

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Edson MATTOS GESTEIRA, M.<sup>a</sup> Teresa SANTOS BOBILLO, M.<sup>a</sup> Teresa ALONSO BEATO, Miguel LADERO ÁLVAREZ & Ignacio LADERO SANTOS. *Spanish medicinal plants. Rosaceae family*  
BIBLID [0211-9714 (2008) 27, 9-142]

The monograph of 17 medical species belonging to the *Rosaceae* family is carried out. Each monograph comprises the botanical description of the plant, its habitat and growth, the harvesting and preservation of the drug; the study and description of morphological and anatomomicroscopical characteristics of the officinal organ allows the drug to be identified in flakes. The most notable differences of the plants which substitute or adulterate them are described. The chemical composition and pharmacological actions are included and therapeutical applications are explained as well as the method of administration and its directions of use/dosage. Warnings of possible risks derived from the use of the drug are included. Finally, some magister formulae in which each of the species intervenues are quoted.

*Keywords:* Medicinal plants, *Rosaceae*, *Agrimonia eupatoria* L., *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., *Filipendula ulmaria* (L.) Max., *Fragaria vesca* L., *Geum urbanum* L., *Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeuschel, *Potentilla reptans* L., *Prunus avium* L., *Prunus laurocerasus* L., *Prunus spinosa* L., *Rosa canina* L., *Rosa gallica* L., *Rubus idaeus* L., *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott., *Sanguisorba minor* Scop., *Sanguisorba officinalis* L.

Eusebio CANO, Ana CANO-ORTIZ, M.<sup>a</sup> Carmen MARTÍNEZ LOMBARDO & Jorge ALATORRE COBOS.  
*Some habitats of interest for the conservation on the Subbetic sector*  
BIBLID [0211-9714 (2008) 27, 143-162]

The ecological special characteristics that the Subbetic sector presents are well cause of presence of a good number of habitats that are considered as high-priority, for their endemic character or their rarity. Sector that presents a great substrata variability, dominating the calcareous materials that integrate islands of dolomitic materials, and that they are usually located above the 800-900 msnm, presenting in mountain Mágina and Cazorla flora species and own vegetation, as *Scorzonera albicans* Cosson, *Hormathobrylla baetica* P. Küpfer, *Ptercephalus spathulatus* (Lag.) Coulter, *Viola cazorlensis* Gand., *Arenaria alfacarensis* Pamp., *Genista longipes* Paus. In areas to smaller altitude of 900 m of mountains Mágina, Cazorla, Pandera, areas of gypsum exist whose leaching originates in the small depressions

rich soils in salts. In the soils with rock of gypsum the endemism is abundant with relative frequency *Ononis tridentata* L. subsp. *angustifolia* (Lange) Devesa & G. López, on the contrary in the rich depressions in salts a vegetation halophytic exists with endemic species of interest like *Limonium quesadense* Erben. The special characteristics of the territory condition species and vegetable communities of interest, such as: *Saxifraga camposii* Boiss. & Reut. subsp. *leptophylla* (Willk.) D. A. Webb, *Saxifraga erioblasta* Boiss. & Reut., *Silene andryaliifolia* Pomel, *Potentilla caulescens* L., *Helictotrichom filifolium* (Lag.) Henrard var. *cazorlense* Romero Zarco.

*Keywords:* Conservation, endemic, habitats, fitosociology, scrubs, rock and plant.

Raul FREITAS, João ROCHA, António L. CRESPI, Adriano CASTRO, Carlos CASTRO, Richard N. BENNETT, Paulo ALVES & Francisco AMICH. *The occurrence of alien species for Northern of Portugal and the floristic corridors: a biogeographical approach*  
BIBLID [0211-9714 (2008) 27, 163-182]

The occurrence and geographical distribution of fifty nine alien taxa are shown for the North of Portugal. New references (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*, *Penisetum villosum*, *Hakea sericea*, and *Montia perfoliata*) are included in this chorological upgrade of the non-indigenous flora identified. The geographical distribution of those taxa was correlated with the temperature, precipitation and altitudinal information coming from the fifteen thermopluviometric stations from the North of Portugal, and with the biogeographic map of Costa *et al.* (1998). The multivariate statistical analysis involved showed apparent corridors of floristic dynamic for this alien species, along this area. The description of the altitudinal and thermopluviometric variation showed the importance of the Douro river in defining the complexity of the Atlantic-Mediterranean biogeographic transition in the North of Portugal. This floristic corridor allows an important access of this eminently thermophilous flora. This new approach shows the Atlantic influence extended by the lowlands of the eastern side, and the occidental chain mountain Gerês-Larouco-Alvão-Marão-Montemuro-Lapa as a different biogeographical area.

*Keywords:* Alien flora, biogeography, chorology.

Sara DEL RÍO, Linda GONZÁLEZ DE PAZ, Luis HERRERO & Ángel PENAS. *New contributions and comments to the Leonese flora*  
BIBLID [0211-9714 (2008) 27, 183-189]

19 taxa of chorological interest of the León province (Spain) are remarked and commented. All of them are poorly referenced for the province and 10 of them are cited here for the first time: *Aetheorbiza bulbosa* (L.) Cass. subsp. *bulbosa*, *Aethionema marginatum* (Lapeyr.) Montemuro, *Symphyotrichum pilosum* (Willd.) G. L. Nesom, *Carlina acaulis* L. subsp. *caulescens* (Lam.) Schübl. & G. Martens, *Chamaesyce maculata* (L.) Small, *Galega officinalis* L., *Platanthera clorantha* (Custer) Rchb., *Rosa pimpinellifolia* L. var. *myriacantha* (DC.) Ser., *Rubus brigantinus* Samp., *Sesamoides suffruticosa* (Lange) Kuntze.

*Keywords:* Vascular flora, chorology, León, Spain.