

del mapa de series de vegetación de España, 1987), López-Pacheco (Flora y vegetación de las cuencas altas y media del río Curueño (León), 1988), Pérez-Morales (Flora y vegetación de la cuenca alta del río Bernesga, 1988), Puente (Flora y vegetación de la cuenca alta del río Sil (León), 1988).

Con todo, el nombre propuesto por C. Navarro (*l.c.*) es inválido por falta de tipo (Art. 5). El nombre fue validado con posterioridad, al satisfacer la condición no cumplida (Art. 6), por Pérez-Carro & Díaz (Lazaroa 7: 177. 1987). Esta validación fue puesta de manifiesto por Rivas-Martínez & al. (Itinera Geobot. 5: 469. 1991). A efectos de precisión de la fecha de publicación efectiva del nombre original, seguimos a Izco (Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 32(2): 293. 1975); la fecha de publicación del trabajo de C. Navarro es 1982, no 1981 como habitualmente se cita. De acuerdo con el conjunto de razonamientos anteriores, la citación correcta del nombre es: *Carici sylvaticae-Fagetum (sylvaticae)* (Rivas-Martínez 1965) C. Navarro *ex* Pérez-Carro & Díaz 1987.

Por otro lado, se ha propuesto el nombre *Carici sylvaticae-Fagetum (sylvaticae)* Biondi, Allegrezza, Ballelli, Guitián & Taffetani 1989 [In Cassano & Pennachi (eds.), "Sistemi Agricola Marginali. Lo scenario della comunità montana Catria-Nerone": 181-252] para los hayedos de la comarca apenina umbro-marchiana sobre sustratos arenosos. El nombre de estos hayedos posee un tipo diferente del de los ibéricos, por lo que se convierte en un homónimo posterior y por tanto es ilegítimo (Art. 31). Ante la ausencia de otro nombre disponible para los hayedos apenínicos proponemos un nombre nuevo (Art. 39): *Dactylorhizo fuchsii-Fagetum sylvaticae* (Biondi & al. 1989) Izco & Biondi 1992 *nom. nov.* De acuerdo con el CPN se mantiene el tipo del nombre ilegítimo original (Art. 39).

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## 12. On the nomenclature of the western Orocantabrian evergreen-oak forests

The syntaxonomical separation of two associations of evergreen-oak forests in the Cantabrian mountain range (Orocantabrian and Cantabrian-Atlantic biogeographical Provinces) has recently been contemplated. One of them would correspond to the temperate-oceanic, mainly coline forests of *Quercus ilex* developing on northern slopes directly exposed to the Cantabrian Sea, and it must be named *Lauro-Quercetum ilicis* (Br.-Bl. 1967) Rivas-Martínez 1975 [Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 31(2): 210] (*Xeroquercetum cantabricum* Br.-Bl. 1967 [Vegetatio 14: 106, tab. 36], *nom. illeg.* -Art. 34-). The other one would comprise the montane evergreen-oak forests developing on xerophilous, south-facing slopes of the western

Cantabrian range; in these more continental forests *Quercus rotundifolia* is the dominant tree.

For the second association the name *Cephalanthero longifoliae-Quercetum rotundifoliae* Rivas-Martínez, T.E. Díaz, Fernández Prieto, Loidi & Penas 1984 [Veg. Alta Montaña Cantábrica. Los Picos de Europa: 94-99, tab. 10] was proposed and afterwards accepted by later authors (Ladero, Díaz & al., Itinera Geobot. 1: 3-147. 1987; Rivas-Martínez, Mapa de Series de Vegetación de España 1:400000. ICONA-Ministerio de Agricultura. Madrid, 1987; Izco, Amigo & Guitián, Not. Soc. Fitosociol. 22: 83-114. 1990; etc). Nevertheless, the diagnostic table and the relevé type of this name (Rivas-Martínez & al., *op. cit.*: 98, tab. 10, rel. 2. 1984) fit better in the association *Lauro-Quercetum ilicis*, because: (a) the diagnostic relevés come from sites on the northern slopes of the Picos de Europa (Cantabrian range), (b) they are mixed forests of *Quercus rotundifolia*, *Q. ilex* and their hybrids —*Q. xgracilis* Lange (= *Q. xambigua* Rivas-Martínez & Sáenz, *nom. inval.*; see Rivas-Martínez & Sáenz, Rivasgodaya 6: 101-110. 1991)—; and (c) the relevés include plants like *Pistacia terebinthus*, *Arbutus unedo*, *Rhamnus alaternus*, *Smilax aspera*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Phyllirea latifolia* etc., that are common in the association *Lauro-Quercetum ilicis* but lacking in the *Quercus rotundifolia* forests of Orocantabrian south-facing slopes (in this connection, see the synoptic table included in Izco, Amigo & Guitián, *op. cit.*: 90-92. 1990).

