

Aliens to the Canary Flora

Part II. Creepers and Climbers (except succulents) *

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R E S U M E N

Enumeración de Plantas Naturalizadas en las Islas Canarias, Parte II Enredaderas y Trepadoras (excepto especies suculentas). Se menciona 50 especies aproximadamente (pertenecientes a 31 familias), cuya presencia influye las listas florísticas del archipiélago. La primera parte, tratando los árboles y arbustos, se ha publicado en Cuad. Bot. Canar. V: 27-44, 1969.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Continuing the enumeration of exotic species established in the Canary Islands (see part I, on trees and shrubs, in Cuad. Bot. Canar. V: 27-44, 1969), climbers and creepers are treated in this paper. Approximately 50 species are listed; many others are cultivated in gardens but have never been found growing wild. The succulent species shall be enumerated in a third part of this series. Excluded from our list are, furthermore, all true Mediterranean elements such as *Cyperus*, *Oxalis*, *Convolvulus*, *Medicago*, *Trifolium*, *Vicia*, *Lathyrus* etc., which might be native to the Canary flora or have been introduced involuntarily, many years ago. A number of the species listed below have been mentioned in previous papers (see references), and partly by A. Hansen (1969), from Madeira and other islands.

* Hortus Acclimatationis "Llano de la Piedra", Santa Lucía de Tirajana, Gran Canaria. Comunicación N^o. N.

** Camino Viejo 15, TAFIRA ALTA, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

Enumeration of Genera and Species

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella kraussiana A. Br.

Origin: Tropical Africa

Names: Moss fern, Treinta nudos

Recorded for Gran Canaria by KUNKEL (1967b: 21), from a waterfall near to Moya. It is quite possible that this species also exists on Tenerife.

ARACEAE

Colocasia esculenta Schott (C. antiquorum)

Origin: East Indies

Names: Colocasia, Taro, Name

Frequently cultivated species in wet localities, often naturalized in the central and western islands. For references see LEMS 1960: 81, and KUNKEL 1967a: 6.

Monstera deliciosa Liebm.

Origin: Central America

Names: Monstera, Filodendro

Widely cultivated plant, in patios and greenhouses. Of creeping habit, covering large areas of walls and banks, i.e. Gran Canaria, below Arucas.

COMMELINACEAE

Commelina diffusa Burm. (C. nudiflora L., p.p.)

Origin: Probably South America

Names: Commelina, Tradiscantia

Probably originally a greenhouse plant, this species has established itself in the wild and forms dense communities

in moist and shady places. Western and central islands; see LEMS 1960: 81, and LID 1968: 41 and 1970: 3. There exist a number of older records.

Setcreasea purpurea B. K. Boom

Origin: Central America
Name: Purple Tradiscantia

Cultivated as one of the more resistant species of the family; it tends to escape gardens (Gran Canaria: Agüimes, Telde, etc.). New record for the Canary flora.

Tradescantia albiflora Kunth

Origin: South America
Names: Wandering Jew, Tradiscantia

Common in wet places of Gran Canaria and also in the western islands. See LEMS 1960: 81, and LID 1968: 41 and 1970: 3.

Zebrina pendula Schnitzel

Origin: Central America
Names: Zebrina, Tradiscantia

Common species in gardens and greenhouses, found on La Palma (KUNKEL 1970b: 1) in moist localities below banana plantations.

GRAMINEAE

Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walt.) O. Ktze.

Origin: ?Tropics
Name: St. Augustine grass

In parks and gardens, as fast growing and resistant lawn grass. Frequently escaping cultivation (see KUNKEL 1967a: 9, and A. HANSEN 1971: 51).

LILIACEAE

Asparagus setaceus (Kth.) Jessop (*A. plumosus* Baker)

Origin: Southeast Africa

Names: *Asparagus fern*, *Plumoso*

Climbing and decorative species which occasionally escapes cultivation (Gran Canaria: Tafira, Santa Brigida, Telde, etc.). Referring to the unfamiliar name, see JESSOP in *Bothalia* 9: 51, where the new name for *A. sprengeri*, another decorative species, is also published: *A. densiflorus* (Kth.) Jessop.

AIZOACEAE

Tetragonia tetragonioides (Pall.) Ktze. (*T. expansa* Murr.)

Origin: Australia, New Zealand

Names: *New Zealand spinach*, *Espinaca de Nueva Zelanda*

Few localities only, mainly waste grounds near to the coast. See LID (1968: 62) for Gran Canaria, and KUNKEL 1970b: 2), for La Palma. Other genera of the family (or of Mesembryanthemaceae) will be published in a third part of this enumeration.

