i>Erodium botrys*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TRA	<i>Erodium botrys*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TUB	<i>Erodium botrys*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ONO	<i>Erodium cazorlanum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Erodium chium*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TRA	<i>Erodium chium*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
DAP	<i>Erodium chrysanthum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Erodium ciconium</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
COR	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>bipinnatum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
BUL	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>cuticularium*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SED	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>cuticularium*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>cuticularium*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae

COR	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>dunense</i> *		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CRU	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> subsp. <i>dunense</i> *		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CRI	<i>Erodium corsicum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ASP	<i>Erodium crispum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ROS	<i>Erodium daucoides</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ONO	<i>Erodium foetidum</i> subsp. <i>celtibericum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
IND	<i>Erodium foetidum</i> subsp. <i>cheilanthifolium</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ONO	<i>Erodium glandulosum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
COR	<i>Erodium hoefftianum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
BUL	<i>Erodium laciniatum</i> *		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TRA	<i>Erodium laciniatum</i> *		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TUB	<i>Erodium laciniatum</i> *		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ONO	<i>Erodium lucidum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
PHA	<i>Erodium mouretii</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Erodium neuradifolium</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
IND	<i>Erodium petraeum</i> subsp. <i>crispum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TUB	<i>Erodium recoderi</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
POD	<i>Erodium reichardii</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ONO	<i>Erodium rodiei</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ONO	<i>Erodium rupestre</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ASP	<i>Erodium rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
TUB	<i>Erodium salzmännii</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
DAP	<i>Erodium sibthorpiatum</i> subsp. <i>vetteri</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ASP	<i>Erodium tordylioides</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ROS	<i>Erodium valentinum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
LAV	<i>Erophaca baetica</i> subsp. <i>baetica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Erophaca baetica</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Eruca vesicaria</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Erucastrium canariense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KLE	<i>Erucastrium cardaminoides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Erucastrium gallicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Erucastrium nasturtiifolium</i> subsp. <i>benacense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Erucastrium nasturtiifolium</i> subsp. <i>nasturtiifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Erucastrium nasturtiifolium</i> subsp. <i>sudrei</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MUL	<i>Eryngium alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i> subsp. <i>bourgatii</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i> subsp. <i>bourgatii</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ISO	<i>Eryngium corniculatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Eryngium creticum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Eryngium dichotomum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAV	<i>Eryngium dilatatum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Eryngium dilatatum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ISO	<i>Eryngium galioides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
IND	<i>Eryngium glaciale</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Eryngium grosii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Eryngium ilicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AMM	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRU	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Eryngium planum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ISO	<i>Eryngium pusillum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Eryngium serbicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Eryngium spinalba</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Eryngium tenue</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Eryngium ternatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Eryngium tricuspdatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ISO	<i>Eryngium viviparum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Erysimum arbuscula</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RHA	<i>Erysimum aureum</i>	A	Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Erysimum bicolor</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RUM	<i>Erysimum bonannianum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum bulgaricum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Erysimum candicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum canum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum carniolicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Erysimum cazorlense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Erysimum cephalonicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CYM	<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Erysimum comatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Erysimum corinthium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Erysimum cuspidatum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum cuspidatum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Erysimum diffusum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum diffusum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Erysimum duriaei</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

ROS	<i>Erysimum fitzii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
IND	<i>Erysimum gorbeanum*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Erysimum gorbeanum*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Erysimum graecum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Erysimum grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Erysimum hieraciifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Erysimum humile</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Erysimum incanum</i> subsp. <i>matritense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Erysimum jugicola</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum krynkense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Erysimum lagascae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Erysimum maderense*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Erysimum maderense*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum marschallianum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Erysimum medio-hispanicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Erysimum merxmuelleri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Erysimum microphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum montosicola</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
IND	<i>Erysimum nevadense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum odoratum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Erysimum pectinatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Erysimum repandum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum rhaeticum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Erysimum rondae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Erysimum ruscinonense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Erysimum seipkae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum sylvestre</i> subsp. <i>aurantiacum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum sylvestre</i> subsp. <i>sylvestre</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Erysimum ucranicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
ASA	<i>Erythronium sibiricum</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	A	Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ADI	<i>Eucladium verticillatum*</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
MON	<i>Eucladium verticillatum*</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
DIG	<i>Euclidium syriacum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Eudianthe coeli-rosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Eudianthe laeta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAM	<i>Eunomia rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Euonymus europaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
RHA	<i>Euonymus europaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
FAG	<i>Euonymus latifolius</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
POP	<i>Euonymus nanus</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
FAG	<i>Euonymus verrucosus*</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
PUB	<i>Euonymus verrucosus*</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
ALN	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia acanthothamnos*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DAP	<i>Euphorbia acanthothamnos*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FAG	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PUB	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia anachoreta</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
GER	<i>Euphorbia angulata*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUE	<i>Euphorbia angulata*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia aphylla</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
OLE	<i>Euphorbia atropurpurea</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
MUL	<i>Euphorbia austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CRI	<i>Euphorbia azorica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
AMM	<i>Euphorbia baetica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia berthelotii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
OLE	<i>Euphorbia bourgeana</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia caesia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia capitulata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FAG	<i>Euphorbia carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CYP	<i>Euphorbia cassia</i> subsp. <i>rigoi</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DIG	<i>Euphorbia chamaesyce*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
POL	<i>Euphorbia chamaesyce*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ASP	<i>Euphorbia characias*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUI	<i>Euphorbia characias*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PHA	<i>Euphorbia clementei*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUI	<i>Euphorbia clementei*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
GER	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PYR	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia deflexa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUI	<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FAG	<i>Euphorbia dulcis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae

ONO	<i>Euphorbia duvalii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PUB	<i>Euphorbia epithymoides</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ART	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> subsp. <i>esula</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> subsp. <i>esula</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ART	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> subsp. <i>tommasiniana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> subsp. <i>tommasiniana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
TRA	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia falcata</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
TRA	<i>Euphorbia falcata</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia flavicoma</i> subsp. <i>flavicoma</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ONO	<i>Euphorbia flavicoma</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia fragifera</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia glabriflora</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
SED	<i>Euphorbia glabriflora</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ERI	<i>Euphorbia graminifolia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia handiensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DAP	<i>Euphorbia herniariifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia herniariifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
MOL	<i>Euphorbia hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DIG	<i>Euphorbia humifusa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
POL	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FAG	<i>Euphorbia hyberna</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
GER	<i>Euphorbia hyberna</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
EPI	<i>Euphorbia illirica</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
GER	<i>Euphorbia illirica</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
MOL	<i>Euphorbia illirica</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia isatidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia lagascae</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia lamarckii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	A	Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
MOL	<i>Euphorbia ludica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FAG	<i>Euphorbia macroceras</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DIG	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia maresii</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CRI	<i>Euphorbia maresii</i> subsp. <i>maresii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CRI	<i>Euphorbia margalidiana</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PEG	<i>Euphorbia matritensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
LAU	<i>Euphorbia mellifera</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia minuta</i> subsp. <i>minuta</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia minuta</i> subsp. <i>moleroi</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DRY	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
RUM	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>bolosii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia nicaeensis</i> subsp. <i>glareosa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ROS	<i>Euphorbia nicaeensis</i> subsp. <i>nicaeensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DIG	<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
SAC	<i>Euphorbia oxyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
MOL	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PHR	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
POP	<i>Euphorbia palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUI	<i>Euphorbia paniculata</i> subsp. <i>monchiquensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
AMM	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUI	<i>Euphorbia pedroi</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CAK	<i>Euphorbia peplis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CHE	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> var. <i>minima</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> var. <i>peplus</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ASA	<i>Euphorbia pilosa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
LYG	<i>Euphorbia pinea</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
OLE	<i>Euphorbia piscatoria</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CRI	<i>Euphorbia pithyusa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PUB	<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ULI	<i>Euphorbia polygalifolia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CAK	<i>Euphorbia polygonifolia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CRU	<i>Euphorbia portlandica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DIG	<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
KLE	<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia rigida</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
GER	<i>Euphorbia salicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ERI	<i>Euphorbia saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
COR	<i>Euphorbia seguieriana</i> subsp. <i>seguieriana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia seguieriana</i> subsp. <i>seguieriana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
LER	<i>Euphorbia seguieriana</i> subsp. <i>seguieriana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ONO	<i>Euphorbia seguieriana</i> subsp. <i>seguieriana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae

THL	<i>Euphorbia seguieriana</i> subsp. <i>seguieriana</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
DIG	<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CHE	<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Euphorbia spinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PHA	<i>Euphorbia squamigera</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
EPI	<i>Euphorbia stricta</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
AZO	<i>Euphorbia stygiana</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
BRA	<i>Euphorbia subcordata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
TRA	<i>Euphorbia sulcata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ASP	<i>Euphorbia sultan-hassei</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PAR	<i>Euphorbia taurinensis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
QUI	<i>Euphorbia transtagna</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ERI	<i>Euphorbia triflora</i> subsp. <i>kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia triflora</i> subsp. <i>triflora</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ULI	<i>Euphorbia uliginosa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PUB	<i>Euphorbia valdevillosocarpa</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
ASP	<i>Euphorbia variabilis</i> subsp. <i>valliniana</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
SES	<i>Euphorbia variabilis</i> subsp. <i>variabilis</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CYP	<i>Euphorbia veneris</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FES	<i>Euphorbia verrucosa</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
GER	<i>Euphorbia verrucosa</i> *		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
HER	<i>Euphrasia alboffii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Euphrasia alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Euphrasia alpina</i> subsp. <i>pulchra</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TOL	<i>Euphrasia azorica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
HER	<i>Euphrasia brevipila</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Euphrasia christii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
QUE	<i>Euphrasia cisalpina</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Euphrasia cuspidata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Euphrasia drosocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SCH	<i>Euphrasia frigida</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GEN	<i>Euphrasia genargentea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TOL	<i>Euphrasia grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Euphrasia hirtella</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Euphrasia illyrica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Euphrasia inopinata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Euphrasia kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Euphrasia lapponica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SAC	<i>Euphrasia liburnica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ULI	<i>Euphrasia micrantha</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Euphrasia minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Euphrasia minima</i> subsp. <i>sicardii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GEN	<i>Euphrasia nana</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Euphrasia ossica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Euphrasia pectinata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Euphrasia picta</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Euphrasia portae</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Euphrasia rostkoviana</i> subsp. <i>rostkoviana</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Euphrasia salisburgensis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Euphrasia sinuata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ERI	<i>Euphrasia stiriaca</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Euphrasia stricta</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Euphrasia tricuspidata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
NAR	<i>Euphrasia willkommii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
EPI	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Euzomodendron bourgeanum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RUM	<i>Evacidium discolor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Exaculum pusillum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ASP	<i>Exsertotheca crispa</i>		Moss	Neckeraceae
AZO	<i>Exsertotheca intermedia</i>		Moss	Neckeraceae
PEG	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
PAR	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
FAG	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sylvatica</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sylvatica</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
ART	<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Fallopia aubertii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Fallopia dumetorum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	A	Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Fallopia X bohemica</i>	A	Eudicot	Polygonaceae

CHE	<i>Fedia cornucopiae</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Fedia graciliflora</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Fedia scorpioides</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
LAV	<i>Ferula arrigonii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LER	<i>Ferula caspica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Ferula communis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Ferula euxina</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Ferula heuffelii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Ferula lancerotensis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	<i>Ferula latipinna</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Ferula linkii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Ferula loscosii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Ferula orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Ferula sadleriana</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Ferulago campestris</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Ferulago galbanifera</i> var. <i>brachyloba</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Ferulago sylvatica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Ferulago thyrsoflora</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Festuca acuminata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AEO	<i>Festuca agustini</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca airoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca alfrediana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca alpestris</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Festuca alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca alpina</i> subsp. <i>riverae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca altopyrenaica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Festuca amethystina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca ampla</i> subsp. <i>ampla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca ampla</i> subsp. <i>simplex</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRU	<i>Festuca arenaria</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Festuca arvernensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca austrodolomitica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAP	<i>Festuca baffinensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca balcanica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca balcanica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca bauzanina</i> subsp. <i>bauzanina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca bauzanina</i> subsp. <i>rhaetica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca beckeri</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PYR	<i>Festuca beckeri</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Festuca billyi</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca billyi</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca borderei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca bosniaca</i> subsp. <i>bosniaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca bosniaca</i> subsp. <i>pirinensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAB	<i>Festuca braun-blanquetii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca breistrofferi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca brevipila</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca brevipila</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca brigantina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca bucegiensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca burgundiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca burnatii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca callieri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca calva</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca carnuntina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca cinerea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Festuca circummediterranea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca circummediterranea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca clementei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca cretacea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca csikhegyensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Festuca cyllenica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca dalmatica</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca dalmatica</i> subsp. <i>stojanovii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHA	<i>Festuca duriotagana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca duvalii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIC	<i>Festuca eggleri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca elegans</i> subsp. <i>elegans</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca elegans</i> subsp. <i>merinoi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca eskia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca filiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Festuca filiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUE	<i>Festuca filiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIC	<i>Festuca flavescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Festuca francoi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Festuca frigida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca galicicae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca gautieri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

THL	<i>Festuca glacialis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca graniticola</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca gredensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca guinochetii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca halleri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca henriquesii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Festuca heteromalla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca heteropachys</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Festuca heterophylla*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Festuca heterophylla*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca hystrix</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Festuca iberica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca igoschiniae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca illyrica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca indigesta</i> subsp. <i>aragonensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca indigesta</i> subsp. <i>curvifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca indigesta</i> subsp. <i>hackelii*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Festuca indigesta</i> subsp. <i>hackelii*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca indigesta</i> subsp. <i>indigesta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca inops</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca intercedens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Festuca jeanpertii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Festuca jubata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Festuca juncifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca laevigata</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca laevigata</i> subsp. <i>laevigata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca lambinonii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca lapidosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca lemanii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca liviensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca longiauriculata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca longifolia</i> subsp. <i>pseudocostei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca luedii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca marginata</i> subsp. <i>andres-molinae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca marginata</i> subsp. <i>gallica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca melanopsis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Festuca microphylla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GEN	<i>Festuca morisiana</i> subsp. <i>morisiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Festuca morisiana</i> subsp. <i>sicula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca nevadensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Festuca nigrescens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Festuca nigrescens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca nitida</i> subsp. <i>flaccida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca nitida</i> subsp. <i>nitida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca norica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>bigorronensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca ochroleuca</i> subsp. <i>ochroleuca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Festuca oelandica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>guestfalica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>guestfalica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>hirtula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>ovina*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>ovina*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca ovina</i> subsp. <i>supina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca pallens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca pallens*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca panciciana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Festuca petraea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca picoeuropeana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca picturata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca pirinica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Festuca plicata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca polesica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Festuca polita</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Festuca porcii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca psammophila</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca psammophila</i> subsp. <i>psammophila</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca pseudeskia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca pseudodalmatica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca pseudodura</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca pseudovaginata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca pseudovaria</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca pyrenaica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KOB	<i>Festuca quadriflora*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca quadriflora*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Festuca querana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca reverchonii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COC	<i>Festuca richardsonii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

TRI	<i>Festuca riloensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca rivas-martinezii</i> subsp. <i>rectifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca rivas-martinezii</i> subsp. <i>rivas-martinezii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Festuca rivularis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca rothmaleri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>juncea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRI	<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>litoralis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>pruinosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Festuca rubra</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Festuca rupicaprina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca rupicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GER	<i>Festuca rupicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRI	<i>Festuca ruscinonensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Festuca sardoa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca scabriculmis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Festuca scariosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Festuca sipylea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Festuca spadicea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Festuca stenantha</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca stricta</i> subsp. <i>rumelica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca stricta</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca summilusitana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca tatrae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca ticinensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca trichophylla</i> subsp. <i>asperifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Festuca trichophylla</i> subsp. <i>trichophylla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Festuca triflora</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca vaginata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Festuca valesiaca</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca valesiaca</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Festuca valesiaca</i> subsp. <i>valesiaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca valida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca varia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca vasconensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca versicolor</i> subsp. <i>brachystachys</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca versicolor</i> subsp. <i>dominii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca versicolor</i> subsp. <i>pallidula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca versicolor</i> subsp. <i>versicolor</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Festuca vettonica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca violacea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca vivipara</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Festuca wagneri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca winnebachensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca woronowii</i> subsp. <i>caucasica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca woronowii</i> subsp. <i>woronowii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca X souliei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Festuca xanthina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Festuca yvesii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Fibigia clypeata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PEG	<i>Fibigia lunarioides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Fibigia triquetra</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Ficaria calthifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ficaria ficarioides</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ficaria verna</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ficaria verna</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CYM	<i>Ficus carica</i> *		Eudicot	Moraceae
QUI	<i>Ficus carica</i> *		Eudicot	Moraceae
TRA	<i>Filago aegaea</i> subsp. <i>aegaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago aegaea</i> subsp. <i>aristata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Filago arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Filago arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago asterisciflora</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago asterisciflora</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POL	<i>Filago congesta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Filago cretensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago cretensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POL	<i>Filago desertorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago eriocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago fuscescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago gallica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Filago germanica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago germanica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Filago heterantha</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Filago lutescens</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago lutescens</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAG	<i>Filago mareotica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

TUB	<i>Filago micropodioides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Filago minima</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Filago minima</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POL	<i>Filago petro-ianii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago pygmaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Filago pyramidata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Filago pyramidata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Filago pyramidata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAG	<i>Filago tyrrhenica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ALN	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ISO	<i>Fimbristylis annua</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Fimbristylis bisumbellata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ORY	<i>Fimbristylis bisumbellata</i> *		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FES	<i>Fissidens dubius</i>		Moss	Fissidentaceae
SCH	<i>Fissidens osmundoides</i>		Moss	Fissidentaceae
SCH	<i>Fissidens adianthoides</i>		Moss	Fissidentaceae
TRI	<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
COC	<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i> *		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
LOI	<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i> *		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
TRI	<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i> *		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
COC	<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i> *		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
LOI	<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i> *		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PUR	<i>Flueggea tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Phyllanthaceae
ART	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POT	<i>Fontinalis dalecarlica</i>		Moss	Fontinalaceae
POT	<i>Fontinalis hypnoides</i>		Moss	Fontinalaceae
POT	<i>Fontinalis squamosa</i>		Moss	Fontinalaceae
PEG	<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
ROB	<i>Forsythia X intermedia</i>	A	Eudicot	Oleaceae
ISO	<i>Fossombronina wondraczekii</i>		Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PUB	<i>Fourraea alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Fragaria moschata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
EPI	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Fragaria viridis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ALN	<i>Frangula alnus subsp. alnus</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
LON	<i>Frangula alnus subsp. alnus</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
POP	<i>Frangula alnus subsp. baetica</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
AZO	<i>Frangula azorica</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
PUB	<i>Frangula rupestris</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Frangula rupestris</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
JUN	<i>Frankenia boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
MOQ	<i>Frankenia capitata</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
PEG	<i>Frankenia capitata</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
SAL	<i>Frankenia corymbosa</i>		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
CRI	<i>Frankenia ericifolia</i>		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
CRI	<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
FEP	<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
SAG	<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
CRI	<i>Frankenia laevis</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
JUN	<i>Frankenia laevis</i> *		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
SAG	<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
PEG	<i>Frankenia thymifolia</i>		Eudicot	Frankeniaceae
POP	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
POP	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. danubialis</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
POP	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
FAG	<i>Fraxinus excelsior subsp. coriariifolia</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
FAG	<i>Fraxinus excelsior subsp. excelsior</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
PUB	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
POP	<i>Fraxinus pallisae</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
PUB	<i>Fritillaria gracilis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PUB	<i>Fritillaria gussichiae</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PUB	<i>Fritillaria involucrata</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MOL	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MOL	<i>Fritillaria meleagroides</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FAG	<i>Fritillaria montana</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Fritillaria orientalis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
ROS	<i>Fritillaria pyrenaica subsp. boissieri</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
ONO	<i>Fritillaria pyrenaica subsp. pyrenaica</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Fritillaria ruthenica</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
SES	<i>Fritillaria tubiformis subsp. moggridgei</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
SES	<i>Fritillaria tubiformis subsp. tubiformis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
POD	<i>Frullania tamarisci</i>		Liver	Frullaniaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana arabica</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae

ROS	<i>Fumana baetica</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana ericifolia</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana ericoides</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana fontanesii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana hispidula</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Fumana juniperina</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana laevipes</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana laevis</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana paradoxa</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Fumana procumbens*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Fumana procumbens*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
PAR	<i>Fumaria agraria</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria barnolae</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria bicolor</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
OLE	<i>Fumaria coccinea</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria densiflora</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria faurei</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria flabellata</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria gaillardotii</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria kralikii</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria macrosepala</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria mirabilis</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
OLE	<i>Fumaria montana</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
PAR	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>wirtgenii*</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
PAR	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> subsp. <i>wirtgenii*</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria petteri</i> subsp. <i>calcarata</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria rostellata</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria schleicheri</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria sepium</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
CHE	<i>Fumaria vaillantii</i>		Eudicot	Fumariaceae
ZOS	<i>Furcellaria lumbricalis</i>		Rhodophyta	Furcellariaceae
SED	<i>Gagea bohemica</i> subsp. <i>bohemica</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
SED	<i>Gagea bohemica</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
BUL	<i>Gagea granatellii</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MUL	<i>Gagea liotardii</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FAG	<i>Gagea lutea*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Gagea lutea*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
POP	<i>Gagea lutea*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
EPI	<i>Gagea minima*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FAG	<i>Gagea minima*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Gagea polidorii</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Gagea pratensis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Gagea pusilla</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PIL	<i>Gagea soleirolii</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FAG	<i>Gagea spathacea</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Gagea szovitzii</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PAR	<i>Gagea villosa</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
ART	<i>Galactites duriaei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Galanthus elwesii*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
QUI	<i>Galanthus elwesii*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Galanthus nivalis*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
POP	<i>Galanthus nivalis*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Galanthus plicatus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Galanthus reginae-olgae*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PUB	<i>Galanthus reginae-olgae*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LAV	<i>Galatella aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Galatella cana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Galatella linosyris</i> subsp. <i>armoricana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Galatella linosyris</i> subsp. <i>linosyris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Galatella linosyris</i> subsp. <i>linosyris*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Galatella sedifolia</i> subsp. <i>dracunculoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Galatella sedifolia</i> subsp. <i>sedifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Galatella tatarica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Galatella villosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Galega officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Galeobdolon argentatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Galeobdolon flavidum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Galeobdolon montanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

EPI	<i>Galeopsis bifida</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Galeopsis ladanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Galeopsis pubescens</i> subsp. <i>murriana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Galeopsis pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Galeopsis pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Galeopsis reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Galeopsis segetum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Galeopsis segetum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Galeopsis speciosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Galium aetnium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium album</i> subsp. <i>album</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium album</i> subsp. <i>pycnotrichum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SES	<i>Galium anisophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
EPI	<i>Galium aparine</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
POP	<i>Galium aparine</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CRU	<i>Galium arenarium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium aristatum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ERI	<i>Galium austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium baldense</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ROS	<i>Galium balearicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ERI	<i>Galium biebersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ALN	<i>Galium boreale</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
BRA	<i>Galium boreale</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium boreale</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium boreale</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PHR	<i>Galium broterianum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium cometerhizon</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium concatenatum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium corrudifolium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PIL	<i>Galium corsicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium crespianum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium cyllenicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium debile</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TUB	<i>Galium divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ALN	<i>Galium elongatum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PHR	<i>Galium elongatum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium ephedroides</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium eruptivum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium erythrorrhizon</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium firmum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium fleurotii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium fruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
LAU	<i>Galium geminiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium glaucophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium glaucum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium glaucum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium graecum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
NAR	<i>Galium harcynicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FEP	<i>Galium humifusum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium idubedae</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Galium incanum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Galium incurvum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium intermedium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PUB	<i>Galium laconicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium laevigatum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium lucidum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
EPI	<i>Galium lucidum</i> subsp. <i>lucidum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium lucidum</i> subsp. <i>lucidum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
RUM	<i>Galium lucidum</i> subsp. <i>venustum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium magellense</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium margaritaceum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium megalospermum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium meliodorum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium minutulum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium mollugo</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium mollugo</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium montis-arerae</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium murale</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRA	<i>Galium murale</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium noricum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium obliquum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium octonarium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium odoratum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SED	<i>Galium oelandicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae

ALN	<i>Galium palustre*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PHR	<i>Galium palustre*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium parisiense*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PAR	<i>Galium parisiense*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TUB	<i>Galium parisiense*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
AEO	<i>Galium productum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium pseudaristatum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PUB	<i>Galium pseudaristatum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium pseudohelveticum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRI	<i>Galium pumilum subsp. marchandii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium pumilum subsp. papillosum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium pumilum subsp. pinetorum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
NAR	<i>Galium pumilum subsp. pumilum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium pusillum subsp. brockmannii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium rivulare</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium rosellum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium rotundifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PIC	<i>Galium rotundifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PUB	<i>Galium rotundifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium rubioides</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUE	<i>Galium rubrum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium ruthenicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
NAR	<i>Galium saxatile subsp. saxatile</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRI	<i>Galium saxatile subsp. vivianum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium saxosum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUI	<i>Galium scabrum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium schmidii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PAR	<i>Galium spurium subsp. spurium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium spurium subsp. vaillantii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium sternerii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium stojanovii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FAG	<i>Galium sylvaticum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Galium taygeteum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Galium tendae</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
DAP	<i>Galium thymifolium</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium timeroyi</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium tricornutum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PIC	<i>Galium trifidum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PIC	<i>Galium triflorum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Galium truniacum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ALN	<i>Galium uliginosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium uliginosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium valdepilosum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium velenovskyi</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium verrucosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
RUM	<i>Galium verrucosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRA	<i>Galium verrucosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Galium verticillatum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TUB	<i>Galium verticillatum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
COR	<i>Galium verum subsp. verum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium verum subsp. verum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium verum subsp. verum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
SED	<i>Galium verum subsp. verum*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
FES	<i>Galium verum subsp. wirtgenii</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ERI	<i>Galium X carmineum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
GER	<i>Galium X centroniae</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MOL	<i>Galium X pomeranicum</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TUB	<i>Garidella nigellastrum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Gastridium phleoides subsp. lainzii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Gastridium phleoides subsp. phleoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Gastridium ventricosum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Gastridium ventricosum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Gaudinia coarctata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Gaudinia fragilis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Gaudinia fragilis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Gaudinia hispanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Genista acanthoclada</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista anglica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista berberidea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Genista bocchierii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Genista carinalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista cinerascens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista cinerea*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista cinerea*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista cinerea*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista cinerea*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GEN	<i>Genista corsica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

RUM	<i>Genista cupanii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Genista demarcoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista dorycnifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista falcata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUE	<i>Genista falcata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYP	<i>Genista fasselata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista florida</i> subsp. <i>florida</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista florida</i> subsp. <i>polygaliphylla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista germanica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista haenseleri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>eriodacla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Genista hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Genista hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>lanuginosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista hispanica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista hispanica</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista holopetala</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista hystrix</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Genista januensis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista januensis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista legionensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROB	<i>Genista linifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista linifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista lobelii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista longipes</i> subsp. <i>longipes</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista longipes</i> subsp. <i>viciosoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista majorica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista micrantha</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista obtusiramea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DAP	<i>Genista parnassica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista pilosa</i> subsp. <i>jordanii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista pilosa</i> subsp. <i>pilosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
NAR	<i>Genista pilosa</i> subsp. <i>pilosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista pilosa</i> subsp. <i>pilosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista polyanthos</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista pseudopilosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista pulchella</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista pumila</i> subsp. <i>elias-sennenii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista pumila</i> subsp. <i>rigidissima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Genista radiata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RHO	<i>Genista radiata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAB	<i>Genista radiata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Genista radiata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista ramosissima*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista ramosissima*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista sagittalis</i> subsp. <i>delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista sagittalis</i> subsp. <i>sagittalis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
NAR	<i>Genista sagittalis</i> subsp. <i>sagittalis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista sagittalis</i> subsp. <i>undulata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GEN	<i>Genista salzmännii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PIC	<i>Genista sanabrensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista scorpius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista scythica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista sericea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista spartioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Genista sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Genista tenera</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista teretifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
NAR	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista tournefortii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista triacanthos</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista tricuspidata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista tridens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista tridentata</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista tridentata</i> subsp. <i>lasiantha</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Genista tridentata</i> subsp. <i>tridentata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Genista umbellata</i> subsp. <i>equisetiformis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista umbellata</i> subsp. <i>umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Genista valdes-bermejoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Genista valentina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAB	<i>Genista versicolor</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Genista X norpentina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Genista X rivasgodayana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

ROS	<i>Genista X securae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Gennaria diphylla*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Gennaria diphylla*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana alpina</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ONO	<i>Gentiana angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ONO	<i>Gentiana angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>corbariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>corbariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MOL	<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
THL	<i>Gentiana bavarica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana boryi</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana brachyphylla</i> subsp. <i>brachyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
KOB	<i>Gentiana brachyphylla</i> subsp. <i>favratii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
THL	<i>Gentiana brentae</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MUG	<i>Gentiana burseri</i> subsp. <i>actinocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
PIC	<i>Gentiana burseri</i> subsp. <i>burseri</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MUL	<i>Gentiana burseri</i> subsp. <i>villarsii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana clusii</i> subsp. <i>clusii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana clusii</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentiana cruciata</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana dinarica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana dshimilensis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana engadinensis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
THL	<i>Gentiana frigida</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana froelichii</i> subsp. <i>froelichii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana froelichii</i> subsp. <i>zenariae</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana laevicalyx</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ONO	<i>Gentiana ligustica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MUL	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MUL	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>montserratii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MUL	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>symphyandra*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>symphyandra*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MUL	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>vardjanii*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> subsp. <i>vardjanii*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
KOB	<i>Gentiana nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana orbicularis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
NAR	<i>Gentiana pannonica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MOL	<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
NAR	<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
KOB	<i>Gentiana prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana pumila</i> subsp. <i>delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana pumila</i> subsp. <i>pumila</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana punctata</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MON	<i>Gentiana rostanii</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
HER	<i>Gentiana septemfida</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
THL	<i>Gentiana terglouensis</i> subsp. <i>schleicheri*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentiana terglouensis</i> subsp. <i>schleicheri*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana terglouensis</i> subsp. <i>terglouensis</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana utriculosa</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentiana verna</i> subsp. <i>tergestina</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentiana verna</i> subsp. <i>verna</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
HER	<i>Gentianella albanica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentianella anisodonta</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentianella aspera</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianella austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MOL	<i>Gentianella campestris</i> subsp. <i>baltica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
NAR	<i>Gentianella campestris</i> subsp. <i>campestris</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
MOL	<i>Gentianella crispata*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentianella crispata*</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
JUN	<i>Gentianella detonsa</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianella germanica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianella insubrica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Gentianella liburnica</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
NAR	<i>Gentianella lutescens</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
THL	<i>Gentianella nana</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianella pilosa</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
TRI	<i>Gentianella ramosa</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SCH	<i>Gentianella uliginosa</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
FES	<i>Gentianopsis ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
PUB	<i>Geocaryum capillifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Geocaryum peloponnesiacum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASA	<i>Geranium albiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium aleppicum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SES	<i>Geranium argenteum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae

THL	<i>Geranium aristatum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
GER	<i>Geranium asphodeloides*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
PUB	<i>Geranium asphodeloides*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium bohemicum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Geranium brutium</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
GER	<i>Geranium canariense</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ADI	<i>Geranium cataractarum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SES	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
FEP	<i>Geranium collinum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Geranium columbinum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
THL	<i>Geranium dalmaticum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
RHA	<i>Geranium divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MUL	<i>Geranium endressii</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
HER	<i>Geranium gymnocaulon</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
GER	<i>Geranium lanuginosum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Geranium lucidum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium lucidum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
THL	<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
LAU	<i>Geranium maderense</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Geranium molle</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
FAG	<i>Geranium nodosum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
GER	<i>Geranium palmatum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MOL	<i>Geranium palustre</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MOL	<i>Geranium phaeum subsp. lividum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium phaeum subsp. phaeum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MOL	<i>Geranium pratense</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
BRA	<i>Geranium pseudosibiricum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MOL	<i>Geranium pseudosibiricum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
ART	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
FAG	<i>Geranium reflexum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
LAU	<i>Geranium reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MUL	<i>Geranium rivulare</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium robertianum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
FAG	<i>Geranium robertianum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SIS	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Geranium rubescens</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
GER	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
EPI	<i>Geranium sibiricum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
DAP	<i>Geranium subcaulescens*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
SES	<i>Geranium subcaulescens*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
GER	<i>Geranium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MOL	<i>Geranium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
MUL	<i>Geranium sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
FAG	<i>Geranium versicolor*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
POP	<i>Geranium versicolor*</i>		Eudicot	Geraniaceae
CHE	<i>Geropogon hybridus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Gesnouinia arborea</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
FAG	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Geum bulgaricum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Geum coccineum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
COR	<i>Geum heterocarpum</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Geum hispidum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Geum molle</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Geum montanum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Geum pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
THL	<i>Geum reptans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Geum rivale*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Geum rivale*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Geum sylvaticum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
EPI	<i>Geum urbanum*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Geum urbanum*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
KAL	<i>Girgensohnia oppositifolia</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FES	<i>Gladiolus communis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Gladiolus illyricus*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
MOL	<i>Gladiolus illyricus*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
MOL	<i>Gladiolus imbricatus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
CHE	<i>Gladiolus italicus*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
LYG	<i>Gladiolus italicus*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
MOL	<i>Gladiolus palustris</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Gladiolus tenuis*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
MOL	<i>Gladiolus tenuis*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ONO	<i>Glandora diffusa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ROS	<i>Glandora nitida</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ADI	<i>Glandora oleifolia</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae

LAV	<i>Glandora prostrata</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ULI	<i>Glandora prostrata</i> subsp. <i>prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Glandora rosmarinifolia</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CAK	<i>Glaucium flavum</i> *		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Glaucium flavum</i> *		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
JUN	<i>Glaux maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SAG	<i>Glaux maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
CHE	<i>Glebionis coronarium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Glebionis segetum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Glechoma hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ISO	<i>Glinus lotoides</i>		Eudicot	Molluginaceae
ROS	<i>Globularia alypum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AEO	<i>Globularia ascanii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Globularia bisnagarica</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Globularia cordifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Globularia cordifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Globularia fuxeensis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Globularia fuxeensis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Globularia majoricensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Globularia meridionalis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Globularia nudicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Globularia repens</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Globularia repens</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
OLE	<i>Globularia salicina</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AEO	<i>Globularia sarcophylla</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ROS	<i>Globularia spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DAP	<i>Globularia stygia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Globularia vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Glossopappus macrotus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Glyceria declinata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria declinata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Glyceria nemoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria nemoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria notata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria pedicellata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Glyceria spicata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
TAM	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> *	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> *	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Glycyrrhiza korshinskii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
HER	<i>Gnaphalium hoppeanum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Gnaphalium hoppeanum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Gnaphalium roeseri</i> subsp. <i>pichleri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ANA	<i>Gnaphalium supinum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Gnaphalium supinum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NER	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	A	Eudicot	Apocynaceae
FES	<i>Goniolimon besserianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Goniolimon collinum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Goniolimon dalmaticum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Goniolimon elatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
COR	<i>Goniolimon graminifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Goniolimon rubellum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Goniolimon sartorii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FES	<i>Goniolimon tataricum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Gonospermum canariense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Gonospermum ferulaceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Gonospermum fruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Gonospermum gomeræ</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Gonospermum ptarmiciflorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Gonospermum revolutum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Goodyera macrophylla</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Goodyera repens</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PIC	<i>Goodyera repens</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
THL	<i>Gouffeia arenarioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PAP	<i>Gowardia nigricans</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
MUL	<i>Grafia golaka</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Grafia golaka</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AZO	<i>Grammitis jungermannii</i> oides		Fern	Grammitidaceae

ISO	<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>	A	Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Gratiola officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHR	<i>Gratiola officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Grimmia orbicularis</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
POT	<i>Groenlandia densa</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
ROS	<i>Guillonea scabra</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Guiraoa arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Gyalolechia bracteata*</i>		Lichen	Teloschistaceae
SES	<i>Gyalolechia bracteata*</i>		Lichen	Teloschistaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia archiducis-joannis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia austriaca</i> var. <i>austriaca</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia austriaca</i> var. <i>gallica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia buschmanniae</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia carpatica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> subsp. <i>conopsea</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i> subsp. <i>densiflora</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia corneliana</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Gymnadenia frivaldii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TRI	<i>Gymnadenia gabasiana</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia lithopolitana</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Gymnadenia odoratissima*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia odoratissima*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia rhellicani</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia rubra</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia stiriaca</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Gymnadenia widderi</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris*</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
QUE	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris*</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
PIC	<i>Gymnocarpium jessoense</i> subsp. <i>parvulum</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
THL	<i>Gymnocarpium robertianum</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
PEG	<i>Gymnocarpos decander</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SCH	<i>Gymnocolea borealis</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
OXY	<i>Gymnocolea inflata</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
THL	<i>Gymnomitrium adustum</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
THL	<i>Gymnomitrium alpinum</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
HER	<i>Gymnomitrium brevissimum*</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
THL	<i>Gymnomitrium brevissimum*</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
LOI	<i>Gymnomitrium coralloides</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
PUB	<i>Gymnospermium altaicum</i> subsp. <i>odessanum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
FAG	<i>Gymnospermium altaicum</i> subsp. <i>scipetarum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
ADI	<i>Gymnostomum calcareum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
BRA	<i>Gypsophila altissima*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila altissima*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Gypsophila altissima*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Gypsophila arrostii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Gypsophila belorossica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila bermejoi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Gypsophila collina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	A	Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Gypsophila fastigiata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Gypsophila fastigiata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila glomerata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Gypsophila glomerata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila litwinowii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila macedonica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Gypsophila montserratii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Gypsophila muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Gypsophila nana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Gypsophila pallasii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Gypsophila paniculata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila paniculata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Gypsophila paniculata*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila papillosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila patrinii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAL	<i>Gypsophila perfoliata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Gypsophila petraea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Gypsophila repens*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Gypsophila repens*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Gypsophila repens*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Gypsophila scorzonerifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Gypsophila spergulifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Gypsophila struthium</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Gypsophila struthium</i> subsp. <i>struthium</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Gypsophila tekirae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Gypsophila tenuifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Gypsophila thyraica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
JUN	<i>Gypsophila tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

LOI	<i>Gypsophila uralensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Habenaria tridactylites</i>		Eudicot	Orchidaceae
ASP	<i>Haberlea rhodopensis</i>		Eudicot	Gesneriaceae
JUN	<i>Hainardia cylindrica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Hainardia cylindrica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Hainardiopholis X pauneroi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Halacsya sendtneri</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
JUN	<i>Halimione portulacoides*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Halimione portulacoides*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Halimione verrucifera</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ROS	<i>Halimium atriplicifolium subsp. atriplicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Halimium atriplicifolium subsp. serpenticola</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Halimium calycinum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Halimium halimifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Halimium lasianthum subsp. alyssoides</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Halimium lasianthum subsp. lasianthum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Halimium ocymoides</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Halimium umbellatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Halimium verticillatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
LAV	<i>Halimium viscosum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
KAL	<i>Halimocnemis sclerosperma</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
TAM	<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Halocnemum cruciatum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Halocnemum strobilaceum*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Halocnemum strobilaceum*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Halogeton sativus</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Halopeplis amplexicaulis*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Halopeplis amplexicaulis*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ZOS	<i>Halophila stipulacea</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
ZOS	<i>Halophila decipiens</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
KAL	<i>Halostachys belangeriana</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SCH	<i>Hamatocaulis lapponicus</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Hamatocaulis vernicosus</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
PEG	<i>Hammada articulata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Hammada scoparia</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Hammada articulata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SCH	<i>Hammarbya paludosa</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Haplophyllum suaveolens</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
PUB	<i>Haplophyllum thesioides</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
PEG	<i>Haplophyllum linifolium</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
LAU	<i>Heberdenia excelsa</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
ALN	<i>Hedenasiastrum percurrans</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
AZO	<i>Hedera azorica</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
PUB	<i>Hedera colchica</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
LAU	<i>Hedera helix subsp. canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
FAG	<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix*</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
POP	<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix*</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
QUE	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
QUI	<i>Hedera iberica</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
LAU	<i>Hedera maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Araliaceae
AZO	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>		Monocotyl	Zingiberaceae
TRA	<i>Hedypnois arenaria</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Hedysarum argyrophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Hedysarum boutignyanum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hedysarum boveanum subsp. costaetalentii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hedysarum boveanum subsp. europaeum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hedysarum boveanum subsp. palentinum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Hedysarum cretaceum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Hedysarum grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Hedysarum hedysaroides subsp. exaltatum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Hedysarum hedysaroides subsp. hedysaroides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Hedysarum tauricum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Hedysarum ucrainicum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Helianthemum aegypticum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum aganae</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum aguloi</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum almeriense</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum alpestre*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
SES	<i>Helianthemum alpestre*</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum alypoides</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Helianthemum angustatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum apeninnum subsp. apeninnum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
IND	<i>Helianthemum apeninnum subsp. apeninnum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum apenninum subsp. cantabricum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum apenninum subsp. cavanillesianum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae

ROS	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> subsp. <i>estevii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> subsp. <i>stoechadifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
RUM	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> subsp. <i>stoechadifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> subsp. <i>suffruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i> subsp. <i>urriellense</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum asperum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum bramwelliorum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum broussonetii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Helianthemum bystropogophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
KLE	<i>Helianthemum canariense</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum canum</i> subsp. <i>canum</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum canum</i> subsp. <i>canum</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum canum</i> subsp. <i>levigatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
RUM	<i>Helianthemum canum</i> subsp. <i>nebrodense</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum canum</i> subsp. <i>pouretii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum caput-felis</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum cinereum</i> subsp. <i>cinereum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum cinereum</i> subsp. <i>guadiccianum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum cinereum</i> subsp. <i>hieronymi</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum cinereum</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Helianthemum cirae</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum cretaceum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
DRY	<i>Helianthemum creticola</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum fruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
DRY	<i>Helianthemum georgicum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum gonzalez-ferreri</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum guerrae</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum hirtum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
DAP	<i>Helianthemum hymettium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Helianthemum inaguae</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum italicum</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum italicum</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Helianthemum ledifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CAN	<i>Helianthemum lini</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ASP	<i>Helianthemum lunulatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i> subsp. <i>andalusicum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i> subsp. <i>conquense</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i> subsp. <i>frigidulum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i> subsp. <i>marifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i> subsp. <i>molle</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i> subsp. <i>origanifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum neopiliferum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>berteroanum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
SES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>glabrum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
SES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>nummularium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>ovatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ONO	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>semiglabrum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
FES	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i> subsp. <i>tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum pannosum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Helianthemum papillare</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CRI	<i>Helianthemum polygonoides</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
SES	<i>Helianthemum rupifragum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Helianthemum sanguineum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum sicanorum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum squamatum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
DRY	<i>Helianthemum stevenii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum syriacum</i> subsp. <i>syriacum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum syriacum</i> subsp. <i>thibaudii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum teneriffae</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
OLE	<i>Helianthemum tholiforme</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
KLE	<i>Helianthemum thymiphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum violaceum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum viscarium</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum viscidulum</i> subsp. <i>raynaudii</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ROS	<i>Helianthemum viscidulum</i> subsp. <i>viscidulum</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
SIS	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Helianthus pauciflorus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Helianthus X multiflorus</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Helichrysum alucense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Helichrysum arenarium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PYR	<i>Helichrysum arenarium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum crassifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Helichrysum devium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

CRI	<i>Helichrysum errerae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Helichrysum gossypinum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> subsp. <i>picardii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> subsp. <i>pseudolitoreum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FRA	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i> subsp. <i>serotinum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Helichrysum litoreum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Helichrysum melaleucum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum melitense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Helichrysum monizii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Helichrysum monogynum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum nebrodense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Helichrysum obconicum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Helichrysum obconicum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum orientale</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum pendulum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Helichrysum saxatiles</i> subsp. <i>morisianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>barrelieri</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>barrelieri</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>stoechas</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRU	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>stoechas</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>stoechas</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>stoechas</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
VIO	<i>Helichrysum teydeum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Helicodiceros muscivorus</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
QUI	<i>Helicodiceros muscivorus</i> *		Monocotyl	Araceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa adsurgens</i> subsp. <i>adsurgens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Helictochloa adsurgens</i> subsp. <i>ausserdorferi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Helictochloa aetolica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictochloa bromoides</i> subsp. <i>bromoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RUM	<i>Helictochloa cincinnata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Helictochloa cintrana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Helictochloa cintrana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Helictochloa compressa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Helictochloa crassifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictochloa gervaisii</i> subsp. <i>arundana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictochloa gervaisii</i> subsp. <i>gervaisii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictochloa hackelii</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Helictochloa hackelii</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa hookeri</i> subsp. <i>schelliana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Helictochloa levis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Helictochloa lusitanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Helictochloa marginata</i> subsp. <i>albinervis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Helictochloa marginata</i> subsp. <i>albinervis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Helictochloa marginata</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictochloa murcica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa praeusta</i> subsp. <i>praeusta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictochloa praeusta</i> subsp. <i>pseudoviolacea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>gonzaloi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>hirtifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>iberica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>requienii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictochloa versicolor</i> subsp. <i>praetutiana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictochloa versicolor</i> subsp. <i>praetutiana</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Helictochloa versicolor</i> subsp. <i>versicolor</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Helictotrichon cantabricum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Helictotrichon convolutum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictotrichon decorum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictotrichon desertorum</i> subsp. <i>basalticum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Helictotrichon desertorum</i> subsp. <i>desertorum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictotrichon filifolium</i> subsp. <i>arundanum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictotrichon filifolium</i> subsp. <i>cazorlense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictotrichon filifolium</i> subsp. <i>filifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictotrichon parlatoresi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictotrichon petzense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Helictotrichon sarracenorum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Helictotrichon sedenense</i> subsp. <i>gervaisii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Helictotrichon sedenense</i> subsp. <i>sedenense</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictotrichon sedenense</i> subsp. <i>sedenense</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Helictotrichon setaceum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma alpestre</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Heliosperma alpestre</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Heliosperma alpestre</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma intonsum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

ASP	<i>Heliosperma macranthum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma oliverae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma pusillum</i> subsp. <i>chromodontum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MON	<i>Heliosperma pusillum</i> subsp. <i>pubibundum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma pusillum</i> subsp. <i>pusillum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MON	<i>Heliosperma pusillum</i> subsp. <i>pusillum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Heliosperma pusillum</i> subsp. <i>pusillum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma quadridentatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma retzdorffianum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma tommasinii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Heliosperma veselskyi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DIG	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DIG	<i>Heliotropium dolosum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DIG	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DIG	<i>Heliotropium hirsutissimum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
OLE	<i>Heliotropium messerschmidoides</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DIG	<i>Heliotropium suaveolens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ISO	<i>Heliotropium supinum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus bocconeii</i> subsp. <i>bocconeii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Helleborus cyclophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Helleborus dumetorum</i> subsp. <i>atrurubens</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Helleborus lividus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus multifidus</i> subsp. <i>istriacus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus multifidus</i> subsp. <i>laxus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus niger</i> subsp. <i>macranthus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus niger</i> subsp. <i>niger</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Helleborus odoratus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Helleborus purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Helleborus viridis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Helleborus viridis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Helleborus viridis</i> subsp. <i>viridis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Hellenocarum multiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Helminthotheca comosa</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Helminthotheca echoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Helosciadium crassipes</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LIT	<i>Helosciadium inundatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Helosciadium nodiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Helosciadium repens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus</i>		Monocotyl	Hemerocallidaceae
SAG	<i>Henediella heimii</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FAG	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Hepatica transsilvanica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Heptaptera triquetra</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum asperum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
VIR	<i>Heracleum asperum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Heracleum austriacum</i> subsp. <i>austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Heracleum austriacum</i> subsp. <i>siifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum carpathicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Heracleum ligusticifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Heracleum pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Heracleum pumilum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>elegans</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>orsinii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>sibiricum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>sibiricum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>sphondylium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>sphondylium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>sphondylium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>ternatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Heracleum stevenii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Herminium monorchis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Herminium monorchis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TUB	<i>Herniaria algarvica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Herniaria alpina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Herniaria baetica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Herniaria boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Herniaria canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Herniaria ciliolata</i> subsp. <i>ciliolata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Herniaria ciliolata</i> subsp. <i>robusta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Herniaria cinerea</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Herniaria cinerea</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Herniaria degenii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

ROS	<i>Herniaria fontanesii</i> subsp. <i>almeriana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Herniaria fontanesii</i> subsp. <i>empedocleana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Herniaria fontanesii</i> subsp. <i>fontanesii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Herniaria fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BUL	<i>Herniaria glabra</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Herniaria glabra</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Herniaria glabra</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BUL	<i>Herniaria glabra</i> subsp. <i>nebrodensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Herniaria glabra</i> subsp. <i>nebrodensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Herniaria hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Herniaria incana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Herniaria latifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Herniaria latifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PIL	<i>Herniaria litardierei</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Herniaria lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>berlengiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Herniaria lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Herniaria maritima</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Herniaria nigrimontium</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Herniaria olympica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Herniaria parnassica</i> subsp. <i>cretica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ANA	<i>Herniaria parnassica</i> subsp. <i>parnassica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Herniaria polygama</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Herniaria regnieri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Herniaria scabrida</i> subsp. <i>guadarramica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Herniaria scabrida</i> subsp. <i>scabrida</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Hesperis dinarica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Hesperis inodora</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Hesperis laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> subsp. <i>candida</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> subsp. <i>matronalis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Hesperis steveniana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GER	<i>Hesperis sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Hesperis tristis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	A	Monocotyl	Pontederiaceae
ORY	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> *	A	Monocotyl	Pontederiaceae
PHR	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> *	A	Monocotyl	Pontederiaceae
PHR	<i>Heteranthera rotundifolia</i>	A	Monocotyl	Pontederiaceae
OXY	<i>Heterogemma laxa</i>		Liver	Lophoziaaceae
FES	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
LOI	<i>Hieracium alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Hieracium alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium amplexicaule</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium aragonense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Hieracium bifidum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium bourgaei</i> subsp. <i>baeticum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Hieracium bracteolatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium bupleuroides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Hieracium caesium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium candidum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium carpetanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Hieracium cerinthoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium cordatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium cordifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium elisaeianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium eriopogon</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Hieracium glaucinum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Hieracium glaucinum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium glaucocerinthae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Hieracium glaucum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium humile</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium hypochoeroides</i> subsp. <i>supramontanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Hieracium juranum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Hieracium lachenalii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Hieracium lachenalii</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium laniferum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium lawsonii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium leiopogon</i> subsp. <i>iolai</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Hieracium longifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium loscosianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Hieracium maculatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Hieracium maculatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium mattirolanum</i> subsp. <i>martellianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium mixtiforme</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium mixtum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

ASP	<i>Hieracium montenegrinum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Hieracium murorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium phlomoides</i> subsp. <i>bowlesianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium pictum</i> subsp. <i>irginianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Hieracium piliferum</i> subsp. <i>glanduliferum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Hieracium piliferum</i> subsp. <i>piliferum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Hieracium piliferum</i> subsp. <i>subnivale</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Hieracium pilosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Hieracium porrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium portanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Hieracium prenanthoides</i> subsp. <i>hypoglucum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Hieracium prenanthoides</i> subsp. <i>prenanthoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Hieracium racemosum</i> subsp. <i>crinitum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Hieracium racemosum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Hieracium racemosum</i> subsp. <i>racemosum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium schmidtii</i> subsp. <i>brunelliforme</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium schmidtii</i> subsp. <i>graniticum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium schmidtii</i> subsp. <i>schmidtii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LOI	<i>Hieracium sparsum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium symphytifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Hieracium tenuiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium texedense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Hieracium transylvanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Hieracium transylvanicum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BRA	<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hieracium villosum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Hieracium villosum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Hieracium virosium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LOI	<i>Hierochloa alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Hierochloa australis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Hierochloa australis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Hierochloa hirta</i> subsp. <i>arctica</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Hierochloa odorata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Hierochloa repens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Himantoglossum adriaticum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
GER	<i>Himantoglossum adriaticum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Himantoglossum caprinum</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Himantoglossum comperianum</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
GER	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
CAN	<i>Himantoglossum metlesicsianum</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ASP	<i>Hippocrepis balearica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Hippocrepis biflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis bourgaei</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
IND	<i>Hippocrepis carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis castroviejoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Hippocrepis ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis commutata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i> subsp. <i>emeroides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i> subsp. <i>emerus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis eriocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis glauca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Hippocrepis grosii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Hippocrepis multisiliquosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Hippocrepis salzmännii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis scabra</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis scorpioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Hippocrepis squamata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Hippocrepis valentina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> subsp. <i>carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Elaeagnaceae
PUR	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> subsp. <i>fluviatilis</i>		Eudicot	Elaeagnaceae
ARE	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> subsp. <i>rhamnoides</i>		Eudicot	Elaeagnaceae
PHR	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Hirtellina fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Hispidella hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hladnikia pastinacifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PEG	<i>Hohenackeria polyodon</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SAC	<i>Holcus annuus</i> subsp. <i>annuus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

TUB	<i>Holcus annuus</i> subsp. <i>duriensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Holcus caespitosus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Holcus gayanus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUR	<i>Holcus grandiflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ALN	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GER	<i>Holcus mollis</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LON	<i>Holcus mollis</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUE	<i>Holcus mollis</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Holcus mollis</i> subsp. <i>reuteri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GER	<i>Holcus notarisii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Holcus rigidus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> subsp. <i>glutinosum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> subsp. <i>hirsutum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> subsp. <i>umbellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i> subsp. <i>umbellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ADI	<i>Homalia lusitanica</i>		Moss	Neckeraceae
FES	<i>Homalothecium lutescens</i>		Moss	Brachtheciaceae
ASP	<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>		Moss	Brachtheciaceae
FAG	<i>Homogyne alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Homogyne alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Homogyne discolor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Homogyne sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUG	<i>Homogyne sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Homogyne sylvestris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Honckenya peploides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CAK	<i>Honckenya peploides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Hordeum geniculatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Hordeum geniculatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>glaucum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SIS	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>murinum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Hormathophylla baetica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Hormathophylla cadevalliana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hormathophylla lapeyrousiana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Hormathophylla ligustica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Hormathophylla longicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
IND	<i>Hormathophylla purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Hormathophylla pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hormathophylla pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Hormathophylla reverchonii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hormathophylla reverchonii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Hormathophylla saxigena</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hormathophylla spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Horminum pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TUB	<i>Hormuzakia aggregata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
THL	<i>Hornungia alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Hornungia alpina</i> subsp. <i>auerswaldii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hornungia alpina</i> subsp. <i>auerswaldii</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hornungia alpina</i> subsp. <i>austroalpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Hornungia alpina</i> subsp. <i>brevicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SAG	<i>Hornungia pauciflora</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Hornungia petraea</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Hornungia petraea</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SAG	<i>Hornungia procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Hornungia revelierei</i> subsp. <i>revelierei</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Hornungia revelierei</i> subsp. <i>sommieri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POT	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MUL	<i>Hugueninia tanacetifolia</i> subsp. <i>suffruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MUL	<i>Hugueninia tanacetifolia</i> subsp. <i>tanacetifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	A	Eudicot	Cannabaceae
EPI	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> *		Eudicot	Cannabaceae
POP	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> *		Eudicot	Cannabaceae
ROB	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> *		Eudicot	Cannabaceae
LAU	<i>Huperzia dentata</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LOI	<i>Huperzia selago</i> subsp. <i>arctica</i> *		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
OXY	<i>Huperzia selago</i> subsp. <i>arctica</i> *		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
MUG	<i>Huperzia selago</i> subsp. <i>selago</i> *		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
PIC	<i>Huperzia selago</i> subsp. <i>selago</i> *		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
ULI	<i>Huperzia suberecta</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
FES	<i>Hyacinthella dalmatica</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Hyacinthella leucophaea</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Hyacinthella pallasiana</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
QUI	<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae

PUB	<i>Hyacinthoides italica</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ROS	<i>Hyacinthoides mauritanica</i> subsp. <i>vincentina</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
HER	<i>Hyalopoa pontica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAM	<i>Hyalopoa pontica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POT	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
LEM	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
POT	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	A	Eudicot	Apiaceae
ALN	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ALN	<i>Hygroamblystegium humile</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PUR	<i>Hygroamblystegium tenax</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
MON	<i>Hygrohypnum luridum</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
MON	<i>Hygrohypnum smithii</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PIC	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> *		Moss	Hylocomiaceae
POD	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> *		Moss	Hylocomiaceae
ASP	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> subsp. <i>fabaria</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
MOL	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> subsp. <i>telephium</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i> subsp. <i>telephium</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Hymenoloma crispulum</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
POD	<i>Hymenophyllum maderense</i>		Fern	Hymenophyllaceae
POD	<i>Hymenophyllum tunbrigense</i>		Fern	Hymenophyllaceae
POD	<i>Hymenophyllum wilsonii</i>		Fern	Hymenophyllaceae
ADI	<i>Hymenostylium recurvirostrum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
SIS	<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
CYM	<i>Hyoscyamus aureus</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
ART	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
ASP	<i>Hyoseris frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Hyoseris lucida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Hyoseris radiata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Hyoseris radiata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Hyoseris radiata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Hyoseris scabra</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hyoseris taurina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Hyparrhenia sinaica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Hypecoum imberbe</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
TRA	<i>Hypecoum littorale</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Hypecoum pendulum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Hypecoum procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum aciferum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
CRI	<i>Hypericum aegypticum</i> subsp. <i>aegypticum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum aegypticum</i> subsp. <i>webbii</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum amblycalyx</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum amplexicaule</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FAG	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
POP	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
QUE	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum annulatum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
LAV	<i>Hypericum australe</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ROS	<i>Hypericum balearicum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum barbatum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
GER	<i>Hypericum barbatum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
OLE	<i>Hypericum canariense</i> var. <i>canariense</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
OLE	<i>Hypericum canariense</i> var. <i>floribundum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum caprifolium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ADI	<i>Hypericum coadunatum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
CYP	<i>Hypericum confertum</i> subsp. <i>stenobotrys</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum coris</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum dubium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum elegans</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
LIT	<i>Hypericum elodes</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ROS	<i>Hypericum empetrifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
QUI	<i>Hypericum empetrifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ROS	<i>Hypericum ericoides</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
AZO	<i>Hypericum foliosum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
LAU	<i>Hypericum foliosum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
LAU	<i>Hypericum glandulosum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
OLE	<i>Hypericum glandulosum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
LAU	<i>Hypericum grandifolium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum hircinum</i> subsp. <i>cambessedesii</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
POP	<i>Hypericum hircinum</i> subsp. <i>majus</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ADI	<i>Hypericum hircinum</i> subsp. <i>metroi</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
EPI	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ISO	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
GER	<i>Hypericum hyssopifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
PUB	<i>Hypericum hyssopifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum jovis</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
DAP	<i>Hypericum kelleri</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae

SED	<i>Hypericum linarifolium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
SES	<i>Hypericum linarioides</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MUL	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i> subsp. <i>maculatum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
NAR	<i>Hypericum maculatum</i> subsp. <i>maculatum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
CYM	<i>Hypericum majus</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
GER	<i>Hypericum montanum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
PUB	<i>Hypericum montanum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ISO	<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	A	Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ADI	<i>Hypericum nummularium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
LAV	<i>Hypericum olympicum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> subsp. <i>latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
GER	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> subsp. <i>perforatum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> subsp. <i>veronense</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
PUB	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> subsp. <i>veronense</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
GER	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
QUE	<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
AEO	<i>Hypericum reflexum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
PIC	<i>Hypericum richeri</i> subsp. <i>burseri</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MUL	<i>Hypericum richeri</i> subsp. <i>grisebachii</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MUG	<i>Hypericum richeri</i> subsp. <i>richeri</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MUL	<i>Hypericum richeri</i> subsp. <i>richeri</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
SES	<i>Hypericum richeri</i> subsp. <i>richeri</i> *		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum rochelii</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
DAP	<i>Hypericum rumeliacum</i> subsp. <i>apollonis</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum rumeliacum</i> subsp. <i>rumeliacum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
FES	<i>Hypericum thasium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
DAP	<i>Hypericum trichocaulon</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ART	<i>Hypericum triquetrifolium</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum umbellatum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum undulatum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
MOL	<i>Hypericum X desetangsii</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
ASP	<i>Hypericum X inodorum</i>		Eudicot	Hypericaceae
COR	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>lacunosum</i> *		Moss	Hypnaceae
FES	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>lacunosum</i> *		Moss	Hypnaceae
SED	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>lacunosum</i> *		Moss	Hypnaceae
NAR	<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
TRA	<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hypochaeris cretensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Hypochaeris cretensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Hypochaeris cretensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Hypochaeris facchiniana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Hypochaeris laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Hypochaeris maculata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Hypochaeris maculata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Hypochaeris oligocephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> subsp. <i>platylepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> subsp. <i>radicata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> subsp. <i>radicata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> subsp. <i>radicata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIL	<i>Hypochaeris robertia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Hypochaeris robertia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Hypochaeris robertia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Hypochaeris uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i> subsp. <i>hypophegea</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUE	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i> subsp. <i>hypophegea</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i> subsp. <i>monotropa</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FES	<i>Hyssopus cretaceus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>aristatus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>aristatus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>montanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Iberis amara</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis aurosica</i> subsp. <i>aurósica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis aurosica</i> subsp. <i>nana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis bernardiana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis carnosa</i> subsp. <i>carnosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis carnosa</i> subsp. <i>embergeri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis carnosa</i> subsp. <i>granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis carnosa</i> subsp. <i>hegelmaieri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis carnosa</i> subsp. <i>nafarroana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

THL	<i>Iberis ciliata</i> subsp. <i>ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAV	<i>Iberis ciliata</i> subsp. <i>welwitschii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Iberis fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Iberis gibraltarica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHA	<i>Iberis grossii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Iberis linifolia</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis linifolia</i> subsp. <i>violetii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Iberis nazarita</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Iberis pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LYG	<i>Iberis procumbens</i> subsp. <i>microcarpa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Iberis procumbens</i> subsp. <i>microcarpa</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Iberis saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Iberis semperflorens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Iberis spathulata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Iberis umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
AZO	<i>Ilex azorica</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
LAU	<i>Ilex canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
LAU	<i>Ilex perado</i> subsp. <i>lopezilloi</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
LAU	<i>Ilex perado</i> subsp. <i>perado</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
LAU	<i>Ilex perado</i> subsp. <i>platyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
AZO	<i>Ilex perado</i> subsp. <i>azorica</i>		Eudicot	Aquifoliaceae
ISO	<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Impatiens balfourii</i>	A	Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
EPI	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> *		Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
POP	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> *		Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
EPI	<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i> *		Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
POP	<i>Impatiens noli-tangere</i> *		Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
EPI	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i> *		Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
POP	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i> *		Eudicot	Balsaminaceae
JUN	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NER	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Inula aschersoniana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula aspera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula bifrons</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula britannica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Inula britannica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Inula candida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula conyzae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula ensifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula ensifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula germanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Inula helenium</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula helenoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Inula helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Inula heterolepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula hirta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula hirta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Inula hirta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Inula methanaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Inula montana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Inula oculus-christi</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula oculus-christi</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Inula pseudolimonella</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Inula salicina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula salicina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Inula salicina</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Inula spiraeifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Inula spiraeifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Inula spiraeifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Inula verbascifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Ipomoea imperati</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PEG	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
PEG	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
EPI	<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>		Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
AMM	<i>Ipomoea stolonifera</i>	A	Eudicot	Convolvulaceae
LAM	<i>Iranecio taraxacifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Iris adriatica</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Iris aphylla</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
POP	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
GER	<i>Iris graminea</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FEP	<i>Iris halophila</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Iris humilis</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ONO	<i>Iris latifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
LYG	<i>Iris lutescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ONO	<i>Iris lutescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Iris marsica</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae

FES	<i>Iris pallida</i> subsp. <i>cengialti</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ASP	<i>Iris pallida</i> subsp. <i>illyrica</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ASP	<i>Iris pallida</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ASP	<i>Iris pallida</i> subsp. <i>pseudopallida</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Iris pontica</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PHR	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Iris pumila</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
SES	<i>Iris reichenbachii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PEG	<i>Iris revoluta</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
MOL	<i>Iris sibirica</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Iris sintenisii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
JUN	<i>Iris spuria</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FEP	<i>Iris spuria</i> subsp. <i>spuria</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
LAV	<i>Iris suaveolens</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
ROS	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PUB	<i>Iris unguicularis</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
FES	<i>Iris variegata</i> *		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
GER	<i>Iris variegata</i> *		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
THL	<i>Isatis allionii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Isatis arnoldiana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Isatis laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DRY	<i>Isatis littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Isatis praecox</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Isatis sevangensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Isatis steveniana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>athoa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Isatis tomentella</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Isatis vermia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LIT	<i>Isoetes azorica</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
LIT	<i>Isoetes boryana</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isoetes durieui</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
LIT	<i>Isoetes echinospora</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
LIT	<i>Isoetes heldreichii</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isoetes histrix</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
LIT	<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
POT	<i>Isoetes longissima</i> subsp. <i>longissima</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isoetes longissima</i> subsp. <i>tenuissima</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
POT	<i>Isoetes malinverniana</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isoetes setacea</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isoetes tiguliana</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
LIT	<i>Isoetes velata</i> subsp. <i>asturicensis</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isoetes velata</i> subsp. <i>velata</i>		Fernlike	Isoetaceae
ISO	<i>Isolepis cernua</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LIT	<i>Isolepis fluitans</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Isolepis pseudosetacea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Isolepis setacea</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Isopyrum thalictroides</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POD	<i>Isoethecium myosuroides</i>		Moss	Lembophyllaceae
AZO	<i>Isoethecium prolixum</i>		Moss	Echinodiaceae
SIS	<i>Iva xanthiifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Ixanthus viscosus</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SES	<i>Jacobaea abrotanifolia</i> subsp. <i>abrotanifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Jacobaea abrotanifolia</i> subsp. <i>carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LOI	<i>Jacobaea abrotanifolia</i> subsp. <i>tirolensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYT	<i>Jacobaea adonidifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Jacobaea adonidifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Jacobaea adonidifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Jacobaea alpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Jacobaea ambigua</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Jacobaea aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAL	<i>Jacobaea auricula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Jacobaea boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Jacobaea borysthenica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Jacobaea erratica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAM	<i>Jacobaea erucifolia</i> subsp. <i>arenaria</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Jacobaea erucifolia</i> subsp. <i>erucifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jacobaea erucifolia</i> subsp. <i>erucifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Jacobaea gnaphalioides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Jacobaea incana</i> subsp. <i>carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Jacobaea incana</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Jacobaea incana</i> subsp. <i>insubrica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Jacobaea leucophylla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Jacobaea minuta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Jacobaea paludosa</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Jacobaea paludosa</i> subsp. <i>paludosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Jacobaea persoonii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Jacobaea subalpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

TRI	<i>Jacobaea uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Jacobaea adonidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> subsp. <i>bicolor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> subsp. <i>sicula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Jacobaea minuta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Jankaea heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Gesneriaceae
IND	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>amethystina</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>arvernensis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
IND	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>centralis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
IND	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>crispa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>mariana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ROS	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
IND	<i>Jasione crispa</i> subsp. <i>tristis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Jasione foliosa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ULI	<i>Jasione laevis</i> subsp. <i>laevis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Jasione mansanetiana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRA	<i>Jasione montana</i> var. <i>bracteosa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Jasione montana</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
COR	<i>Jasione montana</i> var. <i>montana</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CRU	<i>Jasione montana</i> var. <i>montana</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Jasione orbiculata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Jasione penicillata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
COR	<i>Jasione sessiliflora</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
IND	<i>Jasione sessiliflora</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PHA	<i>Jasione sessiliflora</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Jasione cavanillesii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Jasione laevis</i> subsp. <i>carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Jasione laevis</i> subsp. <i>gredensis</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i> *		Eudicot	Oleaceae
QUI	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i> *		Eudicot	Oleaceae
QUI	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
OLE	<i>Jasminum odoratissimum</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
QUI	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
OLE	<i>Jasminum azoricum</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
MOL	<i>Jasonia tuberosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POP	<i>Juglans regia</i>		Eudicot	Juglandaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> subsp. <i>acutiflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> subsp. <i>rugosus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
JUN	<i>Juncus acutus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i> subsp. <i>alpinoarticulatus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus anceps</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus arcticus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus articulatus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus articulatus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus atratus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Juncus balticus</i> subsp. <i>cantabricus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus biglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus capitatus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus castaneus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus compressus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus effusus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
LIT	<i>Juncus emmanuelis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>	A	Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus filiformis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus fontanesii</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FEP	<i>Juncus gerardi</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
JUN	<i>Juncus gerardi</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
JUN	<i>Juncus heldreichianus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
LIT	<i>Juncus heterophyllus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus hybridus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Juncus jacquinii</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
JUN	<i>Juncus littoralis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
JUN	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus minutulus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SES	<i>Juncus monanthos</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus pygmaeus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus pygmaeus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus ranarius</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus sorrentinii</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus sphaerocarpus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Juncus squarrosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae

OXY	<i>Juncus squarrosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus striatus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus stygius</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ALN	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
PHR	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus subnodulosus</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
JUN	<i>Juncus subulatus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus tenageia</i> subsp. <i>perpusillus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus tenageia</i> subsp. <i>tenageia</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MOL	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ISO	<i>Juncus tingitanus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Juncus trifidus</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Juncus triglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MON	<i>Jungermannia exsertifolia</i>		Liver	Jungermanniaceae
AZO	<i>Juniperus brevifolia</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
CAN	<i>Juniperus cedrus</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
PIC	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>communis</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
RHA	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>communis</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
DAP	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>hemisphaerica</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
RUM	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>hemisphaerica</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>hemisphaerica</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
GEN	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
LOI	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
MUG	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
RHO	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus communis</i> subsp. <i>nana</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus communis</i> X <i>nothosubsp. quadarramica</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
PUB	<i>Juniperus drupacea</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
PUB	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus excelsa</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus foetidissima</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
QUI	<i>Juniperus macrocarpa</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
QUI	<i>Juniperus navicularis</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
QUI	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> subsp. <i>badia</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
PUB	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> subsp. <i>oxycedrus</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
RHA	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> subsp. <i>oxycedrus</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
OLE	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
QUI	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
ERI	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> *		Gymno	Cupressaceae
SAB	<i>Juniperus thurifera</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
FES	<i>Jurinea arachnoidea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Jurinea bocconeii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea brachycephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Jurinea cadmea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea consanguinea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Jurinea cyanoides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PYR	<i>Jurinea cyanoides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Jurinea fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Jurinea humilis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Jurinea humilis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea ledebourii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Jurinea longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea mollis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Jurinea pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea roegneri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Jurinea stoechadifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Justicia hyssopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Acanthaceae
KAL	<i>Kalidium caspicum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Kalidium foliatum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
OXY	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Kalmia procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
KAL	<i>Karelinia caspia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TAM	<i>Karelinia caspia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Kengia serotina</i> subsp. <i>bulgarica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Kengia serotina</i> subsp. <i>serotina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Kernera saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Kernera saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROB	<i>Kerria japonica</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
HER	<i>Kiaeria falcata</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
HER	<i>Kiaeria riparia</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
HER	<i>Kiaeria starkei</i>		Moss	Oncophoraceae
ISO	<i>Kickxia cirrhosa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Kickxia commutata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Kickxia elatine</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Kickxia lanigera</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
KLE	<i>Kickxia sagittata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae

