

Article

Sideritis royoi (Lamiaceae): A New Orophilous Species from Northeastern Spain [†]

Llorenç Sáez ^{1,*}, Rafel Curto ² and Manuel B. Crespo ³ 

¹ Systematics and Evolution of Vascular Plants (UAB)—Associated Unit to CSIC, Department BABVE, Autonomous University of Barcelona, ES-08193 Bellaterra, Spain

² Grup EbreRecerca, ES-43500 Tortosa, Spain; rafelalumini@gmail.com

³ Department of Environment Sciences and Natural Resources (dCARN), University of Alicante, P.O. Box 99, ES-03080 Alicante, Spain; crespo@ua.es

* Correspondence: llorens.saez@uab.cat

[†] IPNI: urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:77334707-1.

Abstract: *Sideritis royoi* is found in the rocky limestone habitats of the Port Massif (southern Catalonia, Spain). The species was first collected by the local botanist Lluís de Torres in the late part of the 20th century, but the specimens have remained unidentified positively in herbaria for over 40 years. *Sideritis royoi* likely belongs to section *Sideritis* subsection *Hyssopifoliae* and shows some morphological affinities with the relatively widespread South European species *S. hyssopifolia* L., but it differs from this species because it has subspinescent upper leaves, the main surfaces of its leaves are glabrous or glabrescent, the main abaxial surface of its bracts is without eglandular hairs, and due to the fact that it has shorter inflorescences. Weaker similarities have also been observed with some species belonging to *S.* subsection *Fruticulosae* Obón & D.Rivera. In this paper, a description for the new orophilous species is provided, along with a detailed illustration, field photographs, and a comparison with closely related species. We include an assessment of its conservation status and a dichotomous key for the identification of all the species of *Sideritis* subsection *Hyssopifoliae*.

Keywords: endemism; orophytes; taxonomy; morphology; Mediterranean Basin; Iberian Peninsula



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1. Introduction

Sideritis L. is a large genus of family *Lamiaceae* Martynov, nom. cons., that includes nearly 150 species that are mainly distributed in Europe, North Africa, Macaronesia, and Western and Central Asia [1–4], though some of these species have been introduced or naturalised in other areas. The Port Massif (northeastern Spain, Tarragona Province) exhibits high plant species richness and endemism [5]. During our field work and subsequent study of herbarium materials from this mountainous area, some specimens of *Sideritis* L. caught our attention due to a combination of characteristics that do not match those of any described species within the genus. In the upper areas of the Port Massif, the presence of plants of the genus *Sideritis*, whose identity is uncertain, dates back more than 40 years. These plants had initially been collected by the local botanist Lluís de Torres in 1982 at the base of Caro (the highest mountain in the area), but strikingly, it was not listed in the floristic catalogue of the Port Massif [6]. Subsequently, Buirra et al. [7], including two of the authors of this paper (L.S. and R.C.), tentatively attributed those plants to *S. hyssopifolia* L. while noting some discordant morphological characters. The most recent reference for the *Sideritis* occurring in the upper parts of the Port Massif is the work of Sáez and Aymerich [8], who, commenting on *S. hyssopifolia*, indicated that the taxonomic identity of those populations was unclear.

In order to clarify that point, during field trips conducted between 2021 and 2023, we gathered new specimens of the *Sideritis* from the Port Massif which had doubtfully been attributed to *S. hyssopifolia*. After studying the material collected, herbarium specimens,

the existing literature, and photographs, as well as conducting field observations, it was revealed that the Port Massif plants do not fit with any currently accepted species within the genus and represent a new species that is described in this paper.

2. Materials and Methods

The present morphological and comparative study is based on the examination of herbarium specimens. In addition, field observations were carried out on individuals from the populations of the Port Massif area. Morphological characters recognised as taxonomically discriminant within *Sideritis* were studied according to Obón and Rivera [1], Rivera et al. [9,10], and Ríos et al. [11]. Morphological observations of materials were carried out under a binocular stereoscopic microscope Zeiss Stemi DV4. We examined the material of morphologically related species held mostly at the herbaria ABH, BC, and MUB. Authors of the taxa cited in the text follow IPNI [12], and the herbarium acronyms used are in line with the work of Thiers [13], except for MMA (Museu de les Terres de l'Ebre, Amposta, Tarragona). The representative herbarium material examined is listed in the Appendix A. Bioclimatic classification conformed to Rivas-Martínez [14], and the way in which we approached biogeographical data followed the approach of Rivas-Martínez [15]. To evaluate the conservation status of the new species, the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria [16,17] were used.

