

THE CHROMOSOME NUMBER OF GALACTITES DURIAEI SPACH (COMP.)

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In a previous paper (GADELLA *c.s.* 1966) a list of chromosome numbers of flowering plants of S. France and Spain was published. Unfortunately, one of the plants was misidentified. Collection number 61, collected near Javea, Monte Mongo, Alicante (Spain), was incorrectly assigned to *Cirsium acarna* (L.) Moench. The plant was considered to be a *Cirsium* in view of the plumose pappus. The chromosome number of a number of plants grown from this seed-sample turned out to be $2n = 22$, a number not found earlier in any Eurasiatic species of *Cirsium*.

MOORE & FRANKTON (1963) studied several North American species of the genus *Cirsium* and pointed out that in the North American representatives of *Cirsium* the chromosome numbers $2n = 34, 32, 30, 28, 26, 24, 22, 20, 18$ were present, whereas the Eurasiatic species exclusively show multiples of $n = 17$.

MOORE (in LÖVE 1967) reported the number $2n = 32$ for *Picnomon acarna* Cass. (= *Cirsium acarna* (L.) Moench). MOORE (in litt.) drew our attention to this discrepancy and supposed that some error might have occurred in the preparation of our paper. A reinvestigation of the chromosome number clearly indicated $2n = 22$ was correctly identified, but that the identification of the voucher material was wrong. Drs. MOORE and FRANKTON, after a careful examination of our voucher material, arrived at the conclusion that the plant from Javea belongs to the species *Galactites duriaei* Spach. LARSEN (1955) found the number $2n = 22$ in another species of the genus *Galactites*: *G. tomentosa* Moench. The main difference between the genera *Galactites* and *Cirsium* is that in the former the anthers are connate, whereas in the latter they are free.

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