For these reasons it would seem necessary to propose a new association name for the western Orocantabrian *Quercus rotundifolia* forests. Nevertheless, there is an old name that could be applied to this association, though it has a rather complex history and synonymy, as follows:

(1) *Quercetum ilicis mediterraneo montanum* subas. cum *Genista falcata* et *Anthyllis vulneraria* var. *flaviflora* Bellot 1951 [Trab. Jard. Bot. Santiago 4: 44, tab. pages 41-43], *nom. illeg.* (CPN, Art. 13 & 14).

The construction of the subassociation name with two taxon names is illegitimate.

(2) *Genisto-Quercetum ilicis* Br.-Bl. 1966 [Vegetatio 13: 136. 1966], *nom. inval.* (CPN, Art. 2b).

The authority is cited as 'Bellot 1957 *emend.* Br.-Bl. 1965', but neither the original diagnosis of, nor a reference to, Bellot's paper are given.

(3) *Genisto-Quercetum ilicis* (Bellot 1951) Br.-Bl. 1967 [Vegetatio 14: 105-106], *nom. inval.* (CPN, Art. 2b & 3f).

Though Braun-Blanquet expressed his aim of proposing a new status for Bellot's subassociation and described character species, sites and ecology for the new syntaxon, the paper with Bellot's diagnosis (1951) was not referred to in the reference list. Certainly, another of Bellot's papers (from 1951) is referred to, but this can hardly be interpreted as a bibliographical error in the sense of Art. 2b, Note 2. Moreover, Bellot's name is wrongly cited -'*Quercetum mediterraneo-montanum* Subassoziation mit *Genista florida* und *Anthyllis vulneraria* var.'-, which could

signify that the proposed new name should be '*Genisto floridae-Quercetum ilicis*', making it invalid according to Art. 3f.

(4) *Genisto-Quercetum ilicis* (Bellot 1951) Br.-Bl. ex Bellot 1968 [Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 24: 261, tab. 22: rel. 11-16]

Though the authority is cited as 'Bellot 1951 emend. Br.-Bl. 1965', it is clear that the aim is to accept the new status (invalidly) proposed by Braun-Blanquet in 1966 -wrongly dated '1965'. The subassociation name and the diagnosis of 1951 are correctly referred to and the old relevés are newly published in table 22; therefore the name has to be considered as validly published.

(5) *Lauro-Quercetum ilicis genistosum falcatae* (Bellot 1951) Rivas-Martínez 1975 [Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles 31(2): 252].

This is a legitimation (by providing a new epithet) and a new combination for Bellot's basionym of 1951, for which a lectotype is also proposed (Bellot, *op. cit.*: 36, rel. 1. 1951). The association name of Braun-Blanquet (1967) is cited as synonym.

In accordance with Ladero & al. (*op. cit.*), Rivas-Martínez (*op. cit.*, 1987), Izco, Amigo & Guitián (*op. cit.*) and Penas (*pers. comm.*), we believe that the western Orocantabrian *Quercus rotundifolia* forests constitute a different association from *Lauro-Quercetum ilicis*. Taking into account all the above considerations, it only remains to correct the association name validated by Bellot (1968), because the populations of evergreen oaks from Cruzul -the site of Bellot's diagnostic relevés (1951)- are not *Quercus ilex* but *Q. rotundifolia* (Izco, Amigo & Guitián, *op. cit.* 1990; Franco in Castroviejo & al. (eds.), *Flora iberica* 2: 20. 1990); additionally, it is necessary to add the specific epithet of the first taxon forming the name. Thus the valid and correct name would be:

*Genisto falcatae-Quercetum rotundifoliae* (Bellot 1951) Br.-Bl. ex Bellot 1968 *corr.* Izco & F. Fernández-González

This name is not very appropriate, because *Genista falcata* is a rare species in the association. Its lectotype must be the one designated by Rivas-Martínez (*l.c.*, 1975). The epithet *genistosum falcatae* would be the correct one for the typical subassociation following the Rivas-Martínez's (1975) legitimation.

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### 13. *Arnicetum atlanticae* Bellot 1968

Sobre los aspectos nomenclaturales de este sintaxon, especialmente sobre su autoría, ha habido cierta confusión.

Bellot (Anales Edafol. Fisiol. Veg. 12(3): 75-119. 1949) describe la asociación