AMARANTHACEAE

Alternanthera repens (L.) Steud. (*A. peploides*)

Origin: Probably Central or South America

Names: (unknown)

In stony places in and near to villages in the central and western islands (LEMS 1960: 13; KUNKEL 1967b: 24; LID 1968: 60). Nomenclature unsure (see REED in *Phytologia* 18: 9, 1968).

APOCYNACEAE

Vinca mayor L.

Origin: Europe

Names: Periwinkle, Enredadera

Probably (?) introduced to the Canary Islands and to be found now in many woody localities of the central and western islands. For the distribution of the species see LID 1968: 135.

ARALIACEAE

Hedera helix L.

Origin: Eurasia

Names: Common Ivy, Hiedra

Planted on walls and around trees, frequently escaping cultivation. Many varieties known but only the common form seems to establish itself in the wild, especially in the central islands (KUNKEL 1967a: 10). *H.canariense* is an endemic species: on moist cliffs of the laurel zone.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia longa L.

Origin: Mediterranean region

Name: Aristolochia

It is not quite sure that this species has been introduced to the Canary Islands. It is known from Tenerife (LEMS 1960: 14; LID 1968: 53) and from Gran Canaria (KUNKEL 1970a: 62), growing at higher altitudes.

BASELLACEAE

Boussingaultia gracilis Miers. var. *pseudo-baselloides*
(*B.cordifolia* Ten., *B.baselloides* Hook. non Kth.)

Origin: ? South America

Name: Madeira vine

Cultivated creeper covering walls and banks in some localities of the central islands (LEMS 1960: 15; KUNKEL 1967a: 10). A species of rather confusing nomenclature.

BIGNONIACEAE

Phaedranthus buccinatorius (P.DC) Miers.

Origin: Mexico

Names: Red Bignonia, Bignonia roja

In many gardens of the central and western Canaries. Occasionally "escaping" by means of large runners and branches.

Pyrostegia ignea (Vell.) Presl (P.? venusta)

Origin: Brasil

Names: Orange trumpet vine, Bignonia

Like *Phaedranthus* but even more common.

Tecomaria capensis (Thunb.) Spach

Origin: South Africa

Names: Cape Honeysuckle, Bignonia

Of shrubby habit with climbing branches. Distribution as for the preceding species, sometimes seen on abandoned ground.

CAPPARIDACEAE

Capparis spinosa L.

Origin: Mediterranean region

Name: Common caper

Mentioned by LEMS (1960: 18), from Hierro

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Lonicera nitida Wilson

Origin: East Asia

Names: Common Honeysuckle, Madreselva

Much cultivated in gardens of the central and western island; found growing wild in the shrubland of Gomera (KUNKEL 1968: 57), and on Gran Canaria (KUNKEL 1971: 1).

COMPOSITAE

Erigeron karvinskianus DC. var. *mucronatus*

Origin: Central America

Names: Daisy fleabane

Along water channels; semi-creeper with small but showy, daisy-like flowers. Fast spreading; common in certain localities of the central and western islands (KUNKEL 1967 a: 12; LID 1968: 183).

Senecio angulatus L.f.

Origin: South Africa

Names: (unknown).

Yellow-flowering creeper, somewhat fleshy leaves. Occasionally escaping on Gran Canaria (KUNKEL 1969: 6).

Senecio mikanoides Otto ex Walp.

Origin: South Africa

Name: German Ivy

In certain shady and humid parts, escaping. Found semi-wild especially in some northern sectors of the central islands (LEMS 1960: 33, Lid 1968: 196).

Soliva stolonifera (Brot.) Loud.

Origin: South America

Names: (unknown)

Small ground creeper, only in some moist localities. Recorded from the western islands by LEMS 1960: 33, and LID 1968: 197, and from Gran Canaria by KUNKEL (1967b: 25) and LID (l.c.).

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus tricolor L.

Origin: Western Mediterranean
Names: Dwarf Convolvulus, Correguela

Recorded by LEMS (1960: 37, Tenerife). Obviously a rare escape.

Dichondra repens J. G. & R. Forst.

Origin: South America
Name: Lawn leaf.

Cultivated species in parks and garden, usually escaping and invading other areas. Recorded from Gran Canaria by KUNKEL (1967a: 13), and from Tenerife by LID (1970: 2).

Ipomoea cairica (L.) Sw.

Origin: Tropical Africa
Name: Morning-glory

This climber was recorded by HANSEN (1970: 43) from Tenerife, and from Gran Canaria by KUNKEL (1971: 1). Not frequent as an escape from cultivation.

Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth

Origin: Tropical America
Names: Morning-glory, Enredadera

Besides *I. batatas*, the batata, or buniato, widely cultivated in the Canary Islands, there exist a number of other species grown because of their beautiful blue or pur-

ple flowers. The nomenclatural and systematic position of these species is not always clear (*Convolvulus* vs. *Ipomoea* vs. *Pharbitis* vs. *Quamoclit* etc.).

Ipomoea purpurea has been cited from Gran Canaria by KUNKEL (1967 a: 13), other species have been mentioned in various tourist floras.

CUCURBITACEAE

Ecballium elaterium (L.) Rich.

Origin: Mediterranean region

Name: Squirling cucumber

Recorded by LEMS (1960: 45), from Tenerife.

Sechium edule (Jacq.) Sw.

Origin: Central America.

Names: Chayote, Guisquil, Pipinela

Cultivated, edible fruits, planted at edges of banana plantations and often covering walls and trees nearby. Mentioned for Gran Canaria by KUNKEL (1969: 8).

GERANIACEAE

Pelargonium peltatum (L.) Ait.

Origin: ? South Africa

Names: Ivy-leaved geranium, Geranio

Much cultivated plant of gardens, frequently covering adjacent areas.

MORACEAE

Ficus pumila L.

Origin: Southeast Asia

Name: Creeping fig

Creeping or bushy; planted on walls and covering lar-

ger areas. Perfectly established in some northern gardens of Gran Canaria.

NEURADACEAE

Neurada procumbens L.

Origin: Sáhara

Name: Losseiq

LEMS (1960: 70): "Desert plant, introduced on camels' feet". Known from Gran Canaria only (Maspalomas).

NYCTAGINACEAE

Bougainvillea glabra Choisy

Origin: Tropical South America

Names: Bougainvillea, Buganvilla

Bushy or of climbing habit, much cultivated in our region and covering walls and bushes. Often in abandoned gardens (KUNKEL 1967a: 17). Less frequent here is *B. spectabilis* Willd. and *B. × buttiana*, the hybrid between *B. glabra* and *B. peruviana*.

PASSIFLORACEAE

Passiflora suberosa L.

Origin: Northern South America

Name: Small Passionflower

Cultivated in greenhouses and outside but escaping (reproduction from seeds) on Gran Canaria (Santa Lucía, Tafira). A number of other species are grown for their edible fruits (*P. edule*, *P. quadrangulare*, *P. mollissima*, *P. ligularis*), or their flowers (*P. caerulea*).

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Plumbago capensis Thunb.

Origin: South Africa

Name: Plumbago

Much cultivated garden plant and - like *Bougainvillea* - often established in abandoned gardens. Mentioned by LID (1968: 134) from Gran Canaria and Tenerife.

ROSACEAE

Fragaria vesca L.

Origin: Europe

Names: Strawberry, Fresa

Mentioned by LEMS (1960: 70) and LID (1968: 85) from Tenerife, as growing wild.

Rosa canina L.

Origin: Europe

Names: Dog rose, Rosa silvestre

Common European rambler rose, to be found in Canary gardens at medium and higher altitudes. Mentioned by LEMS (1960: 70) from the central and western islands and, for example, quite frequent in the northern bushland of Gran Canaria. A second species of *Rosa*, doubleflowered and still unnamed, has been found on Gran Canaria in the region of Santa Brigida - San Mateo - Teror.

Rubus ulmifolius Schott.

Origin: Europe

Names: Blackberry, Zarzamora

Already mentioned (Cuad.V:40), this complex-species remains critical. Another "species" (?), *R. bollei* Focke, is said to be endemic to the Canary Islands and Madeira.

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum hirsutum Willd.

Origin: Subtropical Africa

Name: Hairy balloon vine

Escaped from cultivation and now common on road sides and garden walls of Gran Canaria (KUNKEL 1967b: 27). LID (1968: 116) mentioned this species from Gran Canaria and Tenerife.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Cymbalaria muralis G. M. & Sch.

Origin: Southern Europe
Names: Kenilworth ivy, Pennywort

Herbaceous creeper, well established on walls and water tanks of the central and western Canary Islands (LEMS 1960: 72; LID 1968: 159).

TROPAEOLACEAE

Tropaeolum majus L.

Origin: South America
Names: Nasturtium, Nastuerzo, Capuchino

Common in gardens and often escaping cultivation (LEMS 1960: 76; LID 1968: 109), found on all central and western islands, even in some bushland relicts.