KLE	<i>Kickxia scoparia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Kickxia spuria</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Kickxia spuria</i> subsp. <i>spuria</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
QUI	<i>Klasea baetica</i> subsp. <i>alcalae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Klasea baetica</i> subsp. <i>baetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Klasea baetica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i> var. <i>lusitanica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Klasea baetica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i> var. <i>lusitanica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Klasea baetica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i> var. <i>sampaiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea erucifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea flavescens</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Klasea flavescens</i> subsp. <i>leucantha</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Klasea flavescens</i> subsp. <i>mucronata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Klasea flavescens</i> subsp. <i>neglecta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Klasea integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>algarbiensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Klasea integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Klasea legionensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea lycopifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Klasea lycopifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Klasea nudicaulis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Klasea nudicaulis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Klasea pinnatifida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea radiata</i> subsp. <i>cetinjensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea radiata</i> subsp. <i>donetzica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea radiata</i> subsp. <i>gmelinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Klasea radiata</i> subsp. <i>tanaitica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Knautia arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Knautia arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Knautia arvensis</i> subsp. <i>pannonica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Knautia arvernensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Knautia arvernensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia baldensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Knautia baldensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia basaltica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RUM	<i>Knautia calycina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ERI	<i>Knautia carinthiaca</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ERI	<i>Knautia dinarica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i> subsp. <i>dipsacifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i> subsp. <i>sixtina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia drymeia</i> subsp. <i>centrifrons</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Knautia drymeia</i> subsp. <i>drymeia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia drymeia</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Knautia drymeia</i> subsp. <i>tergestina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Knautia fleischmannii</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Knautia fleischmannii</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Knautia godetii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Knautia illyrica</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Knautia illyrica</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Knautia integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Knautia kitaibelii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Knautia leucophaea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Knautia longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Knautia maxima</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Knautia maxima</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ONO	<i>Knautia mollis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Knautia persicina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Knautia purpurea</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Knautia purpurea</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ERI	<i>Knautia ressmannii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Knautia sarajevensis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ERI	<i>Knautia slovacica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Knautia subcanescens</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Knautia subscaposa</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Knautia transalpina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Knautia velutina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ERI	<i>Knautia X norica</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
PIC	<i>Knautia X norica</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
KOB	<i>Kobresia capilliformis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Kobresia myosuroides</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
KOB	<i>Kobresia schoenoides</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Kobresia simpliciuscula</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
CRU	<i>Koeleria arenaria</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Koeleria asiatica</i> subsp. <i>ledebourii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria australis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Koeleria australis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria brevis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Koeleria cenisia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Koeleria crassipes</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

FES	<i>Koeleria eriostachya*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Koeleria eriostachya*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Koeleria glauca subsp. glauca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PYR	<i>Koeleria glauca subsp. sabuletorum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Koeleria hirsuta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Koeleria insubrica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Koeleria lobata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DRY	<i>Koeleria lobata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria lobata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RUM	<i>Koeleria lobata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Koeleria loweana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria macrantha*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Koeleria macrantha*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria nitidula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria pyramidata subsp. montana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria pyramidata subsp. pyramidata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria sclerophylla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria spendens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria talievii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Koeleria vallesiana subsp. castellana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Koeleria vallesiana subsp. vallesiana*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Koeleria vallesiana subsp. vallesiana*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Koelipinia linearis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Koenigia islandica</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Kosteletzkya pentacarpos</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FES	<i>Krascheninnikovia ceratoides</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Kundmannia sicula</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Kunkeliella canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
OLE	<i>Kunkeliella psilotoclada</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
OLE	<i>Kunkeliella retamoides</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
CRI	<i>Kunkeliella subsucculenta</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
OXY	<i>Kurzia pauciflora</i>		Liver	Lepidoziaceae
FAG	<i>Laburnum alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Lactuca acanthifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Lactuca alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Lactuca alpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Lactuca intricata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Lactuca longidentata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Lactuca macrophylla subsp. macrophylla</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Lactuca macrophylla subsp. uralensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Lactuca muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Lactuca muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Lactuca palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Lactuca pancicii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Lactuca perennis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Lactuca perennis*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Lactuca plumieri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Lactuca quercina*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Lactuca quercina*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Lactuca sibirica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Lactuca tatarica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Lactuca tatarica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Lactuca tenerrima*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Lactuca tenerrima*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYP	<i>Lactuca tetrantha</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Lactuca tuberosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Lactuca viminea subsp. chondrilliflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Lactuca viminea subsp. ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Lactuca viminea subsp. viminea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Lactuca viminea subsp. viminea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TOL	<i>Lactuca watsoniana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Lafuentea rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POT	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
TUB	<i>Lagoecia cuminoides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	<i>Lagotis uralensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Lagurus ovatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Lagurus ovatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Lagurus ovatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Lamium album</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Lamium amplexicaule var. amplexicaule</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Lamium amplexicaule var. orientale</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Lamium flexuosum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Lamium garganicum subsp. garganicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Lamium garganicum subsp. laevigatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

DRY	<i>Lamium glaberrimum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Lamium hybridum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Lamium orvala</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAM	<i>Lamium tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Lamyropsis cynaroides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Lamyropsis microcephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LEM	<i>Landoltia punctata</i>	A	Monocotyl	Araceae
LYG	<i>Lapiedra martinezii</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ART	<i>Lappula deflexa*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SIS	<i>Lappula deflexa*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Lappula heteracantha</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Lappula squarrosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Lapsana communis</i> subsp. <i>communis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Lapsana communis</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PIC	<i>Larix decidua</i> var. <i>decidua</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Larix decidua</i> var. <i>polonica</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
BRA	<i>Larix sibirica*</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Larix sibirica*</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
GER	<i>Laser trilobum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Laser trilobum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Laserpitium archangelica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	<i>Laserpitium halleri</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Laserpitium hispidum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ERI	<i>Laserpitium hispidum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Laserpitium hispidum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Laserpitium krapfii</i> subsp. <i>gaudinii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ERI	<i>Laserpitium krapfii</i> subsp. <i>krapfii*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PIC	<i>Laserpitium krapfii</i> subsp. <i>krapfii*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i> subsp. <i>asperum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i> subsp. <i>latifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i> subsp. <i>latifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Laserpitium nestleri*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Laserpitium nestleri*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Laserpitium nitidum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Laserpitium ochridanum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Laserpitium peucedanoides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ULI	<i>Laserpitium prutenicum</i> subsp. <i>dufourianum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ALN	<i>Laserpitium prutenicum</i> subsp. <i>prutenicum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Laserpitium prutenicum</i> subsp. <i>prutenicum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Laserpitium siler</i> subsp. <i>garganicum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Laserpitium siler</i> subsp. <i>garganicum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RUM	<i>Laserpitium siler</i> subsp. <i>siculum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Lasiopogon muscoides</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Lathraea clandestina</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FAG	<i>Lathraea rhodopaea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FAG	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> subsp. <i>squamaria</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PIC	<i>Lathraea squamaria</i> subsp. <i>tatrica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus angulatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lathyrus angulatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus annuus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Lathyrus aureus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus bauhini</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus cirrhosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus clymenum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LYG	<i>Lathyrus clymenum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Lathyrus filiformis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASA	<i>Lathyrus gmelinii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Lathyrus gmelinii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus hallersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus heterophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus inconspicuus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lathyrus inconspicuus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LOI	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Lathyrus laevigatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus laxiflorus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Lathyrus laxiflorus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus linifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUE	<i>Lathyrus linifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus niger*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Lathyrus niger*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

CHE	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Lathyrus ochraceus</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Lathyrus ochraceus</i> subsp. <i>ochraceus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Lathyrus pallescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ALN	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PHR	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i> subsp. <i>asphodeloides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i> subsp. <i>collinus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i> subsp. <i>longestipulatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i> subsp. <i>pannonicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i> subsp. <i>varius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Lathyrus pisiformis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> subsp. <i>lusseri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> subsp. <i>velutinus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Lathyrus pulcher</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus roseus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus rotundifolius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Lathyrus transsylvanicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Lathyrus tuberosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Lathyrus venetus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i> subsp. <i>vernus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i> subsp. <i>vernus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PEG	<i>Launaea arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Launaea cervicornis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Launaea fragilis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Launaea fragilis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Launaea lanifera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Launaea pumila</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AZO	<i>Laurus azorica</i>		Basal	Lauraceae
QUI	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>		Basal	Lauraceae
LAU	<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i>		Basal	Lauraceae
ONO	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
KLE	<i>Lavandula buchii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
KLE	<i>Lavandula canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Lavandula dentata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Lavandula lanata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Lavandula latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Lavandula minutolii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LYG	<i>Lavandula multifida</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYT	<i>Lavandula pedunculata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Lavandula pedunculata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Lavandula pinnata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Lavandula pinnata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> subsp. <i>luisieri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> subsp. <i>stoechas</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> subsp. <i>stoechas</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ULI	<i>Lavandula viridis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Legousia falcata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CHE	<i>Legousia hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CHE	<i>Legousia scabra</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Legousia scabra</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CHE	<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
OXY	<i>Leiomylia anomala</i>		Liver	Myliaceae
ALN	<i>Lejeunea canariensis</i>		Liver	Lejeuneaceae
ALN	<i>Lejeunea hibernica</i>		Liver	Lejeuneaceae
LEM	<i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna gibba</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna minor</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna minuta</i>	A	Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>	A	Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna turionifera</i>	A	Monocotyl	Araceae
LEM	<i>Lemna valdiviana</i>	A	Monocotyl	Araceae
PAR	<i>Lens culinaris</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Lens nigricans</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

PUB	<i>Lens orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Leontice leontopetalum</i>		Eudicot	Berberidaceae
THL	<i>Leontodon berinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Leontodon biscutellifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Leontodon biscutellifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leontodon boryi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Leontodon bourgaeanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Leontodon crispus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Leontodon dubius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Leontodon farinosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TOL	<i>Leontodon filii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Leontodon graecus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Leontodon hirtus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Leontodon hirtus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> subsp. <i>hastilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> subsp. <i>hispidus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> subsp. <i>hispidus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i> subsp. <i>montanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Leontodon hyoseroides</i> subsp. <i>hyoseroides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Leontodon hyoseroides</i> subsp. <i>pseudocrispus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Leontodon incanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Leontodon maroccanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TOL	<i>Leontodon rigens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>rothii*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>rothii*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Leontodon tenuiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Leontodon tuberosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Leontodon X nivatensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Leontopodium nivale</i> subsp. <i>nivale*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Leontopodium nivale</i> subsp. <i>nivale*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Leontopodium nivale</i> subsp. <i>alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Leonurus marrubiastrum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Leonurus quinquelobatus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SIS	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SAL	<i>Lepidium cardamines</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FEP	<i>Lepidium cartilagineum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Lepidium densiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POL	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Lepidium draba</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Lepidium graminifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Lepidium heterophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Lepidium hirtum</i> subsp. <i>hirtum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Lepidium hirtum</i> subsp. <i>nebrodense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Lepidium hirtum</i> subsp. <i>stylatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRY	<i>Lepidium latifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FEP	<i>Lepidium latifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Lepidium meyeri</i> subsp. <i>turczaninowii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ISO	<i>Lepidium navasii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POL	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POL	<i>Lepidium ruderales</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POL	<i>Lepidium squamatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Lepidium subulatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Lepidium villarsii</i> subsp. <i>anticarium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Lepidium villarsii</i> subsp. <i>villarsii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DIG	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AZO	<i>Leptoscyphus cuneifolius</i>		Liver	Geocalycaceae
AZO	<i>Leptoscyphus porphyrius</i> subsp. <i>azoricus</i>		Liver	Geocalycaceae
KOB	<i>Lesquerella arctica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Leucanthemella serotina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Leucanthemopsis alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leucanthemopsis alpina</i> subsp. <i>cuneata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Leucanthemopsis alpina</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Leucanthemopsis alpina</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leucanthemopsis flaveola</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leucanthemopsis flaveola</i> subsp. <i>flaveola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leucanthemopsis pallida</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Leucanthemopsis pallida</i> subsp. <i>spathulifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leucanthemopsis pectinata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Leucanthemopsis pulverulenta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Leucanthemum adustum</i> subsp. <i>adustum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ERI	<i>Leucanthemum adustum</i> subsp. <i>margaritae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Leucanthemum atratum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Leucanthemum burnatii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Leucanthemum chloroticum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Leucanthemum coronopifolium</i> subsp. <i>ceratophylloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Leucanthemum coronopifolium</i> subsp. <i>coronopifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Leucanthemum cuneifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

TRI	Leucanthemum delarbrei		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	Leucanthemum favargerii		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	Leucanthemum gallaecicum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	Leucanthemum gaudinii subsp. barrelieri		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	Leucanthemum gaudinii subsp. cantabricum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	Leucanthemum gracilicaule		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	Leucanthemum graminifolium		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	Leucanthemum halleri		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	Leucanthemum heterophyllum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	Leucanthemum irtutianum subsp. crassifolium		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	Leucanthemum irtutianum subsp. irtutianum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	Leucanthemum laciniatum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	Leucanthemum lithopolitanicum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	Leucanthemum maximum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	Leucanthemum merinoi		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	Leucanthemum monserratianum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	Leucanthemum monspeliense		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	Leucanthemum montanum subsp. vogtii		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	Leucanthemum pallens		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	Leucanthemum platylepis		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	Leucanthemum pluriflorum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	Leucanthemum rotundifolium		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	Leucanthemum subglaucum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	Leucanthemum sylvaticum		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	Leucanthemum vulgare subsp. eliasii		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	Leucanthemum vulgare subsp. vulgare		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	Leucanthemum X corunnense		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	Leucojum aestivum subsp. aestivum*		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
POP	Leucojum aestivum subsp. aestivum*		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PHR	Leucojum aestivum subsp. pulchellum		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	Leucojum vernum*		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
POP	Leucojum vernum*		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MUL	Leucopoa carpatica		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	Leucopoa dimorpha		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	Leucopoa laxa		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	Leucopoa pulchella subsp. jurana		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	Leucopoa pulchella subsp. pulchella		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	Leucopoa spectabilis		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	Leymus arenarius		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	Leymus racemosus subsp. racemosus		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	Leymus racemosus subsp. sabulosus		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	Leysera leyseroides	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	Ligularia carpathica		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	Ligularia sibirica		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	Ligusticum albanicum		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PIL	Ligusticum corsicum		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	Ligusticum ferulaceum		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	Ligusticum lucidum subsp. lucidum*		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	Ligusticum lucidum subsp. lucidum*		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	Ligusticum lucidum subsp. seguieri		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	Ligusticum mutellina		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KOB	Ligusticum mutellinoides*		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	Ligusticum mutellinoides*		Eudicot	Apiaceae
JUN	Ligusticum scothicum		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	Ligustrum lucidum	A	Eudicot	Oleaceae
RHA	Ligustrum vulgare		Eudicot	Oleaceae
MOL	Lilium bosniacum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MUG	Lilium bosniacum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	Lilium bulbiferum subsp. bulbiferum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
GER	Lilium bulbiferum subsp. bulbiferum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	Lilium bulbiferum subsp. croceum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
GER	Lilium bulbiferum subsp. croceum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MUL	Lilium carniolicum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
SES	Lilium carniolicum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
TRI	Lilium jankae		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FAG	Lilium martagon		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
BRA	Lilium pilosiusculum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MOL	Lilium pilosiusculum*		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
SES	Lilium pomponium		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MUL	Lilium pyrenaicum		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
MOL	Lilium rhodopaeum		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
JUN	Limbarda crithmoides subsp. crithmoides*		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAL	Limbarda crithmoides subsp. crithmoides*		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	Limodorum abortivum		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	Limodorum trabutianum*		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	Limodorum trabutianum*		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SAL	Limoniastrum monopetalum		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	Limonium acutifolium		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	Limonium album		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae

SAL	<i>Limonium algarvense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium alutaceum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ampuriense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium anfractum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium angustibracteatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium antipaxorum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium antonii-llorensii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium apulum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium aragonense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium arcuatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium articulatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium artruchium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium astypaleanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium athinense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium atticum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium aucheri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium auriculae-ursifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAG	<i>Limonium avei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium balearicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KAL	<i>Limonium bellidifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium bellidifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium biflorum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium binervosum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium bocconeii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium boirae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium bolosii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium bosanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium bourgaei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium brassicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium brevipetiolatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium bulgaricum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium bungei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium caesium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium calabrum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
LYG	<i>Limonium calcarae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium calliopsium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cancellatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium capitis-marci</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium capraiense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium carpathum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium carpetanicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium carregadorensis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Limonium carthaginense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium catalaunicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium cavanillesii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cephalonicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium chersonesum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium chrisianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium circaeii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium cofrentanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium compactum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium compactum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium compactyonis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium confusum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium connivens</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium contortirameum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium contractum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium coralliforme</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cordatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium cordovillense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium corinthiacum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cornararium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cornusianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium coronense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium corsicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium cossonianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium costae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cosyrense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium crateriforme</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium creticum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cumanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cunicularium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium cythereum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium damboldtianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KAL	<i>Limonium danubiale</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium daveaui</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium delicatulum subsp. angustibracteatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium delicatulum subsp. delicatulum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae

OLE	<i>Limonium dendroides</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium densiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium densissimum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium dichotomum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium dictyocladum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium diomedeam</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium dodartii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium doerfleri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium dolihense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium dragonericum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium dubium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium dubyi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium dufourii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ebusitanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAG	<i>Limonium echioides*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TRA	<i>Limonium echioides*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium emarginatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium erectum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium escarrei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Limonium estevei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium etruscum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium florentinum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium formenterae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium fragile</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium frederici*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
PEG	<i>Limonium frederici*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KLE	<i>Limonium fruticans</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium furfuraceum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium gallurense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium geronense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium gibertii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium girardianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium glomeratum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium gmelinii*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KAL	<i>Limonium gmelinii*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium gougetianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium grabusae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium graecum subsp. divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium graecum subsp. graecum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAG	<i>Limonium grosii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium gymnesicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium helenae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium heraionense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium hermaeum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium heterospicatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium hibericum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium hierapetrae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium humile</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium hyblaenum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium hypanicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium hyssopifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium hyssopifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ikaricum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium imbricatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium inarimense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium insigne</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium insulare</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium intermedium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium isidorum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ithacense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium jagypicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium kardamylii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium kirikosicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium lacinium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium laetum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium lanceolatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium latibracteatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium lausianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium legrandii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
TUB	<i>Limonium lobatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium lobetanicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium lopadusanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium lowei</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium lychnidifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
AEO	<i>Limonium macrophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium magallufianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae

CRI	<i>Limonium majoricum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium majus</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium malacitanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium marisoliai*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium marisoliai*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium meandrinum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ASP	<i>Limonium melitense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium messeniacum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium meyeri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium microcycladicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium migjornense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium minoricense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium minus</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium minutum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium monolithicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ASP	<i>Limonium morisianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium multiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium multifforme</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium muradense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium narbonense*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium narbonense*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium normannicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium nymphaeum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium obtusifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ocymifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium oligotrichum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
PEG	<i>Limonium opulentum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium oristanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
MOQ	<i>Limonium ovalifolium</i> subsp. <i>canariense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ovalifolium</i> subsp. <i>ovalifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ovalifolium</i> subsp. <i>pyramidatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium palmare</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
MOQ	<i>Limonium papillatum</i> var. <i>callibotryum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium papillatum</i> var. <i>papillatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium patrimonense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pectinatum</i> var. <i>pectinatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pectinatum</i> var. <i>solandri</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pegasaenum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium perezii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium phitosianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pigadiense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium pinillense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium plurisquamatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pontium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium portopetranum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium preauxii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium proliferum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pseudarticulatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pseudobusitanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pseudodictyocladum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pseudohermaeum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium pseudolaetum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium puberulum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium pulviniforme</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pusillum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium pylium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium quesadense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium quinnii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Limonium racemosum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium ramosissimum</i> subsp. <i>siculum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium recticaule</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium redivivum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium remotispiculum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
AEL	<i>Limonium reniforme</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium retirameum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium retirameum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium retusum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium revolutum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium ruizii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium runemarkii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium samium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium santapolense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium saracinatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium sareptanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sartorianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium saxicolum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium schinouseae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KAL	<i>Limonium scoparium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae

CRI	<i>Limonium scopulorum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium scorpioides</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium serotinum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sieberi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sirinicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sitiacum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium soboliferum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sommerianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sougiae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium spectabile*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KLE	<i>Limonium spectabile*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium spreitzenhoferi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium squarrosum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium stenophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium stenotatum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium stenotatum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium strictissimum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium sucronicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
KAL	<i>Limonium suffruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium sulcitanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium supinum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
OLE	<i>Limonium sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ROS	<i>Limonium tabernense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium taenari</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tenuicaule</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tenuiculum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tenuifolium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tharrosianum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium thirae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tibulatium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tigulianum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium tigulianum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium tobarrense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ASP	<i>Limonium todaroanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium toletanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium tomentellum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium tournefortii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tremolsii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
FEP	<i>Limonium tschurjukiense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium tyrrhenicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium ursanum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium vanandense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium vestitum</i> subsp. <i>brusnicense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium vestitum</i> subsp. <i>vestitum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium viciosoi</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium viniolae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium virgatum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium virgatum*</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium vrvronense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
JUN	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Limonium wiedmannii</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium xerocamposicum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium xiliense</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium zacynthium</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
CRI	<i>Limonium zeraphae</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
ISO	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
IND	<i>Linaria aeruginea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria algarviana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria alpina</i> subsp. <i>filicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria alpina</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria amethystea</i> subsp. <i>amethystea*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria amethystea</i> subsp. <i>amethystea*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Linaria amoi</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Linaria angustissima</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Linaria arcusangeli</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria arenicola</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Linaria arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria badalii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Linaria biebersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Linaria caesia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Linaria cavanillesii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria chalepensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Linaria clementei</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Linaria cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ART	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>	A	Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Linaria debilis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria elegans</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae

THL	<i>Linaria faucicola</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria ficalhoana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria flava</i> subsp. <i>sardoa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DRY	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PYR	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria glauca</i> subsp. <i>bubanii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria hirta</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria huteri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria intricata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AMM	<i>Linaria lamarckii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Linaria micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria microsepala</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria munbyana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria nigricans</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
EPI	<i>Linaria nivea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria oblongifolia</i> subsp. <i>aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria oblongifolia</i> subsp. <i>benitoli</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Linaria oblongifolia</i> subsp. <i>haenseleri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria oblongifolia</i> subsp. <i>oblongifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria oligantha</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria orbensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria pedunculata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria pelisseriana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ART	<i>Linaria peloponnesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria platycalyx</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AMM	<i>Linaria polygalifolia</i> subsp. <i>polygalifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria propinqua</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Linaria reflexa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria repens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria ricardoii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
COR	<i>Linaria sabulosa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria saturejoides</i> subsp. <i>angustealata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria saturejoides</i> subsp. <i>satirejoides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria saxatilis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria saxatilis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
COR	<i>Linaria simplex</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Linaria simplex</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria spartea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria supina</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Linaria tonzigii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Linaria triornithophora</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria triphylla</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria tursica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHA	<i>Linaria verticillata</i> subsp. <i>anticaria</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Linaria verticillata</i> subsp. <i>verticillata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Linaria viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spicata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Linaria viscosa</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ART	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AMM	<i>Linaria polygalifolia</i> subsp. <i>lamarckii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Linaria verticillata</i> subsp. <i>lilacina</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Lindernia anagallidea</i>	A	Eudicot	Linderniaceae
ISO	<i>Lindernia dubia</i> *	A	Eudicot	Linderniaceae
ORY	<i>Lindernia dubia</i> *	A	Eudicot	Linderniaceae
ISO	<i>Lindernia procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Linderniaceae
PIC	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Linum alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ASP	<i>Linum arboreum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum austriacum</i> subsp. <i>austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ONO	<i>Linum austriacum</i> subsp. <i>collinum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum austriacum</i> subsp. <i>euxinum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
MOL	<i>Linum bienne</i> *		Eudicot	Linaceae
SAC	<i>Linum bienne</i> *		Eudicot	Linaceae
ROS	<i>Linum campanulatum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
SES	<i>Linum capitatum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum catharticum</i> subsp. <i>catharticum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum catharticum</i> subsp. <i>suecicum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
TRA	<i>Linum corymbulosum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum dolomiticum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
SES	<i>Linum extraaxillare</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum flavum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum hirsutum</i> subsp. <i>glabrescens</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
DRY	<i>Linum hirsutum</i> subsp. <i>hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum hirsutum</i> subsp. <i>hirsutum</i> *		Eudicot	Linaceae

FES	<i>Linum leonii</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
JUN	<i>Linum maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
SES	<i>Linum montanum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
LYG	<i>Linum narbonense*</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ONO	<i>Linum narbonense*</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum nervosum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
TRA	<i>Linum nodiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum pallasianum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ROS	<i>Linum pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
RUM	<i>Linum punctatum</i> subsp. <i>punctatum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
TRA	<i>Linum strictum</i> var. <i>spicatum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
TRA	<i>Linum strictum</i> var. <i>strictum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ONO	<i>Linum suffruticosum</i> subsp. <i>appressum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ASP	<i>Linum suffruticosum</i> subsp. <i>dolomiticum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ONO	<i>Linum suffruticosum</i> subsp. <i>salsoloides</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ROS	<i>Linum suffruticosum</i> subsp. <i>suffruticosum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
DRY	<i>Linum tauricum</i> subsp. <i>linearifolium</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum tauricum</i> subsp. <i>serbicum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
MOL	<i>Linum tenue</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum tenuifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
ONO	<i>Linum tenuifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
TUB	<i>Linum trigynum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum ucranicum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
PAR	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
FES	<i>Linum viscosum</i>		Eudicot	Linaceae
BID	<i>Lipandra polysperma*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PAR	<i>Lipandra polysperma*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SCH	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LIT	<i>Littorella uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
KOB	<i>Lloydia serotina</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
LIT	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>		Eudicot	Lobeliaceae
MOL	<i>Lobelia urens</i>		Eudicot	Lobeliaceae
PEG	<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> subsp. <i>marginata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOQ	<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> subsp. <i>rosula-venti</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Lobularia libyca</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AMM	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Loeflingia baetica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Loeflingia hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SCH	<i>Loeskygium badium</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
OLE	<i>Lolium canariense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KLE	<i>Lolium lowei</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Lolium parabolicae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Lolium perenne*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Lolium perenne*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Lolium remotum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Lolium subulatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KOB	<i>Lomatogonium carinthiacum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
JUN	<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ASP	<i>Lomelosia albocincta</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
COR	<i>Lomelosia argentea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Lomelosia crenata</i> subsp. <i>crenata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Lomelosia crenata</i> subsp. <i>dallaportae</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Lomelosia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Lomelosia divaricata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Lomelosia graminifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ONO	<i>Lomelosia graminifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Lomelosia minoana</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Lomelosia pulsatilloides</i> subsp. <i>macropoda</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Lomelosia pulsatilloides</i> subsp. <i>pulsatilloides</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRA	<i>Lomelosia simplex*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Lomelosia simplex*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Lomelosia sphaciotica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRA	<i>Lomelosia stellata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Lomelosia stellata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera alpigena</i> subsp. <i>alpigena</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera alpigena</i> subsp. <i>formanekiana</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera arborea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
NER	<i>Lonicera biflora</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUG	<i>Lonicera borbasiana</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
PIC	<i>Lonicera caerulea</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
PIC	<i>Lonicera caerulea</i> subsp. <i>pallasii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera caprifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera caprifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae

LAU	<i>Lonicera etrusca</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
PUB	<i>Lonicera etrusca</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
QUI	<i>Lonicera implexa</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera implexa</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera nigra</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
PIC	<i>Lonicera nigra</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
LON	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> subsp. <i>periclymenum</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
QUE	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> subsp. <i>periclymenum</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera pileata</i>	A	Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera splendida</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
POP	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	A	Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FAG	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
RHA	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Lophocolea bidentata</i>		Liver	Lophocoleaceae
PUB	<i>Loranthus europaeus</i>		Eudicot	Loranthaceae
TUB	<i>Lotus aegaeus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Lotus alpinus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ISO	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lotus arenarius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Lotus arinagensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAK	<i>Lotus azoricus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus berthelotii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Lotus borbasii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Lotus callis-viridis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus callis-viridis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KLE	<i>Lotus callis-viridis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus campylocladus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lotus castellanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ISO	<i>Lotus conimbricensis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lotus conimbricensis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
IND	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> subsp. <i>carpetanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> subsp. <i>corniculatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> subsp. <i>delortii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> subsp. <i>glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Lotus creticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus cytisoides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Lotus cytisoides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Lotus dumetorum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lotus edulis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Lotus edulis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Lotus emeroides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Lotus emeroides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Lotus eremiticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus glaucus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Lotus glaucus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus hillebrandii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lotus hispidus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus holosericeus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Lotus kunkelii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Lotus lancerottensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Lotus longisiliquosus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus loweanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Lotus macranthus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus maculatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Lotus mascaensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ISO	<i>Lotus parviflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ALN	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Lotus peregrinus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus preslii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus pyranthus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KLE	<i>Lotus sessilifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Lotus sessilifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Lotus tenellus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Lotus tenellus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Lotus tenuis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Lotus tenuis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAG	<i>Lotus tenuis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Lotus tetraphyllus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus campylocladus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Lotus spartioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
POT	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae

POT	<i>Ludwigia natans</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ISO	<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
EPI	<i>Lunaria annua</i> subsp. <i>annua</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Lunaria annua</i> subsp. <i>pachyrhiza</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POL	<i>Lunularia cruciata</i>		Liver	Lunulariaceae
TRA	<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
EPI	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
LIT	<i>Luronium natans</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
ASP	<i>Lutzia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRI	<i>Luzula alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
HER	<i>Luzula alpinopilosa</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
HER	<i>Luzula arctica</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
LOI	<i>Luzula arctica</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
HER	<i>Luzula arcuata</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
IND	<i>Luzula caespitosa</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FES	<i>Luzula campestris</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Luzula campestris</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SAC	<i>Luzula campestris</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ULI	<i>Luzula campestris</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
LAU	<i>Luzula canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
COC	<i>Luzula confusa</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
HER	<i>Luzula confusa</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Luzula congesta</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MUL	<i>Luzula desvauxii</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula divulgata</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
PUB	<i>Luzula divulgatiformis</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
LAU	<i>Luzula elegans</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SES	<i>Luzula exspectata</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula forsteri</i> subsp. <i>forsteri</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
PUB	<i>Luzula forsteri</i> subsp. <i>forsteri</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
QUE	<i>Luzula forsteri</i> subsp. <i>forsteri</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
QUI	<i>Luzula forsteri</i> subsp. <i>forsteri</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SES	<i>Luzula glabrata</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ULI	<i>Luzula lactea</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Luzula lutea</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula luzulina</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
PIC	<i>Luzula luzulina</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula luzuloides</i> subsp. <i>luzuloides</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
QUE	<i>Luzula luzuloides</i> subsp. <i>luzuloides</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MUL	<i>Luzula luzuloides</i> subsp. <i>rubella</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Luzula multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Luzula multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ULI	<i>Luzula multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
HER	<i>Luzula nivalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
KOB	<i>Luzula nivalis</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula nivea</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
QUI	<i>Luzula nodulosa</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Luzula nutans</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ULI	<i>Luzula pallescens</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
MUL	<i>Luzula parviflora</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula pedemontana</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
BRA	<i>Luzula pilosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula pilosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TOL	<i>Luzula purpureosplendens</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
LAU	<i>Luzula seubertii</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Luzula spicata</i> subsp. <i>conglomerata</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
PIL	<i>Luzula spicata</i> subsp. <i>italica</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
IND	<i>Luzula spicata</i> subsp. <i>spicata</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
TRI	<i>Luzula spicata</i> subsp. <i>spicata</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
NAR	<i>Luzula sudetica</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
SCH	<i>Luzula sudetica</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
QUE	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>henriquesii</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
PIC	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
RUM	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sylvatica</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
IND	<i>Luzula X gayana</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
FAG	<i>Luzula X somedana</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaceae
ART	<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BRA	<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PUB	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ALN	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Lychnis flos-jovis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Lychnis nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Lychnis subintegra</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae

ROB	<i>Lycium chinense</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Lycium europaeum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Lycium intricatum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Lycium schweinfurthii</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
CHE	<i>Lycocarpus fugax</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAU	<i>Lycopodiella cernua*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
NAR	<i>Lycopodiella cernua*</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
OXY	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LOI	<i>Lycopodium annotinum subsp. alpestre</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
PIC	<i>Lycopodium annotinum subsp. annotinum</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
NAR	<i>Lycopodium clavatum subsp. clavatum</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
LOI	<i>Lycopodium clavatum subsp. monostachyon</i>		Fernlike	Lycopodiaceae
ALN	<i>Lycopus europaeus subsp. europaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Lycopus europaeus subsp. europaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUR	<i>Lycopus exaltatus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LYG	<i>Lygeum spartum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Lysimachia azorica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MOL	<i>Lysimachia ephemerum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
POP	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MOL	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MOL	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
DAP	<i>Lysimachia serpyllifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PHR	<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MOL	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PHR	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum baeticum</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum borysthenticum</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
MOL	<i>Lythrum junceum</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum portula</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ALN	<i>Lythrum salicaria*</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
PHR	<i>Lythrum salicaria*</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum thesioides</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum thymifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ISO	<i>Lythrum tribracteatum</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
MOL	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>		Eudicot	Lythraceae
LYG	<i>Macrochloa tenacissima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Magyaridaris panacifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Magyaridaris pastinacea</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PIC	<i>Maianthemum bifolium*</i>		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
QUE	<i>Maianthemum bifolium*</i>		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
SAG	<i>Mailella crypsoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Malabaila graveolens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
CHE	<i>Malcolmia africana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Malcolmia africana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Malcolmia flexuosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Malcolmia graeca subsp. bicolor</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Malcolmia lacera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AMM	<i>Malcolmia littorea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TRA	<i>Malcolmia maritima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Malcolmia nana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Malcolmia ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Malcolmia triloba</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Malope malacoides</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malope trifida</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
RHA	<i>Malus dasyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Malus pumila</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PEG	<i>Malva acerifolia</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva aegyptia</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
ART	<i>Malva alcea</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
PEG	<i>Malva arborea</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
OLE	<i>Malva canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva cretica subsp. althaeoides</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva durieui</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva empedoclis</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva longiflora</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva lusitanica subsp. lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CRI	<i>Malva lusitanica subsp. pallescens</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
ART	<i>Malva moschata</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva multiflora</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
SIS	<i>Malva neglecta</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
QUI	<i>Malva oblongifolia</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
OLE	<i>Malva phoenicea</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
SIS	<i>Malva pusilla</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae

CHE	<i>Malva setigera</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
ASP	<i>Malva subovata</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
ART	<i>Malva sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
SIS	<i>Malva sylvestris*</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
ART	<i>Malva thuringiaca</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
SAC	<i>Malva tournefortiana</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva trimestris</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CRI	<i>Malva unguiculata</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
CHE	<i>Malva verticillata</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
ART	<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
KOB	<i>Mannia sibirica</i>		Liver	Aytoniaceae
TUB	<i>Mantiscalca duriae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Mantiscalca salmantica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Mantiscalca salmantica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Marcetella maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
OLE	<i>Marcetella moquiniana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ADI	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> subsp. <i>polymorpha</i>		Liver	Marchantiaceae
POL	<i>Marchantia polymorpha</i> subsp. <i>ruderalis</i>		Liver	Marchantiaceae
SAC	<i>Margotia gummifera</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PEG	<i>Marrubium alysson</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Marrubium cylleneum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Marrubium friwaldskyanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Marrubium incanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Marrubium peregrinum*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Marrubium peregrinum*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Marrubium pestalozzae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Marrubium supinum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ISO	<i>Marsilea aegyptiaca</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
LIT	<i>Marsilea azorica</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
ISO	<i>Marsilea batardae</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
LIT	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
ISO	<i>Marsilea strigosa</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
THL	<i>Marsupella andreaeoides</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
HER	<i>Marsupella apiculata</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
HER	<i>Marsupella boeckii</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
HER	<i>Marsupella condensata</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
MON	<i>Marsupella emarginata</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
HER	<i>Marsupella sparsifolia</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
MON	<i>Marsupella sphacelata</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
THL	<i>Marsupella spiniloba</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
POL	<i>Matricaria aurea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POL	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Matricaria recutita*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Matricaria recutita*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POP	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
MOQ	<i>Matthiola bolleana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Matthiola fragrans</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i> subsp. <i>fruticulosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i> subsp. <i>valesiaca*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i> subsp. <i>valesiaca*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Matthiola incana</i> subsp. <i>incana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CRI	<i>Matthiola incana</i> subsp. <i>incana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Matthiola incana</i> subsp. <i>melitensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Matthiola lunata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DRY	<i>Matthiola odoratissima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Matthiola parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AMM	<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Matthiola maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Mauranthemum decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Mauranthemum paludosum</i> subsp. <i>ebusitanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Mauranthemum paludosum</i> subsp. <i>paludosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Maytenus canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
OLE	<i>Maytenus dryandri</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
QUI	<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
OLE	<i>Maytenus umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Celastraceae
MUL	<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Medicago arabica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PEG	<i>Medicago arborea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Medicago carstiensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago ciliaris</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PEG	<i>Medicago citrina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago coronata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Medicago coronata*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago disciformis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Medicago falcata</i> subsp. <i>falcata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Medicago falcata</i> subsp. <i>romanica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

GER	<i>Medicago glomerata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago hispida</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Medicago intertexta</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Medicago laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago littoralis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Medicago littoralis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Medicago lupulina*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Medicago lupulina*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Medicago lupulina*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AMM	<i>Medicago marina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Medicago minima*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago minima*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Medicago minima*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago monspeliaca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago murex</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago orbicularis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago orbicularis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Medicago pironae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago polyceratia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Medicago prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Medicago rhodopea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago rigidula*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago rigidula*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago rugosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Medicago saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago scutellata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Medicago strasseri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Medicago suffruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago tornata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Medicago truncatula*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Medicago truncatula*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Medicago X varia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SCH	<i>Meesia triquetra</i>		Moss	Meesiaceae
SCH	<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>		Moss	Meesiaceae
FES	<i>Melampyrum arvense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PAR	<i>Melampyrum arvense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PAR	<i>Melampyrum barbatum</i> subsp. <i>barbatum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum barbatum</i> subsp. <i>carstiense</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FAG	<i>Melampyrum bihariense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum bihariense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum catalaunicum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum cristatum*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PUB	<i>Melampyrum cristatum*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum heracleoticum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ERI	<i>Melampyrum hoermannianum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum italicum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i> subsp. <i>nemorosum*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PUB	<i>Melampyrum nemorosum</i> subsp. <i>nemorosum*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum pratense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PIC	<i>Melampyrum pratense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
QUE	<i>Melampyrum pratense*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum subalpinum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PIC	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Melampyrum velebiticum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
LAU	<i>Melanoselinum decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Melica altissima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Melica amethystina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Melica ciliata</i> subsp. <i>ciliata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Melica ciliata</i> subsp. <i>ciliata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Melica ciliata</i> subsp. <i>magnolii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAU	<i>Melica minuta</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Melica minuta</i> subsp. <i>minuta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Melica monticola</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BRA	<i>Melica nutans*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Melica nutans*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Melica picta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DRY	<i>Melica taurica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRU	<i>Melica transsilvanica</i> subsp. <i>klokovii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Melica transsilvanica</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Melica transsilvanica</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Melica transsilvanica</i> subsp. <i>transsilvanica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Melica uniflora</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Melica X thuringiaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Melilotus albus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
EPI	<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

MOL	<i>Melilotus dentatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus elegans</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Melilotus hirsutus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus infestus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus italicus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
JUN	<i>Melilotus messanensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus neapolitanus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Melilotus neapolitanus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus segetalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Melilotus tauricus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Melissa officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Melissa officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i> subsp. <i>albida</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i> subsp. <i>melissophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Meniocus linifolius</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha arvensis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Mentha arvensis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ISO	<i>Mentha cervina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ISO	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Mentha requienii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Mentha spicata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha X dumetorum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Mentha X gentilis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha X niliaca</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha X verticillata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Mentha X villosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ALN	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata*</i>		Eudicot	Menyanthaceae
SCH	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata*</i>		Eudicot	Menyanthaceae
PAR	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CHE	<i>Mercurialis elliptica</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PUB	<i>Mercurialis ovata</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
FAG	<i>Mercurialis perennis*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
POP	<i>Mercurialis perennis*</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
CHE	<i>Mercurialis reverchonii</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
PEG	<i>Mercurialis tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
AMM	<i>Mertensia maritima*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CAK	<i>Mertensia maritima*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PEG	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*</i>		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
SAG	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*</i>		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
PEG	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*</i>		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
SAG	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*</i>		Eudicot	Aizoaceae
NAR	<i>Meum athamanticum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	<i>Meum athamanticum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
COR	<i>Mibora minima*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Mibora minima*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Mibora minima*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THE	<i>Microcnemum coralloides</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ASP	<i>Micromeria cristata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria densiflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Micromeria filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POD	<i>Micromeria filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria filiformis</i> subsp. <i>rodriguezii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria glomerata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LYG	<i>Micromeria graeca</i> subsp. <i>graeca*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria graeca</i> subsp. <i>graeca*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria graeca</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria helianthemifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria herpyllomorpha</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria hyssopifolia</i> var. <i>hyssopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Micromeria hyssopifolia</i> var. <i>kuegleri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria inodora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria juliana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Micromeria kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SUP	<i>Micromeria lachnophylla</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Micromeria lanata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SUP	<i>Micromeria lasiophylla</i> subsp. <i>lasiophylla</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SUP	<i>Micromeria lasiophylla</i> subsp. <i>palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria lepida</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria leucantha</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Micromeria marginata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Micromeria microphylla</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria myrtifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

CAN	<i>Micromeria pineolens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria platyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria rivasmartinezii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
KLE	<i>Micromeria teneriffae</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria teneriffae</i> var. <i>teneriffae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Micromeria tenuis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Micromeria varia</i> subsp. <i>meridialis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Micromeria varia</i> subsp. <i>thymoides</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria varia</i> subsp. <i>thymoides</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria varia</i> subsp. <i>varia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Micromeria varia</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Micromeria benthamii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Micropus supinus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Micropyrum patens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Micropyrum tenellum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Micropyrum tenellum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Microthlaspi perfoliatum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Microthlaspi perfoliatum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Microthlaspi perfoliatum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MUL	<i>Milium effusum</i> subsp. <i>alpicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
VIR	<i>Milium effusum</i> subsp. <i>alpicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASA	<i>Milium effusum</i> subsp. <i>effusum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BRA	<i>Milium effusum</i> subsp. <i>effusum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Milium effusum</i> subsp. <i>effusum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Milium vernale</i> subsp. <i>scabrum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>		Eudicot	Phrymaceae
MOL	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>	A	Eudicot	Phrymaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia adenotricha</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Minuartia aizoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Minuartia anatolica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Minuartia austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Minuartia baldaccii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Minuartia biflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Minuartia bosniaca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Minuartia bulgarica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Minuartia capillacea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Minuartia cerastifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia cherlerioides</i> subsp. <i>cherlerioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia cherlerioides</i> subsp. <i>ronii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Minuartia circassica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Minuartia circassica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Minuartia clandestina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Minuartia confusa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Minuartia dichotoma</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia euxina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Minuartia gerardi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Minuartia glaucina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia glomerata</i> subsp. <i>glomerata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia glomerata</i> subsp. <i>macedonica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia graminifolia</i> subsp. <i>clandestina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia graminifolia</i> subsp. <i>graminifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia graminifolia</i> subsp. <i>rosani</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia grignensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Minuartia hamata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Minuartia hamata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i> subsp. <i>hybrida</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i> subsp. <i>hybrida</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Minuartia hybrida</i> subsp. <i>vallantiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Minuartia imbricata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAM	<i>Minuartia inamoena</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia krascheninnikovii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Minuartia langii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Minuartia laricifolia</i> subsp. <i>laricifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Minuartia mediterranea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Minuartia montana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia pauciflora</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Minuartia pauciflora</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Minuartia platyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Minuartia recurva</i> subsp. <i>condensata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Minuartia recurva</i> subsp. <i>condensata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Minuartia recurva</i> subsp. <i>oreina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Minuartia recurva</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Minuartia recurva</i> subsp. <i>recurva</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Minuartia rossii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Minuartia rostrata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia rostrata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Minuartia rubra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia rubra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Minuartia rubra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

ASP	<i>Minuartia rupestris</i> subsp. <i>clementei</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia saxifraga</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Minuartia sedoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia setacea</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Minuartia setacea</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Minuartia stellata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SCH	<i>Minuartia stricta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POD	<i>Minuartia valentina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Minuartia verna</i> subsp. <i>attica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia verna</i> subsp. <i>collina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Minuartia verna</i> subsp. <i>kabylica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Minuartia verna</i> subsp. <i>oxypetala</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Minuartia verna</i> subsp. <i>verna</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Minuartia villarii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Minuartia villarii</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Minuartia viscosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOQ	<i>Minuartia webbii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Misopates calycinum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SIS	<i>Misopates orontium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
KLE	<i>Misopates salvagense</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AZO	<i>Mnioloma fuscum</i>		Liver	Calypogeiaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia argenteria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia bavarica</i> subsp. <i>bavarica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia bavarica</i> subsp. <i>insubrica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia ciliata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia concarenae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia dielsiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia diversifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia glaucovirens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia grisebachii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia hypanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia intricata</i> subsp. <i>castellana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia intricata</i> subsp. <i>giennensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia intricata</i> subsp. <i>intricata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Moehringia intricata</i> subsp. <i>tejedensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia jankae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia lebrunii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia markgrafii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia minutiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POD	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia papulosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Moehringia pendula</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Moehringia pentandra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Moehringia pentandra</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia sedoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia tommasinii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Moehringia villosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Moenchia erecta</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Moenchia erecta</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Moenchia graeca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Moenchia mantica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Moerckia blyttii</i>		Liver	Pallaviciniaceae
TUB	<i>Molineriella australis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Molineriella laevis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Molineriella minuta</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Molinia arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Molinia arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Molinia arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Molinia arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUE	<i>Molinia arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Molinia arundinacea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ALN	<i>Molinia caerulea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Molinia caerulea</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i> *		Eudicot	Molluginaceae
SED	<i>Mollugo cerviana</i> *		Eudicot	Molluginaceae
BID	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	A	Eudicot	Molluginaceae
MUL	<i>Molopospermum peloponnesiacum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Moltkia petraea</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Moltkia suffruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes amygdros</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes anagensis</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes brachycaulos</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes dasyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes ictERICA</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae

AEO	<i>Monanthes laxiflora</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes lowei</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes minima</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes muralis</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes pallens</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes polyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes praegeri</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes silensis</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes subcrassicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes wildpretii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Monanthes adenoscepes</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
PIC	<i>Moneses uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
AEO	<i>Monizia edulis*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Monizia edulis*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ORY	<i>Monochoria korsakowii</i>	A	Monocotyl	Pontederiaceae
ISO	<i>Montia arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Portulacaceae
MON	<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>amporitana</i>		Eudicot	Portulacaceae
MON	<i>Montia fontana</i> subsp. <i>fontana</i>		Eudicot	Portulacaceae
ISO	<i>Montia minor</i>		Eudicot	Portulacaceae
BUL	<i>Moraea sisyrhynchium*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
LYG	<i>Moraea sisyrhynchium*</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
AZO	<i>Morella faya*</i>		Eudicot	Myricaceae
LAU	<i>Morella faya*</i>		Eudicot	Myricaceae
LAU	<i>Morella rivas-martinezii</i>		Eudicot	Myricaceae
CHE	<i>Moricandia arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Moricandia foetida</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Moricandia moricandioides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Morina persica*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Morina persica*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ISO	<i>Morisia monanthos</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Muhlenbergia vaginiflora</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Murbeckiella boryi</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
HER	<i>Murbeckiella huetii*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAM	<i>Murbeckiella huetii*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Murbeckiella pinnatifida</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	A	Monocotyl	Commelinaceae
EPI	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
SED	<i>Muscari botryoides</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
SIS	<i>Muscari commutatum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Muscari comosum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
PEG	<i>Muscari dionysicum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TUB	<i>Muscari gussonei</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Muscari neglectum*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ONO	<i>Muscari neglectum*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Muscari racemosum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
DAP	<i>Muscari spreizenhoferi</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Muscari tenuiflorum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
AEO	<i>Musschia aurea</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
LAU	<i>Musschia wollastonii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PAR	<i>Myagrum perfoliatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
THL	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaeorum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
THL	<i>Myosotis ambigens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PAR	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRI	<i>Myosotis asiatica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TOL	<i>Myosotis azorica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GEN	<i>Myosotis corsicana</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Myosotis decumbens</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Myosotis decumbens</i> subsp. <i>kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Myosotis decumbens</i> subsp. <i>teresiana</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Myosotis decumbens</i> subsp. <i>variabilis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Myosotis discolor</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SED	<i>Myosotis discolor</i> subsp. <i>discolor</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRI	<i>Myosotis gallica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MON	<i>Myosotis hervei</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PHR	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LIT	<i>Myosotis lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
JUN	<i>Myosotis maritima</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Myosotis martini*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MON	<i>Myosotis martini*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SCH	<i>Myosotis martini*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Myosotis michaelae</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Myosotis minutiflora</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Myosotis nemorosa</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Myosotis palustris</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Myosotis persoonii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Myosotis popovii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae

COR	<i>Myosotis ramosissima*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SED	<i>Myosotis ramosissima*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LIT	<i>Myosotis rehsteineri</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ALN	<i>Myosotis scorpioides*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PHR	<i>Myosotis scorpioides*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
LIT	<i>Myosotis secunda</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ISO	<i>Myosotis sicula</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MON	<i>Myosotis soleirolii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
POP	<i>Myosotis sparsiflora</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SIS	<i>Myosotis speluncicola</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Myosotis stenophylla</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MON	<i>Myosotis stolonifera</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Myosotis stricta*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SED	<i>Myosotis stricta*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Myosotis stricta*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
THL	<i>Myosotis suaveolens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Myosotis sylvatica*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Myosotis sylvatica*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ISO	<i>Myosurus minimus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	<i>Myosurus sessilis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ALN	<i>Myrica gale</i>		Eudicot	Myricaceae
PUR	<i>Myricaria germanica*</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
THL	<i>Myricaria germanica*</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
SAL	<i>Myriolimon ferulaceum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
SAL	<i>Myriolimon diffusum</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
POT	<i>Myriophyllum alterniflorum</i>		Eudicot	Haloragaceae
POT	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	A	Eudicot	Haloragaceae
POT	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Haloragaceae
POT	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		Eudicot	Haloragaceae
POT	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	A	Eudicot	Haloragaceae
MUL	<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AZO	<i>Myrsine africana</i>		Eudicot	Myrsinaceae
AZO	<i>Myrtus communis*</i>		Eudicot	Myrtaceae
OLE	<i>Myrtus communis*</i>		Eudicot	Myrtaceae
QUI	<i>Myrtus communis*</i>		Eudicot	Myrtaceae
POT	<i>Najas flexilis</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
POT	<i>Najas gracillima</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
POT	<i>Najas marina</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
POT	<i>Najas minor</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
ISO	<i>Nananthea perpusilla</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KAL	<i>Nanophyton erinaceum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ONO	<i>Narcissus assoanus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRI	<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ASP	<i>Narcissus calcicola</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LAV	<i>Narcissus cernuus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LYG	<i>Narcissus dubius</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Narcissus jacetanus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
IND	<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i> subsp. <i>fernandesii</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
SAC	<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i> subsp. <i>jonquilloides</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRI	<i>Narcissus nivalis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> subsp. <i>radiiflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> subsp. <i>verbanensis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
TRI	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>major</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	A	Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
PUB	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>moschatus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FAG	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>pseudonarcissus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ASP	<i>Narcissus rupicola</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
BUL	<i>Narcissus serotinus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
LAV	<i>Narcissus triandrus</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MOL	<i>Narcissus X incomparabilis</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
MON	<i>Nardia compressa</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
MON	<i>Nardia scalaris</i>		Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
TUB	<i>Narduroides salzmännii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Nardus stricta*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Nardus stricta*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Nardus stricta*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Nardus stricta*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
OXY	<i>Nartheicum ossifragum*</i>		Monocotyl	Nartheiciaceae
PIC	<i>Nartheicum ossifragum*</i>		Monocotyl	Nartheiciaceae
SCH	<i>Nartheicum ossifragum*</i>		Monocotyl	Nartheiciaceae
SCH	<i>Nartheicum scardicum</i>		Monocotyl	Nartheiciaceae
PHR	<i>Nasturtium microphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	<i>Nasturtium X sterile</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POD	<i>Naufraga balearica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Neatostema apulum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae

AZO	<i>Neckera cephalonica</i>		Moss	Neckeraceae
ASP	<i>Neckera pumila</i>		Moss	Neckeraceae
POT	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
TRI	<i>Neoorthocaulis binsteadii</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Neoorthocaulis floerkei</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Neoschischkinia elegans</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Neoschischkinia nebulosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ISO	<i>Neoschischkinia pourretii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TOL	<i>Neoschischkinia reuteri</i> subsp. <i>botelhoi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Neoschischkinia reuteri</i> subsp. <i>reuteri</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Neoschischkinia reuteri</i> subsp. <i>reuteri</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Neoschischkinia truncatula</i> subsp. <i>durieui</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LOI	<i>Neoschischkinia truncatula</i> subsp. <i>durieui</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Neoschischkinia truncatula</i> subsp. <i>durieui</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Neoschischkinia truncatula</i> subsp. <i>durieui</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Neoschischkinia truncatula</i> subsp. <i>truncatula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Neotinea lactea</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LAU	<i>Neotinea maculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Neotinea maculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Neotinea tridentata</i> subsp. <i>conica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Neotinea tridentata</i> subsp. <i>tridentata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Neotinea ustulata</i> var. <i>aestivalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Neotinea ustulata</i> var. <i>ustulata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TUB	<i>Neotorularia torulosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PIC	<i>Neottia cordata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Neottia ovata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PIC	<i>Neottianthe cucullata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ART	<i>Nepeta apuleii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Nepeta ernesti-meyeri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Nepeta foliosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Nepeta hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYP	<i>Nepeta italica</i> subsp. <i>troodi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Nepeta latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Nepeta latifolia</i> subsp. <i>oscensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Nepeta nepetella</i> subsp. <i>aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Nepeta nepetella</i> subsp. <i>laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Nepeta nuda</i> subsp. <i>nuda</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Nepeta nuda</i> subsp. <i>nuda</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Nepeta parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Nepeta sphaciotica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SUP	<i>Nepeta teydea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Nepeta tuberosa</i> subsp. <i>reticulata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Nepeta tuberosa</i> subsp. <i>tuberosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Nepeta ucrainica</i> subsp. <i>parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Nepeta ucrainica</i> subsp. <i>ucrainica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
NER	<i>Nerium oleander</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
PAR	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Neslia paniculata</i> subsp. <i>thracica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Nicotiana paniculata</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
PAR	<i>Nigella arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Nigella arvensis</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Nigella damascena</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Nigella gallica</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAP	<i>Nigella gallica</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Nigella hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Nigella orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Nigella papillosa</i> subsp. <i>atlantica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
KAL	<i>Noaea mucronata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea bellidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Noccaea brachypetala</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea brachypetala</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
GEN	<i>Noccaea brevistyla</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Noccaea caerulescens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea cikaea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea crantzii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CYP	<i>Noccaea cypria</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Noccaea dacica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ERI	<i>Noccaea goesingensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Noccaea jankae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Noccaea kovatsii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Noccaea macrantha</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea minima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ERI	<i>Noccaea montana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Noccaea montana</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Noccaea praecox</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

PUB	<i>Noccaea praecox*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAM	<i>Noccaea pumila</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>cepaefolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>corymbosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>grignensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Noccaea stylosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Noccaea virens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Noccea goesingensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POD	<i>Nogopterium gracile</i>		Moss	Leucodontaceae
CHE	<i>Nonea erecta*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Nonea erecta*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SIS	<i>Nonea erecta*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Nonea lutea</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Nonea micrantha</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Nonea vesicaria</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ART	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Notoceras bicorne</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
POT	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
POT	<i>Nuphar pumila</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
PUB	<i>Nyholmiella obtusifolia</i>		Moss	Orthotrichaceae
POT	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
POT	<i>Nymphaea candida</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
POT	<i>Nymphaea lotus</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
POT	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i>		Basal	Nymphaeaceae
POT	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>		Eudicot	Menyanthaceae
POL	<i>Ochlopoa anuua</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POL	<i>Ochlopoa infirma</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Ochlopoa supina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LOI	<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>		Lichen	Ochrolechiaceae
LAU	<i>Ocotea foetens</i>		Basal	Lauraceae
THL	<i>Odontarrhena bertolonii</i> subsp. <i>bertolonii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Odontarrhena bertolonii</i> subsp. <i>scutarina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Odontarrhena borzeana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Odontarrhena corsica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Odontarrhena corymbosoidea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CYP	<i>Odontarrhena cyprica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Odontarrhena diffusa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAV	<i>Odontarrhena euboea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Odontarrhena fragillima</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Odontarrhena heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Odontarrhena markgrafii*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Odontarrhena markgrafii*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Odontarrhena muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Odontarrhena muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Odontarrhena muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RUM	<i>Odontarrhena nebrodensis</i> subsp. <i>nebrodensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Odontarrhena nebrodensis</i> subsp. <i>tenuicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Odontarrhena obtusifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Odontarrhena robertiana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Odontarrhena robertiana*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Odontarrhena samia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAV	<i>Odontarrhena serpyllifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ONO	<i>Odontarrhena serpyllifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AMM	<i>Odontarrhena sibirica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Odontarrhena smolikana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Odontarrhena tavolarae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Odontarrhena tortuosa</i> subsp. <i>caliacrae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Odontarrhena tortuosa</i> subsp. <i>cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Odontarrhena tortuosa</i> subsp. <i>savranica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Odontarrhena tortuosa</i> subsp. <i>tortuosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CYP	<i>Odontarrhena troodi</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Odontites bocconeii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GEN	<i>Odontites corsicus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Odontites glutinosus</i>	A	Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TUB	<i>Odontites kaliformis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Odontites lanceolatus</i> subsp. <i>lanceolatus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
LAV	<i>Odontites lanceolatus</i> subsp. <i>provincialis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ASP	<i>Odontites linkii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SAG	<i>Odontites litoralis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TUB	<i>Odontites longiflorus</i> subsp. <i>lateritius</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TUB	<i>Odontites longiflorus</i> subsp. <i>longiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Odontites luteus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Odontites pyrenaicus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Odontites tenuifolius</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SIS	<i>Odontites vernus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TUB	<i>Odontites viscosus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ART	<i>Odontites vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CAK	<i>Odontites vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae

FES	<i>Odontites vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
OXY	<i>Odontoschisma sphagni</i>		Liver	Odontoschismataceae
CAN	<i>Oedipodiella australis</i>		Moss	Gigaspermaceae
PHR	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Oenanthe divaricata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POT	<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe foucaudii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe globulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Oenanthe globulosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Oenanthe millefolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe peucedanifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Oenothera ammophila</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera angustissima</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera canovirens</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera deflexa</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera depressa</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera erythrosepala</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera fallax</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera issleri</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera oakesiana</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera oehlkersii</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera perangusta</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera pycnocarpa</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera rosea</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera rubricaulis</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera silesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera suaveolens</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera subterminalis</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera victorini</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
ART	<i>Oenothera villosa</i>	A	Eudicot	Onagraceae
KAL	<i>Ofaiston monandrum</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
OLE	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cerasiformis</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
QUI	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
GER	<i>Omphalodes brassicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Omphalodes commutata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CHE	<i>Omphalodes kuzinskyanae</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Omphalodes kuzinskyanae</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRA	<i>Omphalodes linifolia</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Omphalodes littoralis</i> subsp. <i>gallaecica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
COR	<i>Omphalodes littoralis</i> subsp. <i>littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Omphalodes nitida</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
POP	<i>Omphalodes scorpioides</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Omphalodes verna</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onobrychis alba</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Onobrychis arenaria</i> subsp. <i>arenaria</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Onobrychis arenaria</i> subsp. <i>taurica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Onobrychis argentea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Onobrychis conferta</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Onobrychis degenii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Onobrychis humilis</i> subsp. <i>humilis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Onobrychis montana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Onobrychis montana</i> subsp. <i>scardica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
DRY	<i>Onobrychis pallasii</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Onobrychis pallasii</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Onobrychis pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Onobrychis reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Onobrychis saxatilis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Onobrychis saxatilis</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Onobrychis sphaciotica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Onobrychis stenorrhiza</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Onobrychis supina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Onobrychis vassilczenkoi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Ononis alopecuroides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Ononis angustissima</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Ononis angustissima</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RHA	<i>Ononis aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis baetica</i> var. <i>baetica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis baetica</i> var. <i>donanensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

TUB	<i>Ononis broteriana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ononis cephalotes</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Ononis christii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis cintrana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis cossoniana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Ononis crispa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Ononis cristata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis dentata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis diffusa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Ononis fruticosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ononis fruticosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis hackelii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Ononis hebecarpa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOQ	<i>Ononis hesperia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis laxiflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ononis minutissima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
JUN	<i>Ononis mitissima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Ononis natrix*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis natrix*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis ornithopodioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis pendula</i> subsp. <i>boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Ononis pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis pusilla*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Ononis pusilla*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Ononis ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis reclinata</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis reclinata</i> subsp. <i>reclinata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis repens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RHA	<i>Ononis reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PYR	<i>Ononis rotundifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAB	<i>Ononis rotundifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Ononis speciosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>antiquorum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>antiquorum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>hircina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>procurrens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Ononis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Ononis striata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis tournefortii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ononis tridentata</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ononis tridentata</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ononis tridentata</i> subsp. <i>tridentata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis varelae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis variegata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis verae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis viscosa</i> subsp. <i>breviflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ononis viscosa</i> subsp. <i>sicula</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis viscosa</i> subsp. <i>sieberi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Ononis viscosa</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ART	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> subsp. <i>acanthium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> subsp. <i>gypsicola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum acaulon</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum carduelium*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Onopordum carduelium*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum corymbosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum dissectum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum horridum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum illyricum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum macracanthum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Onopordum micropterum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum nervosum</i> subsp. <i>castellanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum nervosum</i> subsp. <i>nervosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X bilbilitanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X bolivari</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X brevicaule</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X erectum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X glomeratum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X macronervosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X onubense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Onopordum X spinosissimum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Onosma arenaria*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SED	<i>Onosma arenaria*</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ONO	<i>Onosma bubanii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
RUM	<i>Onosma canescens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
RUM	<i>Onosma echioides</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma echioides</i> subsp. <i>echioides</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae

FES	<i>Onosma fastigiata</i> subsp. <i>atlantica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ONO	<i>Onosma fastigiata</i> subsp. <i>fastigiata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ONO	<i>Onosma fastigiata</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Onosma frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma heterophylla</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ROS	<i>Onosma hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma javorkae</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DRY	<i>Onosma polyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma pseudoarenaria</i> subsp. <i>delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma pseudoarenaria</i> subsp. <i>helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma pseudoarenaria</i> subsp. <i>tuberculata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma simplicissima</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
THL	<i>Onosma stellulata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma tanaïtica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma taurica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma tornensis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma tridentina</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
CYP	<i>Onosma troodi</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Onosma visianii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
NAR	<i>Ophioglossum azoricum</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
ISO	<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
ISO	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> *		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
MOL	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> *		Fern	Ophioglossaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
GER	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys aurelia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys benacensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys bertolonii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys drumana</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> subsp. <i>elatior</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TRA	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i> subsp. <i>oxyrrhynchos</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys fusca</i> subsp. <i>fusca</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys holoserica</i> subsp. <i>elatior</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys holoserica</i> subsp. <i>holoserica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> subsp. <i>aymoninii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> subsp. <i>insectifera</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TRA	<i>Ophrys lunulata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>galilaea</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Ophrys massiliensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Ophrys omegaifera</i> subsp. <i>dyris</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys passionis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys provincialis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> subsp. <i>cornuta</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> subsp. <i>heldreichii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> subsp. <i>rhodia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i> subsp. <i>scolopax</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys speculum</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys speculum</i> subsp. <i>speculum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TRA	<i>Ophrys speculum</i> subsp. <i>speculum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
BUL	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>aveyronensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>epirotica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>gortynia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>helenae</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>litigiosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>litigiosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>mammosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>mammosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>sphegodes</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys sulcata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Ophrys vernixia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys X arachnitiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Ophrys X arachnitiformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Ophrys X saratoi</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i> subsp. <i>undulatifolius</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Opopanax chironium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
POP	<i>Opopanax chironium</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
COR	<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i>	A	Eudicot	Cactaceae
FES	<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Orchis italica</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Orchis italica</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae

FAG	<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>laxifloriformis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>mascula</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>mascula</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LAU	<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>scopulorum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SAC	<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>scopulorum</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Orchis mascula</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Orchis militaris</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LAV	<i>Orchis olbiensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Orchis pallens</i> subsp. <i>pallens</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
CAN	<i>Orchis patens</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Orchis pauciflora</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Orchis provincialis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Orchis purpurea</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Orchis purpurea</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Orchis simia</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Orchis spitzelii</i> subsp. <i>cazorlensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SAB	<i>Orchis spitzelii</i> subsp. <i>spitzelii</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TRI	<i>Oreochloa disticha</i> subsp. <i>blanka</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Oreochloa disticha</i> subsp. <i>disticha</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Oreochloa seslerioides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Oreochloa confusa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Origanum dictamnus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Origanum onites</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Origanum sipyleum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>virens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
BRA	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Orlaya daucooides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum amphibolum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
CHE	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ROS	<i>Ornithogalum atticum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
BUL	<i>Ornithogalum baeticum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ART	<i>Ornithogalum boucheanum</i> *	A	Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Ornithogalum boucheanum</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
QUE	<i>Ornithogalum boucheanum</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
CHE	<i>Ornithogalum brevistylum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
BUL	<i>Ornithogalum broteroi</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
SED	<i>Ornithogalum broteroi</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ONO	<i>Ornithogalum collinum</i> subsp. <i>collinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TRA	<i>Ornithogalum collinum</i> subsp. <i>collinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum comosum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
IND	<i>Ornithogalum concinnum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ROS	<i>Ornithogalum corsicum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
CHE	<i>Ornithogalum divergens</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum fischerianum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum gussonei</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TRA	<i>Ornithogalum gussonei</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
CHE	<i>Ornithogalum nutans</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
EPI	<i>Ornithogalum nutans</i> *	A	Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum oreoides</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum orthophyllum</i> subsp. <i>kochii</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum pannonicum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum ponticum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Ornithogalum refractum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
GER	<i>Ornithogalum sphaerocarpum</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
MOL	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
PAR	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TUB	<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> subsp. <i>isthmocarpus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> subsp. <i>sativus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Ornithopus X macrorrhynchus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche alba</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Orobanche alsatica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche amethystea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
COR	<i>Orobanche arenaria</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche arenaria</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche artemisiae-campestris</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
LAV	<i>Orobanche artemisiae-campestris</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Orobanche bartlingii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche caesia</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae

FES	<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche cernua*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PEG	<i>Orobanche cernua*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche coerulescens</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Orobanche crenata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche elatior</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Orobanche flava</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOQ	<i>Orobanche gratiosae</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FAG	<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche lanuginosa</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Orobanche laserpitii-sileris</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ROS	<i>Orobanche latisquama</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche loricata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
RHA	<i>Orobanche lucorum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche lutea*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Orobanche lutea*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Orobanche minor</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Orobanche montserratii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Orobanche mutellii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche nana</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ART	<i>Orobanche picridis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CHE	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
CYT	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
LON	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae*</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche reticulata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FAG	<i>Orobanche salviae</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche teucrii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orobanche variegata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Orostachys spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
IND	<i>Ortegia hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PIC	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PUB	<i>Orthotrichum ibericum</i>		Moss	Orthotrichaceae
PUB	<i>Orthotrichum pallens</i>		Moss	Orthotrichaceae
PUB	<i>Orthotrichum tenellum</i>		Moss	Orthotrichaceae
ALN	<i>Osmunda regalis*</i>		Fern	Osmundaceae
AZO	<i>Osmunda regalis*</i>		Fern	Osmundaceae
POP	<i>Osmunda regalis*</i>		Fern	Osmundaceae
PUB	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>		Eudicot	Betulaceae
QUI	<i>Osyris alba</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
OLE	<i>Osyris lanceolata*</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
QUI	<i>Osyris lanceolata*</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
CHE	<i>Otospermum glabrum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASA	<i>Oxalis acetosella*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
FAG	<i>Oxalis acetosella*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
PIC	<i>Oxalis acetosella*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
ART	<i>Oxalis articulata*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
CHE	<i>Oxalis articulata*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
PAR	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
PAR	<i>Oxalis debilis</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
PAR	<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
CHE	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
PAR	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae*</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
PAR	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>		Eudicot	Oxalidaceae
BID	<i>Oxybasis chenopodioides*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRY	<i>Oxybasis chenopodioides*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
BID	<i>Oxybasis glauca*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRY	<i>Oxybasis glauca*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
BID	<i>Oxybasis rubra*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRY	<i>Oxybasis rubra*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SIS	<i>Oxybasis urbica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THL	<i>Oxyria digyna</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
GER	<i>Oxyrrhynchium hians</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis amethystea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Oxytropis campestris subsp. campestris*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis campestris subsp. campestris*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis campestris subsp. tyroliensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis dinarica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Oxytropis fetida</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Oxytropis floribunda</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis foucaudii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis halleri subsp. halleri*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis halleri subsp. halleri*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Oxytropis halleri subsp. velutina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Oxytropis hippolyti</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis jacquinii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

KOB	<i>Oxytropis kubanensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis lapponica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis neglecta*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis neglecta*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ERI	<i>Oxytropis pilosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Oxytropis pilosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis prenja</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KOB	<i>Oxytropis triflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis urumovii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Oxytropis X carinthiaca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Paederota bonarota</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Paederota lutea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Paederotella pontica</i> subsp. <i>teberdensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
QUI	<i>Paeonia broteroi</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
QUI	<i>Paeonia cambessedesii</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
QUI	<i>Paeonia clusii</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
QUI	<i>Paeonia coriacea</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
ERI	<i>Paeonia daurica*</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
FAG	<i>Paeonia daurica*</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
QUI	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
PUB	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> subsp. <i>hellenica</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
GER	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> subsp. <i>mascula</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
QUI	<i>Paeonia mascula</i> subsp. <i>russoi</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
FAG	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>banatica*</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
PUB	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>banatica*</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
GER	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>huthii</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
GER	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
GER	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
PUB	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
PUB	<i>Paeonia parnassica</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
FAG	<i>Paeonia peregrina</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
FES	<i>Paeonia tenuifolia</i>		Eudicot	Paeoniaceae
FEP	<i>Palimbia rediviva</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FEP	<i>Palimbia turgaica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Paliurus spina-christi*</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Paliurus spina-christi*</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
SCH	<i>Pallavicinia lyellii</i>		Liver	Pallaviciniaceae
CRI	<i>Pallenis maritima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Paludella squarrosa</i>		Moss	Meesiaceae
MON	<i>Palustriella commutata</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
MON	<i>Palustriella decipiens</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
MON	<i>Palustriella falcata</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
AMM	<i>Pancratium illyricum</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
AMM	<i>Pancratium maritimum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
CRU	<i>Pancratium maritimum*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
AEO	<i>Pancratium canariense*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
KLE	<i>Pancratium canariense*</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
DIG	<i>Panicum capillare</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Panicum hillmanii</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Panicum lanuginosum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>ruderales</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NER	<i>Panicum repens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BID	<i>Panicum riparium</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Papaver albiflorum</i> subsp. <i>albiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
SED	<i>Papaver albiflorum</i> subsp. <i>austromoravicum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>corona-sancti-stephani</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>degenii</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>ernesti-meyeri</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>rhaeticum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>sendtneri</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver alpinum</i> subsp. <i>taticum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Papaver apulum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAR	<i>Papaver argemone</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver aurantiacum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver croceum</i>	A	Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAR	<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>confine</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAR	<i>Papaver dubium</i> subsp. <i>dubium</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAR	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver lapeyrousianum</i> var. <i>endressii</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver lapeyrousianum</i> var. <i>lapeyrousianum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
SED	<i>Papaver lecoqii</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver occidentale</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Papaver pinnatifidum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae

COC	<i>Papaver radicum*</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAP	<i>Papaver radicum*</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAR	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Papaver rupifragum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Papaver setigerum</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
PAR	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	A	Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Papaver victoris</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
DAP	<i>Paracaryum aucheri</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
DAP	<i>Paracaryum lithospermifolium</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRI	<i>Paradisea liliastrum</i>		Monocotyl	Anthericaceae
ASP	<i>Paragymnopteris marantae</i>		Fern	Pteridaceae
ASP	<i>Paramoltkia doerfleri</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SAG	<i>Parapholis filiformis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Parapholis incurva</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Parapholis marginata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Parapholis pycnantha</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASA	<i>Parasenecio hastatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Parietaria cretica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CRI	<i>Parietaria cretica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CHE	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
AEO	<i>Parietaria filamentosa</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CHE	<i>Parietaria judaica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CYM	<i>Parietaria judaica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
ASP	<i>Parietaria lusitanica subsp. lusitanica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CHE	<i>Parietaria lusitanica subsp. lusitanica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
FES	<i>Parietaria lusitanica subsp. serbica</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CHE	<i>Parietaria mauretanic*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CYM	<i>Parietaria mauretanic*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
EPI	<i>Parietaria officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
THL	<i>Parietaria officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
ASA	<i>Paris quadrifolia*</i>		Monocotyl	Melanthiaceae
FAG	<i>Paris quadrifolia*</i>		Monocotyl	Melanthiaceae
PAP	<i>Parmelia skultii</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
SCH	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>		Eudicot	Parnassiaceae
KLE	<i>Parolinia aridanae</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Parolinia filifolia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KLE	<i>Parolinia intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KLE	<i>Parolinia ornata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
OLE	<i>Parolinia platypetala</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KLE	<i>Parolinia schizogynoides*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PEG	<i>Parolinia schizogynoides*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
DAP	<i>Paronychia albanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Paronychia arabica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Paronychia aretioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BUL	<i>Paronychia argentea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Paronychia bornmuelleri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
OLE	<i>Paronychia canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Paronychia capitata subsp. canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Paronychia capitata subsp. capitata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Paronychia cephalotes subsp. bulgarica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DRY	<i>Paronychia cephalotes subsp. cephalotes*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Paronychia cephalotes subsp. cephalotes*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Paronychia cephalotes subsp. thracica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Paronychia chionaea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Paronychia cymosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Paronychia echinulata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Paronychia kapela subsp. baetica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Paronychia kapela subsp. galloprovincialis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Paronychia kapela subsp. kapela*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Paronychia kapela subsp. kapela*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Paronychia kapela subsp. serpyllifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Paronychia macedonica subsp. macedonica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Paronychia macedonica subsp. tobolkana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Paronychia macrosepala*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Paronychia macrosepala*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PIL	<i>Paronychia polygonifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Paronychia polygonifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Paronychia pontica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Paronychia rechingeri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Paronychia rouyana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Paronychia suffruticosa subsp. hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Paronychia suffruticosa subsp. suffuticosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Paronychia taurica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROB	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	A	Eudicot	Vitaceae
ROB	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Vitaceae
CHE	<i>Parvotrisetum myrianthum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

MOL	<i>Paspalum paspalodes</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> subsp. <i>urens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Patellifolia procumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
OLE	<i>Patellifolia procumbens</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LAV	<i>Patzkea coerulescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Patzkea coerulescens</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Patzkea durandoi</i> subsp. <i>capillifolia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Patzkea durandoi</i> subsp. <i>capillifolia</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Patzkea durandoi</i> subsp. <i>fontqueri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Patzkea durandoi</i> subsp. <i>livida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>baetica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>longiglumis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ULI	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>macrostachys</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>molerioi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>multispiculata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NAR	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Patzkea paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Patzkea patula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Pedicularis acaulis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis ascendens</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Pedicularis aspleniifolia</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis brachyodonta</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Pedicularis capitata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Pedicularis caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis cenisia</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MUL	<i>Pedicularis comosa</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis comosa</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis elegans</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis elongata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Pedicularis exaltata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Pedicularis flammea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis foliosa</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis gyroflexa</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MUL	<i>Pedicularis hacquetii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Pedicularis hoermanniana</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MUL	<i>Pedicularis hoermanniana</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis julica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Pedicularis kanei</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Pedicularis kaufmannii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Pedicularis kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
LOI	<i>Pedicularis lapponica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis leucodon</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MON	<i>Pedicularis limnigena</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SCH	<i>Pedicularis mixta</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
HER	<i>Pedicularis nordmanniana</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
KOB	<i>Pedicularis oederi</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis oederi</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SCH	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i> var. <i>fallax</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i> var. <i>pyrenarica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MON	<i>Pedicularis recutita</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
VIR	<i>Pedicularis recutita</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis rosea</i> subsp. <i>allionii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis rosea</i> subsp. <i>rosea</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis rostratocapitata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis rostratospicata</i> subsp. <i>helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Pedicularis rostratospicata</i> subsp. <i>rostratospicata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SCH	<i>Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Pedicularis schizocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Pedicularis sibirica</i> subsp. <i>uralensis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ULI	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
NAR	<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> subsp. <i>sylvatica</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Pedicularis tuberosa</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SCH	<i>Pedicularis verticillata</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
DRY	<i>Peganum harmala</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
LER	<i>Peganum harmala</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Peganum harmala</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
LAU	<i>Pelekium atlanticum</i>		Moss	Thuidiaceae
LAU	<i>Pelekium minutulum</i>		Moss	Thuidiaceae
ASP	<i>Pellaea calomelanos</i>		Fern	Adiantaceae
KLE	<i>Pelletiera wildpretii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ADI	<i>Pellia endiviifolia</i>		Liver	Pelliaceae
MON	<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>		Liver	Pelliaceae
EPI	<i>Peltaria alliacea</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
THL	<i>Peltaria alliacea</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PIC	<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae

COR	<i>Peltigera canina*</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
FES	<i>Peltigera canina*</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
COR	<i>Peltigera didactyla*</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
SED	<i>Peltigera didactyla*</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
SAX	<i>Peltigera lepidophora</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
FES	<i>Peltigera rufescens*</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
SED	<i>Peltigera rufescens*</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
EPI	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TUB	<i>Periballia involucrata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis appendiculata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis aurita</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Pericallis cruenta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis echinata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAN	<i>Pericallis hadrosoma</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis hansenii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Pericallis lanata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AZO	<i>Pericallis malvifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TOL	<i>Pericallis malvifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis multiflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis murrayi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis papyracea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Pericallis papyracea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis steetzii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis tussilaginis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Pericallis webbii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Periploca angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
NER	<i>Periploca graeca</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
KLE	<i>Periploca laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Asclepiadaceae
LAU	<i>Persea indica</i>		Basal	Lauraceae
BID	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i> var. <i>amphibia</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
POT	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i> var. <i>natans</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria foliosa</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> subsp. <i>brittingeri</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> subsp. <i>lapathifolia</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> subsp. <i>leptoclada</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria maculosa*</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Persicaria maculosa*</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria minor</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Persicaria mitis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
THL	<i>Persicaria nepalensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Persicaria orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i>	A	Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CAK	<i>Persicaria scabra</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ARC	<i>Persicaria vivipara*</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
KOB	<i>Persicaria vivipara*</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TRI	<i>Persicaria vivipara*</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Persicaria wallichii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Petagnaea gussonei</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Petasites albus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Petasites albus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Petasites doerfleri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Petasites hybridus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Petasites paradoxus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Petasites pyrenaicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Petasites spurius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Petrocallis pyrenaica*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SES	<i>Petrocallis pyrenaica*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis guarensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis montserratii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis montsiciana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis pardoii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>glaucifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petromarula pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Petrorhagia alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Petrorhagia alpina</i> subsp. <i>olympica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Petrorhagia armerioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BUL	<i>Petrorhagia candica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Petrorhagia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrorhagia dianthoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

ROS	<i>Petrorhagia fasciculata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrorhagia glumacea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Petrorhagia graminea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrorhagia grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Petrorhagia illyrica</i> subsp. <i>haynaldiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Petrorhagia illyrica</i> subsp. <i>illyrica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Petrorhagia illyrica</i> subsp. <i>taygetea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Petrorhagia obcordata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Petrorhagia ochroleuca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PUB	<i>Petrorhagia phthiotica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i> subsp. <i>garparrinii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i> subsp. <i>saxifraga</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Petrorhagia thessala</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Petrosimonia brachiata</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia brachiata</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia brachyphylla</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia glaucescens</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia litwinowii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia monandra</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Petrosimonia oppositifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia oppositifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LER	<i>Petrosimonia oppositifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Petrosimonia triandra</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Petrosimonia triandra</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PUB	<i>Petteria ramentacea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Petunia X atkinsiana</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
THL	<i>Peucedanum alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum alsaticum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Peucedanum altissimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Peucedanum altissimum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
COR	<i>Peucedanum arenarium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum cervaria</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Peucedanum coriaceum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum gallicum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUE	<i>Peucedanum gallicum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Peucedanum hispanicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Peucedanum lancifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FEP	<i>Peucedanum latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Peucedanum lowei</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRU	<i>Peucedanum obtusifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum officinale</i> subsp. <i>officinale</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GEN	<i>Peucedanum officinale</i> subsp. <i>paniculatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum oreoselinum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MUL	<i>Peucedanum ostruthium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ALN	<i>Peucedanum palustre</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PHR	<i>Peucedanum palustre</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum rablense</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Peucedanum rochelianum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Peucedanum ruthenicum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Peucedanum venetum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Hydrophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Phaeoceros laevis</i>		Anthocer	Nothofyladaceae
SAX	<i>Phaeophyscia constipata</i>		Lichen	Physciaceae
SAX	<i>Phaeorrhiza nimbosea</i>		Lichen	Physciaceae
KLE	<i>Phagnalon purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> subsp. <i>graecum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> subsp. <i>graecum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> subsp. <i>illyricum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> subsp. <i>rupestre</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHA	<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Phagnalon sordidum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Phagnalon umbelliforme</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Phagnalon bennetii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Phalacrachena inuloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Phalacrocarpum oppositifolium</i> subsp. <i>anomalum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Phalacrocarpum oppositifolium</i> subsp. <i>oppositifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAC	<i>Phalacrocarpum sericeum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Phalaris brachystachys</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Phalaris coerulescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
OLE	<i>Phalaris maderensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Phalaris minor</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

CHE	<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Phalaroides arundinacea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Phegopteris connectilis*</i>		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
THL	<i>Phegopteris connectilis*</i>		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
FES	<i>Phelypaea boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
PUB	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>		Eudicot	Hydrangeaceae
QUI	<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
PUB	<i>Phillyrea latifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
QUI	<i>Phillyrea latifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
MON	<i>Philonotis calcarea*</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
SCH	<i>Philonotis calcarea*</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
MON	<i>Philonotis fontana*</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
SCH	<i>Philonotis fontana*</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
MON	<i>Philonotis seriata</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
MON	<i>Philonotis tomentella</i>		Moss	Bartramiaceae
COC	<i>Phippsia algida</i> subsp. <i>algida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COC	<i>Phippsia algida</i> subsp. <i>concinna</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Phleum alpinum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Phleum ambiguum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Phleum arenarium*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRU	<i>Phleum arenarium*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Phleum arenarium*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Phleum echinatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Phleum exaratum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Phleum hirsutum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Phleum montanum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Phleum nodosum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Phleum nodosum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Phleum paniculatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Phleum phleoides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Phleum phleoides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Phleum pratense</i> subsp. <i>brachystachyum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Phleum pratense</i> subsp. <i>pratense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Phleum rhaeticum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Phleum rhaeticum*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Phleum sardoum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Phleum subulatum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis cretica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis crinita</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Phlomis herba-venti</i> subsp. <i>herba-venti</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ERI	<i>Phlomis herba-venti</i> subsp. <i>pungens*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Phlomis herba-venti</i> subsp. <i>pungens*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis italica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis lanata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LYG	<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Phlomis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>almeriensis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>almeriensis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>caballeroi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Phlomis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis purpurea</i> subsp. <i>purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Phlomis samia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
BRA	<i>Phlomis tuberosa*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Phlomis tuberosa*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Phlomis X composita</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Arecaceae
NER	<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>		Monocotyl	Arecaceae
FEP	<i>Pholius pannonicus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ALN	<i>Phragmites australis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Phragmites australis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Phragmites frutescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
EPI	<i>Phygelius capensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ISO	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>		Eudicot	Verbenaceae
LAU	<i>Phyllis nobla</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
AEO	<i>Phyllis viscosa</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
LOI	<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ISO	<i>Phymatoceros bulbiculosus</i>		Anthocer	Nothofyladaceae
ISO	<i>Physcomitrella patens</i>		Moss	Funariaceae
ISO	<i>Physcomitrium eurystomum</i>		Moss	Funariaceae
ISO	<i>Physcomitrium pyriforme</i>		Moss	Funariaceae
ISO	<i>Physcomitrium sphaericum</i>		Moss	Funariaceae
POP	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Physoplexis comosa</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
PUB	<i>Physospermum cornubiense*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUE	<i>Physospermum cornubiense*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Physospermum verticillatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRI	<i>Phyteuma betonicifolium</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma charmelii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Phyteuma confusum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae

ASP	<i>Phyteuma cordatum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Phyteuma globulariifolium</i> subsp. <i>globulariifolium</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Phyteuma globulariifolium</i> subsp. <i>pedemontanum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma hedraianthifolium</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Phyteuma hemisphaericum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma humile</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TRI	<i>Phyteuma michelii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Phyteuma nigrum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FES	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MUL	<i>Phyteuma ovatum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
EPI	<i>Phyteuma persicifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MUL	<i>Phyteuma persicifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MOL	<i>Phyteuma pseudoorbiculare</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma scheuchzeri</i> subsp. <i>columnae</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma scheuchzeri</i> subsp. <i>scheuchzeri</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
GER	<i>Phyteuma scorzonerifolium</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma sieberi</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
SES	<i>Phyteuma sieberi</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i> subsp. <i>coeruleum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i> subsp. <i>spicatum</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
MUL	<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i> subsp. <i>spicatum</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ONO	<i>Phyteuma tenerum</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ASP	<i>Phyteuma villarsii</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
ART	<i>Phytolacca acinosa</i>	A	Eudicot	Phytolaccaceae
ART	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	A	Eudicot	Phytolaccaceae
AZO	<i>Picconia azorica</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
LAU	<i>Picconia excelsa</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
PIC	<i>Picea abies</i> subsp. <i>abies</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Picea abies</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Picea omorica</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ART	<i>Picnomon acarna</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Picnomon acarna</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Picris cyprica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> subsp. <i>grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> subsp. <i>rieli</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> subsp. <i>spinulosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> subsp. <i>umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Picris hieracioides</i> subsp. <i>hieracioides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Picris hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Picris hispidissima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Picris pauciflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Picris rhagadiolooides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Picris scaberrima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Pilosella alpicola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella bauhini</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Pilosella breviscapa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Pilosella caespitosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Pilosella caespitosa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Pilosella castellana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella cymosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella densiflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Pilosella dichotoma</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella echioides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Pilosella glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella hoppeana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Pilosella hypeurya</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Pilosella lactucella</i> subsp. <i>lactucella</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Pilosella lactucella</i> subsp. <i>nana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella leucopsilon</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> subsp. <i>officinarum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> subsp. <i>officinarum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> subsp. <i>officinarum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> subsp. <i>officinarum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella pavichii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Pilosella peleteriana</i> subsp. <i>subpeleteriana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Pilosella peleteriana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella peleteriana</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella piloselloides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Pilosella piloselloides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Pilosella portae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella pseudopilosella</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella saussureoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella setigera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Pilosella soleiroliana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Pilosella vahlii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Pilosella ziziana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

LIT	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
ISO	<i>Pilularia minuta</i>		Fern	Marsileaceae
THL	<i>Pimpinella alpina</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Pimpinella anagodendron</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Pimpinella bicknellii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Pimpinella dendrotragium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Pimpinella espanensis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Pimpinella junoniae</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Pimpinella major</i> subsp. <i>major</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Pimpinella major</i> subsp. <i>rubra</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Pimpinella nigra</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Pimpinella peregrina</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Pimpinella rhodanta</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AEO	<i>Pimpinella rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Pimpinella serbica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>depressa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RUM	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>lithophila</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>lithophila</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>lithophila</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROS	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>lithophila</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>titanophila</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Pimpinella tragium</i> subsp. <i>tragium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Pimpinella villosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Pimpinella villosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MON	<i>Pinguicula alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
MON	<i>Pinguicula arvetii</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula balcanica</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula bohemica</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula christinae</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula coenocantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula dertosensis</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>grandiflora</i> *		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>grandiflora</i> *		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>rosea</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula hirtiflora</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula leptoceras</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ASP	<i>Pinguicula longifolia</i> subsp. <i>reichenbachiana</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula mundi</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula poldinii</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula reichenbachiana</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
ADI	<i>Pinguicula vallisneriifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
OXY	<i>Pinguicula villosa</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
CAN	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Pinus cembra</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
QUI	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> subsp. <i>brutia</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
PUB	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> subsp. <i>brutia</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
QUI	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> subsp. <i>halepensis</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
QUI	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> subsp. <i>pithyusa</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus heldreichii</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>mugo</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
LOI	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>mugo</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
MUG	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>mugo</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>mugo</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
RHO	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>mugo</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
OXY	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>uncinata</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
SAB	<i>Pinus mugo</i> subsp. <i>uncinata</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
FAG	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
SAB	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>mauretanic</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>pallasiana</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
PUB	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>pallasiana</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
SAB	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>salzmannii</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Pinus peuce</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
QUI	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> subsp. <i>escarena</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
QUI	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> subsp. <i>pinaster</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
QUI	<i>Pinus pinea</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Pinus sibirica</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> var. <i>hamata</i>		Gymno	Pinaceae
BRA	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae

ERI	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
PIC	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
PYR	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
SAB	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> var. <i>sylvestris</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
ERI	<i>Pinus X rhaetica</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
SAB	<i>Pinus X rhaetica</i> *		Gymno	Pinaceae
LYG	<i>Piptatherum coerulescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>miliaceum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>miliaceum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> subsp. <i>thomasii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Piptatherum paradoxum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Piptatherum virescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i> subsp. <i>mutica</i>		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
QUI	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
PUB	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> *		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
QUI	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> *		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
TUB	<i>Pistorinia breviflora</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Pistorinia hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
DRY	<i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>biflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RHA	<i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>biflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>sativum</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Pittosporum coriaceum</i>		Eudicot	Pittosporaceae
AZO	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>		Eudicot	Pittosporaceae
AZO	<i>Plagiochila bifaria</i>		Liver	Plagiochilaceae
TRI	<i>Plagiochila carringtonii</i>		Liver	Plagiochilaceae
POD	<i>Plagiochila exigua</i>		Liver	Plagiochilaceae
AZO	<i>Plagiochila longispina</i>		Liver	Plagiochilaceae
POD	<i>Plagiochila spinulosa</i>		Liver	Plagiochilaceae
ALN	<i>Plagiochila virginica</i>		Liver	Plagiochilaceae
GER	<i>Plagiomnium affine</i>		Moss	Plagiomniaceae
GER	<i>Plagiothecium laetum</i>		Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CHE	<i>Plantago afra</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Plantago afra</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Plantago afra</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BUL	<i>Plantago albicans</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Plantago alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRI	<i>Plantago alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago altissima</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Plantago amplexicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
OLE	<i>Plantago arborescens</i> subsp. <i>arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
OLE	<i>Plantago arborescens</i> subsp. <i>maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DIG	<i>Plantago arenaria</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Plantago arenaria</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Plantago argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Plantago argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
KLE	<i>Plantago asphodeloides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ANA	<i>Plantago atrata</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
HER	<i>Plantago atrata</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Plantago atrata</i> subsp. <i>atrata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Plantago atrata</i> subsp. <i>fuscescens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Plantago bellardii</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Plantago bellardii</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FEP	<i>Plantago cornutii</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
JUN	<i>Plantago cornutii</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CRY	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
POL	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SAG	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
JUN	<i>Plantago crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Plantago cretica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BUL	<i>Plantago cupanii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
OLE	<i>Plantago famarae</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
HER	<i>Plantago gentianoides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
COR	<i>Plantago holosteum</i> var. <i>holosteum</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Plantago holosteum</i> var. <i>holosteum</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Plantago holosteum</i> var. <i>holosteum</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CRI	<i>Plantago holosteum</i> var. <i>scopulorum</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Plantago lagopus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Plantago lagopus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ART	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BUL	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
COR	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AEO	<i>Plantago leiopetala</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BUL	<i>Plantago loeflingii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CRI	<i>Plantago macrorrhiza</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>major</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae

POL	<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>major</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FEP	<i>Plantago major</i> subsp. <i>winteri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAU	<i>Plantago malato-belizii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
JUN	<i>Plantago maritima</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CRI	<i>Plantago maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
JUN	<i>Plantago maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SAG	<i>Plantago maritima</i> subsp. <i>maritima</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Plantago maritima</i> subsp. <i>serpentina</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago maritima</i> subsp. <i>serpentina</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Plantago media</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Plantago media</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Plantago monosperma</i> subsp. <i>discolor</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Plantago monosperma</i> subsp. <i>monosperma</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRI	<i>Plantago nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Plantago notata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Plantago ovata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Plantago ovata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FEP	<i>Plantago schwarzenbergiana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Plantago sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BUL	<i>Plantago serraria</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAU	<i>Plantago subspathulata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
IND	<i>Plantago subulata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PIL	<i>Plantago subulata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
RUM	<i>Plantago subulata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FEP	<i>Plantago tenuiflora</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
VIO	<i>Plantago webbii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SAG	<i>Plantago weldenii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
NAR	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FAG	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
AZO	<i>Platanthera micrantha</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TOL	<i>Platanthera micrantha</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ERI	<i>Platanthera montana</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Platanthera montana</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
POP	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Platanaceae
THL	<i>Platycapnos saxicola</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
CHE	<i>Platycapnos spicata</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
TUB	<i>Platycapnos tenuiloba</i> subsp. <i>parallela</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
LAU	<i>Pleiomeris canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Myrsinaceae
HER	<i>Pleurocladula albescens</i>		Liver	Cephaloziaceae
POD	<i>Pleurosorus hispanicus</i>		Fern	Aspleniaceae
FES	<i>Pleurospermum austriacum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Pleurospermum austriacum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
BRA	<i>Pleurospermum uralense</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Pleurospermum uralense</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
BRA	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i> *		Moss	Hylocomiaceae
PIC	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i> *		Moss	Hylocomiaceae
ASP	<i>Plocama calabrica</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
THL	<i>Plocama calabrica</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
KLE	<i>Plocama pendula</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
PEG	<i>Plumbago europaea</i>		Eudicot	Plumbaginaceae
PAP	<i>Poa abbreviata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Poa alpigena</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COC	<i>Poa alpigena</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Poa alpigena</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Poa alpina</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COC	<i>Poa alpina</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Poa alpina</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa angustifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Poa arctica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COC	<i>Poa arctica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KOB	<i>Poa arctica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa badensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Poa badensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Poa badensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Poa badensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GEN	<i>Poa balbisii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BUL	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> subsp. <i>bulbosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PIL	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> subsp. <i>bulbosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> subsp. <i>bulbosa</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> subsp. <i>pseudoconcinna</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Poa cenisia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Poa chaixii</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUE	<i>Poa chaixii</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Poa compressa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Poa dolosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MON	<i>Poa feratiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
QUI	<i>Poa flaccidula</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAB	<i>Poa flaccidula</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae

THL	<i>Poa flexuosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Poa glauca</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Poa glauca</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAX	<i>Poa glauca</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Poa granitica</i> subsp. <i>disparilis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Poa granitica</i> subsp. <i>granitica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Poa hybrida</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
VIR	<i>Poa hybrida</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Poa laxa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Poa legionensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Poa ligulata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Poa media</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Poa minor</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Poa minor</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Poa minor</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa molinerii</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Poa molinerii</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BRA	<i>Poa nemoralis</i> subsp. <i>nemoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Poa nemoralis</i> subsp. <i>nemoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GER	<i>Poa nemoralis</i> subsp. <i>nemoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Poa nemoralis</i> subsp. <i>nemoralis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Poa palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PHR	<i>Poa palustris</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa perconcinna</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Poa perconcinna</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LAU	<i>Poa pitardiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GER	<i>Poa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>irrigata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Poa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>irrigata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Poa pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Poa pumila</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Poa rehmannii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POP	<i>Poa remota</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa stepposa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Poa stiriaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Poa taurica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Poa taurica</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Poa thessala</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Poa timoleontis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Poa transbaicalica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Poa trivialis</i> subsp. <i>sylvicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Poa trivialis</i> subsp. <i>sylvicola</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Poa trivialis</i> subsp. <i>trivialis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Poa variegata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Podospermum canum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Podospermum canum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Podospermum laciniatum</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Podospermum laciniatum</i> subsp. <i>laciniatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Podospermum laciniatum</i> subsp. <i>laciniatum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Podospermum purpureum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Podospermum purpureum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Podospermum roseum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Pohlia drummondii</i>		Moss	Mniaceae
HER	<i>Pohlia erecta</i>		Moss	Mniaceae
MON	<i>Pohlia ludwigii</i>		Moss	Mniaceae
HER	<i>Pohlia tundrae</i>		Moss	Mniaceae
MON	<i>Pohlia wahlenbergii</i>		Moss	Mniaceae
MUL	<i>Polemonium acutiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Polemoniaceae
THL	<i>Polemonium boreale</i>		Eudicot	Polemoniaceae
MOL	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> *		Eudicot	Polemoniaceae
MUL	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> *		Eudicot	Polemoniaceae
CAN	<i>Polycarpaea aristata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Polycarpaea carnosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
OLE	<i>Polycarpaea filifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOQ	<i>Polycarpaea nivea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Polycarpaea smithii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Polycarpon polycarpoides</i> subsp. <i>catalaunicum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Polycarpon polycarpoides</i> subsp. <i>colomense</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>alsinifolium</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>diphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> subsp. <i>tetraphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DIG	<i>Polycnemum arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SED	<i>Polycnemum arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
COR	<i>Polycnemum heuffelii</i>		Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
DIG	<i>Polycnemum majus</i>		Eudicot	Amaranthaceae
SES	<i>Polygala alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
SES	<i>Polygala alpestris</i> subsp. <i>croatica</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
ULI	<i>Polygala alpicola</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
SES	<i>Polygala alpina</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
SES	<i>Polygala amara</i> subsp. <i>amara</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae

SES	<i>Polygala amara</i> subsp. <i>brachyptera</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
SCH	<i>Polygala amarella</i> *		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala amarella</i> *		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala calcarea</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
ERI	<i>Polygala chamaebuxus</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala comosa</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
TRI	<i>Polygala edmundii</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
ONO	<i>Polygala exilis</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
DRY	<i>Polygala major</i> *		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala major</i> *		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
ULI	<i>Polygala microphylla</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
TRA	<i>Polygala monspeliaca</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i> subsp. <i>carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i> subsp. <i>gariodiana</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i> subsp. <i>mediterranea</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
ROS	<i>Polygala rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
NAR	<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
TRA	<i>Polygala sinisica</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
NAR	<i>Polygala subcollina</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
ASP	<i>Polygala supina</i> subsp. <i>hospita</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>calliptera</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
NAR	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>oxyptera</i>		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FES	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
NAR	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Polygalaceae
FAG	<i>Polygonatum latifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
FAG	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
GER	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
BRA	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
GER	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
QUE	<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
FAG	<i>Polygonatum orientale</i>		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
FAG	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
QUE	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
VIR	<i>Polygonatum verticillatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Convallariaceae
VIR	<i>Polygonum alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
COR	<i>Polygonum arenarium</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
FEP	<i>Polygonum arenarium</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
POL	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> subsp. <i>arenastrum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
POL	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> subsp. <i>calcatum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
POL	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> subsp. <i>microspermum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CRY	<i>Polygonum aschersonianum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
DIG	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
POL	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOQ	<i>Polygonum balansae</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
FEP	<i>Polygonum bellardii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
NER	<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
COR	<i>Polygonum graminifolium</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ASP	<i>Polygonum icaricum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
DAP	<i>Polygonum idaeum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CAK	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CAK	<i>Polygonum mesembrium</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CAK	<i>Polygonum oxyspermum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CAK	<i>Polygonum raii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ISO	<i>Polygonum romanum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
DIG	<i>Polygonum rurivagum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CRY	<i>Polygonum salsugineum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
LYG	<i>Polygonum tenorei</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ASP	<i>Polypodium azoricum</i> *		Fern	Polypodiaceae
AZO	<i>Polypodium azoricum</i> *		Fern	Polypodiaceae
POD	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
LAU	<i>Polypodium drepanum</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
POD	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
POD	<i>Polypodium macaronesticum</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
ASP	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> *		Fern	Polypodiaceae
NAR	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> *		Fern	Polypodiaceae
LAU	<i>Polypodium webbianum</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
POD	<i>Polypodium X fontqueri</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
POD	<i>Polypodium X matoniae</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
POD	<i>Polypodium X shivasiae</i>		Fern	Polypodiaceae
SAG	<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BID	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRY	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	<i>Polypogon subspathaceus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Polypogon viridis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Polypogon X ascendens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ZOS	<i>Polysiphonia fucoides</i>		Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
FAG	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae

FAG	<i>Polystichum braunii</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Polystichum drepanum</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
CYM	<i>Polystichum falcatum</i> var. <i>falcatum</i>	A	Fern	Dryopteridaceae
CYM	<i>Polystichum falcatum</i> var. <i>fortunei</i>	A	Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Polystichum falcinellum</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
FAG	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
POP	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i> *		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
THL	<i>Polystichum X illyricum</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
LAU	<i>Polystichum X maderensis</i>		Fern	Dryopteridaceae
HER	<i>Polytrichastrum sexangulare</i>		Moss	Polytrichaceae
QUE	<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>		Moss	Polytrichaceae
COR	<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i> *		Moss	Polytrichaceae
SED	<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i> *		Moss	Polytrichaceae
OXY	<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>		Moss	Polytrichaceae
FES	<i>Pontechium maculatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PHR	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	A	Eudicot	Pontederiaceae
POP	<i>Populus alba</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Populus carolinensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Populus nigra</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ASA	<i>Populus tremula</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FAG	<i>Populus tremula</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
LON	<i>Populus tremula</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Populus X canescens</i>	A	Eudicot	Salicaceae
ALN	<i>Porella inaequalis</i>		Liver	Porellaceae
ASP	<i>Porella obtusata</i>		Liver	Porellaceae
POD	<i>Porella platyphylla</i>		Liver	Porellaceae
ASP	<i>Portenschlagiella ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	A	Eudicot	Portulacaceae
DIG	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>		Eudicot	Portulacaceae
DIG	<i>Portulaca sativa</i>		Eudicot	Portulacaceae
ZOS	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>		Monocotyl	Posidoniaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton acutifolius</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton coloratus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton compressus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton lucens</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
LIT	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> *		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i> *		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton rutilus</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton X angustifolius</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Potamogeton X nitens</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
PUB	<i>Potentilla alba</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla alchimilloides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla alpicola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
COR	<i>Potentilla alsatica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Potentilla anglica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> subsp. <i>anserina</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
JUN	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> subsp. <i>groenlandica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla apennina</i> subsp. <i>apennina</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla apennina</i> subsp. <i>stojanovii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SED	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ART	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PYR	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAC	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SED	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla astracanic</i> subsp. <i>astracanic</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla astracanic</i> subsp. <i>pirotensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla asturica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla aurea</i> subsp. <i>aurea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NAR	<i>Potentilla aurea</i> subsp. <i>chrysocraspeda</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla aurea</i> subsp. <i>chrysocraspeda</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla bornmuelleri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla brachypetala</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
THL	<i>Potentilla brauneana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ERI	<i>Potentilla carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla caulescens</i> subsp. <i>caulescens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

ASP	<i>Potentilla caulescens</i> subsp. <i>nebrodensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAX	<i>Potentilla chamissonis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ONO	<i>Potentilla cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla clusiana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla collina</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla crantzii</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
KOB	<i>Potentilla crantzii</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Potentilla crantzii</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla crassinervia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Potentilla delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla doerfleri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla emilii-popii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ALN	<i>Potentilla erecta</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NAR	<i>Potentilla erecta</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla frigida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAM	<i>Potentilla gelida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Potentilla glaucescens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla grammopetala</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla haynaldiana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla heptaphylla</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla heptaphylla</i> subsp. <i>heptaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Potentilla hirta</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SED	<i>Potentilla hirta</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla humifusa</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PYR	<i>Potentilla humifusa</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
COC	<i>Potentilla hyparctica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla incana</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ONO	<i>Potentilla incana</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
COR	<i>Potentilla inclinata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAC	<i>Potentilla inclinata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla johanniniana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla leucopolitana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Potentilla micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Potentilla micrantha</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla montana</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Potentilla montana</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Potentilla montenegrina</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ART	<i>Potentilla multifida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
IND	<i>Potentilla nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla nitida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla nivalis</i> subsp. <i>asturica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla nivalis</i> subsp. <i>nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
KOB	<i>Potentilla nivea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Potentilla nivea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ISO	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PAR	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ONO	<i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla praecox</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PAP	<i>Potentilla pulchella</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla pusilla</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ONO	<i>Potentilla pusilla</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
NAR	<i>Potentilla pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ART	<i>Potentilla recta</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla rigoana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla saxifraga</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Potentilla speciosa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SES	<i>Potentilla spectabilis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BID	<i>Potentilla supina</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ISO	<i>Potentilla supina</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Potentilla supina</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SED	<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla thuringiaca</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	<i>Potentilla thuringiaca</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRI	<i>Potentilla valderia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Potentilla visianii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ONO	<i>Potentilla X zapateri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Prangos ferulacea</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RUM	<i>Prangos ferulacea</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Prangos odontalgica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Prangos trifida</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
OLE	<i>Prasium majus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

QUI	<i>Prasium majus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Preissia quadrata</i>		Liver	Marchantiaceae
FAG	<i>Prenanthes purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Prenanthes purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Primula albenensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula allionii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula auricula</i> subsp. <i>auricula</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula auricula</i> subsp. <i>balbisii</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FES	<i>Primula auricula</i> subsp. <i>hungarica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula clusiana*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Primula clusiana*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula cynoglossifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Primula daonensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SCH	<i>Primula deorum</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
LAM	<i>Primula elatior</i> subsp. <i>amoena</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FAG	<i>Primula elatior</i> subsp. <i>elatior</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MOL	<i>Primula elatior</i> subsp. <i>intricata*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Primula elatior</i> subsp. <i>intricata*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
NAR	<i>Primula elatior</i> subsp. <i>lofthousei</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SCH	<i>Primula farinosa</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Primula glaucescens</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Primula glutinosa</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula grignensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Primula halleri</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Primula integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula kitaibeliana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula marginata</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MUL	<i>Primula matthioli*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
VIR	<i>Primula matthioli*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Primula minima</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
JUN	<i>Primula nutans</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Primula pedemontana</i> subsp. <i>iberica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula pedemontana</i> subsp. <i>pedemontana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula recubariensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula spectabilis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SCH	<i>Primula stricta</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula tyrolensis</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
BRA	<i>Primula veris</i> subsp. <i>macrocalyx*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MOL	<i>Primula veris</i> subsp. <i>macrocalyx*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FAG	<i>Primula veris</i> subsp. <i>veris*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PUB	<i>Primula veris</i> subsp. <i>veris*</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Primula villosa</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PUB	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FAG	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Primula widmerae</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Primula wulfeniana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TUB	<i>Prolongoa hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Prospero autumnale*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Prospero autumnale*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TRA	<i>Prospero autumnale*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TRA	<i>Prospero elisae</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUE	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Prunella hyssopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
BUL	<i>Prunella laciniata*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Prunella laciniata*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Prunella X intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Prunus avium*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Prunus avium*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus avium*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus brigantina</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus cocomilia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus domestica</i> subsp. <i>insititia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Prunus fruticosa*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus fruticosa*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus klokovii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
AZO	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>azorica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>hixa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> subsp. <i>cupaniana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> subsp. <i>mahaleb*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

RHA	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> subsp. <i>mahaleb</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Prunus padus</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASA	<i>Prunus padus</i> subsp. <i>padus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Prunus padus</i> subsp. <i>padus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
DAP	<i>Prunus prostrata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GEN	<i>Prunus prostrata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus ramburii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUE	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Prunus tenella</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	<i>Prunus webbii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Prunus X eminens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Psathyrostachys juncea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Psephellus carbonatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Psephellus caucasicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Psephellus marschallianus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BRA	<i>Psephellus sibiricus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Psephellus sibiricus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Psephellus sumensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Psephellus trinervius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Pseudarrhenatherum longifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Pseudarrhenatherum pallens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Pseudoamblystegium subtile</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
LAM	<i>Pseudobetckea caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
POL	<i>Pseudocrossidium hornschurchianum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Pseudofumaria alba</i> subsp. <i>acaulis</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Pseudofumaria alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
THL	<i>Pseudofumaria alba</i> subsp. <i>leiosperma</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
QUI	<i>Pseudoleskeella tectorum</i>		Moss	Leskeaceae
TRI	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i> subsp. <i>albida</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SES	<i>Pseudorchis albida</i> subsp. <i>tricuspis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ASP	<i>Pseudoscabiosa grosii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Pseudoscabiosa limonifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Pseudoscabiosa saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
POP	<i>Pseudostellaria europaea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Pseudoturritis turrita</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PUB	<i>Pseudoturritis turrita</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LAM	<i>Pseudovesicaria digitata</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ASP	<i>Psilotum nudum</i>		Fern	Psilotaceae
TRA	<i>Psilurus incurvus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Psilurus incurvus</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Psora decipiens</i> *		Lichen	Psoraceae
SED	<i>Psora decipiens</i> *		Lichen	Psoraceae
SES	<i>Psora decipiens</i> *		Lichen	Psoraceae
TRA	<i>Pteranthus dichotomus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CYT	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> subsp. <i>aquilinum</i> *		Fern	Dennstaedtiaceaeaeaeae
LON	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> subsp. <i>aquilinum</i> *		Fern	Dennstaedtiaceaeaeaeae
NAR	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> subsp. <i>aquilinum</i> *		Fern	Dennstaedtiaceaeaeaeae
QUE	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> subsp. <i>aquilinum</i> *		Fern	Dennstaedtiaceaeaeaeae
AZO	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> subsp. <i>lanuginosum</i>		Fern	Dennstaedtiaceaeaeaeae
PIC	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> subsp. <i>latiusculum</i>		Fern	Dennstaedtiaceaeaeaeae
ADI	<i>Pteris cretica</i>		Fern	Pteridaceae
LAU	<i>Pteris incompleta</i>		Fern	Pteridaceae
ADI	<i>Pteris vittata</i>		Fern	Pteridaceae
TUB	<i>Pterocephalus diandrus</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
OLE	<i>Pterocephalus dumetorum</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CYP	<i>Pterocephalus multiflorus</i> subsp. <i>multiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
DAP	<i>Pterocephalus perennis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
DAP	<i>Pterocephalus pinardii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SUP	<i>Pterocephalus porphyranthus</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Pterocephalus spathulatus</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
AEO	<i>Pterocephalus virens</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Pterygoneurum subsessile</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
PIC	<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>		Moss	Hypnaceae
THL	<i>Ptilostemon afer</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Ptilostemon echinocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Ptilostemon gnaphaloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Ptilostemon hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Ptilostemon niveus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Ptilostemon strictus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Ptychostomum archangelicum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
KOB	<i>Ptychostomum archangelicum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Ptychostomum archangelicum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
THL	<i>Ptychostomum archangelicum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Ptychostomum arcticum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
ISO	<i>Ptychostomum arcticum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
KOB	<i>Ptychostomum arcticum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae

PUR	<i>Ptychostomum arcticum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Ptychostomum creberrimum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
SCH	<i>Ptychostomum cyclophyllum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
POL	<i>Ptychostomum imbricatum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
SED	<i>Ptychostomum imbricatum</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
SCH	<i>Ptychostomum longisetum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Ptychostomum pallens</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
ISO	<i>Ptychostomum pallens</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
PUR	<i>Ptychostomum pallens</i> *		Moss	Bryaceae
SCH	<i>Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum</i>		Moss	Bryaceae
ASP	<i>Ptychotis sardoa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Ptychotis saxifraga</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ARC	<i>Puccinellia angustata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COC	<i>Puccinellia angustata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAX	<i>Puccinellia deschampsoides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRY	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> subsp. <i>distans</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> subsp. <i>distans</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> subsp. <i>limosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
KAL	<i>Puccinellia dolicholepis</i> subsp. <i>dolicholepis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Puccinellia dolicholepis</i> subsp. <i>fominii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia festuciformis</i> subsp. <i>festuciformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAL	<i>Puccinellia festuciformis</i> subsp. <i>festuciformis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia foucaudii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Puccinellia gigantea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAL	<i>Puccinellia iberica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia maritima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia nutkaensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Puccinellia peisonis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia phryganodes</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Puccinellia sibirica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Puccinellia tenuifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Puccinellia tenuissima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Pulicaria arabica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Pulicaria arabica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOQ	<i>Pulicaria burchardii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Pulicaria canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Pulicaria clausonis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Pulicaria odora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Pulicaria sicula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ISO	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria affinis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Pulmonaria apennina</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Pulmonaria australis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PIC	<i>Pulmonaria carnica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria collina</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria dacica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Pulmonaria filarszkyana</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
QUE	<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Pulmonaria mollis</i> subsp. <i>alpigena</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PIC	<i>Pulmonaria mollis</i> subsp. <i>alpigena</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
BRA	<i>Pulmonaria mollis</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria mollis</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Pulmonaria mollis</i> subsp. <i>mollis</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
GER	<i>Pulmonaria montana</i> subsp. <i>jurana</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria montana</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria obscura</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MUL	<i>Pulmonaria rubra</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria stiriaca</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Pulmonaria vallarsae</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
TRI	<i>Pulsatilla albana</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>apiifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>australpina</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae

TRI	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>cottianaea</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>font-queri</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>millefoliata</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>schneebergensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla grandis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla halleri</i> subsp. <i>halleri</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ERI	<i>Pulsatilla halleri</i> subsp. <i>slavica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla halleri</i> subsp. <i>taurica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla montana</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BRA	<i>Pulsatilla patens</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla patens</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PYR	<i>Pulsatilla patens</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SAB	<i>Pulsatilla patens</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i> subsp. <i>hungarica</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i> subsp. <i>nigricans</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
COR	<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla rubra</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Pulsatilla rubra</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ERI	<i>Pulsatilla styriaca</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla styriaca</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Pulsatilla vernalis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	<i>Punica granatum</i> *		Eudicot	Punicaceae
QUI	<i>Punica granatum</i> *		Eudicot	Punicaceae
KAL	<i>Pyankovia brachiata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
AMM	<i>Pycnocomon rufifolium</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ISO	<i>Pycreus flavescens</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Pycreus flavidus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PUB	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ERI	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ERI	<i>Pyrola media</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Pyrola media</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FAG	<i>Pyrola minor</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Pyrola minor</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUI	<i>Pyrus bourgaeana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Pyrus caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>communis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>pyraster</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>pyraster</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Pyrus communis</i> subsp. <i>pyraster</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Pyrus cordata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	<i>Pyrus cretica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Pyrus elaeagrifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Pyrus elaeagrifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Pyrus nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Pyrus spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus alnifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus cerris</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus congesta</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus crenata</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus faginea</i> subsp. <i>broteroi</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus faginea</i> subsp. <i>faginea</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus faginea</i> subsp. <i>faginea</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus frainetto</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus hartwissiana</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus ilex</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus ithaburensis</i> subsp. <i>macrolepis</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus lusitanica</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus macranthera</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus orocantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus pauciradiata</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>huguetiana</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus petraea</i> subsp. <i>polycarpa</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus pubescens</i> subsp. <i>subpyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus robur</i> subsp. <i>brutia</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
POP	<i>Quercus robur</i> subsp. <i>pedunculiflora</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus robur</i> subsp. <i>robur</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus robur</i> subsp. <i>robur</i> *		Eudicot	Fagaceae

QUI	<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus suber</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus trojana</i> subsp. <i>euboica</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus trojana</i> subsp. <i>trojana</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus X andegavensis</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus X arrimatensis</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus X auzandrii</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus X calvescens*</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus X calvescens*</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus X cerrioides</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus X coutinhoi</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus X desmotricha</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus X jahandiezii*</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus X jahandiezii*</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
PUB	<i>Quercus X kernerii*</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus X kernerii*</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUI	<i>Quercus X morisii</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus X rosacea</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
QUE	<i>Quercus X rotensis</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
FAG	<i>Quercus X trabutii</i>		Eudicot	Fagaceae
COR	<i>Racomitrium canescens*</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
SED	<i>Racomitrium canescens*</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
COR	<i>Racomitrium elongatum*</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
SED	<i>Racomitrium elongatum*</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
COC	<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum*</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
HER	<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum*</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
HER	<i>Racomitrium sudeticum</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
ISO	<i>Radiola linoides</i>		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ALN	<i>Radula jonesii</i>		Liver	Radulaceae
ALN	<i>Radula nudicaulis</i>		Liver	Radulaceae
AZO	<i>Radula wichurae</i>		Liver	Radulaceae
ASP	<i>Ramonda myconi</i>		Eudicot	Gesneriaceae
ASP	<i>Ramonda nathaliae</i>		Eudicot	Gesneriaceae
ASP	<i>Ramonda serbica</i>		Eudicot	Gesneriaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus abnormis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus acetosellifolius</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus aconitifolius</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus acris</i> subsp. <i>acris</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	<i>Ranunculus acris</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus acris</i> subsp. <i>despectus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus acris</i> subsp. <i>friesianus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus aduncus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
RHA	<i>Ranunculus aemulans</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus aesontinus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	<i>Ranunculus aesontinus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus allemannii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ranunculus alnetorum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	<i>Ranunculus alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	<i>Ranunculus alpestris</i> subsp. <i>leroyi</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus alpestris</i> subsp. <i>traunfellneri</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ranunculus alsaticus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus amplexicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus angustifolius</i> var. <i>angustifolius</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SCH	<i>Ranunculus angustifolius</i> var. <i>uniflorus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
NAR	<i>Ranunculus apenninus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LAM	<i>Ranunculus arachnoideus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus argoviensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PAR	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LYG	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ROS	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	<i>Ranunculus barceloi</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	<i>Ranunculus batrachioides</i> subsp. <i>brachypodus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ranunculus bergeri</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus biformis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Ranunculus bilobus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PIC	<i>Ranunculus braun-blanquetii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus brevifolius</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus breyninus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus brutius</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus buhsei</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> subsp. <i>aleae</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> subsp. <i>bulbosus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> subsp. <i>castellanus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BUL	<i>Ranunculus bullatus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRA	<i>Ranunculus bullatus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
IND	<i>Ranunculus bupleuroides</i> subsp. <i>cherubicus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae

TRI	Ranunculus cacuminis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	Ranunculus carinthiacus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus carinthiacus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus carlittensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus carlittensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUE	Ranunculus carlittensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus carpaticus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus cassubicifolius		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus cassubico-auricomus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus caucasicus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	Ranunculus chius		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus circinatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GEN	Ranunculus clethraphilus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus concinnatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus constantinopolitanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SCH	Ranunculus cordiger		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	Ranunculus cornutus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	Ranunculus cortusifolius		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus crenatolobus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus crenatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	Ranunculus creticus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus crimaeus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	Ranunculus cupreus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ROS	Ranunculus cupreus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus degenii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus demissus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus dissectus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus doerrii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus fallax		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus fiorii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus flabellifolius		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LIT	Ranunculus flammula*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus flammula*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SCH	Ranunculus flammula*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus fluitans		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	Ranunculus fontanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus garganicus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus glacialis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus glacialis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PHR	Ranunculus gmelinii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	Ranunculus gouanii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus gracilis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ONO	Ranunculus gramineus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SAC	Ranunculus gramineus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus granatensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus gratiosus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus gregarius*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUE	Ranunculus gregarius*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus grossidens		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus haasii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus hayekii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	Ranunculus hederaceus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus helveticus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	Ranunculus henriquesii*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRA	Ranunculus henriquesii*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus hevellus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	Ranunculus hybridus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	Ranunculus hyperboreus subsp. hyperboreus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus illyricus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	Ranunculus incomparabilis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus indecorus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus integerrimus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ROS	Ranunculus isthmicus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus juratensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	Ranunculus kuepferi		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus kunzii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus lanuginosus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus lateriflorus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus latisectus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus leptomeris		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PHR	Ranunculus lingua		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus lingulatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus longipes		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus lunaris		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus lyratus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus macrophyllus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus macrotis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus magellensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ROS	Ranunculus malessanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae

MON	Ranunculus marschlinii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus marsicus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	Ranunculus marsicus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	Ranunculus megacarpus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus melzeri		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus millefoliatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	Ranunculus millii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus monspeliacus subsp. aspromontanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus monspeliacus subsp. monspeliacus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	Ranunculus montanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	Ranunculus muricatus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus muricatus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PUB	Ranunculus neapolitanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus nemorosus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	Ranunculus nemorosus*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus nicklesii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SAC	Ranunculus nigrescens		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus nivalis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus nodiflorus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus notabilis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus odessanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
IND	Ranunculus olissiponensis subsp. alpinus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus olissiponensis subsp. olissiponensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	Ranunculus olissiponensis subsp. olissiponensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus olissiponensis subsp. olissiponensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUE	Ranunculus olissiponensis subsp. olissiponensis*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LIT	Ranunculus ololeucos		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MON	Ranunculus omiophyllus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PHR	Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus oreophilus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus oxyspermus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus palaeoeuganeus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BUL	Ranunculus paludosus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus parnassifolius subsp. cabrerensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus parnassifolius subsp. favargerii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus parnassifolius subsp. heterocarpus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus parnassifolius subsp. muniellensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	Ranunculus parnassifolius subsp. parnassifolius		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	Ranunculus parviflorus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FEP	Ranunculus pedatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus peltatus subsp. baudotii*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus peltatus subsp. baudotii*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
RUP	Ranunculus peltatus subsp. baudotii*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus peltatus subsp. fucoides		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus peltatus subsp. peltatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus penicillatus subsp. penicillatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus penicillatus subsp. pseudofluitans		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus phragmiteti		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus pilisiensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	Ranunculus platanifolius		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
NAR	Ranunculus pollinensis		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. nemorosus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. polyanthemoides*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. polyanthemoides*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. polyanthemophyllus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. polyanthemus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. serpens*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	Ranunculus polyanthemus subsp. serpens*		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus polyphyllus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FEP	Ranunculus polyrhizos		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus praetermissus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus pronicus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus proserii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus pseudocassubicus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BUL	Ranunculus pseudomillefoliatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus pseudomontanus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus pseudopimus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	Ranunculus psilostachys		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus puberulus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	Ranunculus pygmaeus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	Ranunculus pyrenaeus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
RHA	Ranunculus quinatus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
DAP	Ranunculus radinotrichus		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	Ranunculus repens		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LIT	Ranunculus reptans		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	Ranunculus revelierei		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	Ranunculus rionii		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	Ranunculus roessleri		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae

MOL	<i>Ranunculus rostratus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus rotundatus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Ranunculus rumelicus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BID	<i>Ranunculus sardous*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	<i>Ranunculus sardous*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus sardous*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Ranunculus sartorianus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BID	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>montenegrinus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus seguieri</i> subsp. <i>seguieri</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Ranunculus serbicus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus silanus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Ranunculus silvestreppaceus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	<i>Ranunculus sphaerospermus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus sphinx</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus spicatus</i> subsp. <i>blepharicarpos</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Ranunculus spicatus</i> subsp. <i>spicatus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Ranunculus sprunerianus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus stellaris</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus stricticaulis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus strigosus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
DAP	<i>Ranunculus subhomophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ranunculus subtruncatus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	<i>Ranunculus sulphureus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Ranunculus thasius</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Ranunculus thora</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus thracicus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
HER	<i>Ranunculus traunfellneri*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
THL	<i>Ranunculus traunfellneri*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
LIT	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> subsp. <i>eradicatus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> subsp. <i>trichophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Ranunculus trilobus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ISO	<i>Ranunculus trilobus*</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POT	<i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus tuberosus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POP	<i>Ranunculus udicola</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus variabilis</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus velutinus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Ranunculus venetus</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus villarsii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Ranunculus walo-kochii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
TRI	<i>Ranunculus wettsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
POD	<i>Ranunculus weyeri</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FAG	<i>Ranunculus wraberii</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CHE	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>landra</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CAK	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>raphanistrum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Rapistrum perenne*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Rapistrum perenne*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PEG	<i>Reaumuria vermiculata</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
POD	<i>Reboulia hemisphaerica</i>		Liver	Aytoniaceae
CRI	<i>Reichardia crystallina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Reichardia famarae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Reichardia gaditana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Reichardia intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Reichardia ligulata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Reichardia picroides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Reichardia picroides*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Reichardia tingitana*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Reichardia tingitana*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Reseda alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ASP	<i>Reseda alba</i> subsp. <i>hookeri</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda barrelieri</i> var. <i>barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
PHA	<i>Reseda barrelieri</i> var. <i>sessiliflora</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
THL	<i>Reseda complicata</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
THL	<i>Reseda glauca</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
THL	<i>Reseda gredensis</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>constricta</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
CHE	<i>Reseda lanceolata</i> subsp. <i>lanceolata</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
KLE	<i>Reseda lancerotae</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda lutea</i> subsp. <i>vivantii</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda luteola</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ASP	<i>Reseda media</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
SED	<i>Reseda phyteuma</i> subsp. <i>phyteuma*</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
SIS	<i>Reseda phyteuma</i> subsp. <i>phyteuma*</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
PHA	<i>Reseda phyteuma</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae

KLE	<i>Reseda scoparia</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
CHE	<i>Reseda stricta</i> subsp. <i>funkii</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda suffruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
CHE	<i>Reseda undata</i> subsp. <i>leucantha</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
ART	<i>Reseda undata</i> subsp. <i>undata</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
PHA	<i>Reseda valentina</i> subsp. <i>almijarensis</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
THL	<i>Reseda valentina</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
IND	<i>Reseda virgata</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
CYT	<i>Retama monosperma</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Retama monosperma</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRU	<i>Retama raetam</i> subsp. <i>gussonei</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> subsp. <i>alaternus</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
QUI	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> subsp. <i>myrtifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
VIR	<i>Rhamnus alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ERI	<i>Rhamnus alpina</i> subsp. <i>fallax</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
PUB	<i>Rhamnus alpina</i> subsp. <i>fallax</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ALN	<i>Rhamnus carthartica</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Rhamnus carthartica</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
OLE	<i>Rhamnus crenulata</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
LAU	<i>Rhamnus glandulosa</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
AEO	<i>Rhamnus integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
PUB	<i>Rhamnus intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ASP	<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> subsp. <i>borgiae</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
QUI	<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> subsp. <i>lycioides</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
QUI	<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> subsp. <i>oleoides</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
QUI	<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> subsp. <i>velutina</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ASP	<i>Rhamnus orbiculata</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Rhamnus persicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ASP	<i>Rhamnus pumila</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>infectoria</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
DAP	<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>prunifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ERI	<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i> *		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
RHA	<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
QUI	<i>Rhaponticoides africana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Rhaponticoides alpina</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Rhaponticoides fraylensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Rhaponticoides ruthenica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Rhaponticoides taliewii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Rhaponticum centauroides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Rhaponticum centauroides</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Rhaponticum coniferum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Rhaponticum coniferum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Rhaponticum exaltatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Rhaponticum heleniifolium</i> subsp. <i>bicknellii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Rhaponticum heleniifolium</i> subsp. <i>heleniifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Rhaponticum longifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Rhaponticum scariosum</i> subsp. <i>rhaponticum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Rhaponticum scariosum</i> subsp. <i>scariosum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Rhaponticum serratuloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus alectorolophus</i> subsp. <i>alectorolophus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Rhinanthus alectorolophus</i> subsp. <i>freynii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus alpinus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Rhinanthus antiquus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Rhinanthus borbasii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Rhinanthus burnatii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
TRI	<i>Rhinanthus carinthiacus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SES	<i>Rhinanthus glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Rhinanthus helenae</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus mediterraneus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus ovifugus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
FES	<i>Rhinanthus pampaninii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Rhinanthus pseudoantiquus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus pumilus</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
MOL	<i>Rhinanthus rumelicus</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
SAC	<i>Rhinanthus rumelicus</i> *		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
GER	<i>Rhinanthus songeonii</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
THL	<i>Rhizobotrya alpina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Rhodanthemum arundanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i> *		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
LOI	<i>Rhododendron caucasicum</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae
VIR	<i>Rhododendron caucasicum</i> *		Eudicot	Ericaceae

LOI	<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
RHO	<i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
KOB	<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FAG	<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Rhododendron myrtifolium</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
FAG	<i>Rhododendron ponticum*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
POP	<i>Rhododendron ponticum*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUI	<i>Rhododendron ponticum*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Rhododendron tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
RHO	<i>Rhododendron X intermedium</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ERI	<i>Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
RHO	<i>Rhodothamnus chamaecistus*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
DRY	<i>Rhus coriaria*</i>		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
PUB	<i>Rhus coriaria*</i>		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
QUI	<i>Rhus pentaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Anacardiaceae
SCH	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
LIT	<i>Rhynchospora modesti-lucennoi*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Rhynchospora modesti-lucennoi*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ULI	<i>Rhynchospora modesti-lucennoi*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ADI	<i>Rhynchostegiella curviseta</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
SAG	<i>Rhynchostegiella litorea</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PIC	<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>		Moss	Hylocomiaceae
FES	<i>Rhytidium rugosum</i>		Moss	Rhytidiaceae
FAG	<i>Ribes alpinum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
MUL	<i>Ribes alpinum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
RHA	<i>Ribes alpinum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
RHA	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	A	Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
ALN	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
ASA	<i>Ribes petraeum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
MUG	<i>Ribes petraeum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
MUL	<i>Ribes petraeum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
VIR	<i>Ribes petraeum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
POP	<i>Ribes rubrum</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
RHA	<i>Ribes sandalioticum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	A	Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
RHA	<i>Ribes sardoum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Ribes spicatum*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
POP	<i>Ribes spicatum*</i>	A	Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
POP	<i>Ribes uva-crispa*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
RHA	<i>Ribes uva-crispa*</i>		Eudicot	Grossulariaceae
SCH	<i>Riccardia chamedryfolia</i>		Liver	Aneuraceae
SCH	<i>Riccardia incurvata</i>		Liver	Aneuraceae
SCH	<i>Riccardia multifida</i>		Liver	Aneuraceae
ISO	<i>Riccia beyrichiana</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia bifurca</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia canaliculata</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia cavernosa</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia ciliifera</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia crystallina</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia duplex</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
LEM	<i>Riccia fluitans</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia frostii</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia huebeneriana</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia ligula</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
LEM	<i>Riccia rhenana</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
ISO	<i>Riccia warnstorffii</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
LEM	<i>Ricciocarpos natans</i>		Liver	Ricciaceae
PEG	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	A	Eudicot	Euphorbiaceae
THL	<i>Ricotia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Ridolfia segetum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
RUP	<i>Riella cossoniana</i>		Liver	Riellaceae
RUP	<i>Riella helicophylla</i>		Liver	Riellaceae
FES	<i>Rindera umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ROB	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
EPI	<i>Rodgersia podophylla</i>	A	Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
PAR	<i>Roemeria hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
MOL	<i>Romulea bocchierii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
BUL	<i>Romulea bulbocodium</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TRA	<i>Romulea columnae subsp. columnae</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
SAG	<i>Romulea columnae subsp. rollii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
CAN	<i>Romulea grandiscapa</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TRA	<i>Romulea linaresii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TUB	<i>Romulea ramiflora subsp. gaditana</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
BUL	<i>Romulea ramiflora subsp. ramiflora</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
TRA	<i>Romulea requienii</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PHR	<i>Rorippa amphibia</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BID	<i>Rorippa anceps</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

FEP	Rorippa brachycarpa*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	Rorippa brachycarpa*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BID	Rorippa islandica*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LIT	Rorippa islandica*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	Rorippa islandica*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	Rorippa kernerii		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	Rorippa lippizensis		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BID	Rorippa palustris		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	Rorippa pyrenaica		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
BID	Rorippa sylvestris*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	Rorippa sylvestris*		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PHR	Rorippa valdes-bermejoi		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	Rorippa X armoracioides		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
RHA	Rosa abietina		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa agrestis		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	Rosa arvensis*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	Rosa arvensis*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa balsamica		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa caesia		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	Rosa canina*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa canina*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa chavinii		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa corymbifera		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa dumalis		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa foetida	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	Rosa gallica		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa glauca		Eudicot	Rosaceae
DAP	Rosa heckeliana		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa inodora		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	Rosa majalis*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa majalis*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa marginata		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa micrantha		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa mollis		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa montana		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUG	Rosa pendulina*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	Rosa pendulina*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PIC	Rosa pendulina*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa pendulina*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa pouzinii		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa pseudoscabriuscula		Eudicot	Rosaceae
DAP	Rosa pulverulenta		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa rhaetica		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa rubiginosa		Eudicot	Rosaceae
AMM	Rosa rugosa	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	Rosa sempervirens*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	Rosa sempervirens*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GEN	Rosa serafinii		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa sherardii		Eudicot	Rosaceae
GER	Rosa spinosissima*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa spinosissima*		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa stylosa		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa subcanina		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa subcollina		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa tomentosa		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa uriensis		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa villosa		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa X pervirens		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	Rosa zalana		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROS	Rosmarinus eriocalix		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	Rosmarinus officinalis subsp. officinalis		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	Rosmarinus officinalis subsp. palaui		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	Rosmarinus tomentosus		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	Rosmarinus X mendizabalii		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TUB	Rostraria azorica		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	Rostraria cristata		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	Rostraria hispida		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	Rostraria pubescens		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAG	Rostraria pumila		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	Rostraria salzmännii*		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	Rostraria salzmännii*		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ORY	Rotala filiformis		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ORY	Rotala indica		Eudicot	Lythraceae
ROS	Rothmaleria granatensis		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	Rouya polygama*		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRU	Rouya polygama*		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	Rubia agostinhoi*		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUI	Rubia agostinhoi*		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	Rubia angustifolia		Eudicot	Rubiaceae

KLE	<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> subsp. <i>fruticosa</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
OLE	<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> subsp. <i>fruticosa</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
KLE	<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> subsp. <i>melanocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
LAU	<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> subsp. <i>periclymenum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
OLE	<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> subsp. <i>periclymenum</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUI	<i>Rubia peregrina</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUI	<i>Rubia peregrina</i> subsp. <i>peregrina</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
QUI	<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
EPI	<i>Rubia tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
POP	<i>Rubia tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus adscitus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus albiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
EPI	<i>Rubus ammobius</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus ammobius</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus amphistrophos</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
EPI	<i>Rubus arrhenii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus barbeyi</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus baruthicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus bavaricus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus bertramii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus bifrons</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Rubus bollei</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus bregutiensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus brigantinus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Rubus caesius</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROB	<i>Rubus caesius</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus caflischii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
EPI	<i>Rubus camptostachys</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus canaliculatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Rubus canescens</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus canescens</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus castellarnaudi</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus castroviejoi</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Rubus caucasicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
OXY	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus clusii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus constrictus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus cuspidatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus cyclops</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus discors</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus distractus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus divaricatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus doerrii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus drejeri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus drenthicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus elatior</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus elegans</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus elegantispinosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus epipsilos</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus erinulus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus fasciculatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus ferox</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus fioniae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus flaccidus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus flexuosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus foliosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus franconicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus galloecicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus geniculatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus gillotii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus glandithyrsos</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus godronii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus goniophorus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus gothicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus grabowskii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus graecensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus gratus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus gremlii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus grossus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus guentheri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus hadracanthos</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus henriquesii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus hirtus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
AZO	<i>Rubus hochstetterorum</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus holosericeus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus hypomalacus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae

ROB	<i>Rubus idaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus ignoratus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus insulariopsis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus insularis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus integribasis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus juennensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus koehleri</i> subsp. <i>reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus laevicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
EPI	<i>Rubus lamprocaulos</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus landoltii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus langei</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus lindebergii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus lindleianus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus liubensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROB	<i>Rubus macrophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus maximiformis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus mercieri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus mollis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus montanus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus muricola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus nemoralis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus nessensis</i> subsp. <i>nessensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus nessensis</i> subsp. <i>scissoides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus obtusangulus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus oenensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus orthostachys</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus pallidus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Rubus palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus pauanus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus pedemontanus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus phoenicacanthus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus phyllostachys</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus platycephalus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus plicatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus praecox</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus pseudinfestus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus pseudopsis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus pyramidalis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus radula</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus raduloides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus rhombicus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus rotundifolius</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus rudis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus salisburgensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus salzmannii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus sampaioanus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus sanctus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Rubus saxatilis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUG	<i>Rubus saxatilis*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus schleicheri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus sciocharis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus scissus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus senticosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Rubus serrae</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus silvaticus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus slesvicensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus solvensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus sprengelii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus styriacus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus subcordatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus suevicola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus sulcatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus sylvulicola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus tereticaulis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus thelybatus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus trichanthus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
AZO	<i>Rubus ulmifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus ulmifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus venosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus vestitus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus vigoii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus vigorosus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus villarsianus</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Rubus vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus wahlbergii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus weizensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus widderi</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Rubus winteri</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

EPI	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> subsp. <i>acetosa</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> subsp. <i>acetosa</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MUL	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> subsp. <i>acetosa</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CRI	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> subsp. <i>biformis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MUL	<i>Rumex acetosa</i> subsp. <i>lapponicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PAR	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>acetosella</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SED	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>acetosella</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SED	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>acetosella</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SED	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>acetoselloides</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PIL	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SAC	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SED	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
RUM	<i>Rumex aetnensis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MUL	<i>Rumex alpestris</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex alpinus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MUL	<i>Rumex alpinus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Rumex aquaticus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex aquitanicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Rumex arcticus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MUL	<i>Rumex arifolius</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Rumex azoricus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MUL	<i>Rumex balcanicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>aegaeus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SAC	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>bucephalophorus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>bucephalophorus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SAC	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>gallicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex confertus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex crispus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex cristatus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex dentatus</i> subsp. <i>dentatus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Rumex graminifolius</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHA	<i>Rumex induratus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CHE	<i>Rumex intermedius</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
QUI	<i>Rumex intermedius</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ROS	<i>Rumex intermedius</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Rumex kernerii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex longifolius</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PEG	<i>Rumex lunaria</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Rumex maritimus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Rumex marschallianus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SES	<i>Rumex nebroides</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
EPI	<i>Rumex nepalensis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
THL	<i>Rumex nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> subsp. <i>obtusifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> subsp. <i>obtusifolius</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> subsp. <i>silvestris</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> subsp. <i>subalpinus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> subsp. <i>transiens</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Rumex palustris</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SAC	<i>Rumex papillaris</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex patientia</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex pseudonatronatus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CHE	<i>Rumex pulcher</i> subsp. <i>pulcher</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CHE	<i>Rumex pulcher</i> subsp. <i>woodsii</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
TUB	<i>Rumex roseus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PHR	<i>Rumex rossicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
CRI	<i>Rumex rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
POP	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
THL	<i>Rumex scutatus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Rumex stenophyllus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
MOL	<i>Rumex stenophyllus</i> *		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
THL	<i>Rumex suffruticosus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ART	<i>Rumex thrysiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
QUI	<i>Rumex tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>creticus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
SED	<i>Rumex tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>euxinus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
PUB	<i>Rumex tuberosus</i> subsp. <i>tuberosus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
BID	<i>Rumex ucranicus</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
GER	<i>Rumex maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Polygonaceae
ASP	<i>Rupicapnos africana</i> subsp. <i>decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
RUP	<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>		Monocotyl	Ruppiaceae
RUP	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>		Monocotyl	Ruppiaceae

PUB	<i>Ruscus aculeatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
QUI	<i>Ruscus aculeatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
FAG	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
QUI	<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
LAU	<i>Ruscus streptophyllus</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
ROS	<i>Ruta angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
ROS	<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
GEN	<i>Ruta corsica</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
FES	<i>Ruta graveolens*</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
GER	<i>Ruta graveolens*</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
GEN	<i>Ruta lamarmorae</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
OLE	<i>Ruta microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
ROS	<i>Ruta montana</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
OLE	<i>Ruta oreojasme</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
OLE	<i>Ruta pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
KLE	<i>Rutheopsis herbanica</i>		Eudicot	Rutaceae
ADI	<i>Saccogyna viticulosa*</i>		Liver	Geocalycaceae
ASP	<i>Saccogyna viticulosa*</i>		Liver	Geocalycaceae
ISO	<i>Sagina apetala*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Sagina apetala*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Sagina caespitosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Sagina glabra</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Sagina maritima</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Sagina nivalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Sagina nivalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Sagina nodosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Sagina nodosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SCH	<i>Sagina nodosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PIL	<i>Sagina pilifera</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Sagina sabuletorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Sagina saginoides subsp. nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Sagina saginoides subsp. saginoides*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
NAR	<i>Sagina saginoides subsp. saginoides*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Sagina subulata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Sagina X normaniana*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Sagina X normaniana*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHR	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	A	Monocotyl	Alismataceae
PHR	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	A	Monocotyl	Alismataceae
PHR	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Alismataceae
THE	<i>Salicornia europaea nothosubsp. marschallii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salicornia europaea subsp. disarticulata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salicornia europaea subsp. europaea</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salicornia perennans subsp. perennans</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salicornia procumbens subsp. heterantha</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salicornia procumbens subsp. pojarkovae</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salicornia procumbens subsp. procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PUR	<i>Salix alba</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix alpina</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Salix amplexicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix apennina</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
MUG	<i>Salix appendiculata*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
MUL	<i>Salix appendiculata*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix appendiculata*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ARE	<i>Salix arenaria</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
NER	<i>Salix atrocinerea*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Salix atrocinerea*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix aurita</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	A	Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix bicolor</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ALN	<i>Salix borealis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
THL	<i>Salix breviserrata*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix breviserrata*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Salix brutia</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix caesia</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
LAU	<i>Salix canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ROB	<i>Salix capreae</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
SCH	<i>Salix ceretana</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
MUL	<i>Salix daphnoides*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix daphnoides*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix eleagnos subsp. angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix eleagnos subsp. eleagnos</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix foetida</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix fragilis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix glabra</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
MUL	<i>Salix glauca*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix glauca*</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae

VIR	<i>Salix glaucosericea</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix gmelinii</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix hastata</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
HER	<i>Salix herbacea</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
LOI	<i>Salix kazbekensis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix laggeri</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix lambertiana</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix mielichhoferi</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
MUL	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i> subsp. <i>myrsinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i> subsp. <i>myrsinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix myrsinifolia</i> subsp. <i>myrsinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix myrtilloides</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Salix oropotamica</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
POP	<i>Salix pedicellata</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix pedicellata</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix pentandra</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix phylicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
HER	<i>Salix polaris</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix purpurea</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
SES	<i>Salix pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix repens</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
SCH	<i>Salix repens</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
THL	<i>Salix reticulata</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
THL	<i>Salix retusa</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ALN	<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
MOL	<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
SCH	<i>Salix rosmarinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
NER	<i>Salix salviifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix salviifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
KOB	<i>Salix serpillifolia</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PIC	<i>Salix starkeana</i> subsp. <i>cinerascens</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
FRA	<i>Salix starkeana</i> subsp. <i>starkeana</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ULI	<i>Salix starkeana</i> subsp. <i>starkeana</i> *		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ASP	<i>Salix tarraconensis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix triandra</i> subsp. <i>amygdalina</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix triandra</i> subsp. <i>triandra</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix viminalis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix waldsteiniana</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X bifida</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X expectata</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
VIR	<i>Salix X hegetschweileri</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X legionensis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X mairei</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X matritensis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X multidentata</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X paui</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X pormensis</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X pseudosalviifolia</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X rijosa</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X rubens</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X secalliana</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
PUR	<i>Salix X viciosorum</i>		Eudicot	Salicaceae
ART	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
KAL	<i>Salsola acutifolia</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Salsola foliosa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Salsola genistoides</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Salsola kali</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Salsola longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ASP	<i>Salsola melitensis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Salsola oppositifolia</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Salsola papillosa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Salsola paulsenii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Salsola portilloi</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Salsola soda</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Salsola soda</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Salsola tamariscina</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Salsola tragus</i> subsp. <i>pontica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CAK	<i>Salsola tragus</i> subsp. <i>tragus</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CHE	<i>Salsola tragus</i> subsp. <i>tragus</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Salsola verticillata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
QUI	<i>Salsola webbii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
ART	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Salvia argentea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia blancoana</i> subsp. <i>blancoana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia blancoana</i> subsp. <i>mariolensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

