



Studies in the genus *Hypericum* L. (Hypericaceae) 5(1). Sections 10. *Olympia* to 15/16. *Crossophyllum*.

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Abstract

Part 5(1) of this monographic series of papers on the genus *Hypericum* contains treatments of Section 10. *Olympia* and its relatives (Sections 11. *Campylopus*–16. *Crossophyllum*), which form a Euro-Mediterranean group centred in south-western Turkey and extending in area from the Caucasus to Macaronesia, north to Scotland, Denmark and southern Sweden, east to Belarus and the Ukraine and south to north-west Africa and Israel. Section 15. *Thasia* has been included in Section 16. *Crossophyllum*. Two new species are described in Section 12. *Origanifolium* (*H. laxiflorum* N.Robson, *sp. nov.* and *H. ichelense* N.Robson, *sp. nov.*) and five changes of rank are made; in Section 10. *Olympia*: *H. lycium* (N.Robson & Hub.-Mor.) N.Robson, *stat. nov.* and *H. auriculatum* (N.Robson & Hub.-Mor.) N.Robson, *stat. et nom. nov.*; in Section 12. *Origanifolia*: *H. origanifolium* var. *depilatum* (Freyn & Bornm.) N.Robson, *stat. nov.*, *H. bourgaei* (Boiss.) N.Robson, *stat. nov.* and *H. albiflorum* (Hub.-Mor.) N.Robson, *stat. nov.* In addition, in Section 14. *Oligostema*, Druce's name for the hybrid *H. linariifolium* × *humifusum* has been validated (*H. × caesariense* Druce ex N.Robson, *hybr. nov.*); and *H. leprosiforme* O.Schwartz has been moved from Section 12. *Origanifolia* to Section 27. *Adenosepalum*.

Key words Clusiaceae, Europe, evolution, Guttiferae, *Hypericum* sects *Olympia*, *Campylopus*, *Origanifolia*, *Drosocarpium*, *Oligostema*, *Thasia* and *Crossophyllum*, Hypericaceae, Macaronesia, Mediterranean, Southwest Asia, Turkey, taxonomy

Introduction

Clarifications

Comments by referees have indicated the desirability of clarifying certain points that were discussed in earlier parts.

1) *Evolution*¹. Although cladistic or other methods of analysis have not been used (owing partly to the size of *Hypericum* and the detailed study that has been required), the intention from the start has been to convert a gradal classification into an evolutionary (cladal) one. The method employed has been primarily the recognition and correlation of geomorphological trends, which have been described and elaborated in the Introduction to each part and are summarised in three figures for each section. See Parts 2 (Robson, 1981: 65–73) and 4(3) (Robson, 2006: 20–21).

2) *Enumeration*. As well as enumerating the species of each section, a continuous enumeration was employed in Part 3 (Robson, 1985) but was abandoned when subsequent sections were published out of numerical sequence. A full enumeration will be included in the final part, Part 9.

3) *Secretory system*. The nature, form and distribution of glands are important in the recognition of taxa in *Hypericum*. In particular, the glands of leaves, sepals and petals vary independently (a) on or near the margin ('marginal' or 'intramarginal') and (b) in the rest of the organ ('laminar'). See Part 2 (Robson, 1981: 80–81).

4) *Inflorescence*. The form and evolution of the inflorescence in *Hypericum* was described in Part 3 (Robson, 1981, 82–86, fig. 13). The branching is basically either (1) dichasial/monochasial (with one node below the bracteoles) or (2) pseudo-dichotomous (with paired multinoded branches below the terminal flower). In, type (1) inflorescences, only the 1-noded branches are treated as the 'inflorescence'; flowering branches with more than one node are described as 'inflorescence branches'.

The *Olympia* and *Hirtella* groups

The final systematic part of my account of *Hypericum* (Part 5) comprises two sectional groups, one (the *Olympia* group, sections 10–16) centred in western Turkey and the Aegean region and the other (the *Hirtella*

1. For a discussion of the aims of this monographic treatment of *Hypericum* and of the evolutionary methods employed, see the Introduction to Part 4(3) (Robson, 2006: 20).