

## Corrections

### Photos page 220, comment page 275:

(*Allium flavidum* →) *Allium leucocephalum* Turcz. ex Ledeb.

Буурал Сонгино, Гогод, Бууралтолгойт Сонгино

□ 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

■ 220/1, 2, 3: Arkhangai aimag, Khangai, mountains north of Urd Tamir gol about 5 km west of Tsetserleg (Khar Chuluut), 02-08-2006

► On page 220 these pictures were erroneously presented as *Allium flavidum* Ledeb. For the detection of this mistake our thanks go to Dr. Nikolai Friesen (Osnabrück).

According to FRIESEN in the Flora of Siberia (2001 c) *A. leucocephalum* has the leaves subcylindrical, fistular, grooved, glabrous, 2 – 4 mm broad and the perianth lobes white, whereas *A. flavidum* has the leaves flat, 3 – 6 mm broad, scabrous along margin and the perianth lobes greenish-pale-yellow. The determination key of GRUBOV (2001) seems a little confusing: *A. leucocephalum* with the leaves hollow, smooth, 1 – 5 mm wide, gradually narrowed toward apex; *A. flavidum* with the leaves flat, linear, with almost parallel margins, 2 – 5 mm wide, obtuse and finely serrulate at margins. The descriptions in the Flora of China (2000 a) are similar: *A. leucocephalum* with the leaves 1 – 5 mm wide, semiterete, fistulose, adaxially channeled, smooth and the perianth white or slightly tinged with yellow; *A. flavidum* with the leaves 2 – 7 mm wide, linear, flat, margin scabrous-denticulate, apex obtuse and the perianth white to pale yellow. Diverging from the description in the Flora of Siberia (2001 c) the plants from Khar Chuluut depicted in this book have the filaments white instead of yellow.

The drawings of *A. flavidum* in the Flora of Siberia (2001 c: plate XVIII) and in the Flora of China Illustrations (2002: fig. 185, 1 – 3) show conspicuous differences concerning the shape of the leaves. Illustrations of *A. leucocephalum* are to be found in GRUBOV (2001: plate XXIII, fig. 114) and in the Flora of China Illustrations (2002: fig. 186, 1 – 3).

In contrast to GUBANOV (1996) and GRUBOV (2001), according to FRIESEN (1995: 77) the distribution of *A. flavidum* within Mongolia is restricted to the phytogeographical regions Mongolian Altai, Gobi-Altai and Dzungarian Gobi.

### Photos page 221, comment page 275:

(*Allium prostratum* →) *Allium vodopjanovae* Friesen

Водопяновааны Сонгино

□ 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

■ 221/1, 2: Arkhangai aimag, Khangai, Terkhiin Tsagaan nuur (about 10 km north-west of Tariat), 27-07-2006

► On page 221 these pictures were erroneously presented as *Allium prostratum* Trev. For the detection of our mistake our thanks go to Dr. Nikolai Friesen (Osnabrück).

*A. vodopjanovae* has been separated from *A. tenuissimum* L. by FRIESEN (1985). According to FRIESEN (1995) *A. vodopjanovae* has the pedicels drooping and the leaves soft, spreading from scape, whereas *A. tenuissimum* has the pedicels straight and the leaves hard, erect to scape.

Since *A. vodopjanovae* has been described for the first time in 1985, it is not yet mentioned in GRUBOV (1982, 2001), and the determination key is misleading. According to FRIESEN in the Flora of Siberia (2001 c) *A. vodopjanovae* has the bulbs almost undefined, slender, cylindrical, the inflorescence more or less few-flowered, weakly fascicular, the pedicels nutant, equal or, rarely, slightly unequal, 1.5 – 3 times longer than perianth, the leaves rather soft, filiform, succulent, diffuse, spreading from scape and the perianth lobes whitish, with bright pink

nerve, whereas *A. prostratum* has the bulbs more or less well developed, ovoid-conical, the perianth lobes pink or pink-violet, the inflorescence hemispherical or subglobose, compact, the pedicels as long as or slightly longer than perianth and the scape ascending. According to GRUBOV (2001) and the Flora of China (2000 a), however, *A. prostratum* has the flowers on pedicels 2 – 3 times as long as perianth. Diverging from the description in the Flora of Siberia (2001 c) the plants from Terkhiin Tsagaan nuur depicted in this book have the perianth mostly pinkish not only on the photographs, but also in the herbarium.

Illustrations of *A. vodopjanovae* are to be found in the Flora of Siberia (2001 c: plate X), showing the thin cylindrical, scarcely developed bulbs. The drawings of *A. prostratum* in GRUBOV (2001: plate XXIII, fig. 117) and in the Flora of China Illustrations (2002: fig. 187, 1 – 3) show plants with long pedicels, but with well developed bulbs.

Outside Mongolia according to FRIESEN (1995) the range of *A. vodopjanovae* covers parts of Russia, Kasachstan and also China (Dzungaria). In the Flora of China (2000 a), however, *A. vodopjanovae* is completely omitted (neither mentioned as an accepted name nor as a synonym).

The Mongolian name is drawn from FRIESEN (1995), written there in Roman letters as 'Vodopjanaany Songino'.

### **Literature – Additions**

**FRIESEN, N. (1985):** A new species *Allium vodopjanovae* (Alliaceae) from Siberia and Mongolia. – Botaničeskij Žurnal 70 (9): 1247 – 1254.

**FRIESEN, N. (1995):** The genus *Allium* L. in the flora of Mongolia. – Feddes Repertorium 106 (1 – 2): 59 – 81.

**MALYSHEV, L. I., PESCHKOVA, G. A., eds. (2001 c):** Flora of Siberia. Vol. 4 (Araceae - Orchidaceae). – Enfield, Plymouth.

**WU, Z. Y., RAVEN, P. H., HONG, D. Y., eds. (2002):** Flora of China illustrations. Vol. 24 (Flagellariaceae through Marantaceae). – Beijing, St. Louis.