ROS	<i>Salvia blancoana</i> subsp. <i>vellerea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Salvia broussonetii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Salvia canariensis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Salvia canariensis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia candelabrum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia dumetorum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Salvia herbanica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> subsp. <i>nemorosa</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> subsp. <i>nemorosa</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> subsp. <i>pseudosylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia nutans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>lavandulifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>officinalis</i>	A	Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> subsp. <i>oxyodon</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia phlomoides</i> subsp. <i>boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia phlomoides</i> subsp. <i>phlomoides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Salvia pomifera</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> subsp. <i>bertolonii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia saccardiana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia scabiosifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Salvia scabiosifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Salvia sclarea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia sclarea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia sclareoides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ERI	<i>Salvia tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia transsylvanica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia valentina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Salvia verticillata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Salvia verticillata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Salvia viridis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CRU	<i>Salvia viridis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Salvia viridis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYP	<i>Salvia willeana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LEM	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	A	Fern	Salviniaceae
LEM	<i>Salvinia natans</i>		Fern	Salviniaceae
EPI	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
LAU	<i>Sambucus lanceolata</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
POP	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
ROB	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
LAU	<i>Sambucus palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
ROB	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
VIR	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
ADI	<i>Samolus valerandi</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ISO	<i>Samolus valerandi</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Sanguisorba ancistroides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Sanguisorba dodecandra</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
QUI	<i>Sanguisorba hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Sanguisorba lateriflora</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> subsp. <i>balearica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MOL	<i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Sanguisorba rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAC	<i>Sanguisorba verrucosa</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TRA	<i>Sanguisorba verrucosa</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
AZO	<i>Sanicula azorica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Sanicula epipactis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FAG	<i>Sanicula europaea</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Sanionia uncinata</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PEG	<i>Santolina canescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Santolina elegans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina impressa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Santolina magonica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Santolina oblongifolia</i> subsp. <i>oblongifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina oblongifolia</i> subsp. <i>obtusifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina pectinata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina rosmarinifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina semidentata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Santolina villosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Santolina viscosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae

SES	<i>Saponaria bellidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Saponaria caespitosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CYP	<i>Saponaria cypria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Saponaria glutinosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAB	<i>Saponaria glutinosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Saponaria lutea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GEN	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> subsp. <i>alsinoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PUB	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> subsp. <i>ocymoides*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> subsp. <i>ocymoides*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> subsp. <i>ocymoides*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Saponaria officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POP	<i>Saponaria officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Saponaria pumila</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Saponaria sicula</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Sarcocapnos baetica</i> subsp. <i>baetica</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Sarcocapnos baetica</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Sarcocapnos crassifolia</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Sarcocapnos enneaphylla</i> subsp. <i>enneaphylla</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Sarcocapnos enneaphylla</i> subsp. <i>saetabensis</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
ASP	<i>Sarcocapnos pulcherrima</i>		Eudicot	Papaveraceae
SAL	<i>Sarcocornia fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Sarcocornia hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i> subsp. <i>alpini</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Sarcocornia perennis</i> subsp. <i>perennis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Sarcocornia pruinosa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
CRU	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROS	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SCH	<i>Sarmentypnum exannulatum</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Sarmentypnum sarmentosum</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
OXY	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	A	Eudicot	Sarraceniaceae
FES	<i>Satureja coerulea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Satureja cuneifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TUB	<i>Satureja hortensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Satureja innota</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Satureja intricata</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Satureja intricata</i> subsp. <i>intricata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Satureja kitaibelii*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SES	<i>Satureja kitaibelii*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Satureja montana</i> subsp. <i>montana*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Satureja montana</i> subsp. <i>montana*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Satureja montana</i> subsp. <i>variegata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Satureja obovata</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Satureja obovata</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Satureja parnassica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ULI	<i>Satureja salzmannii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Satureja subspicata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Satureja thymbra</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	A	Basal	Saururaceae
KOB	<i>Saussurea alpina*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Saussurea alpina*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Saussurea depressa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Saussurea discolor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Saussurea porcii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Saussurea pygmaea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Saussurea salsa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Sauteria alpina</i>		Liver	Cleveaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga adscendens*</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga adscendens*</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga almeriensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga androsacea</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga aphylla</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Saxifraga aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga arachnoidea</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga aretioides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga aspera*</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SED	<i>Saxifraga aspera*</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga babiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga berica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga biflora</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga biternata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga blavii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga bourgeana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga bryoides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SED	<i>Saxifraga bulbifera*</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FES	<i>Saxifraga bulbifera*</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga burseriana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga caesia</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae

ASP	<i>Saxifraga callosa</i> subsp. <i>callosa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga callosa</i> subsp. <i>catalaunica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga camposii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga canaliculata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
PUB	<i>Saxifraga carpetana</i> subsp. <i>graeca</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
LAM	<i>Saxifraga caucasica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
COC	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
KOB	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
COC	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
HER	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
LOI	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga cintrana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Saxifraga clusii</i> subsp. <i>lepismigena</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga cochlearis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ONO	<i>Saxifraga conifera</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga continentalis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga corsica</i> subsp. <i>corsica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
POD	<i>Saxifraga corsica</i> subsp. <i>cossoniana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga corymbosa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga cotyledon</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga crustata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga cuneata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
PIC	<i>Saxifraga cuneifolia</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga depressa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga diapiensoides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga discolor</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>ampullacea</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>ampullacea</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>delphinensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>exarata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga exarata</i> subsp. <i>lamottei</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga facchinii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga federici-augusti</i> subsp. <i>federici-augusti</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga federici-augusti</i> subsp. <i>grisebachii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga felineri</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga ferdinandi-coburgi</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
COC	<i>Saxifraga flagellaris</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
HER	<i>Saxifraga flagellaris</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga florulenta</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
POD	<i>Saxifraga fragilis</i> subsp. <i>fragilis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
POD	<i>Saxifraga fragilis</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga fragosoi</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
PHA	<i>Saxifraga fragosoi</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SED	<i>Saxifraga fragosoi</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
POD	<i>Saxifraga gemmulosa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga genesiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
PIC	<i>Saxifraga geranioides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga glabella</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga globulifera</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FES	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga hariotii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
TRI	<i>Saxifraga hieraciifolia</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SCH	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FAG	<i>Saxifraga hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>paucicrenata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga hohenwartii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga hostii</i> subsp. <i>hostii</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FES	<i>Saxifraga hostii</i> subsp. <i>hostii</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga hostii</i> subsp. <i>rhaetica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga intricata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga juniperifolia</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
POD	<i>Saxifraga latepetiolata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga losae</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga luteoviridis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
AEO	<i>Saxifraga maderensis</i> var. <i>maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
AEO	<i>Saxifraga maderensis</i> var. <i>pickeringii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga marginata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga marginata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga media</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga moncayensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga moschata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
LAM	<i>Saxifraga moschata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga moschata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga muscoides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga mutata</i> subsp. <i>demissa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae

ASP	<i>Saxifraga mutata</i> subsp. <i>mutata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
HER	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
LIT	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>amphibia</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>blepharophylla</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>murithiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
COC	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>oppositifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>oppositifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>paradoxa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>rudolphiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> subsp. <i>speciosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
COR	<i>Saxifraga osloensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FES	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> subsp. <i>stabiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga paradoxa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga pedemontana</i> subsp. <i>cervicornis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga pedemontana</i> subsp. <i>cymosa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga pedemontana</i> subsp. <i>pedemontana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga pentadactylis</i> subsp. <i>almanzorii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga pentadactylis</i> subsp. <i>pentadactylis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga pentadactylis</i> subsp. <i>willkommiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga petraea</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga porophylla</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
AEO	<i>Saxifraga portosanctana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga praetermissa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga presolanensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga pubescens</i> subsp. <i>iratiana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga retusa</i> subsp. <i>augustana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga retusa</i> subsp. <i>retusa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga reuteriana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga rigoi</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
COC	<i>Saxifraga rivularis</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
HER	<i>Saxifraga rivularis</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i> subsp. <i>sternbergii</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga rosacea</i> subsp. <i>sternbergii</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MUL	<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
VIR	<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga sancta</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga sedoides</i> subsp. <i>hohenwartii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga sedoides</i> subsp. <i>prenja</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga sedoides</i> subsp. <i>sedoides</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga seguieri</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga seguieri</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
HER	<i>Saxifraga sibirica</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga sibirica</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga spathularis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga spruneri</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga squarrosa</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Saxifraga stellaris</i> subsp. <i>engleri</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MON	<i>Saxifraga stellaris</i> subsp. <i>stellaris</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i>	A	Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga stribnyi</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
TRI	<i>Saxifraga styriaca</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga tenella</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SES	<i>Saxifraga tenella</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
HER	<i>Saxifraga tenuis</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
KOB	<i>Saxifraga tenuis</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga tombeanensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
SED	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
TRA	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga trifurcata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FAG	<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
PIC	<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i> *		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga valdensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga vandellii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga vayredana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga wahlenbergii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X alejandrei</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga X capitata</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X celtiberica</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
THL	<i>Saxifraga X ciliaris</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X davidis-webbii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X faucicola</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X liebanensis</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X luteopurpurea</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae

ASP	<i>Saxifraga X montserratii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FAG	<i>Saxifraga X polita</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X rivasmartinezii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X somedana</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
ASP	<i>Saxifraga X verguinii</i>		Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa achaeta</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ROS	<i>Scabiosa andryalifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
LYG	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa canescens</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa cinerea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> subsp. <i>banatica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> subsp. <i>columbaria</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> subsp. <i>portae*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> subsp. <i>portae*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> subsp. <i>pseudobanatica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa hladnikiana</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa holosericea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa lucida</i> subsp. <i>lucida</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa lucida</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa mollissima</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TOL	<i>Scabiosa nitens</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa ochroleuca</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa praemontana</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa silenifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa triandra</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Scabiosa triniifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CRU	<i>Scabiosa ucrainica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa velenovskiyana</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Scabiosa vestina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Scandix australis</i> subsp. <i>australis*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Scandix australis</i> subsp. <i>australis*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Scandix australis</i> subsp. <i>microcarpa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Scandix macrorhyncha</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
COR	<i>Scandix stellata*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SIS	<i>Scandix stellata*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TUB	<i>Scandix stellata*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PIC	<i>Scapania apiculata</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
PIC	<i>Scapania carinthiaca</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
PIC	<i>Scapania glaucocephala</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
TRI	<i>Scapania nimbosea</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
TRI	<i>Scapania ornithopodioides</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
MON	<i>Scapania paludosa</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
MON	<i>Scapania uliginosa</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
MON	<i>Scapania undulata</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
PIC	<i>Scapania verrucosa</i>		Liver	Scapaniaceae
MOL	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> subsp. <i>arundinaceus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> subsp. <i>atlantigenus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> subsp. <i>fenas</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i> subsp. <i>mediterraneus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Schedonorus giganteus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POP	<i>Schedonorus giganteus*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Schedonorus pluriflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i> subsp. <i>apenninus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BID	<i>Schenkia spicata*</i>	A	Eudicot	Gentianaceae
ISO	<i>Schenkia spicata*</i>	A	Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SAG	<i>Schenkia spicata*</i>	A	Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SCH	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>		Monocotyl	Scheuchzeriaceae
PAP	<i>Schistidium frigidum</i>		Moss	Grimmiaceae
FES	<i>Schivereckia podolica*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Schivereckia podolica*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KLE	<i>Schizogyne glaberrima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Schizogyne sericea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Schlagintweitia intybacea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LOI	<i>Schlagintweitia intybacea*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus carinatus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus litoralis</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ORY	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ORY	<i>Schoenoplectus supinus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
ISO	<i>Schoenoplectus supinus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Schoenoplectus triquetar</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Schoenus ferrugineus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae

MOL	<i>Schoenus nigricans*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Schoenus nigricans*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
FAG	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> subsp. <i>bifolia*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
POP	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> subsp. <i>bifolia*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
POP	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> subsp. <i>danubialis</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> subsp. <i>drunensis</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
CRI	<i>Scilla dimartinoi</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
POP	<i>Scilla drunensis</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
KLE	<i>Scilla haemorrhoidalis</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
ASP	<i>Scilla hughii</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FES	<i>Scilla hyacinthoides</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
OLE	<i>Scilla latifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Scilla lilio-hyacinthos</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
AEO	<i>Scilla madeirensis*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
KLE	<i>Scilla madeirensis*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
OLE	<i>Scilla madeirensis*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
QUI	<i>Scilla monophyllos</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
TUB	<i>Scilla odorata</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
EPI	<i>Scilla siberica*</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Scilla siberica*</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
LYG	<i>Scilla sicula</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
FAG	<i>Scilla spetana</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
PUB	<i>Scilla subnivalis</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
NAR	<i>Scilla verna</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
POP	<i>Scilla vindobonensis</i>		Monocotyl	Hyacinthaceae
JUN	<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus*</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	A	Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
PHR	<i>Scirpus radicans</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MOL	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
MON	<i>Sciuro-hypnum glaciale</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PUR	<i>Sciuro-hypnum plumosum</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PAR	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> subsp. <i>annuus*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> subsp. <i>annuus*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> subsp. <i>collinus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Scleranthus delortii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PIL	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>burnatii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>dichotomus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>marginatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>perennis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>perennis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Scleranthus perennis</i> subsp. <i>polycnemoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Scleranthus polycarpus*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Scleranthus polycarpus*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Scleranthus uncinatus</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Scleranthus verticillatus*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Scleranthus verticillatus*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Sclerochloa dura</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Scleropodium cespitans</i>		Moss	Brachytheciaceae
GER	<i>Scleropodium purum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ART	<i>Scolymus grandiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Scolymus maculatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Scopolia carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SCH	<i>Scorpidium cossonii</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Scorpidium revolvens</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Scorpidium scorpioides</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
CHE	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Scorpiurus vermiculatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Scorpiurus vermiculatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Scorzonera albicans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Scorzonera angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Scorzonera aristata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Scorzonera austriaca*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Scorzonera austriaca*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAV	<i>Scorzonera baetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Scorzonera ensifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Scorzonera hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> subsp. <i>asphodeloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> subsp. <i>crispatula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Scorzonera humilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Scorzonera mollis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Scorzonera parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Scorzonera reverchonii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYP	<i>Scorzonera troodea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Scorzonera villosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

ONO	<i>Scorzonera aristata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Scorzonerooides autumnalis</i> subsp. <i>autumnalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Scorzonerooides autumnalis</i> subsp. <i>borealis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Scorzonerooides cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Scorzonerooides carpetana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Scorzonerooides cichoriacea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Scorzonerooides crocea</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Scorzonerooides helvetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Scorzonerooides microcephala</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Scorzonerooides montana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Scorzonerooides montaniformis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Scorzonerooides nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Scorzonerooides pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Scorzonerooides pyrenaica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Scorzonerooides rilaensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Scorzonerooides salzmannii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Scorzonerooides duboisii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Scrophularia alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> subsp. <i>auriculata</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
MOL	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia bourgeana</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
OLE	<i>Scrophularia calliantha</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> subsp. <i>bicolor</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
CRU	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> subsp. <i>hoppii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Scrophularia cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PHA	<i>Scrophularia crithmifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia crithmifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
SED	<i>Scrophularia donetzica</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
DRY	<i>Scrophularia goldeana</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
CHE	<i>Scrophularia grandiflora</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Scrophularia grandiflora</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
SED	<i>Scrophularia granitica</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Scrophularia herminii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
LAU	<i>Scrophularia hirta</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PUR	<i>Scrophularia laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
AEO	<i>Scrophularia lowei</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia lucida</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
LAM	<i>Scrophularia minima</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia myriophylla</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FAG	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
POP	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PHA	<i>Scrophularia oxyrhyncha</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
CHE	<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ASP	<i>Scrophularia pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
LAU	<i>Scrophularia racemosa</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
AMM	<i>Scrophularia ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Scrophularia reuteri</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
DRY	<i>Scrophularia rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Scrophularia sciophila</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
MUL	<i>Scrophularia scopolii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
POP	<i>Scrophularia scorodonia</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
GER	<i>Scrophularia smithii</i> subsp. <i>hierrensis</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
GER	<i>Scrophularia smithii</i> subsp. <i>langeana</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
GER	<i>Scrophularia smithii</i> subsp. <i>smithii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PHA	<i>Scrophularia sublyrata</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PHR	<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i> subsp. <i>neesii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i> subsp. <i>umbrosa</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PHR	<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i> subsp. <i>umbrosa</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FAG	<i>Scrophularia vernalis</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
SES	<i>Scutellaria alpina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Scutellaria altissima</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Scutellaria columnae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYP	<i>Scutellaria cyprica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ALN	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Scutellaria hastifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Scutellaria hirta</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Scutellaria minor</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SCH	<i>Scutellaria minor</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Scutellaria orientalis</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Scutellaria orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Scutellaria rupestris</i> subsp. <i>parnassica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Scutellaria sieberi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Scutellaria supina</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Scutellaria supina</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

COR	<i>Secale sylvestre</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Securigera cretica*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Securigera cretica*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Securigera elegans*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Securigera elegans*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Securigera globosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
NER	<i>Securigera tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Securigera varia*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Securigera varia*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KAL	<i>Sedobassia sedoides</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
COR	<i>Sedum acre*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FES	<i>Sedum acre*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum acre*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum album</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
HER	<i>Sedum alpestre*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Sedum alpestre*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
GEN	<i>Sedum alpestre*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum alsinifolium</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum amplexicaule subsp. amplexicaule</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
BUL	<i>Sedum amplexicaule subsp. tenuifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum amplexicaule subsp. tenuifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum anacampseros</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Sedum andegavense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum anglicum subsp. anglicum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum anglicum subsp. pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum annuum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum anopetalum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum antiquum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Sedum arenarium</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SES	<i>Sedum atratum subsp. atratum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Sedum atratum subsp. atratum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Sedum atratum subsp. carinthiacum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum brevifolium</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Sedum brissemoretii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Sedum caespitosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
HER	<i>Sedum candolleianum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
POD	<i>Sedum cepaea</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum creticum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum subsp. dasyphyllum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
CYM	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum subsp. dasyphyllum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum subsp. glanduliferum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum subsp. granatense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Sedum farinosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FAG	<i>Sedum forsterianum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum fragrans</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Sedum fusiforme</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Sedum grisebachii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum gypsicola</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
PHA	<i>Sedum hirsutum subsp. baeticum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum hirsutum subsp. hirsutum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum hispanicum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum hispanicum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum hybridum*</i>	A	Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FES	<i>Sedum hybridum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum kostovii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum kostovii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Sedum lacerottense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ISO	<i>Sedum lagascae</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SAG	<i>Sedum litoreum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
THL	<i>Sedum magellense subsp. magellense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum magellense subsp. olympicum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ISO	<i>Sedum maireanum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TRI	<i>Sedum melanatherum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
CYP	<i>Sedum microstachyum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum monregalense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum montanum subsp. montanum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum montanum subsp. orientale</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
PHA	<i>Sedum mucizonia</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Sedum nudum subsp. lancerottense</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
AEO	<i>Sedum nudum subsp. nudum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Sedum pedicellatum subsp. lusitanicum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Sedum pedicellatum subsp. pedicellatum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum pruinaum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sedum rubens*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TUB	<i>Sedum rubens*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum rupestre</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum sarmentosum</i>	A	Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum sediforme subsp. dianium</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum sediforme subsp. sediforme</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae

COR	<i>Sedum sexangulare*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum sexangulare*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum spurium*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum spurium*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum stefco</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
HER	<i>Sedum tenellum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
LAM	<i>Sedum tenellum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sedum urvillei</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sedum villosum subsp. glandulosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
MON	<i>Sedum villosum subsp. villosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
POD	<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>		Fernlike	Selaginellaceae
TRI	<i>Selaginella helvetica</i>		Fernlike	Selaginellaceae
POD	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>		Fernlike	Selaginellaceae
SES	<i>Selaginella selaginoides</i>		Fernlike	Selaginellaceae
ALN	<i>Selinum carvifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Selinum carvifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Selinum dubium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Selinum silaifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Selinum silaifolium*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	<i>Semele androgyna</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
LAU	<i>Semele gayae</i>		Monocotyl	Ruscaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum subsp. arachnoideum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum subsp. tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ONO	<i>Sempervivum calcareum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum dolomiticum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. allionii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. arenarium*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
COR	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. arenarium*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. globiferum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FES	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. hirtum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. hirtum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TRI	<i>Sempervivum globiferum subsp. pseudohirtum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sempervivum heuffelii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum heuffelii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FES	<i>Sempervivum marmoreum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum minutum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
GEN	<i>Sempervivum montanum subsp. burnatii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum montanum subsp. burnatii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum montanum subsp. montanum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum montanum subsp. stiriacum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FES	<i>Sempervivum pittonii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sempervivum pumilum</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Sempervivum tectorum subsp. arvernense*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum tectorum subsp. arvernense*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
FES	<i>Sempervivum tectorum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum tectorum*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum vicentei</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
LOI	<i>Sempervivum wulfenii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
TRI	<i>Sempervivum wulfenii*</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
SED	<i>Sempervivum zebeborii</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ULI	<i>Senecio bayonnensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Senecio bollei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Senecio cacaliaster</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio carpetanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Senecio doria subsp. doria*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Senecio doria subsp. doria*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio doria subsp. laderoii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Senecio doronicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Senecio flavus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Senecio fontanicola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio fruticosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Senecio gallicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio germanicus subsp. germanicus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Senecio germanicus subsp. germanicus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio germanicus subsp. glabratus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Senecio germanicus subsp. glabratus*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Senecio glaucus subsp. coronopifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Senecio helenitis subsp. macrochaetus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Senecio helodes</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Senecio hercynicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Senecio incrassatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Senecio lagascanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOQ	<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Senecio lividus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Senecio lopezii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASA	<i>Senecio nemorensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae

PEG	<i>Senecio nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>malacitanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>nevadensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio ovatus</i> subsp. <i>alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio ovatus</i> subsp. <i>ovatus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROB	<i>Senecio ovatus</i> subsp. <i>ovatus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Senecio platyphylloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Senecio provincialis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Senecio provincialis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio pyrenaicus</i> subsp. <i>granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio pyrenaicus</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Senecio ruthenensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Senecio squalidus</i> subsp. <i>aethnensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio squalidus</i> subsp. <i>microglossus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio squalidus</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Senecio tauricus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Senecio teneriffae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio thapsoides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Senecio umbrosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Senecio varicosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Senecio vernalis</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Senecio viscosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Serapias cordigera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TUB	<i>Serapias cordigera</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SAC	<i>Serapias lingua</i> subsp. <i>lingua</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TUB	<i>Serapias lingua</i> subsp. <i>lingua</i> *		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
TUB	<i>Serapias neglecta</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
QUI	<i>Serapias nurrica</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Serapias orientalis</i> subsp. <i>levantina</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
ROS	<i>Serapias orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
LYG	<i>Serapias orientalis</i> subsp. <i>siciliensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SAC	<i>Serapias parviflora</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SAC	<i>Serapias perez-chiscanoi</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
MOL	<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
BRA	<i>Serratula coronata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Serratula coronata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Serratula quinquefolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>monticola</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>seoanei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUE	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i> subsp. <i>tinctoria</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
IND	<i>Sesamoides purpurascens</i> subsp. <i>purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
COR	<i>Sesamoides purpurascens</i> subsp. <i>spathulata</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
PHA	<i>Sesamoides purpurascens</i> subsp. <i>suffruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
PIL	<i>Sesamoides pygmaea</i>		Eudicot	Resedaceae
FES	<i>Seseli annuum</i> subsp. <i>annuum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli annuum</i> subsp. <i>carvifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Seseli bocconi</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli campestre</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli cantabricum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Seseli dichotomum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Seseli farrenyi</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Seseli galloprovinciale</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Seseli globiferum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli gracile</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Seseli gummiferum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli hippomarathrum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PUB	<i>Seseli intricatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli kochii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Seseli lehmannii</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SED	<i>Seseli lehmannii</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli leucospermum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
BRA	<i>Seseli libanotis</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Seseli libanotis</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Seseli libanotis</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
MOL	<i>Seseli longifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
THL	<i>Seseli malyi</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SES	<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>nanum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
IND	<i>Seseli montanum</i> subsp. <i>peixotoanum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli osseum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae

FES	<i>Seseli pallasii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli peucedanoides*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
GER	<i>Seseli peucedanoides*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Seseli ponticum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRI	<i>Seseli praecox</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ASP	<i>Seseli tomentosum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
AMM	<i>Seseli tortuosum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
COR	<i>Seseli tortuosum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Seseli tortuosum*</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KLE	<i>Seseli webbii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Sesleria alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Sesleria alba</i> subsp. <i>voronovii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria albanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Sesleria anatolica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Sesleria autumnalis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Sesleria autumnalis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria autumnalis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i> subsp. <i>caerulea*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i> subsp. <i>caerulea*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RHO	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i> subsp. <i>caerulea*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria caerulea</i> subsp. <i>caerulea*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria calabrica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria calabrica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria coerulans</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Sesleria comosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Sesleria doerfleri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria heuflerana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Sesleria insularis</i> subsp. <i>barbaricina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Sesleria insularis</i> subsp. <i>insularis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria insularis</i> subsp. <i>italica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Sesleria insularis</i> subsp. <i>morisiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria insularis</i> subsp. <i>sillingeri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria klasterskyi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria korabensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria latifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria leucocephala</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria nitida</i> subsp. <i>aprutia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria nitida</i> subsp. <i>nitida</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RUM	<i>Sesleria nitida</i> subsp. <i>sicula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Sesleria ovata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria pichiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria rigida</i> subsp. <i>achtarovii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Sesleria rigida</i> subsp. <i>rigida*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria rigida</i> subsp. <i>rigida*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ERI	<i>Sesleria robusta</i> subsp. <i>robusta*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Sesleria robusta</i> subsp. <i>robusta*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria sadleriana</i> subsp. <i>sadleriana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Sesleria sadleriana</i> subsp. <i>tatrae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria serbica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria sphaerocephala</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Sesleria taygetea*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria taygetea*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Sesleria tenerrima*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria tenerrima*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Sesleria tenerrima*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>kalnikensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Sesleria tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolia*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolia*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Sesleria uliginosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DAP	<i>Sesleria vaginalis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Sesleria wettsteinii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria adhaerens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria italica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria pumila</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria verticilliformis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
DIG	<i>Setaria viridis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PAR	<i>Sherardia arvensis*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRA	<i>Sherardia arvensis*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
HER	<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FEP	<i>Sibbaldianthe bifurca*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FES	<i>Sibbaldianthe bifurca*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
SAX	<i>Sibbaldiopsis tridentata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POD	<i>Sibthorpia africana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MON	<i>Sibthorpia europaea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAU	<i>Sibthorpia peregrina</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae

EPI	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	A	Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
CHE	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	A	Eudicot	Malvaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis algarviensis</i> subsp. <i>algarviensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis algarviensis</i> subsp. <i>taviraana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Sideritis amagroii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRI	<i>Sideritis aranensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis barbellata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis brachycalyx</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis brevicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis bubanii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis camarae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Sideritis canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Sideritis candidans</i> var. <i>candidans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis candidans</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis candidans</i> var. <i>multiflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis carbonellis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Sideritis catillaris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis chamaedryfolia</i> subsp. <i>chamaedryfolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis chamaedryfolia</i> subsp. <i>littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Sideritis clandestina</i> subsp. <i>clandestina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Sideritis clandestina</i> subsp. <i>cyllenea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Sideritis clandestina</i> subsp. <i>peloponnesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis cretica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Sideritis curvidens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
KLE	<i>Sideritis cystosiphon</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis cystosiphon</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Sideritis danielii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Sideritis dasynaphala</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis dendrochahorra</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis dianica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Sideritis discolor</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Sideritis eriocephala</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Sideritis euxina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis ferrensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis flaviflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis fruticulosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis glacialis</i> subsp. <i>fontqueriana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
IND	<i>Sideritis glacialis</i> subsp. <i>glacialis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis glacialis</i> subsp. <i>virens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Sideritis glauca</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Sideritis gomerae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis guayedrae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>gypsicola</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i> subsp. <i>hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i> subsp. <i>castellana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i> subsp. <i>caureliana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i> subsp. <i>eynensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i> subsp. <i>guillonii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i> subsp. <i>hyssopifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis hyssopifolia</i> subsp. <i>somedana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis ibanyezii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis ilicifolia</i> subsp. <i>cardoana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis ilicifolia</i> subsp. <i>ilicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis incana</i> var. <i>incana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis incana</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis infernalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis kuegleriana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Sideritis lacaitae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Sideritis lasiantha</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis laxespicata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis leucantha</i> subsp. <i>albicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis leucantha</i> subsp. <i>bourgeana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis leucantha</i> subsp. <i>incana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis leucantha</i> subsp. <i>leucantha</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Sideritis lotzii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SAB	<i>Sideritis lurida</i> subsp. <i>relegata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHA	<i>Sideritis luteola</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Sideritis macrostachys</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Sideritis marianica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Sideritis marmorea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
KLE	<i>Sideritis marmorea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis marmorea</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Sideritis montana</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Sideritis montana</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis murgetana</i> subsp. <i>littoralis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis murgetana</i> subsp. <i>murgetana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

ROS	<i>Sideritis murgetana</i> subsp. <i>pauciflora</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis nervosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Sideritis nutans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Sideritis oroteneriffae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis osteoxylla</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis ovata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Sideritis paulii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Sideritis perezlarae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis pumila</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis pungens</i> subsp. <i>javalambrensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis pungens</i> subsp. <i>pungens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis pungens</i> subsp. <i>vigoi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis pusilla</i> subsp. <i>ahamillensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis pusilla</i> subsp. <i>granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis pusilla</i> subsp. <i>pusilla</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis reverchonii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRA	<i>Sideritis romana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SES	<i>Sideritis scardica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis sericea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis serrata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Sideritis sipylea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Sideritis soluta</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideritis spicata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis spinulosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Sideritis stachydioides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Sideritis subspinosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CAN	<i>Sideritis sventenii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Sideritis syriaca</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Sideritis taurica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis tragoriganum</i> subsp. <i>funkiana</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis tragoriganum</i> subsp. <i>mugronensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Sideritis tragoriganum</i> subsp. <i>tragoriganum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Sideroxylon canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Sapotaceae
OLE	<i>Sideroxylon marginata</i>		Eudicot	Sapotaceae
LAU	<i>Sideroxylon mirmulans</i> *		Eudicot	Sapotaceae
OLE	<i>Sideroxylon mirmulans</i> *		Eudicot	Sapotaceae
MOL	<i>Silaum silaus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KOB	<i>Silene acaulis</i> subsp. <i>acaulis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene acaulis</i> subsp. <i>exscapa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene adelphiae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene aellenii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene almolae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene altaica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene ammophila</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene andryalifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>reiseri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene antri-jovis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene astrachanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene auriculata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Silene baccifera</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POP	<i>Silene baccifera</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene barbeyana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene baschkirorum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Silene baschkirorum</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene bellidifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Silene berthelotiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene borderei</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Silene boryi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene borysthenica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Silene borysthenica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Silene bourgeaui</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene bupleuroides</i> subsp. <i>bupleuroides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Silene bupleuroides</i> subsp. <i>stacticifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene caesia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene cambessedesii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene campanula</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene cephalenia</i> subsp. <i>cephalenia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene cephalenia</i> subsp. <i>epirotica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene cerastoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene chersonensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene chlorantha</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PYR	<i>Silene chlorantha</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
QUI	<i>Silene chlorifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Silene ciliata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LOI	<i>Silene ciliata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene cintrana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene colorata</i> subsp. <i>colorata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene colorata</i> subsp. <i>colorata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene colpophylla</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

ASP	<i>Silene congesta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene conglomeratica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRU	<i>Silene conica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DRY	<i>Silene conica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Silene conica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene conica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene conoidea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene cordifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Silene corinthiaca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene coutinhoi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene cretacea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Silene cretica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DRY	<i>Silene csereii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene cyri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene cythnia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene damboldtiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene densiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene dichotoma</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene dichotoma</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene dichotoma</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene diclinis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene dinarica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Silene dioica</i> var. <i>dioica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Silene dioica</i> var. <i>dioica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Silene dioica</i> var. <i>dioica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
JUN	<i>Silene dioica</i> var. <i>zetlandica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene dirphyia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene discolor</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene disticha</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene donetzica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene echinosperma</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene elisabethae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene euxina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene exaltata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene exaltata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene fabaria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene fabarioides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Silene fernandezii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene flavescens</i> subsp. <i>dictaea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene flavescens</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene flavescens</i> subsp. <i>thessalonica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene foetida</i> subsp. <i>foetida</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene foetida</i> subsp. <i>gayana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene frivaldszkyana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene fruticosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene fuscata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene gaditana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene gallica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene gallica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene gallinyi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene gazulensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene germana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene gigantea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene goulimyi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene gracilis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene gracilis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LYG	<i>Silene graeca</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene hausknechtii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene hayekiana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene hellmannii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Silene heuffelii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene hifacensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene ichnusae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene inaperta</i> subsp. <i>inaperta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene inaperta</i> subsp. <i>serpentinicola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene insularis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene integripetala</i> subsp. <i>greuteri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene integripetala</i> subsp. <i>integripetala</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAX	<i>Silene involucrata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene ionica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene italica</i> subsp. <i>italica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PUB	<i>Silene italica</i> subsp. <i>italica</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene jailensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene kubanensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Silene laconica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Silene lagunensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

GER	<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene latifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene laxipruinosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
IND	<i>Silene legionensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PAR	<i>Silene linicola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene linoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene littorea</i> subsp. <i>adscendens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene littorea</i> subsp. <i>littorea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene lituanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene longicilia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene longipetala</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene lydia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene macrodonta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene mariana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Silene marizii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene marschallii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene media</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene mellifera</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Silene mellifera</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene melzheimeri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene micropetala</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene mollissima</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene montserratii</i> subsp. <i>crassifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene multicaulis</i> subsp. <i>multicaulis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene multicaulis</i> subsp. <i>multicaulis</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene multicaulis</i> subsp. <i>sporadum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Silene multiflora</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Silene multiflora</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene muscipula</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene neglecta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene nemoralis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene niceensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene niederi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SUP	<i>Silene nocteolens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene noctiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene nocturna</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene nocturna</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GEN	<i>Silene nodulosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene nutans</i> subsp. <i>dubia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene nutans</i> subsp. <i>insubrica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
BRA	<i>Silene nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene obtusifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene oligantha</i> subsp. <i>oligantha</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene oligantha</i> subsp. <i>pseudoradicosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene oropediorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene orphanidis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene otites</i> subsp. <i>hungarica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene otites</i> subsp. <i>otites</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene otites</i> subsp. <i>pseudotites</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene paeoniensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene paradoxa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LAV	<i>Silene paradoxa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PUB	<i>Silene paradoxa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene parnassica</i> subsp. <i>dionysii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene parnassica</i> subsp. <i>parnassica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
DAP	<i>Silene parnassica</i> subsp. <i>pindicola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene parnassica</i> subsp. <i>vourinensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Silene paucifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LOI	<i>Silene paucifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene pendula</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene pentelica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ONO	<i>Silene petrarchae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene pinetorum</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AEO	<i>Silene pogonocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene portensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene psammitis</i> subsp. <i>lasiostyla</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene psammitis</i> subsp. <i>psammitis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene pseudoatocion</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene radicata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene ramosissima</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene reichenbachii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene reinholdii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene roemerii</i> subsp. <i>roemerii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene roemerii</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene rubella</i> subsp. <i>rubella</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene rubella</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene ruprechtii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae

AEO	<i>Silene sabinosae</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene samothracica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene sangaria</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene saxifraga</i> subsp. <i>lojaconoi</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene saxifraga</i> subsp. <i>saxifraga</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Silene saxifraga</i> subsp. <i>saxifraga</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene scabriflora</i> subsp. <i>megacalycina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene scabriflora</i> subsp. <i>scabriflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene scabriflora</i> subsp. <i>tuberculata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene schmuckeri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene sclerocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene secundiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene sedoides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Silene sedoides</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene sendtneri</i> subsp. <i>balcanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Silene sendtneri</i> subsp. <i>sendtneri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SES	<i>Silene sendtneri</i> subsp. <i>sendtneri</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Silene sennenii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene sieberi</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Silene sieberi</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene skorpilii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAX	<i>Silene sorensenis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene spergulifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene spinescens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Silene squamigera</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene stockenii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene stricta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene succulenta</i> subsp. <i>corsica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene succulenta</i> subsp. <i>succulenta</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene supina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene syreistschikowii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Silene sytnikii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene tatarica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRU	<i>Silene thymifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Silene tridentata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene tyrrhenia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Silene ungeri</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Silene uniflora</i> subsp. <i>petraea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene uniflora</i> subsp. <i>thorei</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
AMM	<i>Silene uniflora</i> subsp. <i>uniflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
KOB	<i>Silene uralensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene vallesia</i> subsp. <i>graminea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene vallesia</i> subsp. <i>vallesia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene variegata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene velebitica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Silene velutina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene velutinoides</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PUB	<i>Silene viridiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Silene viscariaopsis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Silene viscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Silene viscosa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
RUM	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>aetnensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>commutata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>commutata</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>glareosa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>glareosa</i> *		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>suffrutescens</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Silene wahlbergella</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRI	<i>Silene waldsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Silene wolgensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHA	<i>Silene X montistellensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASP	<i>Silene zawadzki</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ART	<i>Silybum eburneum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Silybum marianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Silybum X gonzaloi</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Simethis planifolia</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hemerocallidaceae
AEO	<i>Sinapidendron angustifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Sinapidendron frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Sinapidendron gymnocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Sinapidendron rupestre</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AEO	<i>Sinapidendron sempervivifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Sinapis alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sinapis alba</i> subsp. <i>alba</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sinapis alba</i> subsp. <i>dissecta</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae

CHE	<i>Sinapis flexuosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ART	<i>Sinapis pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Sison amomum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ISO	<i>Sisymbrella aspera</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i> subsp. <i>austriacum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i> subsp. <i>contortum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i> subsp. <i>hispanicum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sisymbrium crassifolium</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Sisymbrium macroloma</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sisymbrium polyceratum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
EPI	<i>Sisymbrium strictissimum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SED	<i>Sisymbrium supinum</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
SIS	<i>Sisymbrium volgense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
MOL	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>		Monocotyl	Iridaceae
PHR	<i>Sium latifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	<i>Smilax aspera</i> *		Monocotyl	Smilacaceae
QUI	<i>Smilax aspera</i> *		Monocotyl	Smilacaceae
AZO	<i>Smilax azorica</i>		Monocotyl	Smilacaceae
LAU	<i>Smilax canariensis</i>		Monocotyl	Smilacaceae
PUB	<i>Smilax excelsa</i>		Monocotyl	Smilacaceae
CHE	<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Smyrniium olusatrum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i> subsp. <i>perfoliatum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolium</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DRY	<i>Sobolewskia sibirica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum alatum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum decipiens</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PHR	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> *		Eudicot	Solanaceae
POP	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> *		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum herculeum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
OLE	<i>Solanum lidii</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum luteum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
BID	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
EPI	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
LAU	<i>Solanum nava</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PAR	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *		Eudicot	Solanaceae
LAU	<i>Solanum patens</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum physalifolium</i> var. <i>nitidibaccatum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
LAU	<i>Solanum trisectum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	A	Eudicot	Solanaceae
OLE	<i>Solanum vespertilio</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SIS	<i>Solanum villosum</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
SES	<i>Soldanella alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Soldanella alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Soldanella alpina</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
SES	<i>Soldanella alpina</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Soldanella austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MON	<i>Soldanella calabra</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
HER	<i>Soldanella carpatica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
FAG	<i>Soldanella chrysosticta</i> subsp. <i>pelia</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
TRI	<i>Soldanella hungarica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PIC	<i>Soldanella major</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
THL	<i>Soldanella minima</i> subsp. <i>minima</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ASP	<i>Soldanella minima</i> subsp. <i>samnitica</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PIC	<i>Soldanella montana</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
HER	<i>Soldanella pusilla</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
MON	<i>Soldanella villosa</i>		Eudicot	Primulaceae
ADI	<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
EPI	<i>Solenanthes apenninus</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Solenanthes biebersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
POD	<i>Solenopsis balearica</i>		Eudicot	Lobeliaceae
ISO	<i>Solenopsis laurentia</i>		Eudicot	Lobeliaceae
ISO	<i>Solenopsis minuta</i>		Eudicot	Lobeliaceae
MON	<i>Solenostoma obovatum</i>		Liver	Solenostomataceae
ART	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae

EPI	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>fallit-tirones</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
NAR	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>minuta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>minuta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>rupicola</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>rupicola</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BRA	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>virgaurea</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>virgaurea</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RHA	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> subsp. <i>virgaurea</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POL	<i>Soliva stolonifera</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Solorina crocea</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
FES	<i>Solorina saccata</i>		Lichen	Peltigeraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus acaulis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Sonchus aquatilis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Sonchus arboreus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> subsp. <i>uliginosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>asper</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Sonchus asper</i> subsp. <i>glaucescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus bornmuelleri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus brachylobus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AMM	<i>Sonchus bulbosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus bupleuroides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Sonchus canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus capillaris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Sonchus capillaris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Sonchus congestus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus congestus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Sonchus crassifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus fauces-orci</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Sonchus fruticosus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus gandogeri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus gonzalezpadronii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus gummifer</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus hierrensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Sonchus leptocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Sonchus maritimus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Sonchus microcarpus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Sonchus palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POP	<i>Sonchus palustris</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus pendulus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus pinnatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus platylepis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus radicans</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus tectifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus tuberifer</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Sonchus ustulatus</i> subsp. <i>maderensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CRI	<i>Sonchus ustulatus</i> subsp. <i>maderensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus ustulatus</i> subsp. <i>ustulatus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAU	<i>Sonchus webbii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Sonchus wildpretii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Sophora jaubertii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
RHA	<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
VIR	<i>Sorbus algoviensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Sorbus aria</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus aria</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
BRA	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>aucuparia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LON	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>aucuparia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>aucuparia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASA	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>glabrata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUG	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>glabrata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PIC	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>glabrata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>glabrata</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
LAU	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> subsp. <i>maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Sorbus austriaca</i> subsp. <i>austriaca</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ERI	<i>Sorbus chamaespilus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUG	<i>Sorbus chamaespilus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Sorbus chamaespilus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PIC	<i>Sorbus chamaespilus</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus danubialis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae

VIR	<i>Sorbus doerriana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus graeca*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Sorbus graeca*</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Sorbus meinichii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Sorbus mougeotii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Sorbus obtusifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus pannonica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PIC	<i>Sorbus sudetica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus taurica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
PUB	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
DIG	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ADI	<i>Southbya tophacea</i>		Liver	Arnellaceae
LIT	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Sparganium erectum subsp. erectum</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Sparganium erectum subsp. microcarpum</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Sparganium erectum subsp. oocarpum</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
LIT	<i>Sparganium hyperboreum</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
LIT	<i>Sparganium natans</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Sparganium neglectum</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
CYT	<i>Spartium junceum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Spartocytisus filipes</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SUP	<i>Spartocytisus supranubius</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COR	<i>Spergula morisonii*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Spergula morisonii*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Spergula pentandra*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Spergula pentandra*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SED	<i>Spergula viscosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
THL	<i>Spergula viscosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Spergularia australis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Spergularia azorica*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
JUN	<i>Spergularia azorica*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Spergularia bocconei*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Spergularia bocconei*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Spergularia capillacea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Spergularia diandra*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TRA	<i>Spergularia diandra*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Spergularia echinosperma</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Spergularia heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Spergularia macrorrhiza*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Spergularia macrorrhiza*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRY	<i>Spergularia media*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FEP	<i>Spergularia media*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
JUN	<i>Spergularia media*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Spergularia nicaeensis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Spergularia purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Spergularia purpurea*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Spergularia rubra var. rubra*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POL	<i>Spergularia rubra var. rubra*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRI	<i>Spergularia rupicola</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CRY	<i>Spergularia salina*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
JUN	<i>Spergularia salina*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SAG	<i>Spergularia salina*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Spergularia segetalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ISO	<i>Spergularia segetalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COC	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus*</i>		Lichen	Sphaerophoraceae
LOI	<i>Sphaerophorus globosus*</i>		Lichen	Sphaerophoraceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum affine</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum angermanicum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum angustifolium</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum auriculatum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum austinii</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum balticum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum capillifolium*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
PIC	<i>Sphagnum capillifolium*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum capillifolium*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum centrale</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum compactum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum contortum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum cuspidatum*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
ALN	<i>Sphagnum fallax*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum fallax*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
ALN	<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum fimbriatum*</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae

SCH	<i>Sphagnum flexuosum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum fuscum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum inundatum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum lindbergii</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum magellanicum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum majus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum majus</i> subsp. <i>norvegicum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum molle</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum molle</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum obtusum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
ALN	<i>Sphagnum palustre</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum palustre</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum papillosum</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum platyphyllum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum pulchrum</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum pulchrum</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum pylaesii</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum pylaesii</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
PIC	<i>Sphagnum riparium</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum riparium</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum rubellum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum russowii</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
PIC	<i>Sphagnum russowii</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum russowii</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
ALN	<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i> *		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum strictum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum subfulvum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum subnitens</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum subsecundum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
OXY	<i>Sphagnum tenellum</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum teres</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SCH	<i>Sphagnum warnstorffii</i>		Moss	Sphagnaceae
SAG	<i>Sphenopus divaricatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea alba</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Spiraea cana</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i> subsp. <i>chamaedryfolia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
MUL	<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i> subsp. <i>chamaedryfolia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i> subsp. <i>chamaedryfolia</i> *		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea chamaedryfolia</i> subsp. <i>ulmifolia</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea crenata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Spiraea decumbens</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Spiraea decumbens</i> subsp. <i>hacquetii</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ASP	<i>Spiraea decumbens</i> subsp. <i>tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea hypericifolia</i> subsp. <i>obovata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROB	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea media</i> subsp. <i>media</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
RHA	<i>Spiraea media</i> subsp. <i>polonica</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
POP	<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
ROB	<i>Spiraea X billardii</i>	A	Eudicot	Rosaceae
SCH	<i>Spiranthes aestivalis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
SCH	<i>Spiranthes sinensis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FES	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
FEP	<i>Spirobassia hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Spirobassia hirsuta</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LEM	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
CRY	<i>Sporobolus aculeatus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ISO	<i>Sporobolus alopecuroides</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SPA	<i>Sporobolus alterniflorus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SPA	<i>Sporobolus anglicus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SPA	<i>Sporobolus maritimus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SPA	<i>Sporobolus montevidensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Sporobolus neglectus</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
AMM	<i>Sporobolus pungens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CRY	<i>Sporobolus schoenoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ISO	<i>Sporobolus schoenoides</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SPA	<i>Sporobolus versicolor</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SPA	<i>Sporobolus X townsendii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Stachys albanica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Stachys alpina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Stachys angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Stachys angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Stachys angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Stachys angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Stachys annua</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PAR	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Stachys atherocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

ASP	<i>Stachys brachyclada</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	A	Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Stachys canescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Stachys circinata*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYM	<i>Stachys circinata*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GEN	<i>Stachys corsica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Stachys cretica</i> subsp. <i>cretica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Stachys cretica</i> subsp. <i>salviifolia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Stachys cretica</i> subsp. <i>smyrnaea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Stachys germanica</i> subsp. <i>cordigera</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ART	<i>Stachys germanica</i> subsp. <i>germanica*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Stachys germanica</i> subsp. <i>germanica*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Stachys germanica</i> subsp. <i>heldreichii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Stachys heraclea</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYM	<i>Stachys ionica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Stachys leucoglossa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AMM	<i>Stachys maritima</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Stachys palustris*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Stachys palustris*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Stachys recta</i> subsp. <i>baldaccii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Stachys recta</i> subsp. <i>labiosa</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Stachys recta</i> subsp. <i>recta*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Stachys recta</i> subsp. <i>recta*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Stachys recta</i> subsp. <i>subcrenata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Stachys serbica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Stachys spinosa*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CRU	<i>Stachys spinosa*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ASP	<i>Stachys spreitzenhoferi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASA	<i>Stachys sylvatica*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
EPI	<i>Stachys sylvatica*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Stachys sylvatica*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Stachys sylvatica*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Staehelina baetica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ROS	<i>Staehelina dubia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Staehelina petiolata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Staehelina uniflosculosa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Staphylea colchica</i>		Eudicot	Staphyleaceae
FAG	<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>		Eudicot	Staphyleaceae
ULI	<i>Stauracanthus boivinii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Stauracanthus genistoides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Stauracanthus spectabilis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Stauracanthus spectabilis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Stefanoffia daucooides</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LAU	<i>Stegnogramma pozoi*</i>		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
POP	<i>Stegnogramma pozoi*</i>		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
SAX	<i>Stegonia latifolia</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ISO	<i>Stellaria alsine*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MON	<i>Stellaria alsine*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Stellaria apetala*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Stellaria apetala*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Stellaria aquatica*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POP	<i>Stellaria aquatica*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Stellaria borealis</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ASA	<i>Stellaria bungeana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
COC	<i>Stellaria crassipes*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
HER	<i>Stellaria crassipes*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Stellaria cupaniana</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MOL	<i>Stellaria graminea*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
NAR	<i>Stellaria graminea*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
JUN	<i>Stellaria humifusa</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PIC	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PAR	<i>Stellaria media*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SIS	<i>Stellaria media*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Stellaria montana*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POP	<i>Stellaria montana*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Stellaria neglecta*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
EPI	<i>Stellaria neglecta*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Stellaria nemorum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Stellaria nemorum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
POP	<i>Stellaria nemorum*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
PHR	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
LOI	<i>Stereocaulon paschale*</i>		Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
PIC	<i>Stereocaulon paschale*</i>		Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
FES	<i>Sternbergia colchiciflora</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
FES	<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>		Monocotyl	Amaryllidaceae
ERI	<i>Steveniella satyrioides*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
PUB	<i>Steveniella satyrioides*</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae

PAP	<i>Sticta arctica</i>		Lichen	Lobariaceae
FES	<i>Stipa adoxa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PYR	<i>Stipa anomala</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa apertifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa asperella</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa barbata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Stipa borysthenica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PYR	<i>Stipa borysthenica*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa bufensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Stipa capensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa capillata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa cazorlensis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa clausa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SAC	<i>Stipa clausa*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa danubialis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa dasyphylla</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa donetzica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. austriaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. dvorakii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. eriocaulis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ONO	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. eriocaulis*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. lithophila*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. lithophila*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa eriocaulis subsp. lutetiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa fallacina</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa iberica subsp. austroiberica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa iberica subsp. iberica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa juncea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa korshinskyi</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa lagascae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa lessingiana subsp. brauneri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa lessingiana subsp. lessingiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa maeotica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa majalis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa maroccana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa martinovskii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Stipa novakii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa offneri</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Stipa oreades</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa parviflora</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Stipa pauneroana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa pennata subsp. pennata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa poetica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa pulcherrima subsp. bavarica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa pulcherrima subsp. epilosa</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa pulcherrima subsp. glabrinoda</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa pulcherrima subsp. pulcherrima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa sareptana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa styriaca</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa syreistschikowii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa tirsia</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa transcarpatica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa ucrainica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FES	<i>Stipa zalesskii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LER	<i>Stipagrostis karelinii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Stoibrax dichotomum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Straminergon stramineum</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
LEM	<i>Stratiodes aloides</i>		Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
MUL	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
VIR	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
POT	<i>Stuckenia filiformis subsp. alpina</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Stuckenia filiformis subsp. filiformis</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
PUB	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Styracaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda acuminata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda albescens</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Suaeda confusa</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Suaeda dendroides</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Suaeda heterophylla</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Suaeda ifniensis</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda kossinskyi</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Suaeda maritima*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda maritima*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Suaeda palaestina</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FEP	<i>Suaeda pannonica*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda pannonica*</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Suaeda pelagica</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
KAL	<i>Suaeda physophora</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae

FEP	<i>Suaeda salsa</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda salsa</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda spicata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
THE	<i>Suaeda splendens</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Suaeda vera</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
SAL	<i>Suaeda vera</i> *		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Suaeda vermiculata</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
PEG	<i>Suaeda X genesiana</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
LIT	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ALN	<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
BRA	<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
NAR	<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SCH	<i>Succisa pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Succisella andreae-molinae</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Succisella inflexa</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Succowia balearica</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Sulla capitata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Sulla coronaria</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Sulla spinosissima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ADI	<i>Sutera canariensis</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
AEO	<i>Sutera canariensis</i> *		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
MUL	<i>Swertia perennis</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
SCH	<i>Swertia perennis</i> *		Eudicot	Gentianaceae
POP	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	A	Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
LAM	<i>Symphyoloma graveolens</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Symphyotrichum ciliatum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum novi-belgii</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum parviflorum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum salignum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
LYG	<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphyotrichum versicolor</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Symphytum asperum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Symphytum bulbosum</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Symphytum bulbosum</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
POP	<i>Symphytum bulbosum</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Symphytum bulbosum</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Symphytum cordatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
ASP	<i>Symphytum creticum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Symphytum grandiflorum</i>	A	Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Symphytum officinale</i> subsp. <i>officinale</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Symphytum officinale</i> subsp. <i>officinale</i> *		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
MOL	<i>Symphytum officinale</i> subsp. <i>uliginosum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
PUB	<i>Symphytum tauricum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FAG	<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i> subsp. <i>angustifolium</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
POP	<i>Symphytum tuberosum</i> subsp. <i>tuberosum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Symphytum X uplandicum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
SED	<i>Syntrichia calcicola</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
COR	<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i> var. <i>ruraliformis</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
COR	<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i> var. <i>ruralis</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
SED	<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i> var. <i>ruralis</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
COR	<i>Syrenia montana</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Syrenia talijevii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FAG	<i>Syringa josikaea</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
PUB	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Oleaceae
CHE	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix africana</i> var. <i>africana</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix africana</i> var. <i>fluminensis</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix arceuthoides</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix boveana</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix dalmatica</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix elongata</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> *		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
POP	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> *		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
CRU	<i>Tamarix gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix hampeana</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix hispida</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix kotschyi</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix laxa</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix mascatensis</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix meyeri</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix octandra</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix pycnocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae

RHA	<i>Tamarix ramosissima*</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
TAM	<i>Tamarix ramosissima*</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix smyrnensis</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
NER	<i>Tamarix tetranda</i>		Eudicot	Tamaricaceae
FEP	<i>Tanacetum achilleifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Tanacetum annuum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Tanacetum audibertii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ARC	<i>Tanacetum bipinnatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tanacetum cinerariifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> subsp. <i>corymbosum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PUB	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> subsp. <i>corymbosum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FAG	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> subsp. <i>subcorymbosum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> subsp. <i>subcorymbosum*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tanacetum ferulaceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tanacetum kittaryanum</i> subsp. <i>kittaryanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tanacetum kittaryanum</i> subsp. <i>uralense</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Tanacetum macrophyllum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Tanacetum microphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tanacetum millefolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
OLE	<i>Tanacetum oshanahani</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DRY	<i>Tanacetum paczoskii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUM	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>siculum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>vulgare</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LOI	<i>Taraxacum acromaurum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MON	<i>Taraxacum alpestre</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Taraxacum alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Taraxacum aquilonare</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Taraxacum aragonicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FEP	<i>Taraxacum bessarabicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Taraxacum campyloides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Taraxacum ceratophorum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Taraxacum confusum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Taraxacum croceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Taraxacum cucullatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Taraxacum cymbifolium</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Taraxacum delphicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Taraxacum dissectum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MON	<i>Taraxacum fontanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Taraxacum gasparrinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Taraxacum genargenteum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Taraxacum handelii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Taraxacum hoppeanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Taraxacum leucospermum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Taraxacum litardierei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Taraxacum obovatum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Taraxacum pacheri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Taraxacum pyropappum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRI	<i>Taraxacum reichenbachii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Taraxacum sarcidanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GEN	<i>Taraxacum sardomontanum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Taraxacum schroeterianum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Taraxacum serotinum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
HER	<i>Taraxacum stevenii*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
LAM	<i>Taraxacum stevenii*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POD	<i>Targionia hypophylla</i>		Liver	Targioniaceae
FAG	<i>Taxus baccata*</i>		Gymno	Taxaceae
LAU	<i>Taxus baccata*</i>		Gymno	Taxaceae
PUB	<i>Taxus baccata*</i>		Gymno	Taxaceae
SCH	<i>Tayloria lingulata</i>		Moss	Splachnaceae
CHE	<i>Teesdalia coronopifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Teesdalia coronopifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
COR	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
TUB	<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
IND	<i>Teesdaliopsis conferta</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
AZO	<i>Telaranea azorica</i>		Liver	Lepidoziaceae
MOL	<i>Telekia speciosa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Telekia speciosa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POP	<i>Telekia speciosa*</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Telephium imperati</i> subsp. <i>imperati</i>		Eudicot	Molluginaceae
DAP	<i>Telephium imperati</i> subsp. <i>orientale</i>		Eudicot	Molluginaceae
DAP	<i>Telephium imperati</i> subsp. <i>pauciflorum</i>		Eudicot	Molluginaceae
LAU	<i>Teline canariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline canariensis*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Teline linifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Teline maderensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Teline microphylla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

CYT	<i>Teline monspessulana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline nervosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline osyroides</i> subsp. <i>osyroides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline osyroides</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Teline pallida</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Teline patens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Teline rosmarinifolia</i> subsp. <i>eurifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Teline rosmarinifolia</i> subsp. <i>rosmarinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline rosmarinifolia</i> subsp. <i>rosmarinifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
KLE	<i>Teline salsoloides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline salsoloides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Teline splendens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Teline stenopetala</i> subsp. <i>microphylla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Teline stenopetala</i> subsp. <i>pauciovulata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Teline stenopetala</i> subsp. <i>sericea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAN	<i>Teline stenopetala</i> subsp. <i>spachiana</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Teline stenopetala</i> subsp. <i>stenopetala</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
EPI	<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	A	Eudicot	Saxifragaceae
MUL	<i>Tephroseris balbisiana</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris crispa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Tephroseris crispa</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Tephroseris helenitis</i> subsp. <i>candida</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris helenitis</i> subsp. <i>helenitis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris helenitis</i> subsp. <i>macrochaetus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris helenitis</i> subsp. <i>salisburgensis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tephroseris integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>aurantiaca</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>aurantiaca</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Tephroseris integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>capitata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tephroseris integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tephroseris integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpentini</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris longifolia</i> subsp. <i>gaudinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
GER	<i>Tephroseris longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tephroseris longifolia</i> subsp. <i>moravica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tephroseris longifolia</i> subsp. <i>moravica</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Tephroseris longifolia</i> subsp. <i>pseudocrispa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Tephroseris palustris</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MUL	<i>Tephroseris papposa</i> subsp. <i>papposa</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SES	<i>Tephroseris papposa</i> subsp. <i>wagneri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
QUI	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i>		Gymno	Cupressaceae
CRI	<i>Tetraena alba</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
MOQ	<i>Tetraena alba</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
SAL	<i>Tetraena alba</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
MOQ	<i>Tetraena fontanesii</i>		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
MOQ	<i>Tetraena gaetula</i>		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
CHE	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	A	Eudicot	Aizoaceae
TUB	<i>Tetragonolobus conjugatus</i> subsp. <i>requienii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i> var. <i>hirsutus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LOI	<i>Tetralophozia setiformis</i>		Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
LAU	<i>Teucrium abutiloides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium algarbiense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium alpestre</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Teucrium alpestre</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium aragonense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ISO	<i>Teucrium aristatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Teucrium aureum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium balthazaris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAU	<i>Teucrium betonicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium bicoloreum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Teucrium botrys</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium brevifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium buxifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SAG	<i>Teucrium campanulatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CRU	<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> subsp. <i>capitatum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> subsp. <i>capitatum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> subsp. <i>capitatum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> subsp. <i>gracillimum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> subsp. <i>gypsicola</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium carolipau</i> subsp. <i>carolipau</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium carolipau</i> subsp. <i>fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium carthaginense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium cavanillesianum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>chamaedrys</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>chamaedrys</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>pinnatifidum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium charidemi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHA	<i>Teucrium chrysotrichum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHA	<i>Teucrium compactum</i> subsp. <i>compactum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

ROS	<i>Teucrium compactum</i> subsp. <i>rixanense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium cuneifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYP	<i>Teucrium cypricum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium divaricatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CRU	<i>Teucrium dunense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium eriocephalum</i> subsp. <i>almeriense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium eriocephalum</i> subsp. <i>eriocephalum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium eriocephalum</i> subsp. <i>serranum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium expansum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium flavum</i> subsp. <i>flavum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium flavum</i> subsp. <i>flavum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium flavum</i> subsp. <i>gymnocalyx</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium flavum</i> subsp. <i>hellenicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium fragile</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium franchetianum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium francisci-wernerii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Teucrium francoi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium freynii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Teucrium fruticans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Teucrium gnaphalodes</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium gnaphalodes</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium haenseleri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
OLE	<i>Teucrium heterophyllum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium hifacense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium homotrichum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium intricatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium lanigerum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium leonis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium lepicephalum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium lerrouxii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium libanitis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium lucidum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium lusitanicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium luteum</i> subsp. <i>contortostylum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Teucrium luteum</i> subsp. <i>luteum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium martinii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GEN	<i>Teucrium marum</i> subsp. <i>marum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Teucrium marum</i> subsp. <i>marum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium marum</i> subsp. <i>spinescens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium microphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Teucrium montanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium murcicum</i> subsp. <i>hieronymi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium murcicum</i> subsp. <i>murcicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium oxylepis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Teucrium polium</i> subsp. <i>clapae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CRU	<i>Teucrium polium</i> subsp. <i>polium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium polium</i> subsp. <i>purpurascens</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LYG	<i>Teucrium pseudochamaepitys</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Teucrium pseudoscorodonia</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium pumilum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Teucrium pyrenaicum</i> subsp. <i>guarense</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Teucrium pyrenaicum</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium reverchonii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium rivasii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium rivas-martinezii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium rotundifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CYT	<i>Teucrium salviastrum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Teucrium salviastrum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PHR	<i>Teucrium scordium</i> subsp. <i>scordioides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
MOL	<i>Teucrium scordium</i> subsp. <i>scordium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GER	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LON	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUE	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PUB	<i>Teucrium siculum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Teucrium siculum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium similatum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
CHE	<i>Teucrium spinosum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium subspinosum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium thymifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium turredanum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium vincetinum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium webbianum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium X coeleste</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium X estevei</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium X guemesii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium X navarroii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium X portusmagnii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Teucrium X pseudothymifolium</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Teucrium X sagarrae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

SCH	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SES	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MUL	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> subsp. <i>costae</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> subsp. <i>flavum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BRA	<i>Thalictrum foetidum</i> subsp. <i>foetidum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Thalictrum foetidum</i> subsp. <i>foetidum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
PYR	<i>Thalictrum foetidum</i> subsp. <i>foetidum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ONO	<i>Thalictrum foetidum</i> subsp. <i>valentinum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum lucidum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ASP	<i>Thalictrum macrocarpum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
CRI	<i>Thalictrum maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>majus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>matritense</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
BRA	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>minus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>pratense</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
GER	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>pubescens</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Thalictrum minus</i> subsp. <i>saxatile</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum simplex</i> subsp. <i>galioides</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum simplex</i> subsp. <i>simplex</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Thalictrum simplex</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolium</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Thalictrum speciosissimum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
QUI	<i>Thalictrum tuberosum</i>		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
FES	<i>Thalictrum uncinatum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
SED	<i>Thalictrum uncinatum</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
ADI	<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>		Moss	Neckeraceae
PAP	<i>Thamnoelia subuliformis</i>		Lichen	Imadophilaceae
COC	<i>Thamnoelia vermicularis</i> *		Lichen	Imadophilaceae
LOI	<i>Thamnoelia vermicularis</i> *		Lichen	Imadophilaceae
TRI	<i>Thamnoelia vermicularis</i> *		Lichen	Imadophilaceae
LYG	<i>Thapsia garganica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ROS	<i>Thapsia gymnesica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SAC	<i>Thapsia minor</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Thapsia nitida</i> subsp. <i>meridionalis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
QUI	<i>Thapsia nitida</i> subsp. <i>nitida</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
LYG	<i>Thapsia villosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SAC	<i>Thapsia villosa</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
MUL	<i>Thelypteris limbosperma</i>		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
ALN	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> *		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
PHR	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> *		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
SCH	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> *		Fern	Thelypteridaceae
FES	<i>Thesium alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
SES	<i>Thesium alpinum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
DRY	<i>Thesium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
FES	<i>Thesium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
GER	<i>Thesium bavarum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ROS	<i>Thesium bergeri</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ONO	<i>Thesium catalaunicum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ONO	<i>Thesium divaricatum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ROS	<i>Thesium divaricatum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
FES	<i>Thesium humifusum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ROS	<i>Thesium humifusum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ROS	<i>Thesium humile</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ASP	<i>Thesium italicum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
SES	<i>Thesium kernerianum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
FES	<i>Thesium linophyllon</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
SES	<i>Thesium pyrenaicum</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
NAR	<i>Thesium pyrenaicum</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaicum</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ERI	<i>Thesium rostratum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
FES	<i>Thesium rostratum</i> *		Eudicot	Santalaceae
SIS	<i>Thladiantha dubia</i>		Eudicot	Cucurbitaceae
CHE	<i>Thlaspi alliaceum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Thlaspi alliaceum</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
FES	<i>Thuidium assimile</i>		Moss	Thuidiaceae
POD	<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>		Moss	Thuidiaceae
ASP	<i>Thymbra calostachya</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymbra capitata</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea argentata</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea broteriana</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
PIC	<i>Thymelaea calycina</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea coridifolia</i> subsp. <i>coridifolia</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea coridifolia</i> subsp. <i>dendrobryum</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ASP	<i>Thymelaea dioica</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ONO	<i>Thymelaea granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae

ROS	<i>Thymelaea hirsuta</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
QUI	<i>Thymelaea lanuginosa</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
LAV	<i>Thymelaea lythroides</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea myrtifolia</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ONO	<i>Thymelaea nivalis</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
CHE	<i>Thymelaea passerina*</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
PAR	<i>Thymelaea passerina*</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
TRA	<i>Thymelaea passerina*</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea procumbens</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea pubescens</i> subsp. <i>elliptica</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens*</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea pubescens</i> subsp. <i>pubescens*</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ONO	<i>Thymelaea ruizii</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
TUB	<i>Thymelaea salsa</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea sanamunda</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea subrepens</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea tartonraira</i> subsp. <i>tartonraira</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea tartonraira</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea tinctoria</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ROS	<i>Thymelaea velutina</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
ULI	<i>Thymelaea villosa</i>		Eudicot	Thymelaeaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus albicans</i> subsp. <i>albicans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus albicans</i> subsp. <i>donyanae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ULI	<i>Thymus alpestris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus antoninae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus baeticus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
IND	<i>Thymus borgiae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Thymus caespititius*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ULI	<i>Thymus caespititius*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus calcareus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Thymus calcareus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus camphoratus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus capitellatus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AMM	<i>Thymus carnosus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus cimicinus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus comosus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Thymus comosus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
COR	<i>Thymus dimorphus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Thymus embergeri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus funkii</i> subsp. <i>burilloi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus funkii</i> subsp. <i>funkii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus funkii</i> subsp. <i>sabulicola</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Thymus godayanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus granatensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
GEN	<i>Thymus herba-barona</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ERI	<i>Thymus hirsutus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus hyemalis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus kirgisorum</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus kosteletzkyanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus lacaitae</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
IND	<i>Thymus leptophyllus</i> subsp. <i>izcoi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus leptophyllus</i> subsp. <i>leptophyllus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Thymus leucotrichus</i> subsp. <i>creticus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Thymus leucotrichus</i> subsp. <i>leucotrichus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Thymus longicaulis</i> subsp. <i>chaubardii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus longicaulis</i> subsp. <i>longicaulis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
RHO	<i>Thymus longicaulis</i> subsp. <i>longicaulis*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus longiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus loscosii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus lotocephalus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus mastichina</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Thymus mastigophorus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus membranaceus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
COR	<i>Thymus moldavicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus moroderi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Thymus nervosus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus odoratissimus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus oenipontanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
AEO	<i>Thymus origanoides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus orospedanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
COR	<i>Thymus pallasianus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus pannonicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus piperella</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>ligusticus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
IND	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>ligusticus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
NAR	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>ligusticus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>ligusticus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>polytrichus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae

SED	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>polytrichus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>praecox</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ERI	<i>Thymus praecox</i> subsp. <i>widderi</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
THL	<i>Thymus pulcherrimus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>carniolicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>montanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>pannonicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> subsp. <i>pulegioides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Thymus richardii</i> subsp. <i>ebusitanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Thymus richardii</i> subsp. <i>nitidus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ASP	<i>Thymus richardii</i> subsp. <i>richardii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SAC	<i>Thymus rumelicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Thymus samius</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
IND	<i>Thymus serpylloides</i> subsp. <i>serpylloides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
COR	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> subsp. <i>serpyllum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> subsp. <i>serpyllum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
SED	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> subsp. <i>serpyllum</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
COR	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> subsp. <i>tanaensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Thymus sipyleus</i> subsp. <i>rosulans</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
TRI	<i>Thymus stojanovii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus striatus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus talijevii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Thymus tauricus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus teucrioides</i> subsp. <i>candilicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DAP	<i>Thymus thracicus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
COR	<i>Thymus villosus</i> subsp. <i>lusitanicus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ULI	<i>Thymus villosus</i> subsp. <i>lusitanicus</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>aestivus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>vulgaris</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus willdenowii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ONO	<i>Thymus willkommii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus X aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus X diazii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
PEG	<i>Thymus X eliasii</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
IND	<i>Thymus X novocastellanus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus X paradoxus</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FES	<i>Thymus zygioides</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus zygis</i> subsp. <i>gracilis</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus zygis</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
LAV	<i>Thymus zygis</i> subsp. <i>zygis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
ROS	<i>Thymus zygis</i> subsp. <i>zygis</i> *		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia argentea</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
PUB	<i>Tilia begoniifolia</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia cordata</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia dasystyla</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> subsp. <i>cordifolia</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> subsp. <i>platyphyllos</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> subsp. <i>pseudorubra</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
PUB	<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
FAG	<i>Tilia X vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Malvaceae
AEO	<i>Tinguarra cervariifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
KLE	<i>Todaroa aurea</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CAN	<i>Todaroa montana</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SCH	<i>Tofieldia calyculata</i>		Monocotyl	Tofieldiaceae
SCH	<i>Tofieldia pusilla</i>		Monocotyl	Tofieldiaceae
TOL	<i>Tolpis azorica</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Tolpis barbata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tolpis calderae</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tolpis crassiuscula</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tolpis glabrescens</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
KLE	<i>Tolpis laciniata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tolpis lagopoda</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tolpis macrorrhiza</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Tolpis staticifolia</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
AEO	<i>Tolpis succulenta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CYM	<i>Tolpis succulenta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TOL	<i>Tolpis succulenta</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TUB	<i>Tolpis umbellata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
BUL	<i>Tolpis virgata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SUP	<i>Tolpis webbii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
RUP	<i>Tolypella nidifica</i>		Charophyta	Characeae
SCH	<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i>		Moss	Amblystegiaceae
FES	<i>Toninia sedifolia</i> *		Lichen	Ramalinaceae
SED	<i>Toninia sedifolia</i> *		Lichen	Ramalinaceae
CHE	<i>Tordylium apulum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Tordylium apulum</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
SIS	<i>Tordylium maximum</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Tordylium officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae

CHE	<i>Torilis africana</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
PAR	<i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Torilis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>neglecta</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Torilis elongata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
EPI	<i>Torilis japonica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Torilis leptophylla</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
TRA	<i>Torilis leptophylla</i> *		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CHE	<i>Torilis nodosa</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
CRU	<i>Tortella flavovirens</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
SAG	<i>Tortella flavovirens</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
SED	<i>Tortella inclinata</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Tortella nitida</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
SED	<i>Tortella rigens</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
FES	<i>Tortella squarrosa</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
ASP	<i>Tortella tortuosa</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
POD	<i>Tortella tortuosa</i> *		Moss	Pottiaceae
LYG	<i>Tortula brevissima</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
JUN	<i>Tortula cernua</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
SAG	<i>Tortula guepinii</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
THL	<i>Tortula hoppeana</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
SES	<i>Tortula leucostoma</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
THL	<i>Tortula systylia</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
JUN	<i>Tortula ucrainica</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
MUL	<i>Tozzia alpina</i>		Eudicot	Orobanchaceae
ADI	<i>Trachelium caeruleum</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CYM	<i>Trachelium caeruleum</i> *		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
CRU	<i>Trachomitum sarmatiense</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
FAG	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	A	Monocotyl	Arecaceae
TRA	<i>Trachynia distachya</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Trachystemon orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
EPI	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	A	Monocotyl	Commelinaceae
MOQ	<i>Traganum moquinii</i>		Eudicot	Chenopodiaceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon balcanicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Tragopogon borystenicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon castellanus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon dasyrhynchus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i> subsp. <i>dubius</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i> subsp. <i>dubius</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ONO	<i>Tragopogon lamottei</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tragopogon minor</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tragopogon orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon podolicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> subsp. <i>porrifolius</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> subsp. <i>porrifolius</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
FES	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DAP	<i>Tragopogon samaritanii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Tragopogon tanaiticus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
MOL	<i>Tragopogon tommasinii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
COR	<i>Tragopogon ucrainicus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
DIG	<i>Tragus racemosus</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
POT	<i>Trapa natans</i>		Eudicot	Trapaceae
COR	<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i> *		Lichen	Trapeliaceae
ULI	<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i> *		Lichen	Trapeliaceae
SES	<i>Traunsteinera globosa</i>		Monocotyl	Orchidaceae
DIG	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
ALN	<i>Trichocolea tomentella</i> *		Liver	Trichocoleaceae
MON	<i>Trichocolea tomentella</i> *		Liver	Trichocoleaceae
POD	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> *		Fern	Hymenophyllaceae
LAU	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i> *		Fern	Hymenophyllaceae
SCH	<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SCH	<i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>		Monocotyl	Cyperaceae
SED	<i>Trichostomum crispulum</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
BRA	<i>Trientalis europaea</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
PIC	<i>Trientalis europaea</i> *		Eudicot	Primulaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium affine</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium alpestre</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium ambiguum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Trifolium angulatum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium apertum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium argutum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Trifolium arvense</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae

TUB	<i>Trifolium arvense*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium aureum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium aureum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Trifolium badium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium badium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Trifolium badium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium bivonae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium bocconeii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Trifolium boissieri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium brutium</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium bullatum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Trifolium campestre*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium campestre*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium caudatum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAC	<i>Trifolium cernuum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium cherleri*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium cherleri*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium cinctum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium clusii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium constantinopolitanum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Trifolium dalmaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium dalmaticum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium dasyurum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium diffusum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium diffusum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Trifolium dolopium</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium dubium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium dubium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium echinatum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Trifolium filiforme</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium flexuosum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> subsp. <i>bonannii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> subsp. <i>fragiferum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAG	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> subsp. <i>fragiferum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium gemellum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Trifolium glanduliferum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium globosum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium glomeratum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium glomeratum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium glomeratum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium grandiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Trifolium heldreichianum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium hirtum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium hirtum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> subsp. <i>anatolicum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> subsp. <i>elegans</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> subsp. <i>hybridum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp. <i>incarnatum</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp. <i>molinerii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp. <i>molinerii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> subsp. <i>molinerii*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium infamia-ponertii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium lappaceum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium latinum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium leucanthum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium ligusticum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium lucanicum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Trifolium lupinaster*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium lupinaster*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium medium</i> subsp. <i>balcanicum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Trifolium medium</i> subsp. <i>balcanicum*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium medium</i> subsp. <i>banaticum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Trifolium medium</i> subsp. <i>medium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium medium</i> subsp. <i>medium*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium medium</i> subsp. <i>sarosiense</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium michelianum</i> var. <i>balansae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium michelianum</i> var. <i>michelianum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium montanum</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium montanum</i> subsp. <i>rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Trifolium montanum</i> subsp. <i>rupestre*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium mutabile</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium neglectum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>nigrescens*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>nigrescens*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i> subsp. <i>petrisavii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Trifolium noricum</i> subsp. <i>noricum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Trifolium noricum</i> subsp. <i>pretutianum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

TRA	<i>Trifolium obscurum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ISO	<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Trifolium ottonis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Trifolium pallescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium pallidum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium pallidum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium pannonicum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ANA	<i>Trifolium parnassi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium patens</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium patens</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Trifolium patulum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium pauciflorum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium phleoides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Trifolium physodes</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Trifolium physodes</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Trifolium pignanii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Trifolium pilczii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium pilulare</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRI	<i>Trifolium polyphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> subsp. <i>nivale</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> subsp. <i>pratense</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> subsp. <i>semipurpureum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> subsp. <i>repens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trifolium purpureum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
IND	<i>Trifolium repens</i> subsp. <i>nevadense</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CRI	<i>Trifolium repens</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium repens</i> subsp. <i>repens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Trifolium retusum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAC	<i>Trifolium retusum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium rubens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Trifolium saxatile</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
POP	<i>Trifolium scutatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUR	<i>Trifolium scutatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium sebastiani</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Trifolium setiferum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Trifolium spadiceum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium spadiceum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium spumosum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium spumosum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
JUN	<i>Trifolium squamosum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Trifolium striatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium striatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium strictum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Trifolium strictum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium strictum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> subsp. <i>oxaloides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> subsp. <i>subterraneum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> subsp. <i>subterraneum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> subsp. <i>yaninicum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
POL	<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trifolium sylvaticum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trifolium tenuifolium</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SES	<i>Trifolium thalii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Trifolium trichopterum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium uniflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Trifolium uniflorum</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Trifolium velenovskyi</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SAC	<i>Trifolium velenovskyi</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Trifolium wettsteinii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
JUN	<i>Triglochin barrelieri</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaginaceae
JUN	<i>Triglochin maritima</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaginaceae
SCH	<i>Triglochin maritima</i> *		Monocotyl	Juncaginaceae
SCH	<i>Triglochin palustris</i>		Monocotyl	Juncaginaceae
LER	<i>Trigonella arcuata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trigonella caerulea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CAK	<i>Trigonella corniculata</i> subsp. <i>balansae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae

PEG	<i>Trigonella corniculata</i> subsp. <i>rechingeri</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trigonella esculenta</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TUB	<i>Trigonella esculenta</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BUL	<i>Trigonella gladiata</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Trigonella gladiata</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Trigonella maritima</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Trigonella polyceratia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAM	<i>Trigonocaryum involucreatum</i>		Eudicot	Boraginaceae
FES	<i>Trinia biebersteinii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia crithmifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia dalechampii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
DAP	<i>Trinia frigida</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia glauca</i> subsp. <i>carniolica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia glauca</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ONO	<i>Trinia glauca</i> subsp. <i>pindica</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia kitaibelii</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia multicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
FES	<i>Trinia muricata</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
NER	<i>Tripidium ravennae</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
JUN	<i>Tripidium ravennae</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Triplachne nitens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
HER	<i>Tripleurospermum caucasicum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Tripleurospermum caucasicum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ARC	<i>Tripleurospermum hookeri</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PAR	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i> subsp. <i>maritimum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i> subsp. <i>vinicaule</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Tripodium tetraphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FEP	<i>Tripolium pannonicum</i> subsp. <i>pannonicum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
JUN	<i>Tripolium pannonicum</i> subsp. <i>tripolium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SAG	<i>Tripolium pannonicum</i> subsp. <i>tripolium</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
THL	<i>Trisetaria dufourei</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Trisetaria dufourei</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Trisetaria loeflingiana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Trisetaria ovata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Trisetaria ovata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Trisetaria panicea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Trisetaria scabriuscula</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Trisetum alpestre</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Trisetum alpestre</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Trisetum argenteum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Trisetum bertolonii</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GEN	<i>Trisetum conradiae</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Trisetum distichophyllum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRI	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i> subsp. <i>baregense</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MOL	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i> subsp. <i>flavescens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i> subsp. <i>purpurascens</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Trisetum fuscum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
IND	<i>Trisetum glaciale</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
GEN	<i>Trisetum gracile</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
PUB	<i>Trisetum laconicum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SES	<i>Trisetum macrotrichum</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ARC	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
THL	<i>Trisetum spicatum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
ASP	<i>Trisetum velutinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
LYG	<i>Trisetum velutinum</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> subsp. <i>aestivum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> subsp. <i>compactum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> subsp. <i>spelta</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum monococcum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum turgidum</i> subsp. <i>dicoccon</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum turgidum</i> subsp. <i>durum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum turgidum</i> subsp. <i>polonicum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Triticum turgidum</i> subsp. <i>turgidum</i>	A	Monocotyl	Poaceae
FAG	<i>Trochiscanthes nodiflorus</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
BRA	<i>Trollius europaeus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
MOL	<i>Trollius europaeus</i> *		Eudicot	Ranunculaceae
EPI	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	A	Eudicot	Tropaeolaceae
ULI	<i>Tuberaria globulariifolia</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
SED	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i> *		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Tuberaria lignosa</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
ULI	<i>Tuberaria major</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
TUB	<i>Tuberaria praeox</i>		Eudicot	Cistaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa agenensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
DIG	<i>Tulipa agenensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PAP	<i>Tulipa agenensis</i> *		Monocotyl	Liliaceae

LYG	<i>Tulipa australis</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Tulipa biebersteiniana*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
SED	<i>Tulipa biebersteiniana*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Tulipa biflora</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa clusiana*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PAP	<i>Tulipa clusiana*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa doerfleri</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa gesneriana*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Tulipa gesneriana*</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa goulimyi</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Tulipa hungarica</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa orphanidea</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
PAP	<i>Tulipa raddii</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
FES	<i>Tulipa suaveolens</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Tulipa undulatifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Liliaceae
CHE	<i>Turgenia latifolia</i>		Eudicot	Apiaceae
ART	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PHR	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Typha domingensis</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Typha latifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Typha laxmanii</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Typha minima</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
PHR	<i>Typha shuttleworthii</i>		Monocotyl	Typhaceae
ART	<i>Tyrimnus leucographus</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ULI	<i>Ulex airensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex argenteus</i> subsp. <i>argenteus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ulex argenteus</i> subsp. <i>erinaceus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex argenteus</i> subsp. <i>eriocladus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex australis</i> subsp. <i>welwitschianus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex baeticus</i> subsp. <i>baeticus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ulex baeticus</i> subsp. <i>scaber</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex borgiae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
QUI	<i>Ulex canescens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex cantabricus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ulex densus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> subsp. <i>europaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> subsp. <i>europaeus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CYT	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> subsp. <i>latebracteatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> subsp. <i>latebracteatus*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex gallii</i> subsp. <i>breoganii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex gallii</i> subsp. <i>gallii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex jussiaei</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ULI	<i>Ulex minor</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex parviflorus</i> subsp. <i>parviflorus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Ulex parviflorus</i> subsp. <i>rivasgodayanus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAV	<i>Ulex subsericeus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Ulmus foliacea</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
FAG	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
POP	<i>Ulmus laevis*</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
ROB	<i>Ulmus laevis*</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
FAG	<i>Ulmus minor*</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
POP	<i>Ulmus minor*</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
ROB	<i>Ulmus minor*</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
POP	<i>Ulmus procera</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
RUP	<i>Ulva intestinalis</i>		Chlorophyta	Ulvaceae
ASP	<i>Umbilicus chloranthus</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
CYM	<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
CYM	<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Umbilicus luteus</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Umbilicus oppositifolius</i>	A	Eudicot	Crassulaceae
ASP	<i>Umbilicus parviflorus</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
CYM	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>		Eudicot	Crassulaceae
CHE	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
CHE	<i>Urospermum picroides</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
EPI	<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
POP	<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
ROB	<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
THL	<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>sondenii</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
FAG	<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>subinermis*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
PUR	<i>Urtica dioica</i> subsp. <i>subinermis*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
POP	<i>Urtica kioviensis</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CHE	<i>Urtica membranacea*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
EPI	<i>Urtica membranacea*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
LAU	<i>Urtica morifolia</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
ART	<i>Urtica pilulifera*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
CHE	<i>Urtica pilulifera*</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
AEO	<i>Urtica portosanctana</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae

CHE	<i>Urtica stachyoides</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
SIS	<i>Urtica urens</i>		Eudicot	Urticaceae
POT	<i>Utricularia australis</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
LIT	<i>Utricularia breonii*</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Utricularia breonii*</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
LIT	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
LIT	<i>Utricularia intermedia*</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Utricularia intermedia*</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
LIT	<i>Utricularia minor*</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
SCH	<i>Utricularia minor*</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
LIT	<i>Utricularia ochroleuca</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
LIT	<i>Utricularia stygia</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
POT	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>		Eudicot	Lentibulariaceae
CHE	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Vaccinium arctostaphylos</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
AZO	<i>Vaccinium cylindraceum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Vaccinium gaultherioides</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Vaccinium microcarpum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Vaccinium minus</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
NAR	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
QUE	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LAU	<i>Vaccinium padifolium</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> subsp. <i>microphyllum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
OXY	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> subsp. <i>uliginosum</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
LOI	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
PIC	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
ULI	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea*</i>		Eudicot	Ericaceae
THL	<i>Valantia aprica</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRA	<i>Valantia hispida</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
CHE	<i>Valantia muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
TRA	<i>Valantia muralis*</i>		Eudicot	Rubiaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana apula</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana asarifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana bertiscea</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRI	<i>Valeriana celtica</i> subsp. <i>celtica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRI	<i>Valeriana celtica</i> subsp. <i>norica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ALN	<i>Valeriana dioica*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Valeriana dioica*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SCH	<i>Valeriana dioica*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana elongata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana elongata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Valeriana excelsa</i> subsp. <i>excelsa</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Valeriana excelsa</i> subsp. <i>sambucifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Valeriana excelsa</i> subsp. <i>sambucifolia*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana longiflora</i> subsp. <i>longiflora</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana longiflora</i> subsp. <i>pau</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Valeriana montana*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana montana*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Valeriana nemorensis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
EPI	<i>Valeriana officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Valeriana officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Valeriana pratensis</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MOL	<i>Valeriana pratensis</i> subsp. <i>pratensis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Valeriana pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana rotundifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SES	<i>Valeriana saliunca*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana saliunca*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>pancicii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana saxatilis</i> subsp. <i>saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SCH	<i>Valeriana simplicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana simpliciuscula</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
THL	<i>Valeriana supina</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ASP	<i>Valeriana tripteris</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
ONO	<i>Valeriana tuberosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SED	<i>Valeriana tuberosa*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
MUL	<i>Valeriana versifolia</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
GER	<i>Valeriana wallrothii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella carinata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SED	<i>Valerianella carinata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella coronata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Valerianella dentata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella discoidea*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Valerianella discoidea*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella echinata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Valerianella eriocarpa</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae

CHE	<i>Valerianella locusta*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRA	<i>Valerianella locusta*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella martinii</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella microcarpa*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRA	<i>Valerianella microcarpa*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TUB	<i>Valerianella multidentata</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
SED	<i>Valerianella muricata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
TRA	<i>Valerianella muricata*</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella pumila</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
CHE	<i>Valerianella rimosa</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
FES	<i>Valerianella turgida</i>		Eudicot	Caprifoliaceae
POT	<i>Vallisneria spiralis</i>	A	Monocotyl	Hydrocharitaceae
TRA	<i>Velezia rigida*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
TUB	<i>Velezia rigida*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
ROS	<i>Vella luentina</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LYG	<i>Vella pseudocytisus</i> subsp. <i>pau</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Vella pseudocytisus</i> subsp. <i>pau</i> *		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
LYG	<i>Vella pseudocytisus</i> subsp. <i>pseudocytisus*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Vella pseudocytisus</i> subsp. <i>pseudocytisus*</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
ROS	<i>Vella spinosa</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
PAR	<i>Ventenata dubia*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SED	<i>Ventenata dubia*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
MUL	<i>Veratrum lobelianum</i>		Monocotyl	Melanthiaceae
FAG	<i>Veratrum nigrum</i>		Monocotyl	Melanthiaceae
MUL	<i>Veratrum album</i>		Monocotyl	Melanthiaceae
ASP	<i>Verbascum adrianopolitanum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Verbascum alpinum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PUB	<i>Verbascum aphantulum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ASP	<i>Verbascum arcturus</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum boerhavii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum chaixii</i> subsp. <i>austriacum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
GER	<i>Verbascum chaixii</i> subsp. <i>austriacum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
GER	<i>Verbascum chaixii</i> subsp. <i>chaixii</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ASP	<i>Verbascum conocarpum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
DAP	<i>Verbascum cylleneum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum densiflorum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
DAP	<i>Verbascum epixanthinum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum giganteum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PUB	<i>Verbascum glabratum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum humile*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
SES	<i>Verbascum humile*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum litigiosum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
MUL	<i>Verbascum longifolium</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum lychnitis*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
GER	<i>Verbascum lychnitis*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum macrurum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum marschallianum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
PUB	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i> subsp. <i>abietinum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i> subsp. <i>nigrum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum nobile</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum orientale</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ASP	<i>Verbascum ovalifolium</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum phlomoides</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
CRU	<i>Verbascum pinnatifidum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
THL	<i>Verbascum plantagineum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
COR	<i>Verbascum purpureum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
DAP	<i>Verbascum pycnostachyum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ASP	<i>Verbascum roripifolium</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum rotundifolium</i> subsp. <i>ripacurcicum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum rotundifolium</i> subsp. <i>rotundifolium</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum simplex</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum sinuatum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
CRU	<i>Verbascum sinuatum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
LYG	<i>Verbascum sinuatum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum speciosum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
FES	<i>Verbascum speciosum*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ROS	<i>Verbascum spinosum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> subsp. <i>thapsus*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
EPI	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> subsp. <i>thapsus*</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>		Eudicot	Scrophulariaceae
ART	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	A	Eudicot	Verbenaceae
MOL	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>		Eudicot	Verbenaceae
ISO	<i>Verbena supina</i>		Eudicot	Verbenaceae
ISO	<i>Veronica acinifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica agrestis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae

TRI	<i>Veronica allionii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
HER	<i>Veronica alpina</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHR	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Veronica anagalloides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Veronica aphylla</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica aragonensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica arvensis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Veronica arvensis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica austriaca*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica austriaca*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Veronica bachofenii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>barrelieri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>nitens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica baumgartenii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHR	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRI	<i>Veronica bellidioides</i> subsp. <i>bellidioides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Veronica catenata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
QUI	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>chamaedryoides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BRA	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>chamaedrys*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>chamaedrys*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>chamaedrys*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> subsp. <i>micans</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ASP	<i>Veronica cymbalaria*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Veronica cymbalaria*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TOL	<i>Veronica dabneyi</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
COR	<i>Veronica dillenii*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Veronica dillenii*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TUB	<i>Veronica dillenii*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DAP	<i>Veronica erinoides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Veronica filiformis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MUL	<i>Veronica filiformis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRI	<i>Veronica fruticans</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SES	<i>Veronica fruticans</i> subsp. <i>fruticans</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica fruticulosa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
KOB	<i>Veronica gentianoides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DAP	<i>Veronica glauca</i> subsp. <i>chaubardii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Veronica glauca</i> subsp. <i>glauca</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
CHE	<i>Veronica glauca</i> subsp. <i>peloponnesiaca</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica incana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica jacquinii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRI	<i>Veronica kindlii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Veronica longifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica mampodrensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Veronica maritima</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
HER	<i>Veronica minuta*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica minuta*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FAG	<i>Veronica montana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica multifida</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MON	<i>Veronica nevadensis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SCH	<i>Veronica nevadensis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica nummularia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Veronica oetaea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
NAR	<i>Veronica officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
QUE	<i>Veronica officinalis*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica opaca</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica orchidea</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica orientalis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica orsiniana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica pallens</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
BID	<i>Veronica peregrina*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Veronica peregrina*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica persica</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica polita</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SCH	<i>Veronica ponae</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Veronica praecox*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Veronica praecox*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica prostrata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DAP	<i>Veronica sartoriana</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica satureiifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
THL	<i>Veronica saturejoides</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ISO	<i>Veronica scardica*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PHR	<i>Veronica scardica*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LIT	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica sennenii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>humifusa</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MOL	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> subsp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica spicata</i> subsp. <i>spicata*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica spicata</i> subsp. <i>spicata*</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae

PYR	<i>Veronica spicata</i> subsp. <i>spicata</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
EPI	<i>Veronica sublobata</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ERI	<i>Veronica taurica</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica taurica</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
LAM	<i>Veronica telephiifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ROS	<i>Veronica tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>fontqueri</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ONO	<i>Veronica tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>javallambrensis</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
ROS	<i>Veronica tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica teucrium</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
DAP	<i>Veronica thymifolia</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica triloba</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Veronica triphyllus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Veronica triphyllus</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FAG	<i>Veronica urticifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PIC	<i>Veronica urticifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GEN	<i>Veronica verna</i> subsp. <i>brevistyla</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
SED	<i>Veronica verna</i> subsp. <i>verna</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
TRA	<i>Veronica verna</i> subsp. <i>verna</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
FES	<i>Veronica vindobonensis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
GER	<i>Veronica vindobonensis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PUB	<i>Veronica vindobonensis</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
RHA	<i>Viburnum farreri</i>	A	Eudicot	Adoxaceae
PUB	<i>Viburnum lanata</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
POP	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
RHA	<i>Viburnum lantana</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
POP	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
RHA	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> *		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
RHA	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>	A	Eudicot	Adoxaceae
LAU	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> subsp. <i>rigidum</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
AZO	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> subsp. <i>subcordatum</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
QUI	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> subsp. <i>tinus</i>		Eudicot	Adoxaceae
PAR	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SIS	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i> *		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
PAR	<i>Vicia angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Vicia argentea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia articulata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Vicia barbazitae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia bithynica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Vicia capreolata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia cassubica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Vicia cirrhosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia cordata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Vicia cracca</i> subsp. <i>cracca</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Vicia cracca</i> subsp. <i>incana</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia cracca</i> subsp. <i>incana</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Vicia cracca</i> subsp. <i>oreophila</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ROS	<i>Vicia cretica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Vicia cusnae</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia dumetorum</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia ervilia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Vicia ferreirensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Vicia filicaulis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Vicia glauca</i> subsp. <i>giennensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Vicia grandiflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia hybrida</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
COR	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SED	<i>Vicia lathyroides</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Vicia loiseleurii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia lutea</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia melanops</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia microphylla</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia monantha</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FES	<i>Vicia narbonensis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia onobrychioides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Vicia oroboides</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia orobus</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Vicia pannonica</i> subsp. <i>pannonica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Vicia pannonica</i> subsp. <i>striata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia parviflora</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
OLE	<i>Vicia pectinata</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia peregrina</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia pisiformis</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
ONO	<i>Vicia pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia sativa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
LAU	<i>Vicia scandens</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
BRA	<i>Vicia sepium</i> subsp. <i>sepium</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia sepium</i> subsp. <i>sepium</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae
MOL	<i>Vicia sepium</i> subsp. <i>sepium</i> *		Eudicot	Fabaceae

CHE	<i>Vicia serratifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia sibthorpii</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
CHE	<i>Vicia sicula</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
THL	<i>Vicia sosnowskyi</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Vicia sparsiflora*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PUB	<i>Vicia sparsiflora*</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>dalmatica</i>	A	Eudicot	Fabaceae
GER	<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i> subsp. <i>tenuifolia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
PAR	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
FAG	<i>Vicia truncatula</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
TRA	<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>ambigua</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SIS	<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>pseudovillosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SIS	<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>varia</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
SIS	<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>villosa</i>		Eudicot	Fabaceae
AEO	<i>Vieraea laevigata</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POP	<i>Vinca difformis</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
FES	<i>Vinca herbacea</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
EPI	<i>Vinca major*</i>	A	Eudicot	Apocynaceae
PUB	<i>Vinca major*</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
FAG	<i>Vinca minor</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
DAP	<i>Vincetoxicum canescens</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
THL	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> subsp. <i>adriaticum</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
PUB	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> subsp. <i>hirundinaria*</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
THL	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> subsp. <i>hirundinaria*</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
GER	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> subsp. <i>intermedium</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
THL	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> subsp. <i>lusitanicum</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
DAP	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> subsp. <i>nivale</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
QUI	<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
FES	<i>Vincetoxicum pannonicum</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
PUB	<i>Vincetoxicum rehmanii</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
FES	<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
PUB	<i>Vincetoxicum scandens</i>		Eudicot	Apocynaceae
RUM	<i>Viola aethnensis</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
EPI	<i>Viola alba</i> subsp. <i>alba*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FAG	<i>Viola alba</i> subsp. <i>alba*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola alba</i> subsp. <i>alba*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola alba</i> subsp. <i>denhardtii*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
QUI	<i>Viola alba</i> subsp. <i>denhardtii*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
HER	<i>Viola alpina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola alpina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FES	<i>Viola ambigua</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
LAU	<i>Viola anagae</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
ROS	<i>Viola arborescens</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola argenteria</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PAR	<i>Viola arvensis</i> subsp. <i>arvensis</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SED	<i>Viola arvensis</i> subsp. <i>megalantha</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
ASP	<i>Viola biflora*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MON	<i>Viola biflora*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MUL	<i>Viola biflora*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
VIR	<i>Viola biflora*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola calcarata</i> subsp. <i>calcarata</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
TRI	<i>Viola calcarata</i> subsp. <i>cavillieri</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
TRI	<i>Viola calcarata</i> subsp. <i>villarsiana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola calcarata</i> subsp. <i>zoysii*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola calcarata</i> subsp. <i>zoysii*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
BRA	<i>Viola canina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
NAR	<i>Viola canina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola cenisia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
DAP	<i>Viola cephalonica</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
VIO	<i>Viola cheiranthifolia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
BRA	<i>Viola collina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FES	<i>Viola collina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
GER	<i>Viola collina*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola comollia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola cornuta*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola cornuta*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
GEN	<i>Viola corsica</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola crassiuscula</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola cryana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola culminis</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
NAR	<i>Viola declinata</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola diversifolia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola dubyana*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola dubyana*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola elatior</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola elegantula</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola fragrans</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
DAP	<i>Viola graeca</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae

THL	<i>Viola grisebachiana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
DAP	<i>Viola heldreichiana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FES	<i>Viola hirta*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
GER	<i>Viola hirta*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola hirta*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
COR	<i>Viola hymettia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FES	<i>Viola jooi*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola jooi*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola jordanii</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
LAU	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i> var. <i>brevicalcarata</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SED	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i> var. <i>kitaibeliana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
ASP	<i>Viola kosaninii</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
ULI	<i>Viola lactea</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SAB	<i>Viola laricicola</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SES	<i>Viola lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
NAR	<i>Viola lutea</i> subsp. <i>sudetica</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola magellensis</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
BRA	<i>Viola mirabilis*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FAG	<i>Viola mirabilis*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola mirabilis*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
NAR	<i>Viola montana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola obliqua</i>	A	Eudicot	Violaceae
EPI	<i>Viola odorata</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
LAM	<i>Viola oreades</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
VIO	<i>Viola palmensis</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SCH	<i>Viola palustris</i> subsp. <i>juressi</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SCH	<i>Viola palustris</i> subsp. <i>palustris</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
GER	<i>Viola paradoxa</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola persicifolia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SAB	<i>Viola pinnata*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola pinnata*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
LAU	<i>Viola plantaginea</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola pumila</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PIC	<i>Viola pyrenaica</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FAG	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
LAU	<i>Viola riviniana*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
QUE	<i>Viola riviniana*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FAG	<i>Viola riviniana*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
KOB	<i>Viola rupestris</i> subsp. <i>relicta</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
BRA	<i>Viola rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
ERI	<i>Viola rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FES	<i>Viola rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PYR	<i>Viola rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SED	<i>Viola saxatilis</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola schultzei</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
LAV	<i>Viola scorpiuroides</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MUL	<i>Viola selkirkii</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
PUB	<i>Viola suavis*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
FAG	<i>Viola suavis*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SAB	<i>Viola thomasiana</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>alpestris*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
SED	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>alpestris*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
COR	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>curtisii*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
CRU	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>curtisii*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
COR	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>tricolor*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
MOL	<i>Viola tricolor</i> subsp. <i>tricolor*</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
THL	<i>Viola valderia</i>		Eudicot	Violaceae
TRI	<i>Viscaria alpina</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
MUL	<i>Viscaria asterias*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
SCH	<i>Viscaria asterias*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
GER	<i>Viscaria vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FES	<i>Viscaria vulgaris*</i>		Eudicot	Caryophyllaceae
FAG	<i>Viscum album</i> subsp. <i>abietis</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
FAG	<i>Viscum album</i> subsp. <i>album</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
ERI	<i>Viscum laxum*</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
PYR	<i>Viscum laxum*</i>		Eudicot	Santalaceae
OLE	<i>Visnea mocanera*</i>		Eudicot	Theaceae
LAU	<i>Visnea mocanera*</i>		Eudicot	Theaceae
NER	<i>Vitex agnus-castus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Vitex agnus-castus*</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
POP	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>		Eudicot	Vitaceae
KLE	<i>Volutaria bollei</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
KLE	<i>Volutaria canariensis</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Volutaria lippii</i>		Eudicot	Brassicaceae
CHE	<i>Vulpia alopecuroides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia alopecuroides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Vulpia bromoides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia bromoides*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Vulpia ciliata*</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae

TRA	<i>Vulpia ciliata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia ciliata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia fontqueriana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Vulpia geniculata</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia hispanica</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia hispanica</i> subsp. <i>montana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia ligustica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia membranacea</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia muralis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
COR	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TUB	<i>Vulpia myuros</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Vulpia unilateralis</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
CHE	<i>Vulpiella stipoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Vulpiella stipoides</i> subsp. <i>tenuis</i> *		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Wahlenbergia lobelioides</i> subsp. <i>lobelioides</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
TUB	<i>Wahlenbergia lobelioides</i> subsp. <i>nutabunda</i>		Eudicot	Campanulaceae
FAG	<i>Waldsteinia geoides</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
FAG	<i>Waldsteinia ternata</i>		Eudicot	Rosaceae
TUB	<i>Wangenheimia lima</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
SCH	<i>Warnstorfia fluitans</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Warnstorfia pseudostraminea</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Warnstorfia trichophylla</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SCH	<i>Warnstorfia tundrae</i>		Moss	Calliergonaceae
SED	<i>Weissia brachycarpa</i>		Moss	Pottiaceae
MOL	<i>Willemetia stipitata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
SCH	<i>Willemetia stipitata</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
PEG	<i>Withania aristata</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Withania frutescens</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
PEG	<i>Withania somnifera</i>		Eudicot	Solanaceae
LEM	<i>Wolffia arrhiza</i>		Monocotyl	Araceae
ASP	<i>Woodsia alpina</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Woodsia glabella</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Woodsia ilvensis</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ASP	<i>Woodsia pulchella</i>		Fern	Woodsiaceae
ADI	<i>Woodwardia radicans</i> *		Fern	Blechnaceae
LAU	<i>Woodwardia radicans</i> *		Fern	Blechnaceae
ASP	<i>Wulfenia baldaccii</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
MUL	<i>Wulfenia carinthiaca</i>		Eudicot	Plantaginaceae
AMM	<i>X Calammophila baltica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
BID	<i>Xanthium albinum</i> subsp. <i>albinum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Xanthium albinum</i> subsp. <i>riparium</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Xanthium albinum</i> subsp. <i>riparium</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Xanthium orientale</i> subsp. <i>californicum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Xanthium orientale</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
CAK	<i>Xanthium orientale</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> subsp. <i>brasilicum</i>	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
BID	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> subsp. <i>strumarium</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SIS	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> subsp. <i>strumarium</i> *	A	Eudicot	Asteraceae
SED	<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>		Lichen	Parmeliaceae
THL	<i>Xatardia scabra</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ART	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i> *		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Xeranthemum cylindraceum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
TRA	<i>Xeranthemum inapertum</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
ASP	<i>Xerolekia speciosissima</i>		Eudicot	Asteraceae
POT	<i>Zannichellia obtusifolia</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
RUP	<i>Zannichellia pedunculata</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
POT	<i>Zannichellia peltata</i>		Monocotyl	Potamogetonaceae
QUI	<i>Zelkova abelicea</i>		Eudicot	Ulmaceae
FEP	<i>Zingeria biebersteiniana</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
FEP	<i>Zingeria pisidica</i>		Monocotyl	Poaceae
TRA	<i>Ziziphora hispanica</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
DRY	<i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>		Eudicot	Lamiaceae
QUI	<i>Ziziphus lotus</i>		Eudicot	Rhamnaceae
ZOS	<i>Zostera marina</i>		Monocotyl	Zosteraceae
ZOS	<i>Zostera noltei</i>		Monocotyl	Zosteraceae
LER	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae
PEG	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> *		Eudicot	Zygophyllaceae

ADI	Adiantetea
AEL	Aeluropodetea littoralis
AEO	Aeonio-Greenovieta
ALN	Alnetea glutinosae

AMM	Ammophiletea
ANA	Trifolio anatolici-Polygonetea arenastri
ARC	Matricario-Poetea arcticae
ARE	Salicetea arenariae
ART	Artemisietea vulgaris
ASA	Asaro europaei-Abietetea sibiricae
ASP	Asplenietea trichomanis
AZO	Lauro azoricae-Juniperetea brevifoliae
BID	Bidentetea
BRA	Brachypodio pinnati-Betuletea pendulae
BUL	Poetea bulbosae
CAK	Cakiletea maritimae
CAN	Cytiso-Pinetea canariensis
CHE	Chenopodietea
COC	Saxifrago cernuae-Cochlearietea groenlandicae
COR	Koelerio-Corynephoretea canescentis
CRI	Crithmo-Staticetea
CRU	Helichryso-Crucianelletea
CRY	Crypsidetea aculeatae
CYM	Cymbalario-Parietarietea diffusae
CYP	Diantho troodii-Teucrietea cyprii
CYT	Cytisetea scopario-striati
DAP	Daphno-Festucetea
DIG	Digitario sanguinalis-Eragrostietea minoris
DRY	Drypidetea spinosae
EPI	Epilobietea angustifolii
ERI	Erico-Pinetea
FAG	Carpino-Fagetea sylvaticae
FEP	Festuco-Puccinellietea
FES	Festuco-Brometea
FRA	Franguletea
GEN	Carici-Genistetea lobelii
GER	Trifolio-Geranietea sanguinei
HAL	Halodulo wrightii-Thalassietea testudinum
HER	Salicetea herbaceae
IND	Festucetea indigestae
ISO	Isoëto-Nanojuncetea
JUN	Juncetea maritimi
KAL	Kalidietea foliosi
KLE	Kleinio neriifoliae-Euphorbietea canariensis
KOB	Carici rupestris-Kobresietea bellardii
LAM	Lamio tomentosi-Chaerophylletea humilis
LAU	Pruno lusitanicae-Lauretea azoricae
LAV	Cisto-Lavanduletea stoechadis
LEM	Lemnetea
LER	Artemisietea lerchiana
LIT	Littorelletea uniflorae
LOI	Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea
LON	Lonicero-Rubetea plicati
LYG	Lygeo sparti-Stipetea tenacissimae
MOL	Molinio-Arrhenatheretea
MON	Montio-Cardaminetea
MOQ	Polycarpeo niveae-Traganetea moquinii
MUG	Roso pendulinae-Pinetea mugo
MUL	Mulgedio-Aconitetea
NAR	Nardetea strictae
NER	Nerio-Tamaricetea
OLE	Oleo cerasiformis-Rhamnetea crenulatae
ONO	Festuco hystricis-Ononidetea striatae
ORY	Oryzetea sativae
OXY	Oxycocco-Sphagnetetea
PAP	Drabo corymbosae-Papaveretea dahliani
PAR	Papaveretea rhoeadis
PEG	Pegano harmalae-Salsolletea vermiculatae
PHA	Phagnalo saxatilis-Rumicetea indurati
PHR	Phragmito-Magnocaricetea
PIC	Vaccinio-Piceetea
PIL	Saginetetea piliferae
POD	Polypodietea
POL	Polygono-Poetea annuae
POP	Alno glutinosae-Populetea albae
POT	Potamogetonetea
PUB	Quercetea pubescentis
PUR	Salicetea purpureae
PYR	Pyrolo-Pinetea sylvestris
QUE	Quercetea roboris
QUI	Quercetea ilicis
RHA	Rhamno-Prunetea
RHO	Rhododendro hirsuti-Ericetea carnea

ROB	Robinietea
ROS	Ononido-Rosmarinetea
RUM	Rumici-Astragaletea siculi
RUP	Ruppietea maritimae
SAB	Junipero-Pinetea sylvestris
SAC	Stipo giganteae-Agrostietea castellanae
SAG	Saginetea maritimae
SAL	Salicornietea fruticosae
SAX	Saxifrago tricuspidatae-Calamagrostietea purpurascens
SCH	Scheuchzerio palustris-Caricetea fuscae
SED	Sedo-Scleranthetea
SES	Elyno-Seslerietea
SIS	Sisymbrietea
SPA	Spartinetea maritimae
SUP	Spartocytisetea supranubii
TAM	Tamaricetea arceuthoidis
THE	Therosalicornietea
THL	Thlaspietea rotundifoliae
TOL	Tolpido azoricae-Holcetea rigidi
TRA	Stipo-Trachynietea distachyae
TRI	Juncetea trifidi
TUB	Helianthemetea guttati
ULI	Calluno-Ulicetea
VIO	Violetea cheiranthifoliae
VIR	Betulo carpaticae-Alnetea viridis

Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3-264.

Electronic Appendix S7. ESL2: List of diagnostic species of classes of the plant communities dominated by mosses and lichens (EVC2).

This file was produced by H. Bültmann and K. Dierssen with help from C. Roux (lichens) and using the sources listed in the Electronic Appendix S1 for nomenclature and the Electronic Appendix S11 as sources for the choice of diagnostic species.

The explanation of the class Codes (Column A) is found at the end of this file.

The categories for 'Class' (Column C) rely on two primary sources, namely Chase & Reveal (2009) for bryophytes and Ruggiero et al. (2015), and are as follows:

Anthocer (Plantae: Anthocerotidae)
Chlorophyta (Plantae: green algae)
Fungus (Fungi: non-lichenised fungi)
Lichen (Fungi: lichenised fungi)
Liver (Plantae: Marchantiidae, liverworts)
Moss (Plantae: Bryidae, mosses)

References

Chase, M.W. & Reveal, J.L. 2009. A phylogenetic classification of the land plants to accompany APG III. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 161: 122–127.

Ruggiero, M.A., Gordon, D.P., Orrell, T.M., Bailly, N., Bourgoin, T., Brusca, R.C., Cavalier-Smith, T., Guiry, M.D. & Kirk, P.M. 2015. Correction: A higher level classification of all living organisms. *PLoS ONE* 10(6): e0130114. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0130114.

Code	Name	Class	Family
HYL	<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	Moss	Thuidiaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora badiofusca</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora charidema</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
VNI	<i>Acarospora clauzadeana</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora complanata</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora epithallina</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
ACA	<i>Acarospora freyi</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora fuscata</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
VNI	<i>Acarospora glaucocarpa</i> var. <i>glaucocarpa</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
VNI	<i>Acarospora glaucocarpa</i> var. <i>cervina</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora helvetica</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora heufferiana</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora hilaris</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
ACA	<i>Acarospora hospitans</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
ACA	<i>Acarospora impressula</i> *	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora impressula</i> *	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
VNI	<i>Acarospora laqueata</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora nitrophila</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
PSO	<i>Acarospora nodulosa</i> chemotype <i>reagens</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora peliscypha</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
PSO	<i>Acarospora placodiiformis</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
PSO	<i>Acarospora rhizobola</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora rosulata</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora rugulosa</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
ACA	<i>Acarospora scabra</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
PSO	<i>Acarospora schleicheri</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora scotica</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora sinopica</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora sulphurata</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Acarospora wahlenbergii</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon casasianum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon dertosense</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon fontiquerianum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon mediterraneum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon muticum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon piligerum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLA	<i>Acrocordia conoidea</i>	Lichen	Monoblastiaceae
ARL	<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>	Lichen	Monoblastiaceae
POR	<i>Adelolecia kolaensis</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
RHI	<i>Adelolecia pilati</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Agonimia octospora</i> *	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
FRU	<i>Agonimia octospora</i> *	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
RHI	<i>Ainoia mooreana</i>	Lichen	Baeomycetaceae
CER	<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Alectoria sarmentosa</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ARL	<i>Aleurodiscus disciformis</i>	Fungus	Aleurodiscaceae
RHI	<i>Allantoparmelia alpicola</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
NEC	<i>Alleniella besseri</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
NEC	<i>Alleniella complanata</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
PSO	<i>Aloina aloides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Aloina ambigua</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Aloina bifrons</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Aloina brevirostris</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Aloina obliquifolia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Aloina rigida</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
ARL	<i>Alyxoria culmigena</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Alyxoria mougeotii</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Alyxoria subelevata</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Alyxoria variiformis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
RHI	<i>Amandinea cacuminum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Amandinea punctata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CTE	<i>Amblyodon dealbatus</i>	Moss	Meesiaceae
CLE	<i>Amblystegium serpens</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
CTE	<i>Amphidium lapponicum</i>	Moss	Amphidiaceae
CTE	<i>Amphidium mougeotii</i>	Moss	Amphidiaceae
FRU	<i>Amphidium tortuosum</i>	Moss	Amphidiaceae
FEL	<i>Ampullifera foliicola</i>	Fungus	Ascomycota, incertae sedis
FRU	<i>Anacamptodon splachnoides</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PHY	<i>Anaptychia ciliaris</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Anaptychia runcinata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLE	<i>Anastrepta orcadensis</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
CLE	<i>Anastrophyllum michauxii</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea alpestris</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea alpina</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea blyttii</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae

RAC	<i>Andreaea crassinervia</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea frigida</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea heinemannii</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea megistospora</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea mutabilis</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea nivalis</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea obovata</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea rothii</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea rupestris</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
RAC	<i>Andreaea sinuosa</i>	Moss	Andreaeaceae
COL	<i>Anema decipiens</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Anema nummularium</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
ARL	<i>Anisomeridium bifforme</i>	Lichen	Monoblastiaceae
FRU	<i>Anisomeridium polypori</i>	Lichen	Monoblastiaceae
CTE	<i>Anoetangium aestivum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Anomodon attenuatus</i>	Moss	Anomodontaceae
NEC	<i>Anomodon longifolius</i>	Moss	Anomodontaceae
NEC	<i>Anomodon rostratus</i>	Moss	Anomodontaceae
NEC	<i>Anomodon rugelii</i>	Moss	Anomodontaceae
NEC	<i>Anomodon viticulosus</i>	Moss	Anomodontaceae
PLA	<i>Anthelia julacea</i>	Liver	Antheliaceae
PSO	<i>Anthoceros agrestis</i>	Anthocerot	Anthocerotaceae
PSO	<i>Anthoceros neesii</i>	Anthocerot	Anthocerotaceae
PSO	<i>Anthoceros punctatus</i>	Anthocerot	Anthocerotaceae
FRU	<i>Antitrichia californica*</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
NEC	<i>Antitrichia californica*</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
NEC	<i>Antitrichia curtispindula</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
CTE	<i>Aongstroemia longipes</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
FUN	<i>Aplodon wormskioldii</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
CAM	<i>Archidium alternifolium</i>	Moss	Archidiaceae
RAC	<i>Arctoa anderssonii</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Arctoa fulvella</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Arctoa hyperborea</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CER	<i>Arctocetraria andrejevii</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
NEC	<i>Arctomia fascicularis</i>	Lichen	Collemataceae
RHI	<i>Arctoparmelia centrifuga</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Arctoparmelia incurva</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia atra</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia didyma</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia granosa</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
LCA	<i>Arthonia leucopellaea</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia melanophthalma</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ROC	<i>Arthonia meridionalis</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia radiata</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ARL	<i>Arthonia ruana</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
CLA	<i>Arthonia trifurcata</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ARL	<i>Arthopyrenia analepta</i>	Lichen	Arthopyreniaceae
CER	<i>Arthrorhaphis citrinella</i>	Lichen	Arthrorhaphidaceae
PSO	<i>Aschisma carniolicum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Aschisma cuynetii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia gibbosa</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
ALA	<i>Aspicilia aquatica</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia caesiocinerea</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Aspicilia calcarea chemotype calcarea</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Aspicilia calcarea chemotype reagens</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
ACA	<i>Aspicilia candida</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia cinerea</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Aspicilia contorta subsp. contorta</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Aspicilia contorta subsp. hoffmanniana</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
CLA	<i>Aspicilia coronata</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia crusii</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia cupreoglaucula</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia epiglypta</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
PSO	<i>Aspicilia fruticulosa</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
PSO	<i>Aspicilia hispida</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia intermutans</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
ACA	<i>Aspicilia mashiginensis</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
ACA	<i>Aspicilia permutata</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
ACA	<i>Aspicilia polychroma subsp. polychroma chemotype polychroma</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
ACA	<i>Aspicilia polychroma subsp. polychroma chemotype verruculosa</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia serpentinicola</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
CER	<i>Aspicilia verrucosa</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspicilia zonata</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
RHI	<i>Aspilidea myrinii</i>	Lichen	Ostropomycetidae
CTE	<i>Asterella lindenbergiana</i>	Liver	Aytoniaceae
PSO	<i>Asterella saccata</i>	Liver	Aytoniaceae

CLE	<i>Atrichum angustatum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Atrichum crispum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Atrichum flavisetum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Atrichum tenellum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Aulacomnium androgynum</i>	Moss	Aulacomniaceae
ARL	<i>Bacidia arceutina</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Bacidia fraxinea</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Bacidia laurocerasi</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Bacidia rosella</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Bacidia rubella</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
FEL	<i>Bacidina apiahica</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
FEL	<i>Bacidina chlorotricula</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ALA	<i>Bacidina inundata</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Bacidina phacodes</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
FEL	<i>Bacidina vasakii</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ROC	<i>Bactrospora carneopallida</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCA	<i>Bactrospora corticola</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCA	<i>Bactrospora dryina</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ARL	<i>Bactrospora patellarioides</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
CER	<i>Baeomyces carneus</i>	Lichen	Baeomycetaceae
CER	<i>Baeomyces placophyllus</i>	Lichen	Baeomycetaceae
CER	<i>Baeomyces rufus</i>	Lichen	Baeomycetaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa baldensis</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Bagliettoa calciseda</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa cazzae</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa limborioides</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa marmorea</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa parmigera</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa parmigerella</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Bagliettoa steineri</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CTE	<i>Barbula bicolor</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Barbula bolleana</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Barbula convoluta</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Barbula crocea*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Barbula crocea*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Barbula unguiculata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Bartramia halleriana</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae
CLE	<i>Bartramia ithyphylla</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae
CLE	<i>Bartramia pomiformis</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae
CER	<i>Bartramia rosamrosia</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae
CLE	<i>Bazzania flaccida</i>	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
CLE	<i>Bazzania tricrenata</i>	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
RHI	<i>Bellemerea alpina</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Bellemerea cinereorufescens</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Bellemerea diamarta</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
POR	<i>Bellemerea sanguinea</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Bellemerea subcandida</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Bellemerea subsorediza</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
CER	<i>Biatora subduplex</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Biatoridium monasteriense</i>	Lichen	Biatorellaceae
CLE	<i>Blepharostoma trichophyllum</i>	Liver	Pseudolepicoleaceae
PLA	<i>Blindia acuta</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
CTE	<i>Blindia caespiticia</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
CLE	<i>Brachydontium trichodes</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
FRU	<i>Brachytheciastrum olympicum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Brachytheciastrum vanekii</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CER	<i>Brachythecium albicans</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CTE	<i>Brachythecium cirrosum*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Brachythecium cirrosum*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Brachythecium geheebii</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Brachythecium glareosum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Brachythecium laetum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Brachythecium mildeanum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Brachythecium salebrosum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CTE	<i>Brachythecium tommasinii*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Brachythecium tommasinii*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
RAC	<i>Braunia alopecura</i>	Moss	Hedwigiaceae
RAC	<i>Braunia imberbis</i>	Moss	Hedwigiaceae
FRU	<i>Breutelia chrysocoma</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae
LCH	<i>Brianaria sylvicola</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
LCH	<i>Brianaria tuberculata</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Brodoa atrofusca</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Brodoa intestiniformis</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYL	<i>Brotherella lorentziana</i>	Moss	Pylaisiadelphaceae

CLE	<i>Bryhnia scabrida</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CER	<i>Bryobilimbia hypnorum</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
CTE	<i>Bryobrittonia longipes</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CER	<i>Bryocaulon divergens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Bryonora castanea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CER	<i>Bryonora rhypariza</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Bryoria chalybeiformis</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Bryoria fremontii</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Bryoria fuscescens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Bryoria nadvornikiana</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Bryoria smithii</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Bryoria subcana</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Bryum blindii</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CTE	<i>Bryum calophyllum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum canariense</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PLA	<i>Bryum cellulare</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum demaretianum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum dichotomum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CTE	<i>Bryum elegans</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum funckii</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum gemmiferum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum gemmilucens</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PLA	<i>Bryum gemmiparum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CTE	<i>Bryum intermedium</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum klinggraeffii</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PLA	<i>Bryum miniatum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum radiculosum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PLA	<i>Bryum riparium</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum ruderale</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum sauteri</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PLA	<i>Bryum schleicheri</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum subapiculatum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum tenuisetum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CLE	<i>Bryum versicolor*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum versicolor*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Bryum violaceum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CLE	<i>Bryum warneum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CLE	<i>Bryum wrightii</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
RHI	<i>Buellia aethalea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Buellia atrocinerella</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Buellia disciformis</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Buellia dispersa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PSO	<i>Buellia epigaea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
HYP	<i>Buellia erubescens</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Buellia sequax</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Buellia tesserata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PSO	<i>Buellia zoharyi</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CER	<i>Buxbaumia aphylla</i>	Moss	Buxbaumiaceae
CLE	<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	Moss	Buxbaumiaceae
FEL	<i>Byssoloma diderichii</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
FEL	<i>Byssoloma leucoblepharum</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
FEL	<i>Byssoloma subdiscordans</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
LCA	<i>Calicium adpersum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
LCH	<i>Calicium corynellum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
LCA	<i>Calicium glaucellum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
LCA	<i>Calicium quercinum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
LCA	<i>Calicium salicinum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
LCA	<i>Calicium viride</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
FRU	<i>Callicladium haldanianum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
HYL	<i>Calliergonella cuspidata</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
COL	<i>Callome multipartitum</i>	Lichen	Collemaataceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca adriatica</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca albopruinosa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca alociza</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CER	<i>Caloplaca ammiospila</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ACA	<i>Caloplaca anchon-phoeniceon</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca aquensis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca aractina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca arnoldii</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ALA	<i>Caloplaca atroflava</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca aurantia</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PSO	<i>Caloplaca aurea</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca austrocitrina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca biatorina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca carphinea</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca chalybaea</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CTE	<i>Caloplaca chrysoleta</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae

VNI	<i>Caloplaca cirrochroa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca clauzadeana</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VMA	<i>Caloplaca communis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca coronata</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca crenulatella</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca decipiens</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca demissa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca epithallina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca erodens</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca erythrocarpa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca flavocitrina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca flavovirescens</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca granulosa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca inconnexa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ACA	<i>Caloplaca insularis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca irrubescens</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca isidiigera</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca lactea</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca lacteoides</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PHY	<i>Caloplaca lobulata</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VMA	<i>Caloplaca marina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VMA	<i>Caloplaca maritima</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca marmorata</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VMA	<i>Caloplaca microthallina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca nana</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca navasiana</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca necator</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VMA	<i>Caloplaca nigromarina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CER	<i>Caloplaca nivalis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca nubigena</i> var. <i>keissleri</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca oasis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca obliterans</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PHY	<i>Caloplaca obscurella</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca ochracea</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ACA	<i>Caloplaca paulii</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
COL	<i>Caloplaca pellodella</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ACA	<i>Caloplaca percrocata</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
HYP	<i>Caloplaca phlogina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca placidia</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca polycarpa</i> morphotype <i>polycarpa</i> *	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca polycarpa</i> morphotype <i>polycarpa</i> *	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca polycarpa</i> morphotype <i>rohlena</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca proteus</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca pseudofulgensia</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca pusilla</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca rouxii</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca rubelliana</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca rudorum</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca spatatensis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CER	<i>Caloplaca stillicidiorum</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ALA	<i>Caloplaca submergenda</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca subochracea</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca tavaresiana</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca teicholyta</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CLA	<i>Caloplaca tenuata</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VMA	<i>Caloplaca thallincola</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CER	<i>Caloplaca tirolensis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PSO	<i>Caloplaca tominii</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca variabilis</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca velana</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca veneris</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Caloplaca vitellinula</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CTE	<i>Caloplaca xantholyta</i> *	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Caloplaca xantholyta</i> *	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RHI	<i>Calvitimela aglaea</i>	Lichen	Tephromelataceae
RHI	<i>Calvitimela armeniaca</i>	Lichen	Tephromelataceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia arguta</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia azurea</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia fissa</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia integristipula</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia muelleriana</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia neesiana</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CLE	<i>Calypogeia suecica</i>	Liver	Calypogeiaceae
CTE	<i>Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae

CTE	<i>Campylidium calcareum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CLE	<i>Campylidium sommerfeltii</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Campylophyllum halleri</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CER	<i>Campylopus atrovirens</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CER	<i>Campylopus brevipilus</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
FRU	<i>Campylopus cygneus</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CLE	<i>Campylopus flexuosus</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CER	<i>Campylopus fragilis</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CER	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
RAC	<i>Campylopus oerstedianus</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CER	<i>Campylopus pilifer</i> subsp. <i>pilifer</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CAM	<i>Campylopus pilifer</i> subsp. <i>vaporarius</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CLE	<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CLE	<i>Campylopus schimperi</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CER	<i>Campylopus subulatus</i> *	Moss	Leucobryaceae
CLE	<i>Campylopus subulatus</i> *	Moss	Leucobryaceae
PSO	<i>Campylostelium pitardii</i>	Moss	Ptychomitriaceae
CLE	<i>Campylostelium saxicola</i>	Moss	Ptychomitriaceae
PHY	<i>Candelaria concolor</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
RHI	<i>Candelariella arctica</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
VNI	<i>Candelariella aurella</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
RHI	<i>Candelariella coralliza</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
VNI	<i>Candelariella medians</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
VNI	<i>Candelariella oleaginescens</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
RHI	<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>	Lichen	Candelariaceae
ACA	<i>Carbonea atronivea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Carbonea distans</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Carbonea vitellinaria</i>	Fungus	Lecanoraceae
PSO	<i>Catapyrenium cinereum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PSO	<i>Catapyrenium daedaleum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Catillaria detractula</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
CLA	<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
CLA	<i>Catillaria minuta</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
ARL	<i>Celothelium lutescens</i>	Lichen	Celotheliaceae
CLE	<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
CLE	<i>Cephalozia catenulata</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
CLE	<i>Cephalozia connivens</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
CLE	<i>Cephalozia lacinulata</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
CLE	<i>Cephalozia leucantha</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
CLE	<i>Cephalozia lunulifolia</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
PSO	<i>Cephaloziella baumgartneri</i>	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
PSO	<i>Cephaloziella calyculata</i>	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
PSO	<i>Cephaloziella dentata</i>	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
CER	<i>Cephaloziella divaricata</i> *	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
CLE	<i>Cephaloziella divaricata</i> *	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
CLE	<i>Cephaloziella elegans</i>	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
CLE	<i>Cephaloziella hampeana</i>	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
CLE	<i>Cephaloziella turneri</i> *	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
PSO	<i>Cephaloziella turneri</i> *	Liver	Cephaloziellaceae
PSO	<i>Ceratodon conicus</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CER	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CER	<i>Cetraria aculeata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Cetraria ericetorum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Cetraria islandica</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Cetraria muricata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Cetraria sepincola</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PSO	<i>Cetraria steppae</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Cetrariella commixta</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Cetrariella delisei</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca brachypoda</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca chrysocephala</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca ferruginea</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca furfuracea</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca gracilentata</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca hispidula</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca laevigata</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca stemonea</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenotheca trichialis</i>	Lichen	Coniocybaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenothecopsis pusilla</i>	Fungus	Mycocaliciaceae
LCA	<i>Chaenothecopsis rubescens</i>	Fungus	Mycocaliciaceae
PSO	<i>Cheilothea chloropus</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
HYL	<i>Chiloscyphus pallescens</i> *	Liver	Lophocoleaceae
PLA	<i>Chiloscyphus pallescens</i> *	Liver	Lophocoleaceae
PLA	<i>Chiloscyphus polyanthos</i>	Liver	Lophocoleaceae
FEL	<i>Chionosphaera apobasidialis</i>	Fungus	Chionosphaeraceae
LCA	<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>	Lichen	Chrysotrichaceae
LCH	<i>Chrysothrix chlorina</i>	Lichen	Chrysotrichaceae

PLA	<i>Cinclidotus aquaticus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Cinclidotus danubicus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Cinclidotus fontinaloides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Cinclidotus pachylomoides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Cinclidotus riparius</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Cirriphyllum crassinervium</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Cirriphyllum piliferum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia amaurocraea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia bacilliformis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia bellidiflora</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia borealis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia botrytes</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia caespiticia</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia callosa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia cariosa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia carneola</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia cenotea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia cervicornis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia ciliata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia coccifera</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia conista</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia cornuta</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia crispata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia deformis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia digitata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia diversa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia ecmocyna</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia floerkeana</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PSO	<i>Cladonia foliacea</i> subsp. <i>endiviifolia</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia foliacea</i> subsp. <i>foliacea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia furcata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia glauca</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia gracilis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia humilis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia incrassata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia macilentata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia macrophylla</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia macrophyllodes</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia mediterranea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia mitis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia monomorpha</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia norvegica</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia novochlorophaea</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia phyllophora</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia pleurota</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PSO	<i>Cladonia pocillum</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia polydactyla</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia portentosa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia ramulosa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia rangiformis*</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PSO	<i>Cladonia rangiformis*</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia rei</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia scabriuscula</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia stellaris</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia strepsilis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PSO	<i>Cladonia subrangiformis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia subulata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CLE	<i>Cladonia sulphurina</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
PSO	<i>Cladonia symphycarpa</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia uncialis</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia verticillata</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
CER	<i>Cladonia zopfii</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
FRU	<i>Claopodium whippleanum</i>	Moss	Anomodontaceae
FRU	<i>Clasmatodon parvulus</i>	Moss	Fabroniaceae
CLA	<i>Clauzadea chondrodes</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
CLA	<i>Clauzadea immersa</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
VNI	<i>Clauzadea metzleri</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
CLA	<i>Clauzadea monticola</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
CLE	<i>Cleistocarpidium palustre</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CTE	<i>Clevea hyalina*</i>	Liver	Cleveaceae
PSO	<i>Clevea hyalina*</i>	Liver	Cleveaceae

PSO	<i>Clevea spathysii</i>	Liver	Cleveaceae
HYL	<i>Climacium dendroides</i>	Moss	Climaciaceae
ARL	<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
CTE	<i>Cnestrum alpestre</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CTE	<i>Cnestrum glaucescens</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CTE	<i>Cnestrum schisti</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
ARL	<i>Coenogonium luteum</i>	Lichen	Coenogoniaceae
ARL	<i>Coenogonium tavaresianum</i>	Lichen	Coenogoniaceae
NEC	<i>Collema furfuraceum</i>	Lichen	Collemataceae
NEC	<i>Collema nigrescens</i>	Lichen	Collemataceae
COL	<i>Collema rysssoleum</i>	Lichen	Collemataceae
NEC	<i>Collema subflaccidum</i>	Lichen	Collemataceae
NEC	<i>Collema subnigrescens</i>	Lichen	Collemataceae
VMA	<i>Collemopsidium elegans</i>	Lichen	Xanthopyreniaceae
VMA	<i>Collemopsidium halodytes</i>	Lichen	Xanthopyreniaceae
VMA	<i>Collemopsidium sublitorale</i>	Lichen	Xanthopyreniaceae
FRU	<i>Cololejeunea azorica</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
CTE	<i>Cololejeunea calcarea</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Cololejeunea madeirensis</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Cololejeunea microscopica</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Cololejeunea minutissima</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Cololejeunea schaeferi</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Cololejeunea sintenisii</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Colura calyptrifolia</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
ARL	<i>Coniocarpon cinnabarinum</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
RHI	<i>Cornicularia normoerica</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PSO	<i>Corsinia coriandrina</i>	Liver	Corsiniaceae
RAC	<i>Coscinodon cribrosus</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Coscinodon humilis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CTE	<i>Cratoneuron curvicaule*</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Cratoneuron curvicaule*</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium aberrans</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium crassinerve</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium davidai</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium geheebii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium laevipilum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium laxefilamentosum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Crossidium squamiferum*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Crossidium squamiferum*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Crossocalyx hellerianus</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
FRU	<i>Cryphaea heteromalla</i>	Moss	Cryphaeaceae
CTE	<i>Ctenidium molluscum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Cyclodictyon laetevirens</i>	Moss	Pilotrichaceae
CLE	<i>Cynodontium bruntonii</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium fallax</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium gracilescens</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium jenneri</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CLE	<i>Cynodontium polycarpon*</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium polycarpon*</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium strumiferum</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium suecicum</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RAC	<i>Cynodontium tenellum</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RHI	<i>Cyphelium marcianum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
HYP	<i>Cyphelium tigillare</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CTE	<i>Cyrtomnium hymenophylloides</i>	Moss	Cinclidiaceae
LCH	<i>Cystocoleus ebeneus</i>	Lichen	Dothideomycetes, incertae sedis
CER	<i>Dactylina ramulosa</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
FRU	<i>Dendrocryphaea lamyana</i>	Moss	Cryphaeaceae
ARL	<i>Dendrographa decolorans*</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCA	<i>Dendrographa decolorans*</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCH	<i>Dendrographa latebrarum</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ARL	<i>Dendrominia dryina</i>	Fungus	Corticaceae
ALA	<i>Dermatocarpon arnoldianum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Dermatocarpon deminuens</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Dermatocarpon luridum*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PLA	<i>Dermatocarpon luridum*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Dermatocarpon meiophyllizum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
COL	<i>Dermatocarpon miniatum*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Dermatocarpon rivulorum*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PLA	<i>Dermatocarpon rivulorum*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
HYP	<i>Desmococcus olivaceus</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
PLA	<i>Dialytrichia mucronata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CER	<i>Dibaeis baemyces</i>	Lichen	Icmadophilaceae
PLA	<i>Dichelyma capillaceum</i>	Moss	Fontinalaceae
PLA	<i>Dichelyma falcatum</i>	Moss	Fontinalaceae

PLA	<i>Dichodontium flavescens</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
PLA	<i>Dichodontium palustre</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
PLA	<i>Dichodontium pellucidum</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella cerviculata</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella crispa</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella grevilleana</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Dicranella howei</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Dicranella humilis</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella rufescens*</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Dicranella rufescens*</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Dicranella schreberiana</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Dicranella staphylina</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella subulata</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranella varia*</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Dicranella varia*</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranodontium denudatum</i>	Moss	Leucobryaceae
FRU	<i>Dicranoweisia cirrata</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
HYL	<i>Dicranum drummondii</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranum flagellare</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranum flexicaule</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranum fragilifolium</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
RAC	<i>Dicranum fulvum</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
RAC	<i>Dicranum fuscescens</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
HYL	<i>Dicranum majus</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
FRU	<i>Dicranum montanum</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
HYL	<i>Dicranum polysetum</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
HYL	<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
FRU	<i>Dicranum scottianum</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
HYL	<i>Dicranum spurium</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranum tauricum</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
CLE	<i>Dicranum viride</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon acutus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Didymodon asperifolius</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon australasiae</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon cordatus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon fallax</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon ferrugineus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Didymodon giganteus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Didymodon insulanus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon luridus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Didymodon nicholsonii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon rigidulus*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Didymodon rigidulus*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon sicculus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Didymodon sinuosus*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Didymodon sinuosus*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PLA	<i>Didymodon spadiceus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Didymodon subandreaeoides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon tomaculosus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon umbrosus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Didymodon validus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Didymodon vinealis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
ARL	<i>Didymosphaeria rubicola</i>	Fungus	Didymosphaeriaceae
RHI	<i>Dimelaena oreina</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Dimelaena radiata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLE	<i>Diphyscium foliosum</i>	Moss	Diphysciaceae
PHY	<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLE	<i>Diplophyllum albicans</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Diplophyllum obtusatum</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Diplophyllum obtusifolium</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Diplophyllum taxifolium</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
RHI	<i>Diploschistes actinostomus</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
RHI	<i>Diploschistes caesioplumbeus</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
PSO	<i>Diploschistes diacapsis</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
CTE	<i>Diploschistes gypsaceus</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
PSO	<i>Diploschistes muscorum</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
RHI	<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
ACA	<i>Diplotomma dispersum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Diplotomma hedinii</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Diplotomma rivas-martinezii</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CTE	<i>Diplotomma scheideggerianum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Diplotomma venustum</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Dirina ceratoniae</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Dirina immersa</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Dirina insulana</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Dirina massiliensis morphotype massiliensis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae

ROC	<i>Dirina massiliensis</i> morphotype <i>sorediata</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Dirina paradoxa</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ARL	<i>Diromma dirinella</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
CTE	<i>Distichium capillaceum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CTE	<i>Distichium inclinatum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CTE	<i>Distichophyllum carinatum</i>	Moss	Daltoniaceae
CTE	<i>Ditrichum flexicaule</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CTE	<i>Ditrichum gracile</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Ditrichum heteromallum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Ditrichum lineare</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Ditrichum pallidum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Ditrichum pusillum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Ditrichum subulatum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
FRU	<i>Drepanolejeunea hamatifolia</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Echinodium renauldii</i>	Moss	Echinodiaceae
FRU	<i>Echinodium setigerum</i>	Moss	Echinodiaceae
FRU	<i>Echinodium spinosum</i>	Moss	Echinodiaceae
CLA	<i>Eiglera homalomorpha</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta alpina</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta longicolla</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta microstoma</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta procera</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta rhaptocarpa</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta spatulata</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CTE	<i>Encalypta streptocarpa</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
PSO	<i>Encalypta vulgaris</i>	Moss	Encalyptaceae
CLA	<i>Encephalographa elisae</i>	Lichen	Melaspileaceae
COL	<i>Enchylium polycarpon</i>	Lichen	Collemaaceae
PSO	<i>Enchylium substellatum</i>	Lichen	Collemaaceae
COL	<i>Enchylium tenax</i> var. <i>ceranoides</i> *	Lichen	Collemaaceae
PSO	<i>Enchylium tenax</i> var. <i>ceranoides</i> *	Lichen	Collemaaceae
PSO	<i>Endocarpon pusillum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLE	<i>Endogemma caespiticia</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae
ARL	<i>Enterographa crassa</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCH	<i>Enterographa hutchinsiae</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCH	<i>Enterographa zonata</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
HYL	<i>Entodon concinnus</i>	Moss	Entodontaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon attenuatus</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon convexus</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon duriaei</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon fascicularis</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon hungaricus</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon mouretii</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon muhlenbergii</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Entosthodon pulchellus</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
ALA	<i>Ephebe lanata</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
PSO	<i>Ephemerum crassinervium</i> subsp. <i>sessile</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Ephemerum minutissimum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Ephemerum recurvifolium</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Ephemerum serratum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Ephemerum serratum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Epipterygium tozeri</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
PLA	<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
HYL	<i>Eurhynchium angustirete</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Eurhynchium striatum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYP	<i>Evernia divaricata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Evernia illyrica</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PSO	<i>Exormotheca pustulosa</i>	Liver	Exormothecaceae
NEC	<i>Exsertotheca crispa</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
FRU	<i>Exsertotheca intermedia</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
FRU	<i>Fabronia ciliaris</i>	Moss	Fabroniaceae
FRU	<i>Fabronia pusilla</i>	Moss	Fabroniaceae
CLA	<i>Farnoldia jurana</i> subsp. <i>bicincta</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
CLA	<i>Farnoldia jurana</i> subsp. <i>jurana</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Farnoldia micropsis</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
FEL	<i>Fellhanera bouteillei</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
FEL	<i>Fellhanera christiansenii</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
FEL	<i>Fellhanera seroexspectata</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
FEL	<i>Fellhanera subtilis</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
FEL	<i>Fellhaneropsis myrtillicola</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens arnoldii</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens asplenioides</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CLE	<i>Fissidens bryoides</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens coacervatus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens crassipes</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CTE	<i>Fissidens dubius</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CLE	<i>Fissidens exilis</i> *	Moss	Fissidentaceae

PSO	<i>Fissidens exilis*</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens fontanus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CTE	<i>Fissidens gracilifolius</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens grandifrons</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens monguillonii</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens polyphyllus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CTE	<i>Fissidens pusillus*</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
NEC	<i>Fissidens pusillus*</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens pusillus*</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens rivularis</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens rufulus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CLE	<i>Fissidens serrulatus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PSO	<i>Fissidens sublimbatus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PLA	<i>Fissidens sublineaeifolius</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PSO	<i>Fissidens viridulus var. viridulus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
PSO	<i>Fissidens viridulus var. incurvus</i>	Moss	Fissidentaceae
CER	<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PLA	<i>Fontinalis antipyretica</i>	Moss	Fontinalaceae
PLA	<i>Fontinalis dalecarlica</i>	Moss	Fontinalaceae
PLA	<i>Fontinalis hypnoides</i>	Moss	Fontinalaceae
PLA	<i>Fontinalis squamosa</i>	Moss	Fontinalaceae
CLE	<i>Fossombronia angulosa</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PSO	<i>Fossombronia caespitiformis subsp. caespitiformis</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PSO	<i>Fossombronia caespitiformis subsp. multispira</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PSO	<i>Fossombronia echinata</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
CLE	<i>Fossombronia fimbriata</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
CLE	<i>Fossombronia foveolata</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
CLE	<i>Fossombronia incurva</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
CLE	<i>Fossombronia maritima</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PSO	<i>Fossombronia mittenii</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PSO	<i>Fossombronia pusilla</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
PSO	<i>Fossombronia wondraczekii</i>	Liver	Fossombroniaceae
FRU	<i>Frullania azorica</i>	Liver	Frullaniaceae
FRU	<i>Frullania dilatata</i>	Liver	Frullaniaceae
FRU	<i>Frullania fragilifolia</i>	Liver	Frullaniaceae
FRU	<i>Frullania microphylla</i>	Liver	Frullaniaceae
FRU	<i>Frullania polysticta</i>	Liver	Frullaniaceae
FRU	<i>Frullania teneriffae</i>	Liver	Frullaniaceae
CER	<i>Frutidella caesioatra</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
HYP	<i>Frutidella pullata</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
FUN	<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
CLE	<i>Funaria microstoma</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PSO	<i>Funariella curviseta</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
RHI	<i>Fuscidea austera</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
RHI	<i>Fuscidea cyathoides</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
RHI	<i>Fuscidea kochiana</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
ARL	<i>Fuscidea lightfootii*</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
FEL	<i>Fuscidea lightfootii*</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
RHI	<i>Fuscidea lygaea</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
NEC	<i>Fuscopannaria leucosticta</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
CLE	<i>Geocalyx graveolens</i>	Liver	Geocalycaceae
PSO	<i>Gigaspermum mouretii</i>	Moss	Gigaspermaceae
PSO	<i>Goniomitrium seroi</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
CER	<i>Gowardia nigricans</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ARL	<i>Graphina britannica</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
ARL	<i>Graphis elegans</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
ARL	<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia alpestris</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia anodon</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia anomala</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia arenaria</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia atrata</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia caespiticia</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PSO	<i>Grimmia capillata*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia capillata*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia crinita</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia curviseta</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia decipiens</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia dissimulata</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia donniana</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia elatior</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia elongata</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia funalis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia fuscolutea</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CLE	<i>Grimmia hartmanii*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae

RAC	<i>Grimmia hartmanii</i> *	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia incurva</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia laevigata</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia lisae</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia longirostris</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia meridionalis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Grimmia mollis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia montana</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia muehlenbeckii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia nutans</i> *	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia nutans</i> *	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia orbicularis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia ovalis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia plagiopodia</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia poecilostoma</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia ramondii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Grimmia reflexidens</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia teretinervis</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Grimmia tergestina</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia trichophylla</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia ungeri</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Grimmia unicolor</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CLA	<i>Gyalecta crozalsii</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
ARL	<i>Gyalecta derivata</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
POR	<i>Gyalecta erythrozona</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
ARL	<i>Gyalecta flotowii</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
CLA	<i>Gyalecta hypoleuca</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
CTE	<i>Gyalecta jenensis</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
CLA	<i>Gyalecta leucaspis</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
ARL	<i>Gyalecta liguriensis</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
CLA	<i>Gyalecta thelotremella</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
ARL	<i>Gyalecta truncigena</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
FEL	<i>Gyalectidium setiferum</i>	Lichen	Gomphillaceae
PSO	<i>Gyalidea asteriscus</i>	Lichen	Gomphillaceae
PSO	<i>Gyalolechia bracteata</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PSO	<i>Gyalolechia desertorum</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PSO	<i>Gyalolechia fulgens</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
RAC	<i>Gymnomitrium adustum</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Gymnomitrium concinnum</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Gymnomitrium coralloides</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Gymnomitrium obtusum</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
CTE	<i>Gymnostomum aeruginosum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Gymnostomum calcareum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Gymnostomum calcareum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Gymnostomum lanceolatum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Gymnostomum viridulum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
LCH	<i>Gyrographa gyrocarpa</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
PSO	<i>Gyroweisia reflexa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Gyroweisia tenuis</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Gyroweisia tenuis</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
FRU	<i>Habrodon perpusillus</i>	Moss	Pterigynandraceae
VMA	<i>Halecania laevis</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
VMA	<i>Halecania ralfsii</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
CLA	<i>Halospora deminuta</i> subsp. <i>deminuta</i>	Fungus	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Halospora deminuta</i> subsp. <i>longisporum</i>	Fungus	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Halospora discrepans</i>	Fungus	Verrucariaceae
CLE	<i>Haplomitrium hookeri</i>	Liver	Haplomitriaceae
FRU	<i>Harpalejeunea molleri</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
PLA	<i>Harpanthus flotovianus</i>	Liver	Geocalycaceae
CLE	<i>Harpanthus scutatus</i>	Liver	Geocalycaceae
RAC	<i>Hedwigia ciliata</i>	Moss	Hedwigiaceae
RAC	<i>Hedwigia stellata</i>	Moss	Hedwigiaceae
CER	<i>Helocarpon pulverulum</i>	Lichen	Lecanoromycetes, incertae sedis
FUN	<i>Henediella heimii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Herzogiella seligeri</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
NEC	<i>Heterodermia speciosa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLE	<i>Heterogemma capitata</i>	Liver	Lophoziaaceae
VNI	<i>Heteroplacidium fuscum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Heteroplacidium zamenhofianum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLE	<i>Heteroscyphus denticulatus</i>	Liver	Lophocoleaceae
PSO	<i>Hilpertia velenovskyi</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Homalia lusitanica</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
NEC	<i>Homalia trichomanoides</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
NEC	<i>Homalia webbiana</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
HYL	<i>Homalothecium aureum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Homalothecium lutescens</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae

NEC	<i>Homalothecium philippeanum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
FRU	<i>Homalothecium sericeum*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Homalothecium sericeum*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Homomallium incurvatum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CLE	<i>Hookeria lucens</i>	Moss	Hookeriaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria adriatica</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria amphibia</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria aractina</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria erichsenii</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria maura</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria oceanica</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Hydropunctaria orae</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Hydropunctaria rheitrophila</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Hydropunctaria scabra</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PLA	<i>Hygroamblystegium fluviatile</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
FRU	<i>Hygroamblystegium humile</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygroamblystegium tenax</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
NEC	<i>Hygroamblystegium varium</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrobliella laxifolia</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum alpestre</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum duriusculum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum eugyrium</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum luridum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum molle</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum montanum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum norvegicum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum ochraceum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum polare</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum smithii</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum styriacum</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PLA	<i>Hygrohypnum subeugyrium</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
HYL	<i>Hylocomiastrum pyrenaicum</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
HYL	<i>Hylocomiastrum umbratum</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
HYL	<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
CLA	<i>Hymenelia coerulea</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
CLA	<i>Hymenelia epulotica</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
CLA	<i>Hymenelia melanocarpa</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
CLA	<i>Hymenelia similis</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
RAC	<i>Hymenoloma crispulum</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CLE	<i>Hyocomium armoricum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
PLA	<i>Hyophila involuta</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PHY	<i>Hyperphyscia adglutinata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
FRU	<i>Hypnum andoi</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Hypnum bambergeri</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme var. filiforme</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Hypnum cupressiforme var. resupinatum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CLE	<i>Hypnum fertile</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Hypnum hamulosum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CLE	<i>Hypnum jutlandicum*</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Hypnum jutlandicum*</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Hypnum pallescens</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Hypnum procerrimum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Hypnum recurvatum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Hypnum revolutum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
CTE	<i>Hypnum sauteri</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Hypnum uncinatulum</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
SAP	<i>Hypnum vaucheri</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
HYP	<i>Hypocenomyce scalaris</i>	Lichen	Ophioparmaceae
HYP	<i>Hypogymnia austerodes</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypogymnia vittata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypotrachyna afrorevoluta</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypotrachyna horrescens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypotrachyna laevigata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CER	<i>Imbricbryum alpinum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PLA	<i>Imbricbryum mildeanum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
LCA	<i>Inoderma byssacea</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
ALA	<i>Ionaspis lacustris</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
ALA	<i>Ionaspis odora</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
ALA	<i>Ionaspis suaveolens</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
CLE	<i>Isopaches bicrenatus</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
CTE	<i>Isopterygiopsis pulchella</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
FRU	<i>Isothecium algarvicum*</i>	Moss	Lembophyllaceae
NEC	<i>Isothecium algarvicum*</i>	Moss	Lembophyllaceae
FRU	<i>Isothecium alopecuroides*</i>	Moss	Lembophyllaceae

NEC	<i>Isothecium alopecuroides*</i>	Moss	Lembophyllaceae
PLA	<i>Isothecium holtii</i>	Moss	Lembophyllaceae
FRU	<i>Isothecium myosuroides</i>	Moss	Lembophyllaceae
FRU	<i>Isothecium prolixum</i>	Moss	Echinodiaceae
CLE	<i>Jubula hutchinsiae</i>	Liver	Jubulaceae
CTE	<i>Jungermannia atrovirens</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
CTE	<i>Jungermannia borealis</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
PLA	<i>Jungermannia exsertifolia</i> subsp. <i>cordifolia</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
PLA	<i>Jungermannia pumila</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
RAC	<i>Kiaeria blyttii</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CLE	<i>Kurzia pauciflora</i>	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
CLE	<i>Kurzia sylvatica</i>	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
CLE	<i>Kurzia trichocladus</i>	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
RHI	<i>Lasallia hispanica</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Lasallia pustulata</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
COL	<i>Lathagrium cristatum</i>	Lichen	Collemaataceae
COL	<i>Lathagrium fuscovirens</i>	Lichen	Collemaataceae
COL	<i>Lathagrium undulatum</i>	Lichen	Collemaataceae
LCA	<i>Lecanactis abietina</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
CLA	<i>Lecania cuprea</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Lecania cyrtellina</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
VNI	<i>Lecania rabenhorstii</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
VNI	<i>Lecania suavis</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
VNI	<i>Lecania turicensis</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
LCA	<i>Lecanographa amyloacea</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Lecanographa dialeuca</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Lecanographa farinosa</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCA	<i>Lecanographa lyncea</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Lecanographa subgrumulosa</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Lecanographa wernerii</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
VMA	<i>Lecanora actophila</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CLA	<i>Lecanora agardhiana</i> subsp. <i>agardhiana</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CLA	<i>Lecanora agardhiana</i> subsp. <i>catalaunica</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CLA	<i>Lecanora agardhiana</i> subsp. <i>sapaudica</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora albella</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora albescens</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ACA	<i>Lecanora albula</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
HYP	<i>Lecanora anopta</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora argentata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora argopholis</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora bandolensis</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora carpinea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora cavicola</i> var. <i>cavicola</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
LCH	<i>Lecanora cavicola</i> var. <i>zonata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora congesta</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
HYP	<i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ACA	<i>Lecanora diaboli</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ACA	<i>Lecanora dispersoareolata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ACA	<i>Lecanora eminens</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora epanora</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CER	<i>Lecanora epibryon</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora frustulosa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora fugiens</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora gangaleoides</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora garovaglioii</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora gisleriana</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora handelii</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VMA	<i>Lecanora helicopsis</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora horiza</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora hybocarpa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora intricata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora intumescens</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora invadens</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
HYP	<i>Lecanora mughicola</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora muralis</i> var. <i>versicolor</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
LCH	<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora poeltiana</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora praepostera</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora pruinosa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora reuteri</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CTE	<i>Lecanora rouxii</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora rupicola</i> subsp. <i>rupicola</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora rupicola</i> subsp. <i>subplanata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora rupicola</i> subsp. <i>sulphurata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae

VMA	<i>Lecanora salina</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
PHY	<i>Lecanora sambuci</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecanora semipallida</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora septentrionalis</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora soralifera</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora subaurea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
LCH	<i>Lecanora subcarnea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecanora subrugosa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
LCH	<i>Lecanora swartzii</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
POR	<i>Lecanora umbrosa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
HYP	<i>Lecanora varia</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CER	<i>Lecidea alpestris</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea confluens</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Lecidea confluens</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea grisella</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
VNI	<i>Lecidea gypsicola</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea inops</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea lactea</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea lapicida</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Lecidea leprosolimbata</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea lithophila</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea plana</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea silacea</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Lecidea speirodes</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidea swartzioidea</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Lecidea tessellata</i> var. <i>caesia</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ACA	<i>Lecidea umbonata</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Lecidella carpathica</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
ARL	<i>Lecidella elaeochroma</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
VNI	<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CER	<i>Lecidella wulfenii</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CER	<i>Lecidoma demissum</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Leimonis erratica</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
ARL	<i>Leiorreuma lyellii</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
FRU	<i>Lejeunea eckloniana</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Lejeunea flava</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
FRU	<i>Lejeunea lamacerina</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
CLE	<i>Lepidozia cupressina</i> *	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
FRU	<i>Lepidozia cupressina</i> *	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
CLE	<i>Lepidozia reptans</i>	Liver	Lepidoziaceae
PSO	<i>Lepraria isidiata</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
RHI	<i>Lepraria membranacea</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
CTE	<i>Lepraria nivalis</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
FUN	<i>Leptobryum pyriforme</i>	Moss	Meesiaceae
PLA	<i>Leptodictyum riparium</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
FRU	<i>Leptodon longisetus</i>	Moss	Leptodontaceae
NEC	<i>Leptodon smithii</i>	Moss	Leptodontaceae
CER	<i>Leptodontium flexifolium</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Leptodontium flexifolium</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
CER	<i>Leptodontium gemmascens</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Leptogium azureum</i>	Lichen	Collemaaceae
NEC	<i>Leptogium cochleatum</i>	Lichen	Collemaaceae
NEC	<i>Leptogium cyanescens</i>	Lichen	Collemaaceae
PSO	<i>Leptophascum leptophyllum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Lescuraea mutabilis</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
CTE	<i>Lescuraea plicata</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
CTE	<i>Lescuraea incurvata</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
FRU	<i>Leskea polycarpa</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
HYP	<i>Letharia vulpina</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
FRU	<i>Leucodon canariensis</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
FRU	<i>Leucodon sciuroides</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
VNI	<i>Lichenostigma elongatum</i>	Fungus	Lichenotheliaceae
CLA	<i>Lichenothelia renobalesiana</i>	Fungus	Lichenotheliaceae
VMA	<i>Lichina confinis</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
VMA	<i>Lichina pygmaea</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Lichinella cribellifera</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Lichinella iodopulchra</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Lichinella stipatula</i>	Lichen	Lichinellaceae
CLE	<i>Liochlaena lanceolata</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
CLA	<i>Lithothelium triseptatum</i>	Lichen	Pyrenulaceae
ROC	<i>Llimonaea sorediata</i>	Lichen	Arthoniales, genera incertae sedis
NEC	<i>Lobaria immixta</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Lobaria macaronesica</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Lobaria scrobiculata</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae

VNI	<i>Lobothallia cheresina</i> chemotype <i>cheresina</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Lobothallia cheresina</i> chemotype <i>justii</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Lobothallia cheresina</i> chemotype <i>microspora</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
VNI	<i>Lobothallia radiosia</i>	Lichen	Megasporaceae
HYL	<i>Loeskeobryum brevirostre</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
CLE	<i>Lophocolea heterophylla</i>	Liver	Lophocoleaceae
CLE	<i>Lophozia ascendens</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Lophozia groenlandica</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Lophozia guttulata</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Lophozia ventricosa</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Lophozia wenzelii</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Lophozioipsis excisa</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
PSO	<i>Mannia androgyna</i>	Liver	Aytoniaceae
PSO	<i>Mannia fragrans</i>	Liver	Aytoniaceae
PSO	<i>Mannia triandra</i>	Liver	Aytoniaceae
FRU	<i>Marchesinia mackaii</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
ARL	<i>Maronea constans</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
RAC	<i>Marsupella andreaeoides</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Marsupella apiculata</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
PLA	<i>Marsupella emarginata</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
CLE	<i>Marsupella funckii</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
PLA	<i>Marsupella sphacelata</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Marsupella sprucei</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
CTE	<i>Meesia uliginosa</i>	Moss	Meesiaceae
RHI	<i>Melanelia hepatizon</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Melanelia stygia</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Melanelixia glabra</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Melanelixia subargentifera</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Melanohalea elegantula</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Melanohalea exasperata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Melanohalea exasperatula</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Melanohalea infumata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Melanohalea laciniatula</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Melanohalea olivacea</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ARL	<i>Melaspilea urceolata</i>	Lichen	Melaspileaceae
CTE	<i>Mesoptychia badensis</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
CTE	<i>Mesoptychia collaris</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
CTE	<i>Mesoptychia fitzgeraldiae</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
CTE	<i>Mesoptychia gillmanii</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
CTE	<i>Mesoptychia heterocolpos</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
COL	<i>Metamelanea caesiella</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
NEC	<i>Metzgeria conjugata</i>	Liver	Metzgeriaceae
FRU	<i>Metzgeria consanguinea</i>	Liver	Metzgeriaceae
FRU	<i>Metzgeria furcata*</i>	Liver	Metzgeriaceae
NEC	<i>Metzgeria furcata*</i>	Liver	Metzgeriaceae
FRU	<i>Metzgeria violacea</i>	Liver	Metzgeriaceae
PSO	<i>Microbryum curvicolium</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Microbryum davallianum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Microbryum floerkeanum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Microbryum rectum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Microbryum starckeanum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
LCH	<i>Microcalicium arenarium</i>	Fungus	Microcaliciaceae
FRU	<i>Microlejeunea ulicina</i>	Liver	Lejeuneaceae
RHI	<i>Miriqidica atrofulva</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Miriqidica complanata</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Miriqidica deusta</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Miriqidica nigroleprosa</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Miriqidica pulvinatula</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CTE	<i>Mnium blyttii</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLE	<i>Mnium hornum</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CTE	<i>Mnium lycopodioides</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
NEC	<i>Mnium marginatum</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
NEC	<i>Mnium stellare</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CTE	<i>Mnium thomsonii</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
RHI	<i>Monerolechia badia</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Montanelia disjuncta</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Montanelia panniformis</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CLE	<i>Mylia taylorii</i>	Liver	Myliaceae
CER	<i>Myochroidea rufosca</i>	Lichen	Lecanorales, incertae sedis
RHI	<i>Myriospora scabrida</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Myriospora smaragdula</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
CTE	<i>Myurella julacea</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CTE	<i>Myurella tenerrima</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
FRU	<i>Myurium hochstetteri</i>	Moss	Myuriaceae
ARL	<i>Naetrocymbe punctiformis</i>	Lichen	Naetrocymbaceae
CLA	<i>Naetrocymbe saxicola</i>	Lichen	Naetrocymbaceae
PLA	<i>Nardia compressa</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae

CLE	<i>Nardia geoscyphus</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
CLE	<i>Nardia insecta</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
CLE	<i>Nardia scalaris</i>	Liver	Gymnomitriaceae
ARL	<i>Navicella pileata</i>	Fungus	Massariaceae
NEC	<i>Neckera cephalonica</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
NEC	<i>Neckera menziesii</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
NEC	<i>Neckera pennata</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
FRU	<i>Neckera pumila*</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
NEC	<i>Neckera pumila*</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
FEL	<i>Neocoleroa lichenicola</i> subsp. <i>bouteillei</i>	Fungus	Pseudoperisporiaceae
CLE	<i>Neoorthocaulis attenuatus</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
CLE	<i>Neoorthocaulis floerkei</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
NEC	<i>Nephroma bellum</i>	Lichen	Nephromataceae
NEC	<i>Nephroma laevigatum</i>	Lichen	Nephromataceae
NEC	<i>Nephroma parile</i>	Lichen	Nephromataceae
NEC	<i>Nephroma resupinatum</i>	Lichen	Nephromataceae
FRU	<i>Nogopterium gracile*</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
NEC	<i>Nogopterium gracile*</i>	Moss	Leucodontaceae
FRU	<i>Normandina pulchella</i>	Lichen	Ascomycota, incertae sedis
PSO	<i>Nothothylias orbicularis</i>	Anthocerot	Nothothyliadaceae
CLE	<i>Nowellia curvifolia</i>	Liver	Cephaloziaceae
FRU	<i>Nyholmiella obtusifolia</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
CER	<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>	Lichen	Ochrolechiaceae
RHI	<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	Lichen	Ochrolechiaceae
CER	<i>Ochrolechia tartarea</i>	Lichen	Ochrolechiaceae
CER	<i>Ochrolechia upsaliensis</i>	Lichen	Ochrolechiaceae
CLE	<i>Odontoschisma denudatum</i>	Liver	Odontoschismataceae
PSO	<i>Oedipodiella australis</i>	Moss	Gigaspermaceae
CTE	<i>Oleolophozia perssonii</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Oligotrichum hercynicum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
ARL	<i>Opegrapha celtidicola</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Opegrapha cesareensis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ARL	<i>Opegrapha corticola</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
CLA	<i>Opegrapha dolomitica</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Opegrapha durieui</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCH	<i>Opegrapha lithyrga</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Opegrapha lutulenta</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
VNI	<i>Opegrapha parasitica</i>	Fungus	Roccellaceae
CLA	<i>Opegrapha rupestris</i>	Fungus	Roccellaceae
LCA	<i>Opegrapha vermicellifera</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ARL	<i>Opegrapha vulgata</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
CLA	<i>Opegrapha vulpina</i>	Fungus	Roccellaceae
RHI	<i>Ophioparma ventosa</i>	Lichen	Ophioparmaceae
RAC	<i>Oreas martiana</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
RHI	<i>Orphniospora moriopsis</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
RHI	<i>Orphniospora mosigii</i>	Lichen	Fuscideaceae
CLE	<i>Orthodontium lineare</i>	Moss	Orthodontiaceae
CTE	<i>Orthothecium chryseon</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CTE	<i>Orthothecium intricatum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CTE	<i>Orthothecium rufescens</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CTE	<i>Orthothecium strictum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum affine</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
SAP	<i>Orthotrichum alpestre</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
SAP	<i>Orthotrichum anomalum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
SAP	<i>Orthotrichum cupulatum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum diaphanum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum ibericum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum lyellii</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum pallens</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum patens</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
SAP	<i>Orthotrichum pellucidum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum pulchellum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum pumilum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
SAP	<i>Orthotrichum pylaisii</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum rupestre*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
RAC	<i>Orthotrichum rupestre*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
SAP	<i>Orthotrichum rupestre*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum stramineum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Orthotrichum striatum</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
PSO	<i>Oxymitra incrassata</i>	Liver	Oxymitriaceae
HYL	<i>Oxyrrhynchium hians</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Oxyrrhynchium speciosum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Oxystegus hibernicus</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Oxystegus tenuirostris</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
LCA	<i>Pachnolepia pruinata</i>	Lichen	Arthoniaceae
CLE	<i>Pallavicinia lyellii</i>	Liver	Pallaviciniaceae
PLA	<i>Palustriella commutata</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae

PLA	<i>Palustriella decipiens</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
NEC	<i>Pannaria conoplea</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
NEC	<i>Pannaria rubiginosa</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
CLA	<i>Parabagliettoa cyanea</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Parabagliettoa dufourii</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ROC	<i>Paralecanographa grumulosa</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
RAC	<i>Paraleucobryum longifolium</i>	Moss	Dicranaceae
RHI	<i>Parmelia discordans</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Parmelia fraudans</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Parmelia omphalodes</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
NEC	<i>Parmeliella triptophylla</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
PHY	<i>Parmelina carporrhizans</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Parmelina pastillifera</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PHY	<i>Parmelina tiliacea</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmeliopsis ambigua</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmeliopsis hyperopta</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema arnoldii</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema crinitum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema crozalsianum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema hypoleucinum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
FRU	<i>Parmotrema perlatum*</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema perlatum*</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema pseudoreticulatum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Parmotrema pseudotinctorum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema reticulatum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Parmotrema stuppeum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
COL	<i>Peccania coralloides</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
NEC	<i>Pectenium plumbea</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
CTE	<i>Pedinophyllum interruptum*</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
NEC	<i>Pedinophyllum interruptum*</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
CLE	<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>	Liver	Pelliaceae
CER	<i>Peltigera canina</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
NEC	<i>Peltigera collina</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
CER	<i>Peltigera didactyla</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
CER	<i>Peltigera malacea</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
CER	<i>Peltigera rufescens</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
CTE	<i>Peltolepis quadrata</i>	Liver	Cleveaceae
COL	<i>Peltula euploca</i>	Lichen	Peltulaceae
COL	<i>Peltula obscurans</i>	Lichen	Peltulaceae
COL	<i>Peltula omphaliza</i>	Lichen	Peltulaceae
COL	<i>Peltula placodizans</i>	Lichen	Peltulaceae
ARL	<i>Pertusaria amara</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria aspergilla</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
CER	<i>Pertusaria bryontha</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
ARL	<i>Pertusaria carneopallida</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria corallina</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
CER	<i>Pertusaria dactylina</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria excludens</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria flavicans</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
ARL	<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
CER	<i>Pertusaria geminipara</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
CER	<i>Pertusaria glomerata</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
ARL	<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
ARL	<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria leucosora</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria mammosa</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria melanochlora</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria monogona</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
CER	<i>Pertusaria oculata</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
ARL	<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria pluripuncta</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria pseudocorallina</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria rupestris</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Pertusaria rupicola</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
PSO	<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Liver	Petalophyllaceae
CLA	<i>Petractis clausa</i>	Lichen	Stictidaceae
CLA	<i>Petractis luetkemulleri</i>	Lichen	Stictidaceae
PSO	<i>Phaeoceros laevis</i>	Anthocerot	Nothothyladaceae
ARL	<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
ARL	<i>Phaeographis inusta</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
PSO	<i>Phaeophyscia constipata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Phaeophyscia nigricans</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis*</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis*</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PSO	<i>Phaeorrhiza nimbosea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PLA	<i>Philonotis fontana</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae
PLA	<i>Philonotis seriata</i>	Moss	Bartramiaceae

ARL	<i>Phlyctis agelaea</i>	Lichen	Phlyctidaceae
CLE	<i>Phymatoceros bulbiculosus*</i>	Anthocerot	Nothothyladaceae
PSO	<i>Phymatoceros bulbiculosus*</i>	Anthocerot	Nothothyladaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia adscendens</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia biziana</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Physcia caesia*</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Physcia caesia*</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia clementei</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Physcia dimidiata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia leptalea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia stellaris</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physcia tenella</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Physcia tribacia</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLE	<i>Physcomitrella patens</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
CLE	<i>Physcomitrium eurystomum</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
FUN	<i>Physcomitrium pyriforme</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
PHY	<i>Physconia distorta</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physconia grisea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CER	<i>Physconia muscigena</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physconia perisidiosa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
PHY	<i>Physconia servitii</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Piccolia ochrophora</i>	Lichen	Biatorellaceae
PSO	<i>Placidium lachneum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PSO	<i>Placidium squamulosum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Placocarpus schaererii</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
COL	<i>Placolecis opaca</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
RHI	<i>Placopsis gelida</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
VNI	<i>Placopyrenium canellum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Placopyrenium fuscillum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CER	<i>Placynthiella icmalea</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
CER	<i>Placynthiella oligotropha</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
CER	<i>Placynthiella uliginosa</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
COL	<i>Placynthium subradiatum</i>	Lichen	Placynthiaceae
ALA	<i>Placynthium tantaleum</i>	Lichen	Placynthiaceae
PSO	<i>Plagiochasma rupestre</i>	Liver	Aytoniaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiochila asplenioides</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
FRU	<i>Plagiochila bifaria</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
FRU	<i>Plagiochila punctata</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
FRU	<i>Plagiochila spinulosa</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
FRU	<i>Plagiochila virginica</i>	Liver	Plagiochilaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiomnium affine</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiomnium confertidens</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiomnium cuspidatum*</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
NEC	<i>Plagiomnium cuspidatum*</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiomnium elatum</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiomnium rostratum</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	Moss	Plagiomniaceae
CTE	<i>Plagiopus oederianus</i>	Moss	Bartramaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium cavifolium</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium curvifolium</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium denticulatum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium laetum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium latebricola</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium neckeroideum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium nemorale</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
PLA	<i>Plagiothecium platyphyllum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
CLE	<i>Plagiothecium succulentum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
HYL	<i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
NEC	<i>Plasteurhynchium meridionale</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Plasteurhynchium striatulum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYP	<i>Platismatia glauca</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CTE	<i>Platydictya jungermannioides</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
FRU	<i>Platygyrium repens</i>	Moss	Pylaisiadelphaceae
RHI	<i>Pleopsidium chlorophanum</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Pleopsidium flavum</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
PSO	<i>Pleuridium acuminatum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Pleuridium subulatum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
PHY	<i>Pleurosticta acetabulum</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYL	<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
CLA	<i>Poeltinula cacuminum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
ACA	<i>Poeltinula cerebrina subsp. parvocalcicola</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
CLE	<i>Pogonatum aloides</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Pogonatum dentatum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Pogonatum nanum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Pogonatum urnigerum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CLE	<i>Pohlia annotina</i>	Moss	Mniaceae

CLE	<i>Pohlia bulbifera</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLE	<i>Pohlia cruda</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLE	<i>Pohlia elongata</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLE	<i>Pohlia flexuosa</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
PSO	<i>Pohlia lescuriana</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLE	<i>Pohlia lutescens</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
PSO	<i>Pohlia melanodon</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLE	<i>Pohlia nutans</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
PLA	<i>Pohlia wahlenbergii</i>	Moss	Mniaceae
CLA	<i>Polyblastia albida</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Polyblastia ardesiaca</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
POR	<i>Polyblastia cupularis</i> var. <i>cupularis</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Polyblastia dermatodes</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Polyblastia nidulans</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
PHY	<i>Polycaulionia candelaria</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PHY	<i>Polycaulionia polycarpa</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ACA	<i>Polysporina pusilla</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
RHI	<i>Polysporina simplex</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
CER	<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CER	<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
CER	<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	Moss	Polytrichaceae
NEC	<i>Porella arboris-vitae</i>	Liver	Porellaceae
FRU	<i>Porella canariensis</i> *	Liver	Porellaceae
NEC	<i>Porella canariensis</i> *	Liver	Porellaceae
PLA	<i>Porella cordaeana</i>	Liver	Porellaceae
NEC	<i>Porella obtusata</i>	Liver	Porellaceae
PLA	<i>Porella pinnata</i>	Liver	Porellaceae
NEC	<i>Porella platyphylla</i>	Liver	Porellaceae
ARL	<i>Porina aenea</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
ARL	<i>Porina borrieri</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
CLA	<i>Porina byssophila</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
FEL	<i>Porina hoehneliana</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
ALA	<i>Porina lectissima</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
ARL	<i>Porina leptalea</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
FEL	<i>Porina leptosperma</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
CLA	<i>Porina linearis</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
CLA	<i>Porina oleriana</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
FEL	<i>Porina oxneri</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
CLA	<i>Porina provincialis</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
FEL	<i>Porina rubentior</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
RHI	<i>Porpidia cinereoatra</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Porpidia crustulata</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ALA	<i>Porpidia hydrophila</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Porpidia macrocarpa</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Porpidia melinodes</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
ALA	<i>Porpidia rugosa</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
POR	<i>Porpidia speirea</i> var. <i>alpina</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
POR	<i>Porpidia superba</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
POR	<i>Porpidia trullisata</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
POR	<i>Porpidia turgida</i>	Lichen	Lecanoromycetes, incertae sedis
POR	<i>Porpidia zeoroides</i>	Lichen	Lecideaceae
PSO	<i>Pottiopsis caespitosa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Preissia quadrata</i>	Liver	Marchantiaceae
CLA	<i>Protoblastenia calva</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
CLA	<i>Protoblastenia incrustans</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
POR	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rhodothecia</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
CLA	<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
ACA	<i>Protoblastenia siebenhaariana</i> subsp. <i>albida</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
CLE	<i>Protolophozia elongata</i>	Liver	Lophoziaaceae
CER	<i>Protomicarea limosa</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
RHI	<i>Protoparmelia badia</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Protoparmelia memnonia</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Protoparmelia montagnei</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Protothelenella corrosa</i>	Lichen	Protothelenellaceae
RHI	<i>Pseudephebe minuscula</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Pseudephebe pubescens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
CLE	<i>Pseudephemerum nitidum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
HYP	<i>Pseudevernia furfuracea</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
NEC	<i>Pseudoamblystegium subtile</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
PSO	<i>Pseudocrossidium hornsuschianum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Pseudocrossidium obtusulum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pseudocrossidium replicatum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pseudocrossidium revolutum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Pseudocrossidium revolutum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
NEC	<i>Pseudocyphellaria aurata</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Pseudocyphellaria intricata</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae

SAP	<i>Pseudoleskeella catenulata</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
FRU	<i>Pseudoleskeella nervosa*</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
NEC	<i>Pseudoleskeella nervosa*</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
SAP	<i>Pseudoleskeella rupestris</i>	Moss	Leskeaceae
ARL	<i>Pseudoschismatomma rufescens</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
HYL	<i>Pseudoscleropodium purum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans</i>	Moss	Plagiotheciaceae
RHI	<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
LCH	<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>	Lichen	Pilocarpaceae
PSO	<i>Psora decipiens</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
PSO	<i>Psora saviczii</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
PSO	<i>Psora vallesiaca</i>	Lichen	Psoraceae
FRU	<i>Psoroglaena stigonemoides</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CER	<i>Psoroma hypnorum</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
LCH	<i>Psoronactis dilleniana</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
COL	<i>Psorotichia diffracta</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Psorotichia frustulosa</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Psorotichia schaeereri</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
NEC	<i>Pterigynandrum filiforme</i>	Moss	Pterigynandraceae
COL	<i>Pterygiopsis affinis</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
ALA	<i>Pterygiopsis concordatula</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
ALA	<i>Pterygiopsis lacustris</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum compactum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum crossidioides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum lamellatum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum ovatum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum papillosum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum sampaianum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum squamosum</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Pterygoneurum subsessile</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
HYL	<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>	Liver	Ptilidiaceae
FRU	<i>Ptilidium pulcherrimum</i>	Liver	Ptilidiaceae
HYL	<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
RAC	<i>Ptychomitrium incurvum</i>	Moss	Ptychomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Ptychomitrium nigrescens</i>	Moss	Ptychomitriaceae
RAC	<i>Ptychomitrium polyphyllum</i>	Moss	Ptychomitriaceae
CTE	<i>Ptychostomum archangelicum*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum archangelicum*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CTE	<i>Ptychostomum arcticum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CER	<i>Ptychostomum bornholmense*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum bornholmense*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CLE	<i>Ptychostomum cernuum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CLE	<i>Ptychostomum cyclophyllum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum donianum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum imbricatum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CLE	<i>Ptychostomum pallens*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CTE	<i>Ptychostomum pallens*</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum pendulum</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum rubens</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
PSO	<i>Ptychostomum torquescens</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
CTE	<i>Ptychostomum zieri</i>	Moss	Bryaceae
HYP	<i>Pycnora xanthococca</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
CER	<i>Pycnothelia papillaria</i>	Lichen	Cladoniaceae
FRU	<i>Pylaisia polyantha</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FRU	<i>Pylaisia selwynii</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
PSO	<i>Pyramidula tetragona</i>	Moss	Funariaceae
VNI	<i>Pyrenidium crozalsii</i>	Fungus	Dacampiaceae
VNI	<i>Pyrenidium vouauxii</i>	Fungus	Dacampiaceae
CLA	<i>Pyrenocarpon montinii</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
ALA	<i>Pyrenopsis subareolata</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
ARL	<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>	Lichen	Pyrenulaceae
ARL	<i>Pyrenula nitida</i>	Lichen	Pyrenulaceae
ARL	<i>Pyrenula nitidella</i>	Lichen	Pyrenulaceae
LCH	<i>Racodium rupestre</i>	Lichen	Dothideomycetes, incertae sedis
PLA	<i>Racomitrium aciculare</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium affine</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CER	<i>Racomitrium canescens</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Racomitrium ellipticum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CER	<i>Racomitrium elongatum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CER	<i>Racomitrium ericoides</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium fasciculare</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Racomitrium hespericum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium heterostichum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium himalayanum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Racomitrium lamprocarpum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CER	<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae

PLA	<i>Racomitrium lusitanicum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium macounii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium microcarpon</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium obtusum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium panschii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Racomitrium sudeticum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
FRU	<i>Radula complanata</i>	Liver	Radulaceae
FRU	<i>Radula lindenbergiana</i>	Liver	Radulaceae
RHI	<i>Ramalina bourgeana</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
RHI	<i>Ramalina capitata</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
RHI	<i>Ramalina cuspidata</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
HYP	<i>Ramalina dilacerata</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
PHY	<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
PHY	<i>Ramalina fraxinea</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
PHY	<i>Ramalina lacera</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
RHI	<i>Ramalina polymorpha</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
RHI	<i>Ramalina requienii</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
HYP	<i>Ramalina roesleri</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
RHI	<i>Ramalina siliquosa</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
HYP	<i>Ramalina thrausta</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
CLA	<i>Ramonia calcicola</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
ARL	<i>Ramonia subsphaeroides</i>	Lichen	Gyalectaceae
CLE	<i>Rhabdoweisia crispata</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
CLE	<i>Rhabdoweisia fugax</i>	Moss	Rhabdoweisiaceae
PLA	<i>Rhamphidium purpuratum</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon alpicola</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
ACA	<i>Rhizocarpon atroflavescens</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon badioatrum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon carpaticum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon copelandii</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon distinctum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon effiguratum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon epispilum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon eupetraeum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon furfurosus</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon geographicum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon inarense</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
ALA	<i>Rhizocarpon lavatum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon lecanorinum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon macrosporum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon norvegicum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon oederi</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
POR	<i>Rhizocarpon petraeum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon pusillum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon reductum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon ridescens</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon rittokense</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
CLA	<i>Rhizocarpon umbilicatum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpon viridiatrum</i>	Lichen	Rhizocarpaceae
CLE	<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	Moss	Cinclidiaceae
RHI	<i>Rhizoplaca chrysoleuca</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
RHI	<i>Rhizoplaca melanophthalma</i>	Lichen	Lecanoraceae
NEC	<i>Rhynchostegiella tenella</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Rhynchostegiella teneriffae</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Rhynchostegium alopecuroides</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Rhynchostegium megapolitanum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Rhynchostegium riparioides</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CAM	<i>Rhynchostegium strongylense</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
HYL	<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
HYL	<i>Rhytidiadelphus subpinnatus</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
HYL	<i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i>	Moss	Hylocomiaceae
HYL	<i>Rhytidium rugosum</i>	Moss	Rhytidiaceae
NEC	<i>Ricasolia amplissima</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Ricasolia laetevirens</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
CLE	<i>Riccardia latifrons</i>	Liver	Aneuraceae
CLE	<i>Riccardia palmata</i>	Liver	Aneuraceae
PSO	<i>Riccia atromarginata</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia bifurca</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
CLE	<i>Riccia canaliculata</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
CLE	<i>Riccia cavernosa</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia ciliata</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia ciliifera</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia crinita</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia crustata</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia frostii</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia glauca</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae

PSO	<i>Riccia gougetiana</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
CLE	<i>Riccia huebeneriana</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia lamellosa</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia nigrella</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia sorocarpa</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
PSO	<i>Riccia warnstorffii</i>	Liver	Ricciaceae
RHI	<i>Rimularia furvella</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
RHI	<i>Rimularia insularis</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
RHI	<i>Rinodina aspersa</i> subsp. <i>aspersa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Rinodina aspersa</i> subsp. <i>atrocinerea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Rinodina beccariana</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodina bischoffii</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodina calcarea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Rinodina confragosa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CER	<i>Rinodina conradii</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLA	<i>Rinodina dubyana</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ALA	<i>Rinodina fimbriata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodina gennarii</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLA	<i>Rinodina immersa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodina lecanorina</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLA	<i>Rinodina luridata</i> subsp. <i>immersa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodina luridata</i> subsp. <i>luridata</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Rinodina milvina</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CER	<i>Rinodina mniaraea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodina oleae</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Rinodina polyspora</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Rinodina pruinella</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Rinodina pyrina</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
RHI	<i>Rinodina sicula</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ARL	<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CER	<i>Rinodina turfacea</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
VNI	<i>Rinodinella controversa</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
CLA	<i>Rinodinella dubyanoides</i>	Lichen	Physciaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella canariensis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella fuciformis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella maderensis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella phycopsis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella teneriffensis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella tinctoria</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccella tuberculata</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
ROC	<i>Roccellographa circumscripta</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
COL	<i>Romjularia lurida</i> *	Lichen	Lecideaceae
PSO	<i>Romjularia lurida</i> *	Lichen	Lecideaceae
RHI	<i>Rusavskia elegans</i> *	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
VNI	<i>Rusavskia elegans</i> *	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
CTE	<i>Saccobasis polita</i>	Liver	Lophoziaaceae
CLE	<i>Saccogyna viticulosa</i>	Liver	Geocalyceae
CTE	<i>Saelania glaucescens</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
CLE	<i>Sanionia uncinata</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
CER	<i>Santessoniella arctophila</i>	Lichen	Pannariaceae
ACA	<i>Sarcogyne algoviae</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
VNI	<i>Sarcogyne regularis</i>	Lichen	Acarosporaceae
VNI	<i>Sarcopyrenia gibba</i>	Fungus	Sordariomycetes, incertae sedis
CTE	<i>Sauteria alpina</i>	Liver	Cleveaceae
CTE	<i>Scapania aequiloba</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CTE	<i>Scapania aspera</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CTE	<i>Scapania brevicaulis</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CTE	<i>Scapania calcicola</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CER	<i>Scapania compacta</i> *	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania compacta</i> *	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania crassiretis</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania curta</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CTE	<i>Scapania cuspiduligera</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
FRU	<i>Scapania gracilis</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CTE	<i>Scapania gymnostomophila</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania helvetica</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
RAC	<i>Scapania kaurinii</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania lingulata</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania mucronata</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania nemorea</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
PLA	<i>Scapania obcordata</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania scandica</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
RAC	<i>Scapania sphaerifera</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
PLA	<i>Scapania subalpina</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
CLE	<i>Scapania umbrosa</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
PLA	<i>Scapania undulata</i>	Liver	Scapaniaceae
RHI	<i>Schaereria cinereorufa</i>	Lichen	Schaereriaceae

RHI	<i>Schaereria fuscocinerea</i>	Lichen	Schaereriaceae
LCA	<i>Schismatomma pericleum</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
LCH	<i>Schismatomma umbrinum</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
PLA	<i>Schistidium agassizii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium apocarpum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium atrofusum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium boreale</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium brunnescens</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium bryhnii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium confertum*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium confertum*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium confusum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium crassipilum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium dupretii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium elegantulum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium flaccidum*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium flaccidum*</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium frigidum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium frivollianum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium grande</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium helveticum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium maritimum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium papillosum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Schistidium platyphyllum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium poeltii</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium pruinatum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium recurvum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Schistidium rivulare</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium robustum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium scandicum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Schistidium sordidum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium spinosum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium strictum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
PLA	<i>Schistidium subulaceum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium submuticum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium tenerum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium trichodon</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
SAP	<i>Schistidium umbrosum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
RAC	<i>Schistidium venetum</i>	Moss	Grimmiaceae
CTE	<i>Schistochilopsis grandiretis</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Schistochilopsis incisa</i>	Liver	Lophoziaceae
CLE	<i>Schistostega pennata</i>	Moss	Schistostegaceae
NEC	<i>Sciuro-hypnum flotowianum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Sciuro-hypnum glaciale</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Sciuro-hypnum latifolium</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Sciuro-hypnum oedipodium</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Sciuro-hypnum plumosum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Sciuro-hypnum populeum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Sciuro-hypnum reflexum*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Sciuro-hypnum reflexum*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
CLE	<i>Sciuro-hypnum starkei</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYL	<i>Scleropodium touretii*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Scleropodium touretii*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
HYP	<i>Scoliciosporum chlorococcum</i>	Lichen	Scoliciosporaceae
FEL	<i>Scoliciosporum curvatum</i>	Lichen	Scoliciosporaceae
FEL	<i>Scoliciosporum sarothamni</i>	Lichen	Scoliciosporaceae
HYL	<i>Scorpiurium circinatum</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Scorpiurium deflexifolium</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
FRU	<i>Scorpiurium sendtneri*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
PLA	<i>Scorpiurium sendtneri*</i>	Moss	Brachytheciaceae
NEC	<i>Scytinium palmatum</i>	Lichen	Collemaaceae
CTE	<i>Seligeria calcarea</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
CTE	<i>Seligeria donniana</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
CTE	<i>Seligeria pusilla</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
CTE	<i>Seligeria recurvata</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
CTE	<i>Seligeria trifaria</i>	Moss	Seligeriaceae
ARL	<i>Septobasidium quercinum</i>	Fungus	Septobasidiaceae
CTE	<i>Serpoleska confervoides*</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
NEC	<i>Serpoleska confervoides*</i>	Moss	Amblystegiaceae
CLA	<i>Solenopsora cesatii</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
CLA	<i>Solenopsora olivacea subsp. olbiensis</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
CLA	<i>Solenopsora olivacea subsp. olivacea</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
CLE	<i>Solenostoma gracillimum</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae
CLE	<i>Solenostoma hyalinum</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae
PLA	<i>Solenostoma obovatum</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae
PLA	<i>Solenostoma paroicum</i>	Liver	Jungermanniaceae
PLA	<i>Solenostoma pusillum</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae

PLA	<i>Solenostoma sphaerocarpum</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae
PLA	<i>Solenostoma subellipticum</i>	Liver	Solenostomataceae
CER	<i>Solorina crocea</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
CTE	<i>Solorina saccata</i>	Lichen	Peltigeraceae
PSO	<i>Southbya nigrella</i>	Liver	Arnelliaceae
PSO	<i>Southbya tophacea</i>	Liver	Arnelliaceae
PSO	<i>Sphaerocarpos michelii</i>	Liver	Sphaerocarpaceae
PSO	<i>Sphaerocarpos texanus</i>	Liver	Sphaerocarpaceae
RHI	<i>Sphaerophorus fragilis</i>	Lichen	Sphaerophoraceae
CLE	<i>Sphenolobus minutus</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
RAC	<i>Sphenolobus saxicola</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
FUN	<i>Splachnum ampullaceum</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
FUN	<i>Splachnum luteum</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
FUN	<i>Splachnum sphaericum</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
FUN	<i>Splachnum vasculosum</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
RHI	<i>Sporastatia polyspora</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
RHI	<i>Sporastatia testudinea</i>	Lichen	Catillariaceae
PSO	<i>Squamarina cartilaginea</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
PSO	<i>Squamarina conrescens</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
COL	<i>Squamarina gypsacea</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
PSO	<i>Squamarina lentigera</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele clopima</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele clopimoides</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele fissa</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Staurothele immersa</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele nantiana</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Staurothele orbicularis</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele sapaudica</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele solvens</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Staurothele succedens</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CER	<i>Stereocaulon alpinum</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
CER	<i>Stereocaulon condensatum</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
RHI	<i>Stereocaulon coniophyllum</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
RHI	<i>Stereocaulon dactylophyllum</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
RHI	<i>Stereocaulon leucophaeopsis</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
RHI	<i>Stereocaulon nanodes</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
CER	<i>Stereocaulon paschale</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
RHI	<i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i>	Lichen	Stereocaulaceae
NEC	<i>Sticta canariensis</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Sticta fuliginosa</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Sticta limbata</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Sticta sylvatica</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
NEC	<i>Sticta weigellii</i>	Lichen	Lobariaceae
ARL	<i>Strigula affinis</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
FEL	<i>Strigula angustata</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
ARL	<i>Strigula brevis</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
FEL	<i>Strigula buxi</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
CLA	<i>Strigula calcarea</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
CLA	<i>Strigula cavicola</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
CLA	<i>Strigula endolitheia</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
ARL	<i>Strigula glabra</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
FEL	<i>Strigula minor</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
CLA	<i>Strigula porinoides</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
ARL	<i>Strigula ziziphi</i>	Lichen	Strigulaceae
COL	<i>Synalissa ramulosa</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
SAP	<i>Syntrichia calcicola</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Syntrichia caninervis*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Syntrichia caninervis*</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Syntrichia fragilis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Syntrichia handelii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
FRU	<i>Syntrichia laevipila</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
FRU	<i>Syntrichia latifolia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Syntrichia montana</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
FRU	<i>Syntrichia papillosa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Syntrichia princeps</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Syntrichia rigescens</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CER	<i>Syntrichia ruralis var. ruraliformis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
FRU	<i>Syntrichia virescens</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Syzygiella autumnalis</i>	Liver	Adelanthaceae
PSO	<i>Targionia hypophylla</i>	Liver	Targioniaceae
PSO	<i>Targionia lorbeeriana</i>	Liver	Targioniaceae
CTE	<i>Taxiphyllum wissgrillii*</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
NEC	<i>Taxiphyllum wissgrillii*</i>	Moss	Hypnaceae
FUN	<i>Tayloria tenuis</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
PHY	<i>Teloschistes chrysophthalmus</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
ACA	<i>Teloschistes contortuplicatus</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PHY	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae

RHI	<i>Tephromela atra</i>	Lichen	Mycoblastaceae
RHI	<i>Tephromela pertusarioides</i>	Lichen	Mycoblastaceae
RAC	<i>Tetralophozia setiformis</i>	Liver	Anastrophyllaceae
CLE	<i>Tetraphis pellucida</i>	Moss	Tetraphidaceae
FUN	<i>Tetraplodon angustatus</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
FUN	<i>Tetraplodon mnioides</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
COL	<i>Thallinocarpon nigritellum</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
PLA	<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
PLA	<i>Thamnobryum angustifolium</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
PLA	<i>Thamnobryum cataractarum</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
PLA	<i>Thamnobryum fernandesii</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
PLA	<i>Thamnobryum maderense</i>	Moss	Neckeraceae
CER	<i>Thamnozia subuliformis</i>	Lichen	lcmadophilaceae
CER	<i>Thamnozia vermicularis</i>	Lichen	lcmadophilaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium decipiens</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium impressulum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium impressum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium incavatum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Thelidium methorium</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium papulare</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium pyrenophorum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Thelidium subabsconditum</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ACA	<i>Thelidium ungeri</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ROC	<i>Thelopsis isiaca</i>	Lichen	Stictidaceae
ARL	<i>Thelopsis rubella</i>	Lichen	Stictidaceae
ARL	<i>Thelotrema lepadinum</i>	Lichen	Graphidaceae
HYL	<i>Thuidium assimile</i>	Moss	Thuidiaceae
HYL	<i>Thuidium delicatulum</i>	Moss	Thuidiaceae
HYL	<i>Thuidium recognitum</i>	Moss	Thuidiaceae
HYL	<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	Moss	Thuidiaceae
COL	<i>Thyrea confusa</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Thyrea girardii</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
COL	<i>Thyrea plectospora</i>	Lichen	Lichinaceae
CTE	<i>Timmia austriaca</i>	Moss	Timmiaceae
CTE	<i>Timmia bavarica</i>	Moss	Timmiaceae
CTE	<i>Timmia norvegica</i>	Moss	Timmiaceae
PSO	<i>Timmiella anomala</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Timmiella barbulooides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Toninia albilabra</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
CLA	<i>Toninia athallina</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
COL	<i>Toninia candida</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
COL	<i>Toninia cinereovirens</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
VNI	<i>Toninia episema</i>	Fungus	Ramalinaceae
PSO	<i>Toninia opuntiooides</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
PSO	<i>Toninia physaroides</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
PSO	<i>Toninia sedifolia</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
PSO	<i>Toninia toepfferi</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
COL	<i>Toninia toniniana</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
CLA	<i>Topelia heterospora</i>	Lichen	Stictidaceae
PSO	<i>Tortella flavovirens</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortella fragilis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortella humilis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortella inclinata</i> var. <i>inclinata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortella inclinata</i> var. <i>densa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortella inflexa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
HYL	<i>Tortella squarrosa</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortella squarrosa</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortella tortuosa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula acaulon</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula ampliretis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula atrovirens</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Tortula atrovirens</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula bolanderi</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula brevissima</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Tortula canescens</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula caucasica</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
FUN	<i>Tortula cernua</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Tortula freibergii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortula hoppeana</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula inermis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortula laureri</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortula leucostoma</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula lindbergii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula marginata</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Tortula marginata</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortula mucronifolia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Tortula muralis</i> subsp. <i>muralis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae

SAP	<i>Tortula muralis</i> subsp. <i>obtusifolia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula pallida</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula protobryoides</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
FUN	<i>Tortula randii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula revolvens</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
SAP	<i>Tortula solmsii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Tortula systylia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula truncata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula vahliana</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula viridifolia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Tortula wilsonii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
RHI	<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
RHI	<i>Trapelia glebulosa</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
CER	<i>Trapeliopsis granulosa</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
CAM	<i>Trematodon longicollis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
RHI	<i>Tremolecia atrata</i>	Lichen	Hymeneliaceae
CLE	<i>Trichocolea tomentella</i>	Liver	Trichocoleaceae
PSO	<i>Trichodon cylindricus</i>	Moss	Ditrichaceae
PSO	<i>Trichostomum brachydontium</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
CTE	<i>Trichostomum crispulum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Trichostomum crispulum</i> *	Moss	Pottiaceae
CLE	<i>Tritomaria exsecta</i>	Liver	Lophziaceae
CLE	<i>Tritomaria exsectiformis</i>	Liver	Lophziaceae
CTE	<i>Tritomaria scitula</i>	Liver	Lophziaceae
HYP	<i>Tuckermannopsis chlorophylla</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
FRU	<i>Ulota bruchii</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Ulota calvescens</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Ulota coarctata</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Ulota crispa</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
RAC	<i>Ulota curvifolia</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Ulota drummondii</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Ulota phyllantha</i> *	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
RAC	<i>Ulota phyllantha</i> *	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria arctica</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria cinerascens</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria cinereorufescens</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria crustulosa</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria cylindrica</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria decussata</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria deusta</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria grisea</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria havaasii</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria hirsuta</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria hyperborea</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria microphylla</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria nylanderiana</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria pallens</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria polyphylla</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria proboscidea</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria rigida</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria ruebeliana</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria subglabra</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria torrefacta</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
RHI	<i>Umbilicaria vellea</i>	Lichen	Umbilicariaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea articulata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea atlantica</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea barbata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea cavernosa</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea ceratina</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea dasypoga</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea florida</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea fragileszens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea glabrescens</i> var. <i>fulvovirens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea glabrescens</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea hirta</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea intermedia</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea longissima</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea silesiaca</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea subplicata</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
HYP	<i>Usnea substerilis</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
ARL	<i>Varicellaria hemisphaerica</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
RHI	<i>Varicellaria lactea</i>	Lichen	Pertusariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria aethiobola</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria aquatilis</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Verrucaria caerulea</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae

VMA	<i>Verrucaria degelii</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Verrucaria ditmarsica</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria elaeomelaena</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ACA	<i>Verrucaria fischeri*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Verrucaria fischeri*</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria funkii</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Verrucaria glaucodes</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Verrucaria halophila</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria hydrela</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria hydrophila</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria latebrosa</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucaria macrostoma f. macrostoma</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucaria macrostoma f. furfuracea</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria margacea</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Verrucaria pinguicula</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucaria polysticta</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria praetermissa</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Verrucaria sandstedei</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
ALA	<i>Verrucaria submersella</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
CLA	<i>Verrucaria weddellii</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula arnoldaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula biatorinaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula clauzadaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula fulvaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula granulosa</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula helvetica</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Verrucula hladuniana</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula lactearia</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula latericola</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Verrucula maritimaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula navasaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula protearia</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verrucula pusillaria</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verruculopsis flavescens</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verruculopsis lecideoides</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VNI	<i>Verruculopsis poeltiana</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
FEL	<i>Veizdaea dawsoniae</i>	Lichen	Veizdaeaceae
FUN	<i>Voitia hyperborea</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
FUN	<i>Voitia nivalis</i>	Moss	Splachnaceae
HYP	<i>Vulpicida pinastri</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
VMA	<i>Wahlenbergiella mucosa</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
VMA	<i>Wahlenbergiella striatula</i>	Lichen	Verrucariaceae
FRU	<i>Waynea adscendens</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
ARL	<i>Waynea stoechadiana</i>	Lichen	Ramalinaceae
VNI	<i>Weddellomyces epicallopisma</i>	Fungus	Dacampiaceae
VNI	<i>Weddellomyces erythrocarpae</i>	Fungus	Dacampiaceae
VNI	<i>Weddellomyces heterochrous</i>	Fungus	Dacampiaceae
VNI	<i>Weddellomyces macrosporus</i>	Fungus	Dacampiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia brachycarpa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia condensa var. condensata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia condensa var. armata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia controversa var. controversa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia controversa var. crispata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia levieri</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia longifolia</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia perssonii</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia rostellata</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia rutilans</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia squarrosa</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia sterilis</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
PSO	<i>Weissia wimmeriana</i>	Moss	Pottiaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthomendoza fallax</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
PSO	<i>Xanthoparmelia camtschdalis</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia loxodes</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PSO	<i>Xanthoparmelia pokornyii</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia pulla</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
PSO	<i>Xanthoparmelia ryssolea</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia stenophylla</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia tinctoria</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
RHI	<i>Xanthoparmelia verruculifera</i>	Lichen	Parmeliaceae
VNI	<i>Xanthoria calcicola</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae

PHY	<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Lichen	Teloschistaceae
HYP	<i>Xylographa vitiligo</i>	Lichen	Trapeliaceae
ARL	<i>Zamenhofia coralloidea</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
ARL	<i>Zamenhofia hibernica</i>	Lichen	Porinaceae
ARL	<i>Zwackhia viridis</i>	Lichen	Roccellaceae
FRU	<i>Zygodon conoideus</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Zygodon dentatus</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Zygodon forsteri</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Zygodon rupestris*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
NEC	<i>Zygodon rupestris*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
FRU	<i>Zygodon viridissimus*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae
NEC	<i>Zygodon viridissimus*</i>	Moss	Orthotrichaceae

ACA	<i>Aspicilietea candidae</i> Asta et Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015
ALA	<i>Aspicilietea lacustris</i> Wirth 1972
ARL	<i>Arthonio radiatae-Lecidelletea elaeochromae</i> Drehwald 1993
CAM	<i>Campylopodetea vaporarii</i> Brullo et al. 2004
CER	<i>Ceratodonto purpurei-Polytrichetea piliferi</i> Mohan 1978
CLA	<i>Clauzadeetea immersae</i> Roux in Roux et al. 2009
CLE	<i>Cladonio digitatae-Lepidozietea reptantis</i> Ježek et Vondráček 1962 nom. conserv. propos.
COL	<i>Collematetea cristati</i> Wirth 1980
CTE	<i>Ctenidietea mollusci</i> von Hübschmann ex Grgić 1980
FEL	<i>Fellhaneretea bouteillei</i> Bricaud et Roux in Bricaud et al. 2009
FRU	<i>Frullanio dilatatae-Leucodontetea sciuroidis</i> Mohan 1978
FUN	<i>Funarietea hygrometricae</i> von Hübschmann 1957
HYL	<i>Hylocomietea splendentis</i> Gillet ex Marstaller 1992
HYP	<i>Hypogymnietea physodis</i> Follmann 1974 nom. conserv. propos.
LCA	<i>Leprarietea candelaris</i> Wirth 1980
LCH	<i>Leprarietea chlorinae</i> Wirth 1972 nom. conserv. propos.
NEC	<i>Neckeretea complanatae</i> Marstaller 1986 nom. conserv. propos
PHY	<i>Physcietea</i> Tomaselli et De Micheli 1952
PLA	<i>Platyhypnidio-Fontinalietea antipyreticae</i> Philippi 1956
POR	<i>Porpidietea zeoroidis</i> Roux in Bültmann et al. 2015
PSO	<i>Psoretea decipientis</i> Mattick ex Follmann 1974
RAC	<i>Racomitrietea heterostichi</i> Neumayr 1971
RHI	<i>Rhizocarpetea geographici</i> Wirth 1972
ROC	<i>Roccelletea phycopsis</i> Egea in Bültmann et al. 2015
SAP	<i>Schistidietea apocarpis</i> Ježek et Vondráček 1962
VMA	<i>Verrucarietea maura</i> Drehwald 1993
VNI	<i>Verrucarietea nigrescentis</i> Wirth 1980

Supporting information

Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3-264.

Electronic Appendix S8. ESL2: List of diagnostic species of classes of the plant communities dominated by algae (EVC3).

This file was produced by H. Bültmann using the sources listed in the Electronic Appendix S1 for nomenclature and Electronic Appendix S12 as sources for the diagnostic species. Because the traditional term 'algae' is used for an evolutionary (and taxonomically) very heterogeneous group encompassing representatives of the Kingdoms of Plantae, Chromista (the Kingdom Protoctista was split into Chromista and Protozoa; Cavalier-Smith 2010) and Bacteria.

The explanation of the class Codes (Column A) is found at the end of this file.

The category 'Class' (Column C) follows Ruggiero et al. (2015), and it includes:

Bacillariophyta (Chromista: diatoms)
Charophyta (Plantae: Charophyceae (stoneworts); Conjugatophyceae
(conjugating green algae including desmids), plus Klebsormidiophyceae)
Chlorophyta (Plantae: green algae)
Chrysophyta (Chromista: golden algae)
Cyanobacteria (Bacteria)
Miozoa (Chromista: Miozoa)
Phaeophyta (Chromista: brown algae)
Rhodophyta (Plantae: red algae)
Xanthophyta (Chromista: yellow-green algae)

References

Cavalier-Smith, T. 2010. Kingdoms Protozoa and Chromista and the eozoan root of the eukaryotic tree. *Biology Letters* 6: 342–345.

Ruggiero, M.A., Gordon, D.P., Orrell, T.M., Bailly, N., Bourgoin, T., Brusca, R.C., Cavalier-Smith, T., Guiry, M.D. & Kirk, P.M. 2015. Correction: A higher level classification of all living organisms. *PLoS ONE* 10(6): e0130114. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0130114.