URTICACEAE

Soleirolia soleirolii (Req.) Dandy

Origin: Corsica and Sardinia
Name: Babys-tears

In some gardens and greenhouses; small leaved. Easily escaping (KUNKEL 1969: 12) and may become one day a new pest in moist ravines. Long known as *Helxine soleirolii*, the new name established by Dandy might be only short-lived because of certain regulations of the Code.

VALERIANACEAE

Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.

Origin: Eurasia

Names: Red Valerian, Valeriana

Found in and near to villages of all central and western islands (LEMS 1960: 79; KUNKEL 1967 a: LID 1968: 171); perfectly established and quite resistant.

VERBENACEAE

Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene

Origin: North America

Name: Phyla

Probably introduced as a garden plant, and now on some fields and in moist ravines of the central islands (LEMS 1960: 79; LID 1968: 145).

VITACEAE

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch

Origin: North America

Name: Virginia creeper

Established on walls and covering roofs of old houses in the northern sector of the central islands.

Vitis vinifera L.

Origin: Southeast Europe (?)

Names: Grape vine, Parra común

On abandoned fields. Mentioned by Lems (1960: 80) from Tenerife, and KUNKEL (1967a: 23) from Gran Canaria.

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REGISTER OF COMMON NAMES

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aristoiochia = <i>Aristolochia longa</i> | Losseiq = <i>Neurada procumbens</i> |
| Asparagus fern = <i>Asparagus</i> | Madeira vine = <i>Boussingaultia</i> |
| Babys-tears = <i>Soleirolia</i> | Madreselva = <i>Lonicera nitida</i> |
| Bignonia = <i>Pyrostegia, Tecomaria</i> | Monstera = <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> |
| Bignonia roja = <i>Phaedranthus</i> | Morning-glory = <i>Ipomoea</i> |
| Blackberry = <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> | Moss fern = <i>Selaginella</i> |
| Buganvilla = <i>Bougainvillea</i> | Name = <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> |
| Cape honeysuckle = <i>Tecomaria</i> | Nastuerzo = <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> |
| Capuchino = <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> | Nasturtium = <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> |
| Chayote = <i>Sechium edule</i> | New Zealand spinach = <i>Tetragonia</i> |
| Colocasia = <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> | Orange trumpet vine = <i>Pyrostegia</i> |
| Commelina = <i>Commelina diffusa</i> | Parra común = <i>Vitis vinifera</i> |
| Common caper = <i>Capparis spinosa</i> | Pennywort = <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> |
| Common honeysuckle = <i>Lonicera</i> | Periwinkle = <i>Vinca mayor</i> |
| Common ivy = <i>Hedera helix</i> | Phyla = <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> |
| Correguela = <i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> | Pipinela = <i>Sechium edule</i> |
| Creeping fig = <i>Ficus pumila</i> | Plumbago = <i>Plumbago capensis</i> |
| Daisy fleabane = <i>Erigeron</i> | Piumoso = <i>Asparagus setaceus</i> |
| Dog rose = <i>Rosa canina</i> | Purple tradiscantia = <i>Setcreasea</i> |
| Dwarf Convolvulus = <i>Convolvulus</i> | Red bignonia = <i>Phaedranthus</i> |
| Enradadera = <i>Ipomoea, Vinca</i> | Red Valerian = <i>Centranthus</i> |
| Espinaca de Nueva Zelanda =
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> | Rosa silvestre = <i>Rosa canina</i> |
| Filodendro = <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> | Small Passionflower = <i>Passiflora</i> |
| Fresa = <i>Fragaria vesca</i> | Squirting cucumber = <i>Ecballium</i> |
| Geranio = <i>Pelargonium peltatum</i> | St. Augustine grass = <i>Stenotaphrum</i> |
| German ivy = <i>Senecio mikanoides</i> | Strawberry = <i>Fragaria vesca</i> |
| Grape vine = <i>Vitis vinifera</i> | Taro = <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> |
| Guisquil = <i>Sechium edule</i> | Tradiscantia = <i>Commelina, Zebrina,</i>
<i>Setcreasea, Tradescantia</i> |
| Hairy balloon vine = <i>Cardiospermum</i> | Valeriana = <i>Centranthus ruber</i> |
| Hiedra = <i>Hedera helix</i> | Virginia creeper = <i>Parthenocissus</i> |
| Ivy-leaved geranium = <i>Pelargonium</i> | Wandering Jew = <i>Tradescantia</i> |
| Kenilworth ivy = <i>Cymbalaria</i> | Zarzamora = <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> |
| Lawn leaf = <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Zebrina = <i>Zebrina pendula</i> |