Code	Name	Class	Family
CYS	<i>Acetabularia acetabulum</i>	Chlorophyta	Polyphysaceae
NAV	<i>Achnanthes brevipes</i>	Bacillariophyta	Achnantheaceae
AST	<i>Actinastrum hantzschii</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlorellaceae
STI	<i>Aegagropila linnaei</i>	Chlorophyta	Pithophoraceae
LIS	<i>Agarum clathratum</i>	Phaeophyta	Agaraceae
CYS	<i>Aglaothamnion scopulorum</i>	Rhodophyta	Callithamniaceae
ENT	<i>Ahnfeltia plicata</i>	Rhodophyta	Ahnfeltiaceae
CYS	<i>Alaria esculenta*</i>	Phaeophyta	Alariaceae
LIS	<i>Alaria esculenta*</i>	Phaeophyta	Alariaceae
CYS	<i>Amphiroa rigida</i>	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
NAV	<i>Amphora coffaeiformis</i>	Bacillariophyta	Catenulaceae
BRH	<i>Amphora ovalis*</i>	Bacillariophyta	Catenulaceae
NAV	<i>Amphora ovalis*</i>	Bacillariophyta	Catenulaceae
MES	<i>Ancylonema nordenskioldii</i>	Charophyta	Mesotaeniaceae
NAV	<i>Anomoeoneis sphaerophora</i>	Bacillariophyta	Anomoeoneidaceae
CYS	<i>Anotrichium furcellatum</i>	Rhodophyta	Wrangeliaceae
DES	<i>Apatococcus lobatus</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlorellaceae
AST	<i>Aphanizomenon flosaquae</i>	Cyanobacteria	Aphanizomenonaceae
NAV	<i>Aphanothece stagnina</i>	Cyanobacteria	Aphanothecaceae
ENT	<i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i>	Phaeophyta	Fucaceae
AST	<i>Asterionella formosa</i> var. <i>formosa</i>	Bacillariophyta	Tabellariaceae
AST	<i>Asterionella formosa</i> var. <i>gracillima</i>	Bacillariophyta	Tabellariaceae
LEF	<i>Audouinella chalybaea</i>	Rhodophyta	Acrochaetiaceae
LEF	<i>Audouinella hermannii</i>	Rhodophyta	Acrochaetiaceae
AST	<i>Aulacoseira granulata</i>	Bacillariophyta	Aulacoseiraceae
LEF	<i>Bangia atropurpurea</i>	Rhodophyta	Bangiaceae
CYS	<i>Bangia fuscopurpurea</i>	Rhodophyta	Bangiaceae
LEF	<i>Batrachospermum atrum</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
LEF	<i>Batrachospermum confusum</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
LEF	<i>Batrachospermum gelatinosum</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
LEF	<i>Batrachospermum keratophytum</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
LEF	<i>Batrachospermum turfosum</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
ENT	<i>Blennothrix lyngbyacea</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
ENT	<i>Boergesenella fruticulosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
LIS	<i>Bonnemaisonia hamifera</i>	Rhodophyta	Bonnemaisoniaceae
CYS	<i>Bornetia secundiflora</i>	Rhodophyta	Ceramiaceae
ENT	<i>Bostrychia scorpioides</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
BRH	<i>Botrydiopsis eriensis</i>	Xanthophyta	Botrydiopsidaceae
LIS	<i>Botryocladia botryoides</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodymeniaceae
ENT	<i>Brachytrichia quoyi</i>	Cyanobacteria	Symphyonemataceae
BRH	<i>Bracteacoccus anomalus</i>	Chlorophyta	Bracteacoccaceae
BRH	<i>Bracteacoccus minor</i>	Chlorophyta	Bracteacoccaceae
NAV	<i>Brebissonia boeckii</i>	Bacillariophyta	Cymbellaceae
LIS	<i>Calliblepharis ciliata</i>	Rhodophyta	Cystocloniaceae
CYS	<i>Calliblepharis jubata</i>	Rhodophyta	Cystocloniaceae
LIS	<i>Callithamnion tetricum</i>	Rhodophyta	Callithamniaceae
CYS	<i>Callophyllis laciniata</i>	Rhodophyta	Kallymeniaceae
NAV	<i>Caloneis amphisbaena</i>	Bacillariophyta	Naviculaceae
NAV	<i>Calothrix scopulorum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Rivulariaceae
ENT	<i>Catenella caespitosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Caulacanthaceae
CAU	<i>Caulerpa prolifera</i>	Chlorophyta	Caulerpaceae

CAU	<i>Caulerpa racemosa</i>	Chlorophyta	Caulerpaceae
CYS	<i>Ceramium echionotum</i>	Rhodophyta	Ceramiaceae
AST	<i>Ceratium hirundinella</i>	Miozoa	Ceratiaceae
AST	<i>Chaetoceros holsaticus</i>	Bacillariophyta	Chaetocerotaceae
ENT	<i>Chaetomorpha aerea</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
STI	<i>Chaetophora elegans</i>	Chlorophyta	Chaetophoraceae
STI	<i>Chaetophora lobata</i>	Chlorophyta	Chaetophoraceae
STI	<i>Chaetophora pisiformis</i>	Chlorophyta	Chaetophoraceae
CHA	<i>Chara aculeolata</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara aspera</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara baltica</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara braunii</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara canescens</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara connivens</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara contraria</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara curta</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara denudata</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara filiformis</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara fragifera</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara galioides</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara globularis</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara hispida</i> var. <i>hispida</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara hispida</i> var. <i>major</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara horrida</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara imperfecta</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara intermedia</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara muscosa</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara polyacantha</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara rudis</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara strigosa</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara tomentosa</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Chara vulgaris</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
BRH	<i>Chlamydomonas elliptica</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlamydomonadaceae
BRH	<i>Chlamydomonas globosa</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlamydomonadaceae
BRH	<i>Chlamydomonas gloeogama</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlamydomonadaceae
MES	<i>Chlamydomonas nivalis</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlamydomonadaceae
BRH	<i>Chlamydomonas oblongella</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlamydomonadaceae
MES	<i>Chloromonas nivalis</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlamydomonadaceae
ENT	<i>Chondracanthus acicularis</i>	Rhodophyta	Gigartinaceae
ENT	<i>Chondria coerulescens</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
LIS	<i>Chondrus crispus</i>	Rhodophyta	Gigartinaceae
CYS	<i>Chordaria flagelliformis</i>	Phaeophyta	Chordariaceae
CYS	<i>Chylocladia verticillata</i>	Rhodophyta	Champiaceae
STI	<i>Cladophora fracta</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
STI	<i>Cladophora glomerata</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
CYS	<i>Cladophora pellucida</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
CYS	<i>Cladophora prolifera</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
STI	<i>Cladophora rivularis</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
ENT	<i>Cladophora rupestris</i>	Chlorophyta	Cladophoraceae
ENT	<i>Cladostephus spongiosum</i> f. <i>verticillatum</i>	Phaeophyta	Cladostephaceae
CYS	<i>Clavicionium ovatum</i>	Rhodophyta	Acrotylaceae
AST	<i>Closterium limneticum</i>	Charophyta	Closteriaceae

NAV	<i>Cocconeis placentula</i>	Bacillariophyta	Cocconeidaceae
LIS	<i>Coccotylus truncatus</i>	Rhodophyta	Phyllophoraceae
CYS	<i>Codium bursa</i>	Chlorophyta	Codiaceae
CYS	<i>Codium tomentosum</i>	Chlorophyta	Codiaceae
BRH	<i>Coelastrella terrestris</i>	Chlorophyta	Scenedesmaceae
NAV	<i>Coleofasciculus chthonoplastes</i>	Cyanobacteria	Coleofasciculaceae
AST	<i>Coscinodiscus radiatus</i>	Bacillariophyta	Coscinodiscaceae
MES	<i>Cryocystis brevispina</i>	Chlorophyta	Oocystaceae
CYS	<i>Cryptopleura ramosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Delesseriaceae
LIS	<i>Cutleria chilosa</i>	Phaeophyta	Cutleriaceae
BRH	<i>Cylindrospermum licheniforme</i>	Cyanobacteria	Nostocaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira abies-marina</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira amentacea</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira baccata</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira barbata</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira barbatula</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira brachycarpa</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira compressa</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira corniculata</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira crinita</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira crinitophylla</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira dubia</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira elegans</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira foeniculacea</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira granulata</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira humilis</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira mediterranea</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira montagnei</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira platyclada</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira sauvageauana</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira sedoides</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira spinosa</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira tamariscifolia</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira usneoides</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Cystoseira zosteroides</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
ENT	<i>Dalmatella polyformis</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hydrococcaceae
CYS	<i>Dasycladus vermicularis</i>	Chlorophyta	Dasycladaceae
LIS	<i>Delesseria sanguinea</i>	Rhodophyta	Delesseriaceae
CYS	<i>Desmarestia ligulata</i>	Phaeophyta	Desmarestiaceae
DES	<i>Desmococcus olivaceus</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
MES	<i>Desmotetra antarctica</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlorosarcinaceae
BRH	<i>Desmotetra stigmatica</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlorosarcinaceae
NAV	<i>Diatoma vulgare</i>	Bacillariophyta	Tabellariaceae
BRH	<i>Dictyochloris fragrans</i>	Chlorophyta	Dictyochloridaceae
BRH	<i>Dictyococcus varians</i>	Chlorophyta	Dictyococcaceae
CYS	<i>Dictyota fasciola</i> var. <i>repens</i>	Phaeophyta	Dictyotaceae
CYS	<i>Dilsea carnos</i>	Rhodophyta	Dumontiaceae
BRH	<i>Dispora speciosa</i>	Chlorophyta	Coccomyxaceae
AST	<i>Dolichospermum flosaquae</i>	Cyanobacteria	Aphanizomenonaceae
NAV	<i>Ellerbeckia arenaria</i>	Bacillariophyta	Paraliaceae
CYS	<i>Ellisolandia elongata</i> *	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
ENT	<i>Ellisolandia elongata</i> *	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae

ENT	<i>Entophysalis deusta</i>	Cyanobacteria	Entophysalidaceae
ENT	<i>Entophysalis granulosa</i>	Cyanobacteria	Entophysalidaceae
CYS	<i>Erythrocytis montagnei</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
LIS	<i>Eupogodon planus</i>	Rhodophyta	Dasyaceae
BRH	<i>Eustigmatos magnus</i>	Chrysophyta	Eustigmataceae
LIS	<i>Fimbrifolium dichotomum</i>	Rhodophyta	Cystocloniaceae
BRH	<i>Fistulifera pelliculosa</i>	Bacillariophyta	Stauroneidaceae
AST	<i>Fragilaria crotonensis</i>	Bacillariophyta	Fragilariaceae
ENT	<i>Fucus ceranoides</i>	Phaeophyta	Fucaceae
ENT	<i>Fucus serratus</i>	Phaeophyta	Fucaceae
ENT	<i>Fucus spiralis</i>	Phaeophyta	Fucaceae
ENT	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Phaeophyta	Fucaceae
ENT	<i>Gastroclonium clavatum</i>	Rhodophyta	Champiaceae
LIS	<i>Gigartina pistillata</i>	Rhodophyta	Gigartinaceae
GLO	<i>Gloeocapsa biformis</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcystaceae
GLO	<i>Gloeocapsa compacta</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcystaceae
GLO	<i>Gloeocapsa kuetzingiana</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcystaceae
GLO	<i>Gloeocapsa sanguinea</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcystaceae
ENT	<i>Gloeocapsopsis crepidinum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Chroococcaceae
NAV	<i>Gomphonema parvulum</i>	Bacillariophyta	Gomphonemataceae
CYS	<i>Gracilaria foliifera</i>	Rhodophyta	Gracilariaceae
CYS	<i>Grateloupia filicina</i>	Rhodophyta	Halymeniaceae
CYS	<i>Gymnogongrus griffithsiae</i>	Rhodophyta	Phyllophoraceae
CYS	<i>Halarachnion ligulatum</i>	Rhodophyta	Furcellariaceae
CYS	<i>Halidrys siliquosa</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
LIS	<i>Halimeda tuna</i>	Chlorophyta	Halimedaceae
CYS	<i>Halopithys incurva</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
CYS	<i>Halopteris scoparia</i>	Phaeophyta	Stypocaulaceae
BRH	<i>Hantzschia amphioxys</i>	Bacillariophyta	Bacillariaceae
ENT	<i>Hapalospongidion macrocarpum</i>	Phaeophyta	Mesosporaceae
LIS	<i>Heterosiphonia plumosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Dasyaceae
LEF	<i>Hildenbrandia rivularis</i>	Rhodophyta	Hildenbrandiaceae
CYS	<i>Himanthalia elongata</i>	Phaeophyta	Himanthaliaceae
ENT	<i>Hormathonema luteobrunneum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hydrococcaceae
ENT	<i>Hormathonema violaceonigrum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hydrococcaceae
ENT	<i>Hyella caespitosa</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hyellaceae
BRH	<i>Jaaginema subtilissimum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Pseudanabaenaceae
CYS	<i>Jania rubens</i>	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
DES	<i>Klebsormidium flaccidum</i>	Charophyta	Klebsormidiaceae
ENT	<i>Kyrtuthrix dalmatica</i>	Cyanobacteria	Scytonemataceae
CYS	<i>Laminaria digitata</i>	Phaeophyta	Laminariaceae
CYS	<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	Phaeophyta	Laminariaceae
CHA	<i>Lamprothamnium hansenii</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CYS	<i>Laurencia obtusa</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
LEF	<i>Lemanea borealis</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
LEF	<i>Lemanea condensata</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
LEF	<i>Lemanea fluviatilis</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
LEF	<i>Lemanea fucina</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
LEF	<i>Lemanea rigida</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
BRH	<i>Leptolyngbya boryana</i>	Cyanobacteria	Leptolyngbyaceae
BRH	<i>Leptolyngbya foveolara</i>	Cyanobacteria	Leptolyngbyaceae

CYS	<i>Liagora viscida</i>	Rhodophyta	Liagoraceae
AST	<i>Limnothrix redekei</i>	Cyanobacteria	Pseudanabaenaceae
CYS	<i>Lithophyllum incrustans</i>	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
LIS	<i>Lithophyllum stictaeforme</i>	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
LIS	<i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i>	Rhodophyta	Hapalidiaceae
CYS	<i>Lomentaria clavellosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Lomentariaceae
BRH	<i>Luticola mutica</i>	Bacillariophyta	Diadesmidaceae
BRH	<i>Luticola nivalis</i>	Bacillariophyta	Diadesmidaceae
BRH	<i>Luticola ventricosa</i>	Bacillariophyta	Diadesmidaceae
CHA	<i>Lychnothamnus barbatus</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
NAV	<i>Lyngbya aestuarii</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
BRH	<i>Lyngbya boryana</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
BRH	<i>Lyngbya interrupta</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
ENT	<i>Lyngbya martensiana</i> var. <i>marina</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
BRH	<i>Macrochloris dissecta</i>	Chlorophyta	Actinochloridaceae
ENT	<i>Mastigocoleus testarum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hapalosiphonaceae
NAV	<i>Melosira varians</i>	Bacillariophyta	Melosiraceae
CYS	<i>Membranoptera alata</i> *	Rhodophyta	Delesseriaceae
LIS	<i>Membranoptera alata</i> *	Rhodophyta	Delesseriaceae
NAV	<i>Meridion circulare</i>	Bacillariophyta	Tabellariaceae
CYS	<i>Mesogloia vermiculata</i>	Phaeophyta	Chordariaceae
LIS	<i>Mesophyllum lichenoides</i>	Rhodophyta	Hapalidiaceae
MES	<i>Mesotaenium berggrenii</i>	Charophyta	Mesotaeniaceae
AST	<i>Micractinium pusillum</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlorellaceae
BRH	<i>Microcoleus amoenus</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcoleaceae
BRH	<i>Microcoleus autumnalis</i> *	Cyanobacteria	Microcoleaceae
NAV	<i>Microcoleus autumnalis</i> *	Cyanobacteria	Microcoleaceae
BRH	<i>Microcoleus vaginatus</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcoleaceae
AST	<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcystaceae
AST	<i>Mucidosphaerium pulchellum</i>	Chlorophyta	Chlorellaceae
BRH	<i>Myrmecia biatorellae</i>	Chlorophyta	Trebouxiaceae
BRH	<i>Myrmecia bisecta</i>	Chlorophyta	Trebouxiaceae
ENT	<i>Myxosarcina gloeocapsoides</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hyellaceae
NAV	<i>Navicula arenaria</i>	Bacillariophyta	Naviculaceae
NAV	<i>Navicula gregaria</i>	Bacillariophyta	Naviculaceae
NAV	<i>Navicula salinarum</i>	Bacillariophyta	Naviculaceae
NAV	<i>Navicula tripunctata</i>	Bacillariophyta	Naviculaceae
ENT	<i>Nemoderma tingitanum</i>	Phaeophyta	Nemodermataceae
ENT	<i>Neogoniolithon brassica-florida</i>	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
LIS	<i>Nereia filiformis</i>	Phaeophyta	Sporochnaceae
CHA	<i>Nitella capillaris</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella confervacea</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella flexilis</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella gracilis</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella hyalina</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella mucronata</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella opaca</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella syncarpa</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella tenuissima</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitella translucens</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
AST	<i>Nodularia spumigena</i>	Cyanobacteria	Aphanizomenonaceae

LIS	<i>Odonthalia dentata</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
NAV	<i>Oscillatoria limosa</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
NAV	<i>Oscillatoria tenuis</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
BRH	<i>Oscillatoria terebriformis f. tenuis</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
CYS	<i>Padina pavonica</i>	Phaeophyta	Dictyotaceae
CYS	<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	Rhodophyta	Palmariaceae
AST	<i>Pandorina morum</i>	Chlorophyta	Volvocaceae
LEF	<i>Paralemanea annulata</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
LEF	<i>Paralemanea catenata</i>	Rhodophyta	Lemaneaceae
AST	<i>Pediastrum duplex</i>	Chlorophyta	Hydrodictyaceae
ENT	<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>	Phaeophyta	Fucaceae
LIS	<i>Peyssonnelia inamoena</i>	Rhodophyta	Peyssonneliaceae
LIS	<i>Peyssonnelia polymorpha</i>	Rhodophyta	Peyssonneliaceae
LIS	<i>Peyssonnelia rosa-marina</i>	Rhodophyta	Peyssonneliaceae
LIS	<i>Peyssonnelia rubra</i>	Rhodophyta	Peyssonneliaceae
LIS	<i>Peyssonnelia squamaria</i>	Rhodophyta	Peyssonneliaceae
NAV	<i>Phormidium chalybeum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Oscillatoriaceae
BRH	<i>Phormidium dimorphum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Phormidiaceae
BRH	<i>Phormidium granulatum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Phormidiaceae
BRH	<i>Phormidium jadinianum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Phormidiaceae
BRH	<i>Phormidium uncinatum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Phormidiaceae
CYS	<i>Phycodrys rubens*</i>	Rhodophyta	Delesseriaceae
LIS	<i>Phycodrys rubens*</i>	Rhodophyta	Delesseriaceae
LIS	<i>Phyllophora crispa</i>	Rhodophyta	Phyllophoraceae
LIS	<i>Phyllophora pseudoceranoides</i>	Rhodophyta	Phyllophoraceae
BRH	<i>Pinnularia borealis</i>	Bacillariophyta	Pinnulariaceae
AST	<i>Planktolyngbya contorta</i>	Cyanobacteria	Leptolyngbyaceae
AST	<i>Planktothrix agardhii</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcoleaceae
NAV	<i>Planothidium lanceolatum</i>	Bacillariophyta	Achnanthidiaceae
ENT	<i>Pleurocapsa hansgirgiana</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hyellaceae
BRH	<i>Pleurochloris commutata</i>	Xanthophyta	Pleurochloridaceae
LIS	<i>Plumaria plumosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Wrangeliaceae
CYS	<i>Polyides rotunda</i>	Rhodophyta	Polyidaceae
LIS	<i>Polysiphonia arctica</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
ENT	<i>Polysiphonia elongata</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
LIS	<i>Polysiphonia sanguinea</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
DES	<i>Porphyridium purpureum</i>	Rhodophyta	Porphyridiaceae
DES	<i>Prasiola crispa</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
AST	<i>Pseudanabaena limnetica*</i>	Cyanobacteria	Pseudanabaenaceae
NAV	<i>Pseudanabaena limnetica*</i>	Cyanobacteria	Pseudanabaenaceae
CYS	<i>Pseudolithoderma adriaticum</i>	Phaeophyta	Lithodermataceae
BRH	<i>Pseudopleurococcus botryoides</i>	Chlorophyta	Leptosiracea
ENT	<i>Pseudoscytonema endolithicum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Microcoleaceae
CYS	<i>Pterocliadiella capillacea</i>	Rhodophyta	Pterocliadiaceae
CYS	<i>Pterosiphonia parasitica</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
CYS	<i>Pterosiphonia pennata</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
LIS	<i>Ptilota gunneri</i>	Rhodophyta	Wrangeliaceae
ENT	<i>Pyropia leucosticta</i>	Rhodophyta	Bangiaceae
ENT	<i>Ralfsia verrucosa</i>	Phaeophyta	Ralfsiaceae
MES	<i>Raphidonema nivale</i>	Chlorophyta	Koliellaceae
LIS	<i>Rhodymenia ardissoni</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodymeniaceae
LIS	<i>Rhodymenia pseudopalmata</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodymeniaceae

NAV	<i>Rhoicosphenia abbreviata</i>	Bacillariophyta	Rhoicospheniaceae
ENT	<i>Rivularia mesenterica</i>	Cyanobacteria	Rivulariaceae
NAV	<i>Rivularia nitida</i>	Cyanobacteria	Rivulariaceae
DES	<i>Rosenvingiella radicans</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
CYS	<i>Rytiphlaea tinctoria</i>	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
CYS	<i>Saccharina latissima</i>	Phaeophyta	Laminariaceae
CYS	<i>Saccorhiza polyschides</i>	Phaeophyta	Phyllariaceae
CYS	<i>Sargassum hornschuchii</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
ENT	<i>Sargassum muticum</i>	Phaeophyta	Sargassaceae
CYS	<i>Sauvageaugloia divaricata</i>	Phaeophyta	Chordariaceae
AST	<i>Scenedesmus quadricauda</i>	Chlorophyta	Scenedesmaceae
DES	<i>Schizogonium murale</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
GLO	<i>Schizothrix heufleri</i>	Cyanobacteria	Schizotrichaceae
CYS	<i>Schizymenia dubyi</i>	Rhodophyta	Schizymeniaceae
LIS	<i>Schottera nicaeensis</i>	Rhodophyta	Phyllophoraceae
GLO	<i>Scytonema myochrous</i>	Cyanobacteria	Scytonemataceae
LEF	<i>Sheathia boryana</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
LEF	<i>Sirodotia suecica</i>	Rhodophyta	Batrachospermaceae
ENT	<i>Solentia achromatica</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hyellaceae
ENT	<i>Solentia foveolarum</i>	Cyanobacteria	Hyellaceae
CYS	<i>Spatoglossum solieri</i>	Phaeophyta	Dictyotaceae
CYS	<i>Spermothamnion irregulare</i>	Rhodophyta	Wrangeliaceae
ENT	<i>Sphacelaria cirrosa</i>	Phaeophyta	Sphacelariaceae
STI	<i>Spirogyra fluviatilis</i>	Charophyta	Zygnemataceae
NAV	<i>Spirulina subsalsa</i>	Cyanobacteria	Spirulinaceae
CYS	<i>Spongomorpha aeruginosa</i>	Chlorophyta	Ulotrichaceae
CYS	<i>Spyridia filamentosa</i>	Rhodophyta	Spyridiaceae
LIS	<i>Stenogramma interruptum</i>	Rhodophyta	Phyllophoraceae
AST	<i>Stephanodiscus hantzschii</i>	Bacillariophyta	Stephanodiscaceae
AST	<i>Stephanodiscus rotula</i>	Bacillariophyta	Stephanodiscaceae
BRH	<i>Stichococcus bacillaris</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
BRH	<i>Stichococcus minor</i>	Chlorophyta	Prasiolaceae
STI	<i>Stigeoclonium tenue</i>	Chlorophyta	Chaetophoraceae
CYS	<i>Stilophora tenella</i>	Phaeophyta	Chordariaceae
NAV	<i>Tabularia fasciculata</i>	Bacillariophyta	Ulnariaceae
AST	<i>Thalassionema nitzschioides</i>	Bacillariophyta	Thalassionemataceae
CYS	<i>Titanoderma pustulatum</i>	Rhodophyta	Corallinaceae
CHA	<i>Tolypella glomerata</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Tolypella hispanica</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Tolypella intricata</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Tolypella nidifica</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Tolypella prolifera</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
CHA	<i>Tolypella salina</i>	Charophyta	Characeae
DES	<i>Trentepohlia abietina</i>	Chlorophyta	Trentepohliaceae
DES	<i>Trentepohlia umbrina</i>	Chlorophyta	Trentepohliaceae
NAV	<i>Tryblionella hungarica</i>	Bacillariophyta	Bacillariaceae
NAV	<i>Ulnaria capitata</i>	Bacillariophyta	Ulnariaceae
NAV	<i>Ulnaria ulna</i>	Bacillariophyta	Ulnariaceae
CYS	<i>Ulothrix subflaccida</i>	Chlorophyta	Ulotrichaceae
STI	<i>Ulothrix zonata</i>	Chlorophyta	Ulotrichaceae
STI	<i>Ulva intestinalis</i>	Chlorophyta	Ulvaceae
CYS	<i>Ulva lactuca</i>	Chlorophyta	Ulvaceae

CYS	Ulva laetevirens	Chlorophyta	Ulvaceae
CYS	Ulva rigida	Chlorophyta	Ulvaceae
LIS	Valonia macrophysa	Chlorophyta	Valoniaceae
CHA	Vaucheria dichotoma*	Xanthophyta	Vaucheriaceae
STI	Vaucheria dichotoma*	Xanthophyta	Vaucheriaceae
STI	Vaucheria geminata	Xanthophyta	Vaucheriaceae
STI	Vaucheria sessilis	Xanthophyta	Vaucheriaceae
STI	Vaucheria terrestris	Xanthophyta	Vaucheriaceae
ENT	Vertebrata lanosa	Rhodophyta	Rhodomelaceae
AST	Woronichinia naegeliana	Cyanobacteria	Coelosphaeriaceae
BRH	Xanthonema exile	Xanthophyta	Xanthonemataceae
CYS	Zanardinia typus	Phaeophyta	Cutleriaceae
CYS	Zonaria tournefortii	Phaeophyta	Dictyotaceae

AST	Asterionelletea formosae Täuscher 1998
BRH	Bracteacocco minoris-Hantzschitea amphioxyos Khaybullina et al. 2005
CAU	Caulerpetea racemosae Giaccone & Di Martino in Bültmann et al. 2015
CHA	Charetea intermediae F. Fukarek 1961
CYS	Cystoseiretea crinitae Giaccone 1965
DES	Desmococcetea olivacei Bültmann in Bültmann et al. 2015
ENT	Entophysalidetea deustae Giaccone in Bültmann et al. 2015
GLO	Gloeocapsetea sanguineae Bültmann & Golubić in Bültmann et al. 2015
LEF	Lemaneetea fluviatilis Weber-Oldecop ex Bobrov et Chemeris 2012
LIS	Lithophylletea soluti Giaccone 1965
MES	Mesotaenietea berggrenii Bültmann & Takeuchi in Bültmann et al. 2015
NAV	Naviculetea gregariae Täuscher in Bültmann et al. 2015
STI	Stigeoclonietea tenuis Arendt 1982

Supplementary material Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. <i>Applied Vegetation Science</i> 19 (Suppl. 1): 3–264.		
Electronic Appendix S9: Selected references linked to the classes of the EuroVegChecklist 1 (see EuroVegBrowser application).		
Reference	Class code	Language
Abbate, G. & Paura, B. 1995. Contributo alla conoscenza dei querceti supramediterranei e submontani della Calabria settentrionale. <i>Annali di Botanica N.S.</i> 51, Suppl. 10(1): 19–28.	PUB	Italian
Abbate, G., Avena, G.C., Blasi, C. & Fascetti, S. 1985 ('1984'). Pastures with <i>Bromus erectus</i> Hudson at the Mula, Muletta and Cozzo Pellegrino Mountains (western Calabria, southern Italy). <i>Annali di Botanica N.S.</i> 42: 67–74.	FES	
Abbate, G., Blasi, C., Spada, F. & Scoppola, A. 1990 ('1987'). Analisi fitogeografica e sintassonomica dei querceti a <i>Quercus frainetto</i> dell'Italia centrale e meridionale. <i>Notiziario di Fitosociologia</i> 23: 63–84.	PUB	Italian
Abbate, G., Di Marzio, P. & Gigli, M.P. 1994. Dynamics between <i>Nardus stricta</i> L. grasslands and <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L. communities in the Monti Reatini (central Italy). <i>Fitosociologia</i> 26: 93–98.	NAR, LOI	
Aboliņa, A., Jermacāne, S. & Laiviņš, M. 2001. Post-drainage dynamics of the ground vegetation in a transitional mire. <i>Baltic Forestry</i> 7: 19–28.	SCH	
Accetto, M. 1986. Nova geografska variant združbe jelke in okrogolistne lakote na Bohorju (<i>Galio-Abietetum</i> M. Wrab. 59 var. <i>geogr. nova Dentaria polyphyllus</i>). [New geographic variant of fir and <i>Dentaria</i> in Bohorje (<i>Galio-Abietetum</i> M. Wrab. 59 var. <i>geogr. nova Dentaria polyphyllus</i>). <i>Zbornik gozdarstva in lesarstva</i> 27: 89–105.	PIC	Slovenian
Accetto, M. 1999. Asociacija <i>Carici sempervirentis-Pinetum nigrae</i> Accetto (1996) 1999 <i>nom. nov.</i> v Sloveniji. [Association <i>Carici sempervirentis-Pinetum nigrae</i> Accetto (1996) 1999 <i>nom. nov.</i> in Slovenia]. <i>Zbornik gozdarstva in lesarstva</i> 60: 107–151.	ERI	Slovenian
Accetto, M. 2001. Asociacija <i>Daphno alpinae-Pinetum nigrae</i> ass. <i>nova</i> v Sloveniji. [The association <i>Daphno alpinae-Pinetum nigrae</i> ass. <i>nova</i> in Slovenia]. <i>Zbornik gozdarstva in lesarstva</i> 64: 5–39.	ERI	Slovenian
Accetto, M. 2002. Asociaciji <i>Seslerio kalnikensis-Jovibarbetum hirtae</i> ass. <i>nov.</i> in <i>Seslerio calcariae-Jovibarbetum hirtae</i> ass. <i>nov.</i> v Sloveniji. [The associations <i>Seslerio kalnikensis-Jovibarbetum hirtae</i> ass. <i>nov.</i> and <i>Seslerio calcariae-Jovibarbetum hirtae</i> ass. <i>nov.</i> in Slovenia]. <i>Zbornik gozdarstva in lesarstva</i> 69: 61–89.	ASP	Slovenian
Accetto, M. 2006. <i>Campanulo justinianaee-Piceetum abietis</i> var. <i>ass. nov.</i> v Dinarskem gorstvu južne Slovenije. [<i>Campanulo justinianaee-Piceetum elaietis</i> var. <i>ass. nov.</i> in the Dinaric Alps of southern Slovenia]. <i>Razprave 4. razreda SAZU</i> 47(1): 65–101.	PIC	Slovenian
Accetto, M. 1991. <i>Corydalo ochroleucae-Aceretum</i> ass. <i>nova</i> in Slovenia. <i>Razprave IV. razreda SAZU</i> 32: 89–128.	FAG	
Acebes, J.R. & Pérez de Paz, P.L. 1985. Contribución al estudio de la flora y vegetación de las Islas Salvajes: validaciones. <i>Vieraea</i> 14: 153–155.	AEO, AMM	Castilian
Acetto, M. 1991: <i>Corydalo ochroleucae-Aceretum</i> ass. <i>nova</i> in Slovenia. <i>Razprave IV. razreda SAZU</i> 32: 89–128.	FAG	
Adamis, M. 1989. <i>Vegetationskundliche Untersuchungen in Buchenwäldern und verwandten Gesellschaften in Nordost-Griechenland</i> . Thesis, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, DE.	FAG	
Adriani, M.J. & van der Maarel, E. 1968. <i>Voorne in de branding</i> . Stichting Wetenschappelijk Duinonderzoek, Oostvoorne, NL.	AMM, COR, SCH, RHA	Dutch
Adriani, M.J. 1937. Synökologische Beiträge zur Frage der Bedeutung von <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> in einigen niederländischen Waldassoziationen. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft Niedersachsen</i> 3: 185–192.	FAG	
Adriani, M.J. 1945. Sur la phytosociologie, la synécologie et le bilan d'eau des halophytes de la région néerlandaise méridionale ainsi que de la Méditerranée française. <i>Communication de la Station Internationale de Géobotanique Méditerranéenne et Alpine</i> 88: 1–214.	THE, JUN	
Aguiar, C., Monteiro-Henriques, T. & Sánchez-Mata, D. 2013. New contributions on Flora and vegetation of northeastern Portugal ultramafic outcrops. <i>Lazaroa</i> 34: 141–150.	ISO, FES	
Ahlmer, W. 1989. Die Donau-Auen bei Osterhofen. <i>Hoppea</i> 47: 403–503.	MOL, PUR, ALN, FAG, RHA, LEM, POT, PHR, ISO, LIT, BID, EPI	
Aichinger, E. 1933. <i>Vegetationskunde der Karawanken</i> . G. Fischer Verlag, Jena, DE.	ASP, THL, BID, ART, ISO, POL, MOL, SES, FAG, PUB, MOL, NAR, MUL, EPI, POP, VIR, LOI, MUG, POP, ERI, PIC, PUB, QUE, FAG, VIR	German
Aichinger, E. 1952. Fichtenwälder und Fichtenforste als Waldentwicklungstypen. <i>Angewandte Pflanzensoziologie (Wien)</i> 7: 3–178.	PIC	
Aichinger, E. 1952. Rottföhrenwälder als Waldentwicklungstypen. <i>Angewandte Pflanzensoziologie (Wien)</i> 6: 1–68.	ERI, PIC	German

Aita, L., Corbetta, F. & Orsino, F. 1977. Osservazioni fitosociologiche sulla vegetazione forestale dell'Appennino Lucano centro-settentrionale (1° Le cerrete). <i>Archivio Botanico e Biogeografico Italiano</i> 53: 97–128.	PUB, FAG	Italian
Aita, L., Corbetta, F. & Orsino, F. 1984. Osservazioni fitosociologiche sulla vegetazione forestale dell'Appennino lucano centro-settentrionale. 2. Le fagete. <i>Bolletino della Accademia Gioenia, Scienze Naturali</i> 17: 201–219.	FAG	Italian
Akhani, H. 2004. Halophytic vegetation of Iran: Towards a syntaxonomical classification. <i>Annali di Botanica N.S.</i> 4: 65–82.	TAM	
Albrecht, J. 1969. Soziologisch-ökologische Untersuchungen alpiner Rasengesellschaften, insbesondere an Standorten auf Kalk- und Silikatgesteinen. <i>Dissertationes Botanicae</i> 5: 1–91.	SES, KOB, TRI	
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Alcaraz, F., Díaz, T.E., Rivas-Martínez, S. & Sánchez, P. 1989. Datos sobre la vegetación del sureste de España: Provincia Biogeográfica Murciano-Almeriense. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 2: 1–133.	QUI, ROS, CYT	Castilian
Alcaraz, F., Mateo, G., Figuerola, R., Díez-Garretas, B. & Asensi, A. 1987. El orden <i>Malcolmietalia</i> Rivas Goday 1957 en el litoral mediterráneo Ibérico. <i>Studia Botanica</i> 6: 47–51.	TUB	Castilian
Alcaraz, F., Ríos, S. & Sánchez, P. 1987. Vegetación forestal y de las orlas del SE de España. <i>Publicaciones de la Universidad de La Laguna, Serie Informes</i> 22: 41–54.	QUI, CYT	Castilian
Alcaraz, F., Ríos, S., De la Torre, A., Delgado, M.J. & Inocencio, C. 1998. Los pastizales terofíticos no nitrófilos murciano-almerienses. <i>Acta Botanica Barcinonensis</i> 45: 407–437.	TRA	Castilian
Alcaraz, F.J., Sanchez Gomez, P. & de la Torre, A. 1988. Sobre la alianza <i>Lygeo sparti-Limonion angustibracteati</i> nova (= <i>Lygeo-Limonion furfuracei</i> Rigual, nomen dubium, art. 38). <i>Documents Phytosociologiques N.S.</i> 11: 255–262.	SAL	Castilian
Alegro, A.L., Biljaković, M., Bogdanović, S. & Boršić, I. 2003. <i>Sporobolus pungens</i> (Schreber) Knuth (Poaceae), rare and endangered psammophytic plant species in Croatia. <i>Natura Croatica</i> 12(7): 1–7.	AMM	
Alegro, A.L., Biljaković, M., Bogdanović, S. & Boršić, I. 2004. Psammo-halophytic vegetation on the largest sand area on the Croatian coast (Island of Mljet, southern Adriatic). <i>Biologia</i> 59: 435–445.	AMM, CAK	
Aleksandrova, V.D. 1988. <i>Vegetation of the Soviet polar deserts</i> . Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.	LOI, KOB, HER, PAP	
Allegrezza, M., Baldoni, M., Biondi, E., Taffetani, F. & Zuccarello, V. 2002. Studio fitosociologico dei boschi a <i>Quercus pubescens</i> s.l. delle Marche e di alcune zone contigue dell'Appennino centro-settentrionale (Italia centrale). <i>Fitosociologia</i> 39(1): 161–171.	PUB	Italian
Allegrezza, M., Biondi, E., Ballelli, S., Tesei, G. & Ottaviani, C. 2015. The edge communities of <i>Asphodelus macrocarpus</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpus</i> : the different ecological aspects and a new case study in the central Apennines. <i>Plant Sociology</i> 52: 19–40.	GER	
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Carreras, J. & Vigo, J. 1984. Sobre la vegetació de l'aliança <i>Calthion</i> als Pirineus catalans. <i>Collectanea Botanica</i> 15: 119–131.	MOL	Castilian
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Carreras, J. 1993. <i>Flora i vegetació de Sant Joan de l'Erm i de la vall de Santa Magdalena (Pirineus Catalans)</i> . Institut d'Estudis Ilerdencs, Col·lecció Estudis, Lleida, ES.	ASP, THL, CHE, PAR, ART, ISO, PHR, MON, SCH, MOL, FES, HER, SES, TRI, ULI, LAV, ROS, GER, EPI, PIC, QUE, POP, FAG, QUI	Catalan
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Carreras, J., Carrillo, E., Font, X., Ninot, J.M. & Vigo, J. 1983. Els prats de l'aliança <i>Xerobromion</i> als Pirineus catalans. <i>Collectanea Botanica</i> 14: 151–209.	FES	Catalan
Carreras, J., Carrillo, E., Font, X., Ninot, J.M., Soriano, J. & Vigo, J. 1995. La vegetación de las sierras prepirenaicas situadas entre los ríos Segre y Llobregat. 1 - Comunidades forestales, bosques, mantos marginales y orlas herbáceas. <i>Ecología Mediterránea</i> 21: 21–73.	PIC, QUE, EPI, GER, QUI, RHA, PUR, ALN, FAG	Castilian
Carreras, J., Carrillo, E., Font, X., Ninot, J.M., Soriano, J. & Vigo, J. 1996. La vegetació de les serres prepireniques compreses entre els rius Segre i Llobregat. 2-Comunitats herbàcies higròfiles, fissurícoles i glareícoles. <i>Butlletí de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural, Secció de Botànica</i> 63: 51–83.	PHR, SCH, MOL, ASP, THL	Catalan
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Carreras, J., Carrillo, E., Ninot, J.M. & Vigo, J. 1997. Contribution to the phytocoenological knowledge of Pyrenean forests. <i>Fragmenta Floristica et Geobotanica</i> 42: 95–129.	QUE, QUI, FAG, PIC	
Carreras, J., Ninot, J.M., Soriano, J. & Vigo, J. 1988. L'Aliança <i>Agropyro-Rumicion</i> a la meitat oriental dels Pirineus Iberics. <i>Acta Botanica Barcinonensia</i> 37: 59–68.	MOL	Castilian
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Carrillo, E. & Font, X. 1988. L'aliança <i>Alysso-Sedion albi</i> Oberd. & Th. Müller in Th. Müller als Pirineus centrals i orientals. In: <i>Homenaje a Pedro Montserrat</i> , pp. 469–481. Publicaciones del Instituto de Estudios Altoaragoneses e Instituto Pirenaico de Ecología, Zaragoza, ES.	ALY, SED	Catalan
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Carrillo, E. & Ninot, J.M. 1990. Noves comunitats pratenses deis Pirineus centrals. <i>Folia Botanica Miscellanea</i> 7: 99–114.	MOL	Catalan

Carrillo, E. & Ninot, J.M. 1992. Flora i vegetació de les Valls d'Espot i de Boí. <i>Institut d'Estudis Catalans, Arxius de la Secció des Ciències</i> 99(2): 1–474.	PIC, QUE, FAG, ULI, HER, TRI, SES, FES, MOL, ISO, SCH, ART, CHE, QUI, POP, ALN, ONO, ROS	Catalan
Carrillo, E. & Vigo, J. 1984. Notes sobre la vegetació nitròfila pirenenca. <i>Collectanea Botanica</i> 15: 145–152.	PAR, CHE, EPI, ART	Catalan
Carrillo, E. & Vigo, J. 1997. <i>Mapa de vegetació de Catalunya 1:50.000: Gósol. 254 (35–11)</i> . Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya. Institut d'Estudis Catalans. Barcelona, ES.	SCH, MOL, ASP, THL, ART, CHE, FES, TRI, SES, ULI, ROS, PIC, MUL, EPI, GER, QUE, POP, FAG, QUI	Catalan
Carrillo, E., Ninot, J.M. & Vigo, J. 1984. La vegetación de la clase <i>Epilobietea angustifolii</i> . <i>Lazaroa</i> 5: 97–109.	EPI	Castilian
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Esposito, A. & Filesi, L. 2007. Caratterizzazione di comunità a <i>Crucianella maritima</i> e relazioni con la componente briofitica. <i>Fitosociologia</i> 44(2). Suppl. 1: 255–261.	CRU	Italian
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Esteve, F. 1973. Estudio de las asociaciones <i>Spartocytisetum nubigeni</i> (Oberd. 1965 emend) y <i>Sideriti-Pinetum canariensis</i> ass. nov. en las Islas Canarias. <i>Trabajos del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Granada</i> 2(1): 3–9	CAN, SUP	Castilian
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Fabijanić, B., Fukarek, P. & Stefanović, V. 1963. Pregled osnovnih tipova šumarske vegetacije. [Overview of the basic types of forest vegetation]. In: Grin, E. (ed.), <i>Lepenica. Priroda, stanovništvo, privreda i zdravlje</i> . [Lepenica. Nature, environment, conservation and health], pp. 85–129. Naučno Društvo SR Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo, YU.	FAG, POP, PUB, PIC, ERI, ALN	Serbian
Fabijanowski, J. 1950. Untersuchungen über die Zusammenhänge zwischen Exposition, Relief, Mikroklima und Vegetation in der Fallätsche bei Zürich. <i>Beiträge zur Geobotanischen Landesaufnahme der Schweiz</i> 29: 5–104.	ERI, FAG	
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Fajmonová, E. 1971. Príspevok k fytoocenológii vápencových bučín stredného Považia. <i>Biológia (Bratislava)</i> 26: 517–529.	FAG	Slovak
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Fajmonová, E. 1976. Waldgesellschaften des Javorníky-Gebirges und des nördlichen Teils des Gebirges Biele Karpaty. <i>Acta Facultatis Rerum Naturalium Universitatis Comenianae, Series Botanica</i> 24: 101–138.	FAG, PIC	
Fajmonová, E. 1978. Poznámky k syntaxonomii asociácií radu <i>Athyrio-Piceetalia</i> Hadač 62 v Západných Karpatoch. [A contribution on syntaxonomy of the association of the order <i>Athyrio-Piceetalia</i> Hadač 62 in the Western Carpathians]. <i>Biológia (Bratislava)</i> 33: 551–563.	PIC	Slovak
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Feekes, W. 1934. Schorrenstudie langs de zuiderzee. <i>Correspondentieblaadje Zuiderzeeonderzoek</i> 3: 105–125.	JUN	Dutch
Feekes, W. 1936. De ontwikkeling van de natuurlijke vegetatie in de Wieringermeerpolder, de eerste grote droogmaking van de Zuiderzee. <i>Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief</i> 46: 1–295.	BID, PHR	Dutch
Feekes, W. 1943. De Piemer Kooiwaard en Makkumerwaard. <i>Nederlandsch Kruidkundig Archief</i> 53: 288–330.	PHR, SCH	Dutch
Fekete, G. & Jakucs, P. 1968. A Bükk hegység xerotherm tölgyerdője (<i>Corno-Quercetum</i>). [The xerothermophilous oak woods of the Bükk Mts. (<i>Corno-Quercetum</i>)]. <i>Botanikai Közlemények</i> 55: 59–66.	PUB	Hungarian
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Fekete, G. & Kovács, M. 1982. A főtí Somlyó vegetációja. <i>Botanikai Közlemények</i> 69: 19–31.	PUB, COR	Hungarian
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Fekete, G. 1955. Die Vegetation des Velenceer Gebirges. <i>Annales historico-naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici N.S. 7</i> : 343–362.	FAG, PUB	
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Felföldy, L. 1943. Vegetácótanulmányok a Tihanyi Fél-sziget északi partvonalán. [Vegetation studies of the northern bank of the Tihany Peninsula]. <i>Magyar Biológiai Kutatóintézet Munkái</i> 15: 42–74.	PHR	Hungarian
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Felföldy, L. 1950. Studies on the shore vegetation of Lake Belső-tó at Tihany. <i>Annales Instituti Biologici (Tihany)</i> 19: 135–146.	PHR, POT	
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Feoli, E. & Feoli-Chiapella, L. 1974. Analisi multivariata di rilievi fitosociologici delle faggete della Majella. <i>Notiziario di Fitosociologia</i> 9: 37–53.	FAG	Italian
Feoli, E. & Feoli-Chiapella, L. 1976. Due associazioni rupicole della Majella. <i>Notiziario di Fitosociologia</i> 12: 67–75.	ASP	Italian
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Fernández Casas, J. 1970. Notas fitosociológicas breves, I. <i>Ars Pharmaceutica</i> 11: 273–298.	ASP	Castilian
Fernández Casas, J. 1970. Notas sobre vegetación. <i>Publicaciones del Instituto de Biología Aplicada</i> 49: 111–120.	ASP	Castilian
Fernández Casas, J. 1972. Notas fitosociológicas breves, II. <i>Trabajos del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Granada</i> 1: 21–57.	ASP	Castilian
Fernández Casas, J. 1974. Notas fitosociológicas breves, III. <i>Cuadernos Científicos de Biología (Granada)</i> 3: 91–95.	ASP	Castilian
Fernández Díez, F.J., Sánchez Rodríguez, J.A. & Amich, F. 1988 ('1986'). Notas sobre la vegetación del Sistema Central. <i>Lazaroa</i> 9: 339–341.	MOL	Castilian

Fernández Galván, M. & Santos Guerra, A. 1984. La vegetación del litoral de Canarias. I. <i>Arthrocnemetea</i> . <i>Lazaroa</i> 5: 143–155.	SAL	Castilian
Fernández González, F., Escudero, A., Rubio, A. & Gavilán, R. 1996. Revisión nomenclatural de la alianza <i>Cistiön laurifolii</i> Rivas Goday 1956 y de sus sintáxones subordinados. <i>Lazaroa</i> 16: 172–181.	LAV	Castilian
Fernández Prieto, J.A. & Díaz, T.E. 1991. Consideraciones nomenclaturales y sistemáticas en el Orden <i>Ammophiletalia</i> Br.-Bl. 1933. <i>Lazaroa</i> 12: 371–379.	AMM	Castilian
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Fernández Prieto, J.A. 1983. Aspectos geobotánicos de la Cordillera Cantábrica. <i>Anales del Jardín Botánico de Madrid</i> 39: 489–513.	ASP, THL, IND, SAB	Castilian
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Fernández Prieto, J.A., Fernández Ordóñez, M.C. & Collado Prieto, M.A. 1987. Datos sobre la vegetación de las turberas de esfagnos galaico-asturianas y orocantábricas. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 443–471.	OXY	Castilian
Fernández Prieto, J.A., Guitián, J. & Amigo, J. 1987. Datos sobre la vegetación subalpina de los Ancares. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 259–271.	THL, IND, NAR, SED, MUL, SAB	Castilian
Fernández, M. & Santos, A. 1983. La vegetación del litoral de Canarias, I. <i>Arthrocnemetea</i> . <i>Lazaroa</i> 5: 143–155.	SAL	Castilian
Fernandez-Casas, J. 1970. Notas fitosociológicas breves, I. <i>Ars Pharmaceutica</i> 11: 273–298.	ASP, ADI, THL, ROS, TRA	Castilian
Fernandez-Casas, J. 1970. Notas sobre vegetación. <i>Publicaciones del Instituto de Biología Aplicada</i> 49: 111–120.	ASP, THL, QUI	Castilian
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Fernández-González, F., Molina, A. & Loidi, J. 1990. Los tarayales de la depresión del Ebro. <i>Acta Botanica Malacitana</i> 15: 311–322.	NER	Castilian
Fernández-Palacios, J.M. & De Nicolas, J.P. 1995. Altitudinal pattern of vegetation variation on Tenerife. <i>Journal of Vegetation Science</i> 6: 183–190.	KLE, OLE, LAU, CAN	
Fernex, J. 1983. Sociologie et synécologie de <i>Veronica scheererii</i> et de <i>Veronica austriaca</i> à la vallée de la Brévine. <i>Bulletin de la Société Neuchâteloise des Sciences Naturelles</i> 106: 145–157.	FES	
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Haveman, R. 1997. Het <i>Rubetum grati</i> (<i>Lonicero-Rubetea plicati classis nova</i>) in Nederland. <i>Stratiotes</i> 14: 41–51.	LON	Dutch
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Haveman, R., Schaminée, J.H.J. & Weeda, E.J. 1998. <i>Stellarietea mediae</i> . In: Schaminée, J.H.J., Weeda, E.J. & Westhoff, V. (eds.), <i>De Vegetatie van Nederland. Deel 4. Plantengemeenschappen van de kust en van binnenlandse pioniermilieus</i> . pp. 199–246. Opulus Press, Uppsala, SE.	PAR, SIS	Dutch
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Horvat, I., Glavač, V. & Ellenberg, H. 1974. <i>Vegetation Südosteuropas</i> . G. Fischer Verlag, Jena, DE.	FAG, ALN, POP, FES, NAR, SES, MOL, FES, PIC, MUL, LOI, ASP, ADI, THL, DRY, PHR, SCH, THE, JUN, CRI, AMM, SAL, FEP, LEM, POT, ISO, MIC, QUI, TRA, SIS, POL, ART, EPI, BID, POP, PUR, SCH, OXY, VIR, HER, RHO, ERI, COR, NAR, ULI, ALN, FRA, ALY, SED, CHE, ANA, DIG, PAR	
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Izco, J., Amigo, J. & García-San León, D. 1999. Análisis y clasificación de la vegetación leñosa de Galicia, España. <i>Lazaroa</i> 20: 29–47.	ALN, ULI, LAV, CYT, JUN, QUI, RHA, SAL, PIC	Castilian
Izco, J., Amigo, J. & García-San León, D. 2001. Análisis y clasificación de la vegetación de Galicia (España), II. La vegetación herbácea. <i>Lazaroa</i> 21: 25–50.	ADI, POL, AMM, ART, GER, ASP, BID, CAK, EPI, IND, FES, ONO, TUB, LIT, ISO, JUN, COR, LEM, MOL, MON, MUL, NAR, OXY, PEG, POL, POT, RUP, SAL, SAG, SCH, SPA, SAC, SIS, ZOS, CHE, PAR	Castilian
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Loidi, J., Biurrun, I. & Herrera, M. 1997. La vegetación del centro-septentrional de España. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 9: 161–618.	LOI, PIC, SAB, QUE, RHA, ALN, FAG, PUR, QUI, NER, CYT, ULI, LAV, ONO, ROS, SCH, IND, SES, HER, MUL, NAR, MOL, GER, FES, COR, TUB, BUL, LYG, EPI, ART, SIS, BID, POL, PEG, ASP, THL, RUM, CYM, ADI, SAL, JUN, CRI, THE, SAG, SPA, AMM, , CAK, ZOS, RUP, SCH, OXY, LIT, ISO, MON, PHR, POT, LEM, CHE, PAR	Castilian
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Loisel, R. 1970. Contribution à l'étude des groupements rupicoles calcifuges <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 26: 165–196.	ASP	
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López, G. 1978. Contribución al conocimiento fitosociológico de la Serranía de Cuenca, II. <i>Anales Instituto A.J. Cavanilles Madrid</i> 34: 367–702.	ASP, THL, ADI, ISO, POT, LIT, PHR, SCH, MOL, NAR, FES, SED, TUB, TRA, CHE, BID, ART, EPI, GER	Castilian
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Lozanovski, R. & Piperkovska, S. 1992. Korovska vegetacija okopavina Strumičke kotline. [The weed vegetation row crops in the Strumica Basin]. <i>Acta Herbologica</i> 1: 63–70.	PAR	Serbian
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Marinček, L., Poldini, L. & Zupančič, M. 1989. Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Gesellschaft <i>Anemono-Fagetum</i> . <i>Razprave IV. razreda SAZU</i> 30(1): 3–64.	FAG	
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Maroulis, G. 2003. <i>Χλωρίδα και βλάστηση των οικοσυστημάτων του όρους Ερύμανθος. [The flora and vegetation of the Mount Erimanthos ecosystems]</i> . Thesis, University of Patras, Patras, GR.	QUI, PUB, DAP, DRY, ASP	Greek
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Martinčič, A. 2002. Združba <i>Rorippo amphibiae-Eleocharietetum acicularis</i> ass. nova na Cerknjiškem jezeru. [The association <i>Rorippo amphibiae-Eleocharietetum acicularis</i> ass. nova on the Cerknica Lake]. <i>Hacquetia</i> 1/2: 157–163.	PHR	Slovenian
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Martínez-Parras, J.M. & Peinado, M. 1993. Vegetación de los arrozales de las marismas del Guadalquivir. <i>Lagascalia</i> 17: 21–35.	LEM, RUP, POT, PHR, CHE, SAG, POL, BID, MOL, NER, ORY, DIG	Castilian
Martínez-Parras, J.M., Peinado, M. & Alcaraz, F. 1987. Algunas comunidades orófilas de Andalucía Oriental. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 49–53.	IND	Castilian
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Martínez-Parras, J.M., Peinado, M. & Alcaraz, F. 1987. <i>Datos sobre la vegetación de Sierra Nevada (España)</i> . <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 515–533.	CYT, LAV, IND, NAR, MON	Castilian
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Mateo, G. & Figuerola, R. 1987. Sobre la vegetación del orden <i>Asplenietalia petrarchae</i> en las montañas valencianas. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 319–326.	ASP	Castilian
Mateo, G. & Mansanet, J. 1982. Sobre la vegetación de la alianza <i>Cistion laurifolii</i> en los alrededores de Valencia. <i>Lazaroa</i> 4: 105–117.	LAV	Castilian
Mateo, G. 1996. Sobre la vegetación de los roquedos silíceos de las paredes centrales del Sistema Ibérico. <i>Flora Montiberica</i> 2: 28–31.	THL, ASP	Castilian
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Pérez-Carro, J., Díaz-González, T.E., Fernández-Areces, P. & Salvo, E. 1989. Contribución al estudio de las comunidades rupícolas de la <i>Cheilanthesetalia marantho-maderensis</i> y <i>Androsacetalia vandellii</i> en la Península Ibérica. <i>Acta Botanica Malacitana</i> 14: 171–191.	ASP, THL	Castilian
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Petriccione, B. 1993. <i>Flora e vegetazione del Massiccio del Monte Velino (Appennino Centrale)</i> . Ministero delle Risorse Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Roma, IT.	SES, FES, ASP, THL, FAG, PUB, RHO, DRY, NAR, PHR	Italian
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Rexhepi, F. & Randelović, N. 1985. Šumska vegetacija Koritnika. [The forest vegetation of Koritnik]. <i>Bilten Društva ekologija Bosne i Hercegovine, Serija B</i> 2: 265–270.	FAG, QUE	Serbian
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Rexhepi, F. 2007. <i>The vegetation of Kosova</i> . University of Prishtina, Prishtinë, SR.	FAG, PUB, POP, QUE, RHA, ALN, PUR, PIC, ERI, ASP, MUL, EPI, DRY, FES, TRI, HER, MOL, SCH, TUB, POT	English
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Richard, J.-L. 1968. Quelques groupements végétaux à la limite supérieure de la forêt dans les hautes chaînes du Jura. <i>Vegetatio</i> 16: 205–219.	PUB	
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Richard, J.-L. 1972. La végétation des crêtes rocheuses du Jura. <i>Berichte der Schweizerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 82: 68–112.	THL, ASP	
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Richard, J.-L. 1977. La végétation du Vanil Noir et du Vallon des Morthéys. <i>Bulletin de la Société Fribourgeoise des Sciences Naturelles</i> 66: 1–52.	SES	
Richard, L. 1985. Les mégaphorbiaies montagnardes et subalpines des Alpes nord-occidentales. <i>Colloques Phytosociologiques</i> 12: 1–26.	MUL	

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Rigual, A. 1968. Algunas asociaciones de la clase <i>Salicornietea fruticosae</i> Br.-Bl. & Tx. 1943 en la provincia de Alicante. <i>Collectanea Botanica</i> 7: 975–996.	SAL	Castilian
Rigual, A., Esteve, F. & Rivas Goday, S. 1963 ('1962'). Contribución al estudio de la <i>Asplenietea rupestris</i> en la región sudoriental de España. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 20: 129–158.	ASP	Castilian
Rioux, J. & Quézel, P. 1949. Contribution à l'étude des groupements rupicoles endémique des Alpes-Maritimes. <i>Vegetatio</i> 2: 1–13.	ASP	
Rioux, J.-A., Roux, J. & Pignatti, S. 1955. Les associations littorales des Albères. <i>Vie et Milieu</i> 6: 1–37.	CRI	
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Ritter-Studnička, H. 1954. Flora i vegetacija livada kraških polja Bosne i Hercegovine. [The flora and vegetation of meadows in karst fields of Bosnia and Herzegovina]. <i>Godišnjak Biološkog Instituta Univerziteta Sarajevo</i> 7: 25–109.	MOL, PHR, FES	Croatian
Ritter-Studnička, H. 1970. Die Vegetation der Serpentinorkommen in Bosnien. <i>Vegetatio</i> 21: 75–156.	FES	
Rivas Goday, S. & Esteve Chueca, F. 1965. Ensayo fitosociológico de la <i>Crassi-Euphorbietea macaronesica</i> y estudio de los tabaibales y cardonales de Gran Canaria. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 22: 220–339.	KLE	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. & Esteve Chueca, F. 1972. Flora serpentinícola española, nota segunda. <i>Anales Real Academia de Farmacia</i> 37: 409–462.	PHA	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. & M. Ladero 1970. Pastizales cespitosos de <i>Poa bulbosa</i> L., origen, sucesión y sistemática. <i>Anales Real Academia de Farmacia</i> 36: 139–181.	BUL	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. & Mayor, M. 1966. Aspectos de la vegetación y flora orófilas del Reino de Granada. <i>Anales de la Real Academia de Farmacia</i> 31: 345–400.	QUE, SAB, RHA, QUI, IND, NAR, ROS, ULI, FES, COR, SED, TUB, TRA	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. & Rivas-Martínez, S. 1959 ('1958'). Acerca de la <i>Ammophiletea</i> del Este y Sur de España. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 16: 549–564.	AMM	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. & Rivas-Martínez, S. 1959 ('1958'). Una visita a la Laguna de Arvas (Leitariegos). <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 16: 565–586.	THL, ULI, LIT, SCH, PHR	Castilian
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Rivas Goday, S. 1949. Proyectos de nuevas alianzas de la clase <i>Cisto-Lavanduletea</i> . <i>Boletín de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural (Biología)</i> Vol. Extra: 251–259.	LAV	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. 1955. Aportaciones a la fitosociología hispanica (proyectos de comunidades hispanicas). I. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 13: 335–422.	ASP, ISO, JUN, LAV	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. 1956. Übersicht über die Vegetationsgürtel der iberischen Halbinsel. Kennzeichnende Arten und Gesellschaften. <i>Veröffentlichungen des Geobotanischen Institutes Stiftung Rübél</i> 31: 32–69.	QUI, LYG, LAV, CYT, QUE, RHA, ROS, ULI, FAG, SAB, SES, RUM, ASP, THL, HER, LIT, MON, SCH, PIC	
Rivas Goday, S. 1957 ('1956'). Comportamiento fitosociológico de <i>Eryngium corniculatum</i> Lam. y de otras especies de <i>Phragmitetea</i> e <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> . <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 14: 501–528.	ISO, PHR	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. 1957. Nuevos ordenes y alianzas de <i>Helianthemetea annua</i> . <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 15: 539–651.	TUB	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. 1964. <i>Vegetación y flórmula de la cuenca extremeña del Guadiana</i> . Diputación Provincial de Badajoz. Madrid, ES.	ASP, ADI, THL, ISO, SIS, CHE, ART, POT, ISO, MON, SCH, LIT, PHR, MOL, SAL, JUN, TUB, THE, FES, ROS, ULI, LAV, OXY, QUI, QUE, RHA,	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. 1968 ('1965'). Nuevas comunidades de Tomillares del sudeste árido ibérico. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 23: 7–78.	ONO, ROS	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. 1968. Algunas novedades fitosociológicas de la España meridional. <i>Collectanea Botanica</i> 7: 997–1031.	SAB, ONO, ALN, ROS, QUI, LAV	Castilian

Rivas Goday, S. 1970. Revisión de las comunidades hispanas de la clase <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> Br.-Bl. et Tx. 1943. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 27: 225–276.	ISO	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S., Borja Carbonell, J., Monasterio Fernández, A., Fernández-Galiano, E. & Rivas Martínez, S. 1956 ('1955'). Aportaciones a la fitosociología hispánica. (Proyectos de comunidades hispanicas). Nota 1. <i>Anales del Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 13: 333–422.	ASP, CHE, ISO, PUR, LAV	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S., Borja, J., Esteve, F., Galiano, E.F., Rigual, A. & Rivas-Martínez, S. 1960 ('1959'). Contribución al estudio de la <i>Quercetea ilicis</i> hispánica. Conexión de las comunidades hispanicas con <i>Quercus lusitanica</i> s.l. y sus correlaciones con las alianzas de <i>Quercetalia ilicis</i> , <i>Quercetalia pubescentis</i> y <i>Quercetalia robori-petraeae</i> . <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 17: 285–406.	QUE, QUI, PUB	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S., Esteve, F., Rigual, A. & Borja, J. 1954. Algunas asociaciones de la Sierra de Callosa de Segura, Prov. de Murcia) y consideraciones acerca de la <i>Potentilletalia mediterránea</i> . <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 12: 469–500.	ASP	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S., J. Borja, A. Monasterio, E.F. Galiano, A. Rigual, & S. Rivas-Martínez 1957 ('1956'). Aportaciones a la fitosociología hispánica (nota 2). <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 14: 435–500.	ROS	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S., Mayor, M., Ladero, M. & Izco, J. 1968. La <i>Molinietalia</i> en los valles húmedos de la Oretana Central. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 23: 79–90.	MOL	Castilian
Rivas Goday, S. & Borja Carbonell, J. 1961. Estudio de Vegetación y Flórula, del Macizo de Gúdar y Jabalambre. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 19: 3–550.	QUE, QUI, ROS, LAV, ASP, THL, PHR, ISO, MON, SCH, SES, FES, MOL, TUB, CHE, ART, EPI	Castilian
Rivas-Goday, S. & Rivas-Martínez, S. 1963. <i>Estudio y clasificación de los pastizales españoles</i> . Ministerio de Agricultura, Madrid, ES.	TUB, TRA, ISO, MOL, PHR, JUN, SAL, AMM, CHE, PEG, EPI, COR, FES, NAR, MON, LIT, OXY, SCH, CRI, SES, ROS, THL, HER	Castilian
Rivas-Goday, S. 1955. Aportaciones a la fitosociología hispanica (proyectos de comunidades hispanicas). I. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 13: 335–422.	ASP, ISO, JUN, LAV	Castilian
Rivas-Goday, S. 1961. Sinopsis de la vegetación de la cuenca del Guadiana. <i>Anales Real Academia de Farmacia</i> 27: 397–408.	QUI, CYT, LAV, ULI, SAC, POT	Castilian
Rivas-Goday, S. 1970. Revisión de las comunidades hispanas de la clase <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> . <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 27: 227–276.	ISO	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Belmonte, D. 1986. Sobre el orden <i>Agrostietalia castellanae</i> . <i>Lazaroa</i> 8: 417–419.	SAC	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Belmonte, D. 1987. Sinopsis de la clase <i>Cytiseteta scopario-striati</i> . <i>Folia Botanica Matritensis</i> 3: 1–14.	CYT	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Cantó, P. 1987. Datos sobre la vegetación de las Sierras de Guadarrama y Malagón. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 235–257.	SAB, CYT, LAV, IND	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Costa, M. 1970. Comunidades gipsícolas del centro de España. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 27: 193–224.	ONO ROS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Costa, M. 1970. El <i>Polytrichetum norvegici</i> y otras comunidades del macizo del Neouvielle-Pic long (Pirineo frances). <i>Trabajos del Departamento de Botánica y Fisiología Vegetal. Universidad Complutense</i> 2: 17–28.	PIC, HER, SCH, THL	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Costa, M. 1973. Datos sobre la vegetación de la Pedriza de Manzanares (Sierra de Guadarrama). <i>Boletín de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural (Biología)</i> 71: 331–340.	QUI, QUE, SAB, IND, LAV, NAR, SCH, THL, ASP	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Costa, M. 1976. Datos sobre la vegetación halófila de la Mancha (España). <i>Colloques Phytosociologiques</i> 4: 81–97.	ART, SAL, THE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Costa, M. 1984. Sinopsis sintaxonómica de la clase <i>Arthrocnemetea</i> Br.-Bl. & R.Tx. 1943 en la Península Ibérica. <i>Documents Phytosociologiques N.S.</i> 8: 16–27.	SAL	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Géhu, J.-M. 1978. Observations syntaxonomiques sur quelques végétations du Valais suisse. <i>Documents Phytosociologiques N.S.</i> 3: 371–423.	THL, EPI, ART, POL, MON, SAL, SCH, MOL, FES, SES, TRI, MUL, PUR, RHA, SAB, PIC	
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Izco, J. 1977. Sobre la vegetación terofítica subnitrófila mediterránea (<i>Brometalia rubeti-ectori</i>). <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 34: 355–381.	SIS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Loidi, J. 1988. Los robledales mesofíticos navarro-alaveses (<i>Crataego laevigatae-Quercetum roboris</i>). <i>Lazaroa</i> 10: 81–88.	QUE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Rivas Goday, S. 1975. Schéma syntaxonomique de la classe <i>Quercetea ilicis</i> dans la Péninsule Ibérique. La Flore du bassin méditerranéen: Essai de systematique synthétique. <i>Colloques Internationaux du C.N.R.S.</i> 235: 431–445.	QUI	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. & Rivas-Martínez, C. 1970. La vegetación arvensa de la provincia de Madrid. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 26: 103–130.	SIS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1960. Roca, clima y comunidades rupícolas. Sinopsis de las alianzas hispanicas de <i>Asplenietea rupestris</i> . <i>Anales Real Academia de Farmacia</i> 2: 153–168.	ASP	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1963 ('1962'). Contribución al estudio fitosociológico de los hayedos españoles. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 20: 97–128.	FAG	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1964. Estudio de la vegetación y flora de las Sierras de Guadarrama y Gredos. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 21: 13–321.	ASP, THL, IND, SAB, ISO, LIT, MON, SCH, NAR, QUE, FAG	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1965 ('1964'). Esquema de la vegetación potencial y su correspondencia con los suelos de la España peninsular. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 22: 343–404.	TRI, IND, PIC, SAB, FAG, QUE, POP, ALN, PUR, QUI, NER, AMM	Castilian

Rivas-Martínez, S. 1968. Estudio fitosociológico de los bosques y matorrales pirenaicos del piso subalpino. <i>Publicaciones del Instituto de Biología Aplicada</i> 44: 5–44.	PIC, SAB	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1969. Las comunidades de los ventisqueros (<i>Salicetea herbaceae</i>) del Pirineo central. <i>Vegetatio</i> 17: 232–250.	HER	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1969. Vegetatio Hispaniae. Notula I. <i>Publicaciones del Instituto de Biología Aplicada</i> 46: 5–34.	SAB, CYT	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1970. Vegetatio Hispaniae. Notula II. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 27: 145–170.	LAV, CYT, SAB	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1972. Apuntes sobre la sintaxonomía del orden <i>Quercetalia pubescentis</i> en España. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 29: 123–128.	PUB	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1972. Vegetatio Hispaniae. Notula III. <i>Boletín de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural (Biología)</i> 70: 153–162.	AMM, CAK	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1973. Comentarios sobre la sintaxonomía de la alianza <i>Fagion</i> en la Península Ibérica. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 30: 235–251.	FAG	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1973. Ensayo sintaxonomico de la vegetación cormofítica de la Península Ibérica, Baleares y Canarias hasta el rango de subalianza. <i>Trabajos del Departamento de Botánica y Fisiología Vegetal de Madrid</i> 6: 31–43.	LEM, ZOS, PHR, MOL, SAL, AMM, OXY, FES, ASP, NER, QUE, QUI, SAB, LAU, KLE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1974. Los pastizales del <i>Festucion supinae</i> y <i>Festucion eskiae</i> , (<i>Juncetea trifidi</i>) en el Pirineo central. <i>Collectanea Botanica</i> 9: 5–23.	TRI	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1974. Vegetatio Hispaniae. Notula IV. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 31: 199–207.	CYT	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1975. La vegetación de la clase <i>Quercetea ilicis</i> en España y Portugal. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 31: 205–259.	QUI	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1975. Mapa de vegetación de la provincia de Avila. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 32: 1493–1556.	QUI, QUE, SAB, IND	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1975. Observaciones sobre la sintaxonomía de los bosques acidófilos europeos. Datos sobre la <i>Quercetalia robori-petraeae</i> en la Península Ibérica. <i>Colloques Phytosociologiques</i> 3: 255–260.	QUE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1975. Sobre la nueva clase <i>Polygono-Poetea annuae</i> . <i>Phytocoenologia</i> 2: 123–140.	POL, SIS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1976. De plantis hispaniae notulae systematicae, chorologicae et ecologicae, II. <i>Acta Botanica Malacitana</i> 2: 59–64.	NAR, SAB, FAG, SIS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1976. Esquema sintaxonomico de la clase <i>Juncetea maritimi</i> en España. <i>Colloques Phytosociologiques</i> 4: 193–196.	JUN	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1977. Datos sobre la vegetación nitrófila española. <i>Acta Botanica Malacitana</i> 3: 159–167.	SIS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1977. La vegetación de los pedregales de los Pirineos (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>). <i>Phytocoenologia</i> 4: 14–34.	THL	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1978. De plantis hispaniae notulae, systematicae, chorologicae et ecologicae, III. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 34: 539–552.	CRI	
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1978. La vegetación del <i>Hordeion leporini</i> en España. <i>Documents Phytosociologiques N.S.</i> 2: 377–392.	SIS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1978. Sur la syntaxonomie des pelouses thérophytiques d'Europe occidentale. <i>Colloques Phytosociologiques</i> 6: 55–69.	TUB, TRA	
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1978. Vegetatio hispaniae. Notula V. <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 34: 553–570.	SIS	
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1979. Brezales y jarales de Europa occidental (Revisión fitosociológica de las clases <i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i> y <i>Cisto-Lavanduletea</i>). <i>Lazaroa</i> 1: 5–127.	ULI, LAV	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1980. Sinopsis de la vegetación nitrófila rupestre (<i>Parietarietea judaicae</i>). <i>Anales Instituto Botanico A.J. Cavanilles</i> 35: 225–233.	THL	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1982. Mapa de las series de vegetación de la provincia de Madrid. Publicaciones del Servicio Forestal del Medio Ambiente y Contra Incendios, Diputación Provincial, Madrid, ES.	QUI, QUE, CYT, LAV, ULI, SAC, ROS, MOL, NAR, IND, SAB, OXY, SCH, ISO	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1982. Series de vegetación de la región Eurosiberiana de la Península Ibérica. <i>Lazaroa</i> 4: 155–166.	SES, SAB, PIC, FAG, QUE, QUI	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1982. Vegetatio Matritensis, I. Datos sobre la vegetación flotante dulceacuicola de la clase <i>Lemnetea minoris</i> . <i>Lazaroa</i> 4: 149–154.	LEM	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1983. Vegetatio Hispaniae. Notulae VI. <i>Studia Botanica</i> 3: 7–13.	THE, JUN	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1987. Mapa de series de vegetación de España, 1/400 000. ICONA, Madrid, ES.	PIC, QUE, QUI, IND, SES, SAB, TRI, OLE, LAU, CAN	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S. 1991. Sintaxonomía de la clase <i>Thero-Salicornietea</i> en Europa occidental. <i>Ecologia Mediterranea</i> 16: 359–364.	THE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Alcaraz, F., Belmonte, D., Cantó, P. & Sánchez-Mata, D. 1984. Contribución al conocimiento de la vegetación de los saladares del sureste de la península Ibérica (<i>Arthrocnemion glauci</i>). <i>Documents Phytosociologiques N.S.</i> 8: 335–342.	SAL	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Báscones, J.C., Díaz González, T.E., Fernández-González, F. & Loidi, J. 1991. La vegetación del Pirineo Occidental y Navarra. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 5: 5–456.	PIC, SAB, QUE, , PUR, POP, ALN, QUI, CYT, NER, TRI, SES, ONO, NAR, HER, MUL, FES, LYG, COR, BUL, TUB, MOL, ULI, ROS, PEG, ART, EPI, SIS, POL, BID, ASP, THL, ADI, SAL, JUN, THE, SAG, SCH, OXY, PHR, MON, LIT, ISO, POT	Castilian

Rivas-Martínez, S., Báscones, J.C., Díaz González, T.E., Fernández-González, F. & Loidi, J. 1991. Nomenclatura sintaxonómica de los robledales oligótrofos cántabro-euskaldunes, <i>Quercion robori-pyrenaicae</i> . <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 5: 527–530.	QUE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Báscones, J.C., Díaz, T.E. Fernández González F. & Loidi, J. 1991. Sintaxonomía de los hayedos del suroccidente de Europa. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 5: 457–480.	FAG	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Báscones, J.C., Díaz, T.E., Fernández-González, F. & Loidi, J. 1991. Nomenclatura sintaxonómica de los robledales oligótrofos cántabro-euskaldunes (<i>Quercion robori-pyrenaicae</i>). <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 5: 527–530.	QUE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Báscones, J.C., Díaz, T.E., Fernández-González, F. & Loidi, J. 1991. Vegetación del Pirineo occidental y Navarra. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 5: 5–456.	PIC, SAB, QUE, PUR, POP, ALN, QUI, CYT, NER, TRI, SES, ONO, NAR, HER, MUL, FES, LYG, COR, BUL, TUB, MOL, ULI, ROS, PEG, ART, EPI, CHE, POL, BID, ASP, THL, ADI, SAL, JUN, THE, SAG, SCH, OXY, PHR, MON, LIT, ISO, POT	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Belmonte, D., Cantó, P., Fernández González, F., de la Fuente, V., Moreno, J.M., Sánchez Mata D. & García Sancho, L.G. 1987. Piñales, enebrales y pinares oromediterráneos (<i>Pino-Cytisium oromediterranei</i>) en el Sistema Central. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 93–124.	CYT, SAB	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Cantó, P., Fernández-González, F. & Sánchez-Mata, D. 1995. Revisión de la clase <i>Quercetea ilicis</i> en España y Portugal: 1. subalianza <i>Quercenion ilicis</i> . <i>Folia Botanica Matritensis</i> 15: 1–20.	QUI	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Costa, M. & Izco, J. 1986. Sintaxonomía de la clase <i>Quercetea ilicis</i> en el Mediterráneo Occidental. <i>Notiziario di Fitosociologia</i> 19: 71–98.	QUI	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Costa, M. & Loidi, J. 1992. La vegetación de las islas de Ibiza y Formentera (Islas Baleares, España). <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 6: 99–236.	QUI, RHA, LAV, ROS, TUB, AMM, CAK, CRI, SAL, THE, SAG, JUN, RUP, NER, PHR, MOL, FES, LYG, ASP, POD, CYM, ADI, CHE, POL, ART, PEG, ZOS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Costa, M., Castroviejo, S. & Valdés, E. 1980. La vegetación de Doñana (Huelva, España). <i>Lazaroa</i> 2: 5–190.	AMM, SAL, LEM, ZOS, RUP, POT, LIT, ISO, PHR, SAL, CAK, CYM, CHE, PEG, TUB, NER, ULI, LAV, RHA, QUI, QUE	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T.E, Fernández-González, F., Izco, J., Loidi, J., Lousã, M. & Penas, A. 2002. Syntaxonomical checklist of vascular plant communities of Spain and Portugal to association level. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 15(1): 1–432.	KLE, OLE, LAU, CAN, AEO	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T.E, Fernández-González, F., Izco, J., Loidi, J., Lousã, M. & Penas, A. 2002. Syntaxonomical checklist of vascular plant communities of Spain and Portugal to association level. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 15(2): 433–922.	KLE, OLE, LAU, CAN, AEO	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T.E., Fernández Prieto, J.A., Loidi, J. & Penas, A. 1991. <i>Festuco hystricis-Ononidetea striatae</i> y <i>Rosmarinetea officinalis</i> , clases de vegetación independientes. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 5: 505–516.	ONO, ROS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T.E., Fernández-González, F., Izco, J., Loidi, J., Lousã, M. & Penas, A. 2002. Vascular plant communities of Spain and Portugal. Addenda to the syntaxonomical checklist of 2001. Part I. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 15(1): 5–432.	LEM, POT, HAL, RUP, BID, ZOS, ISO, LIT, MON, PHR, OXY, SCH, AMM, CAK, CRI, JUN, SAL, SAG, SPA, ADI, ASP, CYM, POL, AEO, PHA, THL, ART, EPI, ORY, PEG, POL, SIS, GER, MUL, SES, KOB, TRI, PIC, HER, IND, TUB, FES, ONO, COR, BUL, SED, PAR, MOL, SAC, NAR, MUL, LAV, ROS, CYT, RHA, ALN, NER, POP, AZO, SAB, QUI, QUE, FAG, OLE, KLE, MOQ, LAU, CHE	

Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz, T.E., Fernández-González, F., Izco, J., Loidi, J., Lousã, M. & Penas, A. 2002. Vascular plant communities of Spain and Portugal. Addenda to the syntaxonomical checklist of 2001. Part II. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 15(2): 434–922.	LEM, POT, HAL, RUP, BID, ZOS, ISO, LIT, MON, PHR, OXY, SCH, AMM, CAK, CRI, JUN, SAL, SAG, SPA, ADI, ASP, CYM, POL, AEO, PHA, THL, ART, EPI, ORY, PEG, POL, SIS, GER, MUL, SES, KOB, TRI, PIC, HER, IND, TUB, FES, ONO, COR, BUL, SED, PAR, MOL, SAC, NAR, MUL, LAV, ROS, CYT, RHA, ALN, NER, POP, AZO, SAB, QUI, QUE, FAG, OLE, KLE, MOQ, LAU, CHE	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Fernández-González, F. & Loidi, J. 1998. Check-list of the high syntaxa of Spain and continental Portugal (Iberian Peninsula, Balearic and Canary Islands). <i>Folia Botanica Matritense</i> 17: 1–23.	LEM, POT, HAL, RUP, BID, ZOS, ISO, LIT, MON, PHR, OXY, SCH, AMM, CAK, CRI, JUN, SAL, SAG, SPA, ADI, ASP, CYM, POL, AEO, PHA, THL, ART, EPI, ORY, PEG, POL, SIS, GER, MUL, SES, KOB, TRI, PIC, HER, IND, TUB, FES, ONO, COR, BUL, SED, PAR, MOL, SAC, NAR, MUL, LAV, ROS, CYT, RHA, ALN, NER, POP, AZO, SAB, QUI, QUE, FAG, OLE, KLE, MOQ, LAU, CHE	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Fernández-González, F. & Loidi, J. 1999. Checklist of plant communities of Iberian Peninsula, Balearic and Canary Islands to suballiance level. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 13: 353–451.	LEM, POT, HAL, RUP, BID, ZOS, ISO, LIT, MON, PHR, OXY, SCH, AMM, CAK, CRI, JUN, SAL, SAG, SPA, ADI, ASP, CYM, POL, AEO, PHA, THL, ART, EPI, ORY, PEG, POL, SIS, GER, MUL, SES, KOB, TRI, PIC, HER, IND, TUB, FES, ONO, COR, BUL, SED, PAR, MOL, SAC, NAR, MUL, LAV, ROS, CYT, RHA, ALN, NER, POP, AZO, SAB, QUI, QUE, FAG, OLE, KLE, MOQ, LAU, CHE	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Fernández-González, F. & Sánchez-Mata, D. 1986. Datos sobre la vegetación del Sistema Central y Sierra Nevada. <i>Opuscula Botanicae et Pharmaciae Complutensis</i> 2: 3–136.	LEM, POT, MON, ISO, SCH, LIT, PHR, ASP, THL, RUM, CYM, TRI, MUL, IND	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Fernández-González, F., Loidi, J., Lousã, M. & Penas, A. 2001. Syntaxonomical checklist of vascular plant communities of Spain and Portugal to association level. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 14: 5–341.	KLE, OLE, LAU, CAN, AEO	
Rivas-Martínez, S., Izco, J. & Costa, M. 1973. <i>Asplenium cuneifolium</i> Viv. (<i>A. serpentinum</i> Tausch) en Sierra Bermeja (Málaga). <i>Trabajos del Departamento de Botánica y Fisiología Vegetal. Universidad Complutense</i> 6: 23–30.	RUM, ROS	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Navarro, G., Mendiola, A. & Tarazona, T. 1985. Los enebrales rastreros oromediterráneos del sector Ibérico-Soriano. <i>Lazaroa</i> 7: 535–547.	SAB	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Wildpret de la Torre, W., del-Arco, M., Rodríguez, O., Pérez de Paz, P.L., García Gallo, A., Acebes, J.R., Díaz, T.E. & Fernández González, F. 1993. Las comunidades vegetales de la Isla de Tenerife (Islas Canarias). <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 7: 169–374.	KLE, POD, MOL, TAM, LYG, LAU, AEO, OLE, CAN, PEG, TUB, GER, POL, ART, DIG, VIO, SUP	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Wildpret de la Torre, W., Díaz González, T., Pérez de Paz, P., del Arco Aguilar, M. & Rodríguez Delgado, O. 1993. Sinopsis de la vegetación de la Isla de Tenerife (Islas Canarias): Guía de la excursión. <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 7: 5–167.	KLE, LAU, GER, CAN, NER, TUB, LYG, CHE, POL, ART, PEG, ASP, POL, AEO, CAK, AMM, CRI, HAL, RUP, POT, LEM, ISO, PHR, MOL, DIG, SUP, VIO	Castilian
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Rivas-Martínez, S. & Costa, M. 1998. Datos sobre la vegetación y el bioclima del Valle de Arán. <i>Acta Botanica Barcinonensia</i> 45: 473–499.	POT, LIT, MON, PHR, ULI, EPI, SIS, POL, ASP, THL, NAR, HER, MUL, FES, SAB, QUE, ONO, PIC, RHA, ALN, CYT, TRI, SES, COR, ART	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Costa, M., Soriano, P., Pérez Badia, M., Llorens, L. & Rosselló, J. 1992. Datos sobre el paisaje vegetal de Mallorca e Ibiza (Isla Baleares, España). <i>Itinera Geobotanica</i> 6: 5–98.	AMM, POD, ASP, ART, CAK, LAV, CHE, CRI, CYT, JUN, LYG, TUB, NER, RUM, POT, QUI, QUE, ROS, RUP, SAL, SAG,	Castilian
Rivas-Martínez, S., Díaz-González, T.E., Fernandez-Prieto, J.A., Loidi-Arregui, J. & Penas-Marinas, A. 1984. <i>La vegetación de la alta Montaña cantábrica: Los Picos de Europa</i> . Ediciones Leonesas, León, ES.	IND, CYT, ULI, SES, SAB, RHA, ADI, PUR, MUL, NAR, ART, PHR, POL, FAG, GER, FES, MOL,	Castilian
Rizovski, R. & Džekov, S. 1978. <i>Šumskata rastitelnost vo Maleš i Pijanec. [The forest vegetation in Maleš and Pijanec]</i> . In: Filipovski, G., Micevski, K. & Panou, M. (eds.), <i>Maleš i Pijanec, vegetacija. [The vegetation of Maleš and Pijanec]</i> , pp. 43–73. Makedonska akademija na naukite i umetnostite, Skopje, MK.	PUB, FAG, ERI, POP, PUR, RHA	Macedonian
Rizovski, R. & Džekov, S. 1990. <i>Šumskata vegetacija na planinata Bistra. [The forest vegetation on Bistra]</i> . Makedonska akademija na naukite i umetnostite, Skopje, MK.	PUB, FAG, PIC, PUR	Macedonian
Rodríguez Delgado, O., del Arco, M., García Gallo, A., Pérez de Paz, P.L. & Wildpret de la Torre, W. 1998. Catálogo sintaxonómico de las comunidades vegetales de plantas vasculares de la subregión Canaria: Islas Canarias e Islas Salvajes. <i>Materiales Didácticos Universitarios, Serie Biología</i> 1: 1–130.	KLE, OLE, LAU, CAN, SUP, VIO, AEO, MOQ	Castilian
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Sanda, V., Popescu, A. & Peicea, I. 1987. Cenotaxonomy of vegetal groups in the class <i>Lemnetea</i> W. Koch et Tx. 1954 in Romania. <i>Feddes Repertorium</i> 98: 441–446.	LEM	
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Santos Guerra, A. 1977. Vegetación de la Región Macaronésica. In: <i>Comunicações apresentadas ao II Congresso Internacional Pró Flora Macaronésica</i> , pp. 185–203. Funchal, PT.	KLE, OLE, LAU, CAN	Castilian
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Seibert, P. 1992. Verband: <i>Alno-Ulmion</i> Br.-Bl. et Tx. 43. In: Oberdorfer, E. (ed.), <i>Süddeutsche Pflanzengesellschaften. Teil IV. 2. Aufl.</i> , pp. 139–156. G. Fischer Verlag, Jena, DE.	POP	
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Stortelder, A.H.F., Hommel, P.W.F.M. & Schaminée, J.H.J. 1999. <i>Vaccinio-Betuletea pubescentis</i> . In: Stortelder, A.H.F., Schaminée, J.H.J. & Hommel, P.W.F.M. (eds.), <i>De Vegetatie van Nederland. Deel 5. Plantengemeenschappen van ruigten, struwelen en bossen</i> , pp. 211–228. Opulus Press, Uppsala, SE.	ALN	Dutch

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Swertz, C.A., Weeda, E.J. & Stortelder, A.H.F. 1999. <i>Epilobietea angustifolii</i> . In: Stortelder, A.H.F., Schaminée, J.H.J. & Hommel, P.W.F.M. (eds.), <i>De Vegetatie van Nederland, Deel 5. Plantengemeenschappen van ruigten, struwelen en bossen</i> , pp. 73–88. Opulus Press, Uppsala, SE.	EPI	Dutch
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Szujkó-Lacza, J. 1967. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Pflanzengesellschaften des Börzsöny-Gebirges. Die Assoziationen <i>Tillio-Fraxinetum</i> , <i>Mercuriali-Tilietum matricum</i> , <i>Spiraeetum mediae</i> . <i>Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici</i> 59: 147–161.	FAG, RHA	
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Аверинова, Е.А. 2010. Травяная растительность бассейна реки Сейм (в пределах Курской области). [Grassland vegetation of the Seim River Basin (within the limits of the Kursk region)]. Брянск, SU.	FES, MOL, PHR, GER, ISO, ULI	Russian
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Воробийов, Є.О., Любченко, В.М., Соломаха, В.А. & Орлов, О.О. 2008. <i>Класифікація ерабових лісів України</i> . Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	FAG	Ukrainian
Воронцов, Д., Пука, Є. & Козловський, В. 2004. Рослинний покрив оліготрофного пухівково-сфагнового болота Журавлине (НПП "Сколівські Бескиди"). <i>Вісник Львівського університету, Серія біологічна</i> 37: 114–124.	OXY, SCH, PHR	Ukrainian
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Гальченко, Н.П. 2006. <i>Регіональний ландшафтний парк "Кременчуцькі плавні"</i> . <i>Рослинний світ</i> . Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	LEM, POT, PHR, MOL, COR, FEP, ALN, PUR, ART, SIS, EPI	Ukrainian
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Гейны, С., Горбик, В.П., Гусак, Ш. & Клоков, В.М. 1986. Классы <i>Lemnetea</i> и <i>Potametea</i> . Сообщества верхней части Киевского водохранилища. В: Миркин, Б.М. (ред.), <i>Классификация растительности СССР (с использованием флористических критериев)</i> , сс. 39–47. Издательство Московского университета, Москва, RU.	LEM, POT	Russian
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Голуб, В.Б. & Лысенко, Т.М. 2004. Галофитные растительные сообщества Майтуганской депрессии (Самарская область, Россия). [The halophytic plant communities of the Maituga depression]. <i>Труды Никитского ботанического сада Национального научного центра</i> 123: 114–120.	FEP, THE	Russian
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Голуб, В.Б. & Ужамецкая, Е.А. 1992. Новые союзы луговой и степной растительности долин рек южной части Самарской области. [New alliances the meadow and steppe vegetation of river valleys south part of Samara Region]. <i>Биологические науки</i> 11–12: 34–39.	FES, MOL	Russian
Голуб, В.Б. 1986. Сообщества кл. <i>Glycyrrhizetea glabrae</i> на Нижней Волге. [The communities of the class <i>Glycyrrhizetea glabrae</i> on Lower Volga]. В: Миркин, Б.М. (ред.), <i>Классификация растительности СССР (с использованием флористических критериев)</i> , сс. 159–172. Издательство Московского университета, Москва, SU.	FEP	Russian
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Дубина, Д.В., Дворецький, Т.В., Дзюба, Т.П., Жмуд, О.І., Захарова, Т.А. & Тимошенко, П.А. 2000. Рослинність дельти Кілійського гирла Дунаю. I. Водна рослинність. Класи <i>Potametea</i> , <i>Ruppietea</i> , <i>Zosteretea</i> . <i>Український фітоценологічний збірник, Серія А Фітосоціологія</i> 1(16): 38–53.	POT, ZOS, RUP	Ukrainian
Дубина, Д.В., Дворецький, Т.В., Дзюба, Т.П., Жмуд, О.І., Тимошенко, П.А. & Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р. 1997. Рослинність Жебриянського приморського пасма. 2. Луки. <i>Український фітоценологічний збірник, Серія А Фітосоціологія</i> 1(6): 3–20.	FEP, JUN, PHR, CRI, ART	Ukrainian

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Онищенко, В.А., Андрієнко, Т.Л. & Прядко, О.І. 2003. Асоціація <i>Serratulo-Pinetum</i> (W. Mat. 1981) J. Mat. 1988 на Українському Поліссі. В: <i>Рослинність хвойних лісів України. Матеріали робочої наради (Київ, листопад, 2003 р.)</i> , сс. 123–130. Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	PIC	Ukrainian
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Соломаха, В.А. 2008. <i>Синтаксономія рослинності України. Третє наближення.</i> Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	ASP, ADI, THL, DRY, LOI, HER, TRI, KOB, SES, MUL, VIR, MUG, LEM, POT, ZOS, RUP, LIT, ISO, MON, PHR, SCH, OXY, MOL, GER, NAR, AMM, COR, FES, TRA, FEP, SAL, THE, KAL, JUN, CAK, CRY, CRI, RHA, PUR, ALN, FRA, POP, FAG, PUB, ROB, PIC, PYR, SAB, EPI, ORY, BID, POL, SIS, ART, PAR	Ukrainian
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Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р., Голуб, В.Б. & Соломаха, В.А. 1989. Синтаксономія класу <i>Salicornietea fruticosae</i> галофільної рослинності Європейської частини СРСР. <i>Український ботанічний журнал</i> 46: 5–10.	SAL	Ukrainian
Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р., Дубина, Д.В., Дзюба, Т.П. & Тимошенко, П.А. 2003. Синтаксономія соснових лісів Присамар'я Дніпровського. В: Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р. (ред.), <i>Рослинність хвойних лісів України. Матеріали робочої наради (Київ, листопад 2003)</i> , сс. 204–222. Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	PYR	Ukrainian
Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р., Міркін, Б.М. & Соломаха, В.А. 1982. Основні фітоценози лучної рослинності долини верхньої частини р. Дністра. [Basic phytocoena of the meadows vegetation of the upper valley of Dnipr River]. <i>Український ботанічний журнал</i> 39: 10–25.	MOL	Ukrainian
Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р., Соломаха, В.А. & Сипайлова, Л.М. 1986. Класс <i>Molinio-Arrhenatheretea</i> . Сообщества пойм лесной зоны Украины. В: Миркин, Б.М. (ред.), <i>Классификация растительности СССР (с использованием флористических критериев)</i> , сс. 59–64. Издательство Московского университета, Москва, SU.	MOL	Russian
Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р., Соломаха, В.А. & Сипайлова, Л.М. 1986. Класс <i>Phragmitetea</i> . Сообщества пойм лесной зоны Украины. [The class of <i>Phragmitetea</i> . The communities of the alluvia of the forest zone of Ukraine]. In: Миркин, Б.М. (ред.), <i>Классификация растительности СССР (с использованием флористических критериев)</i> , сс. 50–53. Издательство Московского университета, Москва, SU.	PHR	Russian
Юглічек Л.С., Онищенко В.А. 2003. Грабово-дубові ліси на межі Малого та Житомирського Полісся. <i>Науковий вісник Чернівецького національного університету, серія біологічна</i> 169: 151–162.	FAG	Ukrainian
Юглічек, Л.С. & Онищенко, В.А. 2003. Соснові та дубово-соснові ліси на межі Малого та Житомирського Полісся. В: Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р. (ред.), <i>Рослинність хвойних лісів України. Матеріали робочої наради (Київ, листопад 2003)</i> , сс. 233–243. Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	PIC, ROB	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М. & Вініченко, Т.С. 2005. Еколого-ценотична характеристика <i>Dracosperhalum ruyschiana</i> L. на південному сході Житомирського Полісся. <i>Вісник Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка. Інтродукція та збереження рослинного різноманіття</i> 8: 42–44.	PUB	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М. 2003. Синтаксономія соснових лісів класу <i>Vaccinio-Piceetea</i> Вг.-ВІ. 1939 Житомирського Полісся. В: Шеляг-Сосонко, Ю.Р. (ред.), <i>Рослинність хвойних лісів України. Матеріали робочої наради (Київ, листопад 2003)</i> , сс. 244–271. Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	PIC	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М. 2004. Нова асоціація псамофільної рослинності зі сходу Житомирського Полісся. <i>Вісник Львівського університету, Серія біологічна</i> 35: 95–101.	COR	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М. 2004. Узлісні угруповання класу <i>Trifolio-Geranietea sanguinei</i> Th. Muller 1962 півдня Житомирського Полісся. <i>Український ботанічний журнал</i> 61: 30–37.	GER	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М. 2007. Доповнення до класифікації високотравної рослинності Українських Карпат. <i>Український ботанічний журнал</i> 64: 426–437.	MUL	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М., Міскевич, У.Д., Соломаха, В.А., Буджак, В.В., Чорней, І.І., Соломаха, І.В., Токарюк, А.І., Соломаха, Т.Д., Чернявський, М.В., Майор, Р.В. & Крамарець, Ю.В. 2006. Рослинність природного заповідника "Горгани". В: Соломаха, В.А. (ред.), <i>Природний заповідник "Горгани". Рослинний світ</i> , сс. 237–312. Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	FAG, POP, PIC, MUG, LOI, THL, MUL, VIR, MOL, PHR, EPI, NAR, LEM, ISO, POL	Ukrainian
Якушенко, Д.М., Юсип, С.В., Соломаха, В.А., Чорней, І.І., Токарюк, А.І., Буджак, В.В., Данилик, І.М., Томич, М.В., Соломаха, І.В., Держипільський, Л.М. & Сенчина, Б.В. 2011. Рослинність НПП "Гуцульщина". В: Соломаха, В.А. & Чорней, І.І. (ред.), <i>Національний природний парк "Гуцульщина". Рослинний світ</i> , сс. 194–298. Фітосоціоцентр, Київ, UA.	ASP, LEM, POT, PHR, MON, ISO, SCH, FEP, THL, MOL, NAR, GER, EPI, POL, PUR, FRA, POP, FAG, ROB, PIC	Ukrainian
Ямалов, С.М. & Баянов, А.В. 2011. Синтаксономія петрофитних варіантів степей Южного Урала. [Syntaxonomy of petrophytic variants of the steppes in the Southern Urals]. <i>Известия Самарского научного центра РАН</i> 13, 5(2): 135–139.	FES	Russian
Ямалов, С.М. & Султангареева, Л.А. 2010. Травяная растительность. [The grassland vegetation]. В: <i>Флора и растительность национального парка «Башкирия» (синтаксономия, антропогенная динамика, экологическое зонирование)</i> , сс. 155–238. Уфа, SU.	FES	Russian
Ямалов, С.М., Баянов, А.В., Мулдашев, А.А. & Аверинова, Е.А. 2013. Ассоциации луговых степей Южного Урала. [The associations of the meadow steppes in the Southern Urals]. <i>Растительность России</i> 22: 106–125.	FES	Russian

<p>Ямалов, С.М., Мартыненко, В.Б., Голуб, В.Б. & Баишева, Э.З. 2004. <i>Продромус растительных сообществ Республики Башкортостан. [A prodromus of the plant communities of Bashkortostan Republic].</i> Уфа, Гилем, RU.</p>	<p>LEM, POT, PHR, LIT, ISO, BID, POP, ART, POL, EPI, MOL, RHA, THE, FEP, GER, FES, MON, TRI, LOI, MUL, FAG, PIC, BRA, PUR, ALN, OXY</p>	<p>Russian</p>
<p>Ямалов, С.М., Филинов, А.А. & Соломещ, А.И. 2003. Остепненные луга порядка <i>Gaietalia veri</i> Mirkin et Naumova 1986 на Южном Урале. [Steppe meadows of the order <i>Gaietalia veri</i> Mirkin et Naumova 1986 in the Southern Urals]. <i>Растительность России</i> 5: 51–69.</p>	<p>FES</p>	<p>Russian</p>

Supplementary material Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3–264.

Electronic Appendix S10. Selected references linked to the classes of the EuroVegChecklist 2 (see EuroVegBrowser application).

Reference	Class code	Language
Abbassi-Maaf, L. & Roux, C. 1986. Les peuplements lichéniques corticoles de la chênaie verte: étude comparée de la Gardiole de Rains et de l'île de Port-Cros (Var). <i>Bulletin de la Société linnéenne de Provence</i> 38: 189–245.	ARL, HYP, PHY	
Ahrens, M. 1993. <i>Gymnostomum viridulum</i> BRID., ein für Süddeutschland neues Moos im Kraichgau und an der Bergstraße. <i>Carolinea</i> 51: 75–82.	PSO	
Ahrens, M. 1994. Das Lebermoos <i>Anastrophyllum michauxii</i> (F.Web.) Buch im Schwarzwald (Südwestdeutschland). <i>Herzogia</i> 10: 115–119.	CLE	
Albertson, N. 1946. Österplana hed – ett alvarområde på Kinnekulle. [Österplana heath – an alvar area on the Kinnekulle]. <i>Acta Phytogeographica Suecica</i> 20: 1–267.	PSO, VNI	Swedish
Albertson, N. 1950. Das grosse südliche Alvar der Insel Öland. Eine pflanzensoziologische Übersicht. <i>Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift</i> 44: 269–331.	COL, VNI	
Allorge, M.P. 1921. Les associations végétales du Vexin français. <i>Revue générale de Botanique</i> 33: 481–544, 589–652, 708–751, 792–810.	FUN, PLA	
Allorge, M.P. 1922. Les associations végétales du Vexin français. <i>Revue générale de Botanique</i> 34: 71–79, 134–144, 178–191, 251–256, 311–319, 376–383, 425–431, 471–480, 519–528, 564–576, 612–639, 676–701.	CLE, CTE, FRU, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Allorge, M.P. 1935. Le végétation muscinale des Pinsapares d'Andalousie. <i>Archives du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Serie 6</i> 12: 535–547.	FRU, NEC, PSO	
Allorge, V. & Allorge, M.P. 1938. Sur la répartition et l'écologie des hépatiques épiphyllées aux Açores. <i>Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, 2. Series</i> 13: 211–236.	FRU	
Almborn, O. 1948. Distribution and ecology of some South Scandinavian lichens. <i>Botaniska Notiser Supplement</i> 1(2): 1–254.	LCA	
Alonso, F.L. & Egea, J.M. 1994. Sobre las comunidades de líquenes calcícolas de zonas costeras del Sur de la Peninsula Ibérica y Marruecos. <i>Studia Geobotanica</i> 14: 3–25.	CLA, PSO, ROC, VNI	Castilian
Álvarez, J. & Carballed, R. 2002. Vegetación líquénica epífita de la Sierra del Caurel (Lugo, Galicia). <i>Acta Botanica Malacitana</i> 27: 5–14.	ARL, HYP, NEC, PHY	Castilian
Asperges, M. 1984. De vegetatie op rottende denne- en sparrestompen. <i>Dumortiera</i> 29–30: 25–33.	CLE	Dutch
Asta, J. & Roux, C. 1977. Étude écologique et phytosociologique de la végétation lichénique des roches plus ou moins décalcifiées en surface aux étages subalpin et alpin des Alpes françaises. <i>Bulletin du Musée d'histoire naturelle de Marseille</i> 37: 23–81.	ACA, POR	
Asta, J. 1972. Aperçu sur la végétation lichénique dans le Massif de la Chartreuse. <i>Documentation – Botanique – Ecologie. C.R.D.P.</i> 30: 1–15.	ARL, CER, CLA, CLE, CTE, HYP, NEC, PHY, RHI, VNI	
Asta, J. 1973. Étude lichénologique des différents étages de végétation dans la région de Grenoble. <i>Annales du Centre Universitaire de Savoie</i> 1: 21–46.	ARL, CER, CLA, CLE, COL, CTE, HYP, LCH, NEC, PHY, PSO, RHI, VNI	
Asta, J. 1975. Contribution à l'étude de la flore et de la végétation lichénique du massif des Aiguilles Rouges et du massif du Mont-Blanc. <i>Annales du Centre Universitaire de Savoie Tome Special</i> 1975: 107–140.	ACA, ALA, CER, CLE, COL, HYP, LCA, LCH, POR, PSO, RHI, VNI	
Asta, J., Clauzade, G. & Roux, C. 1972. Premier aperçu de la végétation lichénique du Parc National de la Vanoise. <i>Travaux scientifiques du Parc National de la Vanoise</i> 2: 73–105.	ACA, ALA, CER, CLA, CLE, CTE, HYP, PHY, PSO, RHI, VNI	
Asta, J., Clauzade, G. & Roux, C. 1973. Étude de quelques groupements lichéniques saxicoles et calcicoles du Parc National de la Vanoise. <i>Travaux scientifiques du Parc National de la Vanoise</i> 3: 73–104.	ACA, ALA, CLA, VNI	
Asta, J., Clauzade, G. & Roux, C. 1973. <i>Stenhammarelletum turgidae</i> Hertel ass. nov. <i>Revista da Faculdade de Ciências (Universidade de Lisboa)</i> 2, Série C: Ciências naturais 17: 543–567.	POR	
Asta, J., Clauzade, G. & Roux, C. 1974. Complément à l'étude de la végétation lichénique du massif de la Vanoise. <i>Travaux scientifiques du Parc National de la Vanoise</i> 5: 105–112.	ACA, CLA, POR, RHI, VNI	
Asta, J., Clauzade, G. & Roux, C. 1976. Complément à l'étude de la végétation lichénique du massif de la Vanoise (II). <i>Travaux scientifiques du Parc National de la Vanoise</i> 7: 91–100.	ACA, CLA, POR, RHI	
Badin, G. & Nimis, P.L. 1996. Biodiversity of epiphytic lichens and air quality in the province of Gorizia (NE Italy). <i>Studia Geobotanica</i> 15: 73–89.	PHY	

Bahillo, L. & Carballal, R. 1992. La alianza <i>Usneion barbatae</i> Ochsner 1928 en la cuenca del río Oitavén (Pontevedra, NO de España). <i>Nova Acta Científica Compostelana (Biología)</i> 3: 37–48.	HYP	Castilian
Bahillo, L. & Lopez de Silanes, M.E. 1993. <i>Maronetum constantis</i> Crespo et al. ex Bahillo et López de Silanes "nova ass." comunidad pionera heliófila corticícola del sector Galaico-Portugues de la provincia Cántabro-Atlántico. <i>Cryptogamie, Bryologie-Lichénologie</i> 14: 179–188.	ARL	Castilian
Bailly, G., Caillet, M. & Vadam, J.-C. 2003. <i>Diphyscium foliosum</i> (Hedw.) Web. & Mohr en Franche-Comté. Répartition, écologie et sociologie. <i>Les nouvelles Archives de la Flore jurassienne</i> 1: 104–108.	CLE	
Baisheva, E.Z. 1995. Bryophyte vegetation of Bashkiria (south Urals). II. Epiphytic and epixylic communities of north-eastern Bashkiria. <i>Arctoa</i> 4: 55–63.	CLE, FRU	
Baisheva, E.Z. 2000. Bryophyte vegetation of Bashkiria (south Urals). III. Epiphytic and epixylic communities of western Bashkiria. <i>Arctoa</i> 9: 101–104.	CLE, FRU	
Baisheva, E.Z., Solomeshch, A.I. & Ignatova, E.A. 1994. Bryophyte vegetation of Bashkiria, south Urals. I. Epiphytic and epixylic communities. <i>Arctoa</i> 3: 139–152.	CLE, FRU, HYL	
Balcerkiewicz, S., Rusińska, A., Tobolewski, Z. & Wojterska, M. 1993. Zbiorowiska roślin zarodnikowych wyspy Seili w południowozachodniej Finlandii. [Cryptogamic plant communities of the island Seili in southwestern Finland]. <i>Wiadomości Botaniczne</i> 37 (3–4): 25–27.	RHI	Polish
Bardat, J. & Haugel, J.-C. 2002. Synopsis bryosociologique pour la France. <i>Cryptogamie, Bryologie</i> 23: 279–343.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Barkman, J.J. & Ringelberg-Giessen, W. 1959. <i>Leptodontium flexifolium</i> in Drente. <i>Buxbaumia</i> 13: 29–38.	CLE	Dutch
Barkman, J.J. 1950. Le <i>Fabronietum pusillae</i> et quelques autres associations épiphytiques du Tessin (Suisse méridionale). <i>Vegetatio</i> 2: 309–330.	FRU	
Barkman, J.J. 1954. Zur Kenntnis einiger <i>Usneion</i> Assoziationen in Europa. <i>Vegetatio</i> 4: 309–332.	HYP	
Barkman, J.J. 1957. <i>Physcia tribacia</i> in Norddeutschland. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristischen Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.</i> 6–7: 118–120.	PHY	
Barkman, J.J. 1958. <i>Phytosociology and ecology of cryptogamic epiphytes</i> . Van Gorcum, Assen, NL.	ARL, CLE, FRU, HYP, LCA, NEC, PHY	
Barkman, J.J. 1959. De mosvegetatie van een essenbos bij Hierden. <i>Buxbaumia</i> 13: 50–55.	NEC	Dutch
Barkman, J.J. 1962. Over de uitbreiding en oecologie van <i>Orthodontium lineare</i> . [On dispersal and ecology of <i>Orthodontium lineare</i>]. <i>Buxbaumia</i> 16: 68–75.	CLE	Dutch
Barkman, J.J. 1966. Menschlicher Einfluss auf die Epiphyten-Vegetation West-Europas. In: Tüxen, R. (ed.), <i>Anthropogene Vegetation</i> , pp. 8–18. Dr. W. Junk, Den Haag, NL.	CLE, FRU, HYP, LCA, NEC, PHY	
Barkman, J.J. 1989. The <i>Dicranello cerviculatae-Campylopodetum pyriformis</i> in The Netherlands and NW Germany. <i>Lindbergia</i> 15: 37–46.	CLE	
Barreno, E. 1979. Sobre las comunidades líquénicas comofíticas del centro España (<i>Protoblastenion testaceae</i> al. nov.). <i>Documents Phytosociologiques N.S.</i> 4: 35–40.	PSO	
Bartók, K. 1990. Comunități de licheni din Muntele Cozia. [The lichen communities of Mount Cozia]. <i>Studii și cercetări de biologie, Seria biologie vegetală</i> 42: 25–29.	ARL, PHY	Romanian
Bates, J.W. 1992. Influence of chemical and physical factors on <i>Quercus</i> and <i>Fraxinus</i> epiphytes at Loch Sunart, western Scotland: a multivariate analysis. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> 80: 163–179.	NEC	
Begay, R. 1998. Lichens de Charente (II): Le <i>Lobarion</i> de la Braconne. <i>Bulletin d'Informations de l'Association Française de Lichénologie</i> 23: 7–15.	NEC	
Beguino, J. 1982. Exemples de groupements lichéniques nitrophiles a <i>Physcia vainioi</i> Räs. sur rochers siliceux émergeant des talus. <i>Bulletin d'Informations de l'Association Française de Lichénologie</i> 7: 12–14.	RHI	
Beguino, J. 1982. Une association lichénique généralement subalpine dans l'arrière côte beaunoise: <i>Aspicilletum verrucosae</i> Frey. <i>Bulletin Scientifique de Bourgogne</i> 35: 57–60.	CER	
Beschel, R. 1952. Flechten und Moose im St. Peter-Friedhof in Salzburg. <i>Mitteilungen der Naturwissenschaftlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft am Haus der Natur Salzburg BOT.</i> A2: 44–51.	VNI	
Beschel, R. 1954. Die Stufung der Flechtenvegetation an den Inn-Ufermauern in Innsbruck. <i>Phyton (Horn)</i> 5: 247–266.	ALA, COL, SAP, VNI	
Beschel, R. 1958. Flechtenvereine der Städte, Stadtflechten und ihr Wachstum. <i>Berichte des Naturwissenschaftlich-Medizinischen Vereins Innsbruck</i> 52: 1–158.	ALA, ARL, CER, COL, HYP, LCH, NEC, PHY, PSO, RHI, VNI	
Bibinger, H. 1968. Die Epiphytenvegetation des Schwenninger Moores. <i>Die Natur- und Landschaftsschutzgebiete Baden-Württembergs</i> 5: 135–144.	CLE, FRU, HYP, PHY	
Bibinger, H. 1970. Soziologische Gliederung der bartflechtenreichen Epiphytenvereine des Südschwarzwaldes. <i>Herzogia</i> 2: 1–24.	HYP	
Bielczyk, U. 1986. Zbiorowiska porostów epifitycznych w Beskidach Zachodnich. [The epiphytic lichen-dominated communities in the western Beskid Mountains]. <i>Fragmenta Floristica et Geobotanica</i> 30: 1–89.	ARL, HYP, LCA, NEC, PHY	Polish

Biermann, R. & Daniëls, F.J.A. 1997. Changes in a lichen-rich dry sand grassland vegetation with special reference to lichen synusia and <i>Campylopus introflexus</i> . <i>Phytocoenologia</i> 27: 257–273.	CER	
Biró, G. & Debreczy, Z. 1987. Ecological conditions in a photophilous-xerothermotolerant moss community <i>Mannio-(Grimaldio-)Tortelletum inclinatae</i> (assoc. nov.) and microrespirometric tests of its species. <i>Symposia Biologica Hungarica</i> 35: 81–101.	PSO	
Boqueras, M. & Gómez-Bolea, A. 1987. La vegetación líquenica epifítica de <i>Quercus suber</i> L. en Catalunya (España). <i>Actas del VI Simposio Nacional de Botánica Criptogámica</i> 1987: 371–382.	ARL, HYP, PHY	Castilian
Boqueras, M. 2000. Líquens epífits i fongs líquenícules del sud de Catalunya: flora i comunitats. <i>Arxius de les Seccions de Ciències</i> 127: 1–556.	ARL, CLE, HYP, LCA, PHY	Catalan
Boqueras, M., Navarro-Rosinés, P. & Gómez-Bolea, A. 1989. Flora i vegetació líquenica nitròfila del Delta de l'Ebre. <i>Butlletí de la Institució Catalana d'Història Natural</i> 57: 41–52.	ARL, VNI	Catalan
Bornkamm, R. 1958. Die Bunte-Erdflechten-Gesellschaft im südwestlichen Harzvorland. Ein Beitrag zur floristischen Soziologie von Kryptogamengesellschaft. <i>Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 71: 253–270.	PSO	
Braun-Blanquet, J. 1949. Übersicht der Pflanzengesellschaften Rätians (III). <i>Vegetatio</i> 1: 285–316.	PLA	
Braun-Blanquet, J.J. 1932. <i>Plant sociology. The study of plant communities</i> . McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, US.	ARL, CER, CLA, CYS, HYP, NEC, PHY, PSO, RHI, VMA, VNI	
Breuer, H. 1962. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation und Moosflora der Liassandsteinfelsen und Liassandsteinblöcke im Bereich des Naturparks Südeifel. <i>Decheniana</i> 114: 111–123.	FRU, NEC, RHI	
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Marstaller, R. 1987. Einige Ergänzungen zur Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes "Leutral" bei Jena. 29. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Naturwissenschaftliche Reihe</i> 36: 461–467.	CLE, CTE, FRU, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 1988. Die Moosgesellschaften des Verbandes <i>Fissidention pusilli</i> Neumayr 1971. 32. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Gleditschia</i> 16: 75–98.	CTE	
Marstaller, R. 1988. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes Ibengarten bei Dermbach in der Rhön (Kreis Bad Salzungen). 37. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Tuexenia</i> 8: 339–358.	CLE, CTE, FRU, NEC, PSO, SAP	
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Marsteller, R. 1993. Die Moosgesellschaften des Villanyer Gebirges in Südungarn. <i>Phytocoenologia</i> 22: 193–273.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
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Marsteller, R. 1994. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes „Greifenstein“ bei Bad Blankenburg. 64. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Rudolstädter naturhistorische Schriften</i> 6: 25–35.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PSO	
Marsteller, R. 1994. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes Seiffartsburg bei Gehlberg, Kreis Suhl. 63. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Gleditschia</i> 22: 71–90.	CER, CLE, FRU, FUN, PLA, PSO, RAC	

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Marstaller, R. 1997. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes Elsterhang bei Röttis, Vogtlandkreis (Plauen). <i>Gleditschia</i> 25: 117–141.	CER, CLE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, RAC	
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Marstaller, R. 2001. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes "Neue Göhle" bei Freyburg/Unstrut (Burgenlandkreis, Sachsen-Anhalt). <i>Archiv für Naturschutz und Landschaftsforschung</i> 40: 183–206.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2002. Die Moosgesellschaften des Schieferbergbaugebietes „Ausdauer“ bei Probstzella, Kreis Saalfeld-Rudolstadt. 93. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 35: 235–251.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, PSO, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2002. Moosgesellschaften der Schieferhalden im Thüringer Schiefergebirge und im Frankenwald (Deutschland). 90. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Feddes Repertorium</i> 113: 439–470.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2003. Das <i>Schistidietum pruinosi</i> ass. nov. in Thüringen und im sächsischen Vogtland (Deutschland). <i>Nova Hedwigia</i> 77: 253–267.	RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2003. Die Moosgesellschaften des geplanten Naturschutzgebietes "Schieferbrüche am Kolditz" bei Probstzella (Kreis Saalfelden-Rudolstadt). 94. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Limprichtia</i> 22: 77–112.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2003. Die Moosgesellschaften des Schieferbruches Kirchberger Glück bei Reichenbach (Kreis Saalfeld-Rudolstadt). 92. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 16: 221–138.	CER, CLE, FRU, HYL, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2004. Die Moose und Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Forst Bibra" bei Bad Bibra (Burgenlandkreis, Sachsen-Anhalt). <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 37: 45–71.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2004. Die Moosgesellschaften der Diabasfelsen am Königshübel bei Möschwitz (Vogtlandkreis, Sachsen). <i>Veröffentlichungen des Museums für Naturkunde Chemnitz</i> 27: 87–104.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2004. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Mertelstal und Heldrastein" bei Schnellmannhausen (Wartburgkreis). 100. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 17: 207–244.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2004. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes "Falkenstein und Pechleite" bei Ludwigsstadt-Lauenstein (Landkreis Kronach, Oberfranken). <i>Berichte der Bayerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 73/74: 35–55.	CER, CLE, FRU, HYL, RAC	
Marstaller, R. 2004. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebiets "Priorteich und Sachsenstein" bei Walkenried (Landkreis Osterode, Niedersachsen). <i>Braunschweiger Naturkundliche Schriften</i> 7(1): 1–47.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2004. Moosgesellschaften im geplanten Naturschutzgebiet "Rohrer Felsen" bei Rohr (Landkreis Schmalkalden-Meiningen). 105. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Veröffentlichungen des Naturkundemuseums Erfurt</i> 23: 59–76.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2005. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Mühlberg" bei Niedersachswerfen (Landkreis Nordhausen). 103. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 38: 89–111.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2005. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes "Nelbener Grund und Georgsburg" bei Könnern (Landkreis Bernburg, Sachsen-Anhalt). <i>Naturwissenschaftliche Beiträge des Museums Dessau</i> 17: 5–32.	CER, CTE, FUN, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2005. Moosgesellschaften im Mühlthal bei Eisenberg (Saale-Holzland-Kreis). 101. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Limprichtia</i> 26: 31–72.	CER, CLE, FRU, PLA, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2005. Moosgesellschaften und Moosflora des Teufelsberges bei Weißendorf (Landkreis Greiz). 104. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 18: 163–186.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2006. Bryosoziologische Untersuchungen im Naturschutzgebiet "Klosterholz und Nordmannssteine" bei Creuzburg (Wartburgkreis Eisenach). 115. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 39: 25–50.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2006. Die Moosgesellschaften des geplanten Naturschutzgebietes "Eingefallener Berg" bei Themar. 107. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Haussknechtia</i> 11: 115–142.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2006. Die Moosgesellschaften des geplanten Naturschutzgebietes "Katzenschwanz und Wartkirche" bei Obersachswerfen (Landkreis Nordhausen). 116. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Braunschweiger Naturkundliche Schriften</i> 7: 569–600.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2006. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Spittergrund" bei Tambach-Dietharz (Landkreise Gotha und Schmalkalden-Meiningen). 114. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Abhandlungen und Berichte des Museums der Natur Gotha</i> 24: 115–140.	CER, CLE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2006. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes "Tote Täler" bei Freyburg an der Unstrut Burgenlandkreis, Sachsen-Anhalt). <i>Limprichtia</i> 29: 17–55.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2006. Moosgesellschaften im Tal der Weißen Elster zwischen Greiz und Wünschendorf (Landkreis Greiz). 112. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 19: 245–289.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2006. Syntaxonomischer Konspekt der Moosgesellschaften Europas und angrenzender Gebiete. <i>Hausknechtia</i> Beiheft 13: 1–192.	CER, CLE, CTE, FUN, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2007. Die epilithische Moosvegetation der Bergstürze am Manrod bei Rambach (Nordhessen) und am Dohlenstein bei Kahla (Ostthüringen) – ein Vergleich. <i>Philippia</i> 13: 93–127.	CTE, HYL, NEC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2007. Die Moose und Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Horn und Kahlköpfchen" bei Urnshausen (Vorderrhön). 122. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Veröffentlichungen des Naturkundemuseums Erfurt</i> 26: 69–93.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2007. Die Moose und Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Erbskopf" bei Stützerbach (Ilmkreis). 119. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 20: 277–292.	CLE, FRU, NEC, PLA, RAC	
Marstaller, R. 2007. Die Moose und Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes „Bischofswiese“ in der Dölauer Heide (Stadt Halle, Sachsen-Anhalt). <i>Schlechtendalia</i> 16: 41–59.	CLE, FRU, NEC	
Marstaller, R. 2007. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Sattelköpfe" bei Hörningen (Landkreis Nordhausen). 118. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 20: 239–276.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2007. Die Moosgesellschaften des Zeitgrundes bei Stadtroda (Saale-Holzland-Kreis). 128. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Mauritiana</i> 20: 107–158.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2007. Die Moosvegetation des Naturschutzgebietes "Hirschrodaer Graben" bei Hirschroda (Burgenlandkreis, Sachsen-Anhalt). <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 40: 63–86.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2008. Die Moose und Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Stiil" bei Untermaßfeld (Landkreis Schmalkalden-Meiningen). 121. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Berichte der Bayerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 78: 23–48.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2008. Die Moosgesellschaften am Seeberg und im Gebiet der Drei Gleichen zwischen Gotha und Arnstadt unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Naturschutzgebiete. 125. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Abhandlungen und Berichte des Museums der Natur Gotha</i> 25: 95–136.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2008. Die Moosgesellschaften des Alten Stolbergs bei Steigerthal (Landkreise Nordhausen und Sangerhausen). 132. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Braunschweiger naturkundliche Schriften</i> 8: 75–134.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2008. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Anstein" bei Leutersdorf (Landkreis Schmalkalden-Meiningen). 126. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Veröffentlichungen / Naturhistorisches Museum Schloss Bertholdsburg, Schleusingen</i> 23: 13–28.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PLA	
Marstaller, R. 2008. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Hasenwinke" bei Fretterode (Eichsfeld). 131. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Vernate</i> 27: 45–61.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2008. Die Moosgesellschaften des Verbandes <i>Fissidentia taxifolia</i> Marst. 2006. 129. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 21: 199–216.	HYL	
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Marstaller, R. 2008. Moosgesellschaften der Bleicheröder Berge (Landkreise Nordhausen und Eichsfeld). 127. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 41: 39–61.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2009. Das <i>Pleurodio acuminati-Ditrichetum pallidi</i> Gillet ex Marst. 1990. Soziologie, Ökologie und Verbreitung in Mitteldeutschland. <i>Herzogia</i> 22: 303–312.	CLE	
Marstaller, R. 2009. Die Moose und Moosgesellschaften im Naturschutzgebiet "Bodenstein" bei Witzingerode (Eichsfeldkreis). 134. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 42: 21–44.	CLE, CTE, FRU, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2009. Die Moosgesellschaften des Naturschutzgebietes "Seimbergswald" bei Brotterode (Landkreis Schmalkalden-Meiningen). 135. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Vernate</i> 28: 69–94.	CER, CLE, FRU, NEC, PLA, RAC, SAP	
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Marstaller, R. 2010. Das <i>Pottietum heimii</i> . Soziologie, Ökologie und Verbreitung in Mitteldeutschland. <i>Herzogia</i> 23: 159–170.	FUN	
Marstaller, R. 2010. Die Moosgesellschaften der Ordnung <i>Hylocomietalia splendidis</i> Gillet ex Vadam 1990. 141. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 23: 279–311.	HYL	
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Marstaller, R. 2011. Die Moosgesellschaften des geplanten Naturschutzgebietes "Kielforst" bei Hørschel (Wartburgkreis, Eisenach). 137. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 44: 93–126.	CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2011. Moosgesellschaften im westlichen Frankenwald (Landkreis Kronach, Oberfranken) – Teil 2. <i>Berichte der Bayerischen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 81: 29–66.	CER, CLE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Marstaller, R. 2011. Soziologie und Verbreitung von <i>Leucobryum juniperoideum</i> 145. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 24: 121–143.	CLE, FRU, RAC	
Marstaller, R. 2012. Das Naturschutzgebiet „Schneekopfmoor am Teufelskreis“ im Thüringer Wald – ein bedeutsamer Lebensraum für Moosgesellschaften der oberen montanen Höhenstufe. 147. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Herzogia</i> 25: 71–100.	CER, CLE, FRU	
Marstaller, R. 2012. Die Moosgesellschaften der Fahner Höhe mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Naturschutzgebiete „Hirschgrund“ bei Gierstädt und „Im Haken“ bei Witterda (Landkreise Erfurt und Gotha) 154. Beitrag zur Moosvegetation Thüringens. <i>Hercynia N.F.</i> 45: 51–80.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, SAP	
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Vadam, J.-C. 1983. Les groupements muscinaux des escarpements et rochers calcaires des environs de Montbéliard (Doubs). <i>Annales scientifiques de l'Université de Besançon, Biologie végétale, Série 4</i> 4: 55–96.	HYL	
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von der Dunk, K. 1978. Beobachtungen an epiphyllen Moosen. <i>Hoppea</i> 37: 161–178.	FRU	
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von Hübschmann, A. 1957. Kleinmoosgesellschaften extremster Standorte. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.</i> 6–7: 130–146.	CLE, FUN	
von Hübschmann, A. 1957. Zur Systematik der Wassermoosgesellschaften. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.</i> 6–7: 147–151.	CTE, FRU, PLA, RAC	
von Hübschmann, A. 1960. Das <i>Pottietum heimii</i> , eine salzliebende Kleinmoosgesellschaft. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.</i> 8: 124–126.	FUN	
von Hübschmann, A. 1960. Einige Ackermoos-Gesellschaften des nordwestdeutschen Gebietes und angrenzender Landesteile und ihre Stellung im pflanzensoziologischen System. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.</i> 8: 118–123.	PSO	
von Hübschmann, A. 1962. Das <i>Schistostegetum osmundaceae</i> (Gams 1927) Duda 1951. <i>Mitteilungen der Floristisch-Soziologischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft N.F.</i> 9: 71–77.	CLE	
von Hübschmann, A. 1967. Über die Moosgesellschaften und das Vorkommen der Moose in den übrigen Pflanzengesellschaften des Moseltales. <i>Schriftenreihe für Vegetationskunde</i> 2: 63–121.	CER, CLE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
von Hübschmann, A. 1970. Über die Verbreitung einiger seltener Laubmoose in nordwestdeutschen Pflanzengesellschaften. <i>Herzogia</i> 2: 63–75.	CLE, FRU, PLA	
von Hübschmann, A. 1971. Bryozoologische Studien auf der Insel Madeira. <i>Nova Hedwigia</i> 22: 423–467.	CLE, FRU, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
von Hübschmann, A. 1973. Bryozoologische Studien auf der Azoreninsel Sao Miguel. <i>Revista da Faculdade de Ciências Lisboa</i> 2, Série C 17: 628–702.	PLA	
von Hübschmann, A. 1974. Über einige nordische Moosgesellschaften Fennoskandiens. <i>Nova Hedwigia</i> 25: 407–428.	CLE, FUN	
von Hübschmann, A. 1975. Moosgesellschaften des Nordwestdeutschen Tieflandes zwischen Ems und Weser. II. Teil: Erdmoos-Gesellschaften. <i>Herzogia</i> 3: 275–326.	CER, FUN	
von Hübschmann, A. 1976. Moosgesellschaften des nordwest-deutschen Tieflandes zwischen Ems und Weser. III. Teil: Epiphytische Moosgesellschaften. <i>Herzogia</i> 4: 167–198.	CLE, FRU	

von Hübschmann, A. 1984. Überblick über die epilithischen Moosgesellschaften Zentraleuropas. <i>Phytocoenologia</i> 12: 495–538.	CTE, HYL, NEC, RAC, SAP	
von Hübschmann, A. 1986. Prodromus der Moosgesellschaften Zentraleuropas. <i>Bryophytorum Bibliotheca</i> 32: 1–413.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
von Krusenstjerna, E. 1940. Några anmärkningsvärda mossamhällen och mossarter från Västerbotten. [Some notable moss communities and moss species from Västerbotten]. <i>Acta Phytogeographica Suecica</i> 13: 63–72.	CLE, FRU, NEC	Swedish
von Krusenstjerna, E. 1945. Bladmossvegetation och bladmossflora i Uppsala-Trakten. [The moss vegetation and moss flora in the neighbourhood of Uppsala]. <i>Acta Phytogeographica Suecica</i> 19: 1–250.	CLE, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, PLA, RAC	Swedish
Vondráček, M. 1984. Bryologische Charakteristik des Kalksteingebietes zwischen Sušice und Horažďovice. <i>Folia Musei Rerum Naturalium Bohemiae Occidentalis, Botanica</i> 20: 1–27.	CTE, FRU, NEC, RAC, SAP	
Vondráček, M. 1986. Die Moosgesellschaften auf Lyditfelsen im Pilsener Hügelland und in angrenzenden phytogeographischen Bezirken. <i>Folia Musei Rerum Naturalium Bohemiae Occidentalis, Botanica</i> 23: 1–49.	CLE, NEC, RAC, SAP	
Vust, M. 2011. Les lichens terricoles de Suisse. <i>Société vaudoise des Sciences naturelles Memoire</i> 24: 1–352.	CER, PSO	
Wächter, H.J. 1996. Zur Moosvegetation von Findlingen zwischen Ems und Weser. <i>Osnabrücker Naturwissenschaftliche Mitteilungen</i> 22: 89–110.	CLE, NEC, RAC, SAP	
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Waldheim, S. 1947. Kleinmoosgesellschaften und Bodenverhältnisse in Schonen. <i>Botaniska Notiser Supplement</i> 1: 1–204.	CER, PSO	
Walther, K. 1955. Über die Frischerde-Moosgesellschaft der Hainsimsen-Buchenwälder (Luzulo-Fageten). <i>Mitteilungen der Thüringischen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 1: 240–244.	CLE	
Walther, K. 1975. Zur Moosvegetation der Liquidamber-Wälder Südwest-Anatoliens. <i>Phytocoenologia</i> 2: 13–18.	FRU	
Wentzel, M. 1997. Untersuchungen zur Moosvegetation an Fließgewässern des Hochtaunus. <i>Botanik und Naturschutz in Hessen</i> 9: 5–46.	CLE, PLA	
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Werner, J. & Sauer, E. 1994. Oekologie und Soziologie von <i>Leptodontium gemmascens</i> (Mitt. ex Hunt) Braithw. (Musci) im Luxemburger Oesling und im Saarland. <i>Dumortiera</i> 55–57: 2–10.	CER	
Westhoff, V. & Den Held, A.J. 1969. <i>Plantengemeenschappen in Nederland</i> . Thieme, Zutphen, NL.	ARL, CLE, FRU, HYP, LCA, NEC, PHY	Dutch
Westhus, W., Heinrich, W., Klotz, S., Korsch, H., Marsteller, R., Pfützenreuter, S. & Samietz, R. 1993. Die Pflanzengesellschaften Thüringens – Gefährdung und Schutz. <i>Naturschutzreport</i> 6(1): 1–258.	CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	
Wilmanns, O. & Bibinger, H. 1966. Methoden der Kartierung kleinflächiger Kryptogamengemeinschaften. <i>Botanische Jahrbücher</i> 85: 509–521.	ARL, HYP, NEC, PHY	
Wilmanns, O. & Wirth, V. 1968. Die Flechtenvegetation der Wutschschlucht. <i>Mitteilungen des Badischen Landesvereins für Naturkunde und Naturschutz N.F.</i> 9: 725–733.	ALA, ARL, CER, CLE, CTE, HYP, LCA, LCH, RHI, VNI	
Wilmanns, O. 1958. Zur standörtlichen Parallelisierung von Epiphyten- und Waldgesellschaften. <i>Beiträge zur naturkundlichen Forschung in Südwestdeutschland</i> 17: 11–19.	ARL, LCA	
Wilmanns, O. 1959. Epiphytengesellschaften Nordgriechenlands in Verleich mit denen Mitteleuropas. <i>Phyton (Horn)</i> 8: 175–182.	PHY	
Wilmanns, O. 1959. Zur Kenntnis des <i>Toninion coeruleonigracantis</i> Reimers 1951 in Südwestdeutschland. <i>Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie</i> 78: 481–488.	PSO	
Wilmanns, O. 1962. Rindenbewohnende Epiphytengemeinschaften in Südwestdeutschland. <i>Beiträge zur naturkundlichen Forschung in Südwestdeutschland</i> 21: 87–164.	ARL, CLE, FRU, HYP, LCA, NEC, PHY	
Wilmanns, O. 1962. Zur Verbreitung von Epiphytengemeinschaften in Südwestdeutschland. <i>Veröffentlichungen der Landesstelle für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege Baden-Württemberg</i> 30: 148–151.	ARL, HYP, PHY	
Wilmanns, O. 1966. Die Flechten- und Moosvegetation des Spitzbergs. <i>Die Natur- und Landschaftsschutzgebiete Baden-Württembergs</i> 3: 244–277.	CER, CLE, FRU, PSO, VNI	
Wirth, V. & Llimona, X. 1975. Das <i>Pertusarietum rupicolae</i> un. nova, eine Silikatflechten-Gesellschaft im Mittelmeerraum, mit Bemerkungen zur Taxonomie des <i>Pertusaria pseudocorallina</i> -Formenkreises. <i>Herzogia</i> 3: 335–345.	RHI	
Wirth, V. & Türk, R. 1973. Über Standort, Verbreitung und Soziologie der borealen Flechten <i>Cetraria sepincola</i> (Ehrh.) Ach. und <i>Parmelia olivacea</i> s. ampl. in Mitteleuropa. <i>Veröffentlichungen der Landesstelle für Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege Baden-Württemberg</i> 41: 88–117.	HYP	

Wirth, V. & Wilmanns, O. 1971. Die Flechtenflora der Wutachschlucht. <i>Die Natur- und Landschaftsschutzgebiete Baden-Württembergs</i> 6: 239–247.	ALA, ARL, CER, CLE, CTE, HYP, LCA, LCH, NEC, RHI, VNI	
Wirth, V. 1968. Soziologie, Standortsökologie und Areal des <i>Lobaria pulmonariae</i> im Südschwarzwald. <i>Botanische Jahrbücher für Systematik, Pflanzengeschichte und Pflanzengeographie</i> 88: 317–365.	NEC	
Wirth, V. 1969. Neue und wenig beachtete Silikatflechten-Gemeinschaften Mitteleuropas. <i>Herzogia</i> 1: 195–208.	LCH, RHI	
Wirth, V. 1969. Standorte und Soziologie seltener Flechten im Schwarzwald. <i>Nova Hedwigia</i> 17: 157–201.	ARL, LCA, RHI	
Wirth, V. 1972. Die Silikatflechten-Gemeinschaften im außeralpinen Zentraleuropa. <i>Dissertationes Botanicae</i> 17: 1–306.	ALA, LCH, RHI, VMA	
Wirth, V. 1974. Zur Flechtenvegetation und -flora der westlichen Randgebirge der Oberrheinischen Tiefebene. <i>Nova Hedwigia</i> 25: 349–406.	ALA, ARL, HYP, LCA, LCH, NEC, PHY, RHI	
Wirth, V. 1975. Die Vegetation des Naturschutzgebietes Utzenfluh (Südschwarzwald), besonders in lichenologischer Sicht. <i>Beiträge zur naturkundlichen Forschung in Südwestdeutschland</i> 34: 463–476.	RHI	
Wirth, V. 1980. <i>Flechtenflora</i> . E. Ulmer Verlag, Stuttgart, DE.	ALA, ARL, CER, CLA, CLE, COL, HYP, LCA, LCH, NEC, PHY, PSO, RHI, VNI	
Wirth, V. 1981. Zur flechtenkundlichen Durchforschung Süddeutschlands und angrenzender Gebiete. <i>Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie A</i> 349: 1–19.	RAC, RHI	
Wirth, V. 1983. Phytosoziologie, Ökologie und Systematik bei Flechten. <i>Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft</i> 96: 103–115.	ALA, CLA, RHI	
Wirth, V. 1988. Phytosociological approaches to air pollution monitoring with lichens. <i>Bibliotheca Lichenologica</i> 30: 91–107.	ARL, HYP, LCA, NEC, PHY	
Wirth, V. 1995. <i>Die Flechten Baden-Württembergs</i> . E. Ulmer Verlag, Stuttgart, DE.	ACA, ALA, ARL, CER, CLA, CLE, COL, HYP, LCA, LCH, PHY, PSO, RHI, VNI	
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Zippel, E. 1998. Die epiphytische Moosvegetation der Kanarischen Inseln. <i>Bryophytorum Bibliotheca</i> 52: 1–149.	CLE, FRU	
Баишева, Э.З., Соломеш, А.И. & Григорьев, И.Н. 2005. Обзор растительности ручьев Южного Урала. [A survey of streams plant communities of the Southern Urals]. <i>Растительность России</i> 6: 3–14.	PLA	Russian
Бобров, А.А. & Чемерис, Е.В. 2012. Малоизвестные сообщества речных макрофитов на севере европейской России. [A little-known communities of river macrophytes in the north of European Russia]. <i>Известия Самарского научного центра Российской академии наук</i> 14, 1(4): 971–973.	PLA	Russian
Гапон, С.В. 2012. Бріофлора і мохова рослинність національних природних парків Лісостепу України. [Bryoflora and moss vegetation of national nature parks of the Ukrainian forest steppe zone]. <i>Чорноморський ботанічний журнал</i> 8: 214–221.	CER, CLE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PSO, RAC, SAP	Ukrainian
Гапон, С.В. 2012. Участь видів родини Plagiomniaceae в утворенні мохового покриву Лісостепу України. [The role of Plagiomniaceae in forming moss cover in the the Ukrainian forest steppe]. <i>Чорноморський ботанічний журнал</i> 8: 321–328.	CER, CLE, FRU, HYL, NEC	Ukrainian
Гапон, С.В. 2013. Огляд класифікаційних схем мохової рослинності Західної та Центральної Європи. [Review of classification schemes of moss vegetation of Western and Central Europe]. <i>Чорноморський ботанічний журнал</i> 9: 89–97.	CAM, CER, CLE, CTE, FRU, FUN, HYL, NEC, PLA, PSO, RAC, SAP	Ukrainian
Журавлева, С.Е., Соломеш, А.И. & Баишева, Э.З. 2004. Сообщества эпифитных лишайников с <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i> (L.) Hoffm. в старовозрастных лесах на Южном Урале. [The epiphytic lichen communities with <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i> (L.) Hoffm. in the old-growth forests of the Southern Urals]. <i>Растительность России</i> 6: 15–22.	HYP, NEC, PHY	Russian
Миркин, Я.М. & Наумова, Л.Г. 2012. Современное состояние основных концепций науки о растительности. [Current state of basic concepts of the science of vegetation]. АН РБ Гилем, Уфа, RU.	CLE, FRU, HYL, PLA	Russian
Ходосовцев, О.Є., Бойко, М.Ф., Надсіна, О.В. & Ходосовцева, Ю.А. 2011. Лишайникові та мохові угруповання нижньодніпровських арен: синтаксономія та індикація дефляційних процесів. [Lichen and bryophyte associations on the lower Dnieper sand dunes: syntaxonomy and indication of weathering processes]. <i>Чорноморський ботанічний журнал</i> 7: 44–66.	CER	Ukrainian
Ямалов, С.М., Мартыненко, В.Б., Абрамова, Л.М., Голуб, В.Б., Баишева, Э.З. & Баянов, А.В. 2012. Продромус растительных сообществ Республики Башкортостан. [A prodromus of the plant communities of the Republic Bashkortostan]. АН РБ Гилем, Уфа, RU.	CLE, FRU, HYL, PLA	Russian

Supplementary material Mucina et al. 2016. Vegetation of Europe: Hierarchical floristic classification of vascular plant, bryophyte, lichen, and algal communities. *Applied Vegetation Science* 19 (Suppl. 1): 3–264.

Electronic Appendix S11. Selected references linked to the classes of the EuroVegChecklist 3 (see EuroVegBrowser application).

Reference	Class code	Language
Abdullin, S.R. 2009. Cyanobacterial-algal cenoses of the Shulgan-Tash cave, southern Urals. <i>Russian Journal of Ecology</i> 40: 301–303.	BRH	
Ahlmer, W. 1989. Die Donau-Auen bei Osterhofen. <i>Hoppea</i> 47: 403–503.	CHA	
Albertano, P. & Grilli Caiola, M. 1989. A hypogean algal association. <i>Braun-Blanquetia</i> 3: 287–292.	GLO	
Aleem, A.A. & Schulz, E. 1952. Über Zonierung von Algengemeinschaften. (Ökologische Untersuchungen im Nord-Ostsee-Kanal, I.) <i>Kieler Meeresforschungen</i> 9: 70–76.	ENT, NAV	
Alfonso Carrillo, J., Gil-Rodríguez, M.C. & Wildpret de la Torre, W. 1979. Estudio de la vegetación algal de la costa del futuro polígono industrial de Granadilla (Tenerife). <i>Vieraea</i> 8: 201–242.	CYS, ENT	Castilian
Allorge, M.P. 1921. Les associations végétales du Vexin français. <i>Revue générale de Botanique</i> 33: 481–544, 589–652, 708–751, 792–810.	AST, NAV, STI	
Arendt, K. 1982. Soziologisch-ökologische Charakteristik der Pflanzengesellschaften von Fließgewässern des Uecker- und Havel-systems. <i>Limnologica</i> 14: 115–152.	STI	
Augier, H. & Boudouresque, C.-F. 1967. Végétation marine de l'île de Port-Cros (Parc national) I. La baie de la Palud. <i>Bulletin du Musée de l'histoire naturelle de Marseille</i> 27: 93–124.	CYS, ENT, LIS	
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Supporting information

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Electronic Appendix S12: Manual to the EuroVegChecklist Expert System.

Introduction

The new, complete system for the vegetation of Europe (as featured in Appendices 1, 2 and 3), as well as the associated diagnostic species lists at the class level (see Electronic Appendices S06, 07 and 08) allowed development of a tool for semi-automatic assignment of previously unassigned vegetation samples (relevés or relevé tables) into a class of the existing syntaxonomic systems.

We have developed such a tool called the 'EuroVegChecklist Expert System' (EVC-ES). This tool is embedded within the software JUICE (Tichý 2002), which is widely used to analyse (classify, ordinate, table-sort etc.) plot-based vegetation data for the purposes of descriptive vegetation science. The use and functioning of this tool is explained in this manual as well as through a dedicated YouTube application (<https://youtu.be/6hJjqDUO510>).

The JUICE program for classification and analysis of plant community data is freeware, available at <http://www.sci.muni.cz/botany/juice>.

EVC-ES: The basics

EVC-ES can identify to which class or classes (and to what extent) a relevé (vegetation sample plot), or a set of relevés (a phytosociological table), might be assigned to. This procedure first identifies the diagnostic species of pertinent classes present in the relevé (or relevés). All diagnostic species related to one class are counted (and the counts might, optionally be weighted by projective cover), and the relevé(s) is/are finally assigned to the class with the highest sum. The final assignment to a class is then displayed in the table header (see Fig. 1).

The EVC-ES requires a checklist of diagnostic species of the European vegetation classes, in form of two files:

- 1) a *.TXT file containing species (taxa) mapped to vegetation classes (see Electronic Appendix S06); and
- 2) a file (*.HEA) containing the translation of the class codes (as used in Electronic Appendix S06) to the full name of the class.

The assignment procedure

Plant community data (relevés) can be imported to JUICE from a TURBOVEG database (<http://www.synbiosys.alterra.nl/turboveg/>), or from a spreadsheet table (created, for instance, using Microsoft Excel). Such a table should be organised as a matrix of species (rows) sharing plots (columns); the species scores in the table can be either presence-absence or any quantitative (preferably % of projective cover) values.

The EVC-ES is accessible in JUICE from the menu '**Analysis**' and 'EuroVegChecklist Expert System'. The EVC-ES opening panel (see Fig. 2) will ask for the *.TXT file ('*Load source file*' button).

EuroVegChecklist Expert System

Load source file

Identification of target species by BLACK colour. Show automatically associated species

Systematic nomenclature changes for better identif.: Modification of species nomenclature

Relevé species list:

Calculation of similarity to UNIT for: One relevé Selected part of the data set

Assignment to vegetation units: WHITE coloured relevés were selected

Measure: Species frequency Relative value (sum = 100 %)

Sum of powered species cover (PSC) Save data to Clipboard

0.5 p = 0.0 Presence/Absence Data Show transitions

p = 0.5 Square Root Transformation Cut level (%): 50

p = 1.0 No transformation

Weighted sum of PSC

Weighted species frequency

Cancel

Fig. 2. The EVC-ES opening panel that allows loading the *.TXT file, modifying of the nomenclature, and assignment of the relevés. The bottom section of the panel contains switches for modification of the plot matching algorithms.

Standardisation of plant nomenclature

The analysed vegetation data may come from various parts of Europe, hence taxonomic concepts may differ from region to region. Therefore, some vegetation data sets we wish to analyse may be at variance (from both the nomenclature and taxonomic point of views) with our checklist of diagnostic species. The mismatch between the taxonomy/nomenclature in the analysed data set and the list of diagnostic species (the *.TXT file) can negatively affect the assignment of the relevé to a vegetation class. Therefore, nomenclatural standardisation of the names of the actual analysed data file (phytosociological table) is needed and should constitute the first step prior to any application of the EVC-ES.

The button '**Show automatically associated species**' identifies all species that were found in the *.TXT file. These will be highlighted in red (see Fig. 3).

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	0
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> agg.	6
<i>Achillea nobilis</i>	6
<i>Aconitum anthora</i>	6
<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i>	6
<i>Aconitum variegatum</i>	6
<i>Actaea spicata</i>	6
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	6
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> s.lat.	6
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	6
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	6
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	6
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	6
<i>Allium flavum</i>	6
<i>Allium senescens</i> ssp. <i>montanum</i>	6

Fig. 3. Visualisation of a section of the analysed JUICE table. The red-highlighted species are those that were found in the *HEA table.

Other species (not highlighted in red in the analysed table) must be physically renamed. The function '**Modification of species nomenclature**' (see the EVC-ES opening panel; Fig. 2) helps to make fast and efficient changes in nomenclature of your table. The tool for the nomenclature collation is described in Fig. 4.

Assignment of syntaxonomic identity of a single plot (relevé)

The EVC-ES opening panel (Fig. 2) contains a button '**One relevé**'. The user can click into the JUICE table and select a plot that can then be analysed by this button. A list of species found within the selected plot, would appear in the '**Relevé species list**' (See Fig. 5). It will contain information about (1) class abbreviation, (2) the ratio of species importance (some diagnostic species can be related to more than one class); the species weight is then calculated as an inverse number of classes with the diagnostic species presence), and (3) the species name. The list '**Assignment to vegetation units**' (Fig. 5) shows the importance value for each vegetation class sorted from the highest to the lowest value. The importance value can be calculated as (1) Sum of diagnostic species presences ('Species frequency'), (2) Sum of power species covers (i.e. cover values converted to a different scale, see below) and (3) Sum of power species covers weighted by the ratio of species importance (diagnostic species occurring in higher number of classes have lower importance).

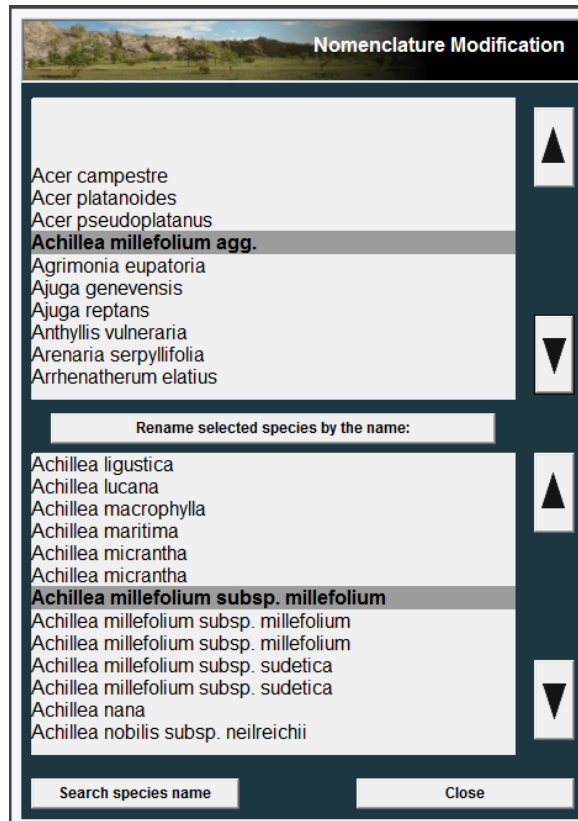


Fig. 4. The tool for nomenclature collation: The Upper panel contains a list of species in the JUICE table with associated colours. The Bottom panel shows the checklist of diagnostic species from the ESL1 (= Electronic Appendix s7). If you need to find some equivalents to species names in your table, simply scroll the list of species by the buttons with arrows. Every time you change the selected species in the Upper list, the Bottom list would automatically change the position to the species with the most similar name. This might be an advantage if the species name differ only little (in subspecies, in some missing character etc.). In case when the name differs markedly (e.g. in genus name, or is a synonym with different species name), the automatic searching routine fails. In such a case it is better to use the button '**Search species name**' and write a string to be searched within the names of diagnostic species. The searching has two variants – (1) searching from the start of each diagnostic species name, or (2) searching in any part of diagnostic species name. Once the proper name is found in the Bottom panel list, activate the button '**Rename selected species by the name:**' that would replace species name in the JUICE table highlighted by grey colour (Upper panel list) by a new name from the Bottom panel list (also highlighted by grey colour in the centre of the list).

The presence or cover of those species that were not classified to any class are assigned and summed as '**Unclassified records**'. The checkbox '**Save data to Clipboard**' works only for the function '**One relevé**' and it stores all available information from the list '**Assignment of vegetation units**' automatically to the Clipboard.

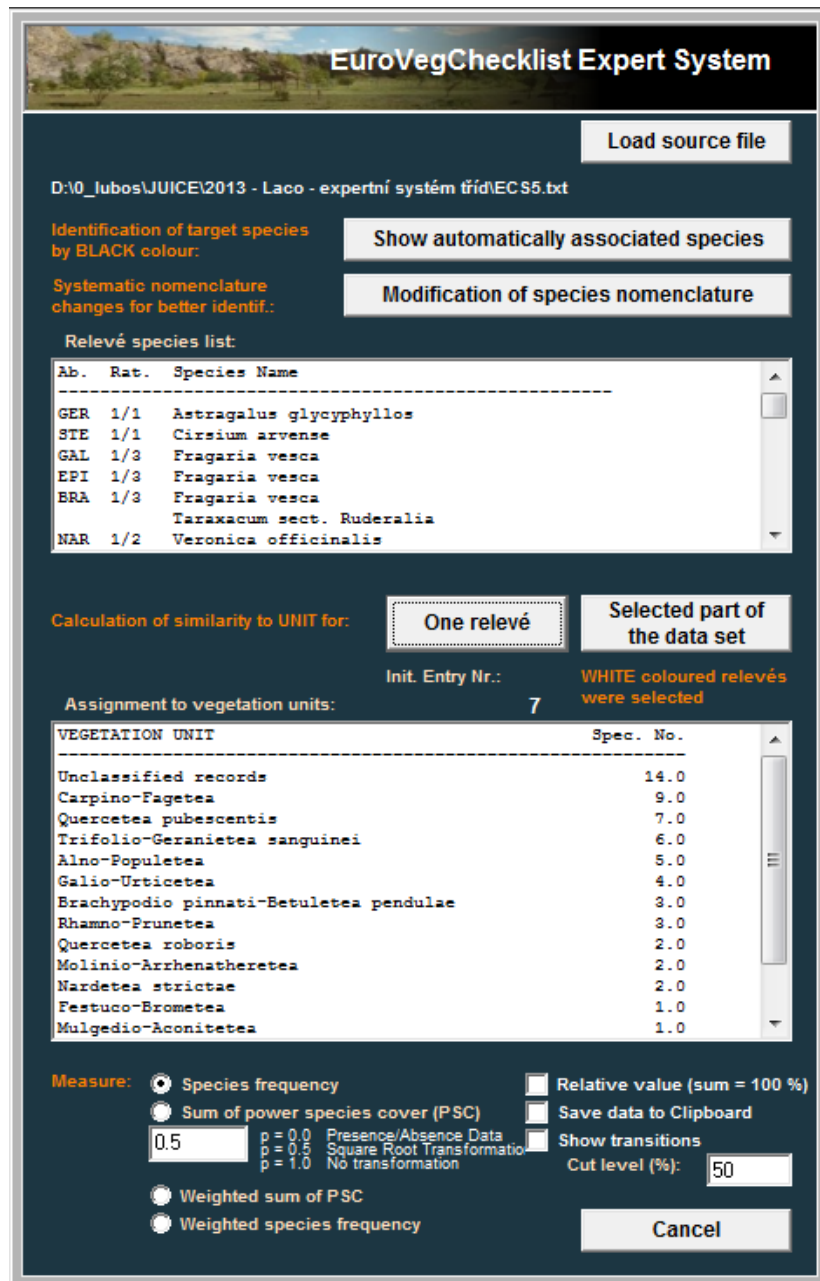


Fig. 5: The assignment of the relevé No. 141 shows a list of diagnostic species and relation to vegetation units in the 'Relevé species list' and the most probable classification based on a simple number of diagnostic species shown in the list 'Assignment to vegetation units'.

Assignment of syntaxonomic identity of relevé table

A set of relevés (a JUICE table) selected by one highlighting colour will be classified automatically and the result of the classification will be stored to **Short headers** as a 3-letter code of vegetation class. The selected checkbox '**Show transition**' will identify if the relevé is of 'transitional' nature (straddling several classes), hence has a value higher than the set threshold ('Cut level' in the form – see Fig. 5) for more than one class. Such relevés are marked by a 3-letter code of vegetation class and a symbol '+'. The relevés for which no vegetation type achieved a higher value than the threshold ('**Cut level**') will be marked by asterisk (*) (see Fig. 6).

Relevés 144		PP	FP
Species 427		OO	AO
		PP	GP
		+ ****	
Abies alba	7
Acer campestre	0	aaba+..a+1.	
Acer platanoides	0a.....	
Acer pseudoplatanus	0	.1.13.3.111	
Achillea millefolium	6	
Achillea nobilis	6	
Aconitum anthora	6	

Fig. 6. The final assignment of the red-highlighted plots in the JUICE table. Short headers show that first two and the last plot are assigned to the *Alno-Populetea* (POP); the first plot is also significantly related to other vegetation type ('+' mark below the abbreviation). The plots 3-6 were not classified because their matching value was lower than pre-defined threshold.

Further (advanced) options

There are several options available to assign a relevé into a class of the pre-defined classification system:

- (1) **'Species frequency'** is useful especially for presence/absence data;
- (2) **'Sum of power-transformed species cover'** where the power exponent ranges from 0 to 1. Typically, the zero value is in fact 'Species frequency' with presence/absence of species, the value 0.5 means square-root transformation of cover values and the value 1.0 means a sum of all untransformed species covers;
- (3) **'Weighted sum of power-transformed species cover'** expects cover/abundance data for each species and weights the power-transformed species cover values by the diagnostic species importance (diagnostic species occurring in higher number of classes have lower importance than species occurring in only one class).

The check-box **'Relative value (sum = 100%)'** can help to remove large differences between species numbers (covers) between species-poor and species-rich plots and relativize the total sum of species (covers) occurring in the plot to 100%.

The check box **'Save data to Clipboard'** supports the export of the assignment results to the clipboard for further analyses.