3. Results

The combination of morphological characters with diagnostic values, the biogeographical data, and a review of the foremost regional floras and taxonomic revisions [1,11,18] suggested that the plants collected in the Port Massif area are distinct enough to merit recognition as a new taxon for which we believe the rank of species to be the most appropriate and which we describe herein.

Taxonomic Treatment

Sideritis royo L.Sáez, R.Curto & M.B.Crespo, **sp. nov.** Figures 1 and 2.

Holotype: SPAIN. Catalonia, Tarragona province: Baix Ebre, Roquetes, La Barcina, 31TBF7723, limestone rocks, 1250 m a.s.l., 16 July 2023, R. Curto *s.n.* (ABH 83741!). **Isotype:** BC 849997!.

Diagnosis: *Sideritis royo* differs from *S. hyssopifolia* in that its lower leaves (main surface) are glabrous or sometimes glabrescent (vs. hairy); the upper leaves are subspinescent and narrower than the lower leaves (vs. non-subspinescent and similar to the lower); the adaxial and abaxial surfaces of the bracts lack eglandular hairs (vs. eglandular hairs present); and it has shorter inflorescences with 1–2(–3) verticillasters (vs. longer inflorescences with (1–)2–13 verticillasters).

Description: Dwarf shrub. Woody basal parts 7–14 cm, including branches, decumbent to suberect. Non-woody branches 8–30 cm long, ascending to erect. Branchlets with goniotrichous and homotrichous trichomes, with scarce to abundant glandular hairs up to 0.1 mm long and lacking glands; trichomes scarce, antrorse, 0.2–1 mm long, with 2–3(4) cells cylindrical, the apical one conical. Leaves patent to suberect, sessile to shortly petiolate (petiole up to 7 mm long), greenish, flat, subspatulate, obovate–lanceolate or sublinear, attenuate at base, with 0–4 secondary veins; main surfaces glabrous or glabrescent, with very scarce eglandular hairs 0.2–0.7 mm long, patent mainly at the margins and at the midrib of the adaxial surface, with scarce glandular hairs up to 0.1 mm long and always lacking sessile glands; lower and middle leaves 8–32 × 3–12 mm, 2–4-dentate, apiculate or mucronate at the apex; upper leaves 6–15 × 2–4 mm, subspinescent, usually 2-dentate, sometimes entirely; axillary fascicles of leaves usually absent at the flowering time. Inflorescence commonly yellowish or greenish, ovoid to globose, 0.7–2.5(–4) × 0.7–1.8 cm, with 1–2(–3) verticillasters, the central 3–3.5 mm apart; axis usually yellowish or greenish, with sparse sessile glands and glandular hairs up to 0.1 mm long abundant antrorse eglandular hairs 0.2–0.8 mm long. Bracts greenish to yellowish, erect, ovate, with the widest part towards its

basal third; divided into 1/3–1/2 of its width; adaxial surface glabrous, abaxial with sparse (sometimes abundant) glandular hairs up to 0.1 mm long and always lacking sessile glands; eglandular hairs usually absent, sometimes present (very scarce) at the margins, 0.2–0.5 mm long; teeth 1–3(–4) long, narrowly triangular to subulate; lower bracts 7–9 × 6–10 mm, with 3–8 teeth on each side; middle bracts 8–10 × 9–12 mm, divided to 1/3–1/2 of its width, with 6–10 teeth on each side. Six-flowered verticillasters. Calyx campanulate, 8–11 mm long (calyx tube 4–5.2 mm long), with five subequal divergent teeth, 4–8 mm long, ending in spines 0.7–2 mm long; the outer surface with scarce to abundant glandular hairs up to 0.15 mm long, sessile glands and antrorse eglandular hairs 0.5–1.8 mm long; carpostegium (ring of hairs within calyx) discontinuous. Corolla yellowish, 6–9 mm long, with tube 3–4, 4 mm long, subcylindrical; upper lip bifid up to 1/5–1/3 of its length; stamens included in the corolla tube, with short filaments 0.3–0.5 mm long; style 1.8–2.5 mm long. Nutlets ovoid, c. 2 × 1.5 mm.

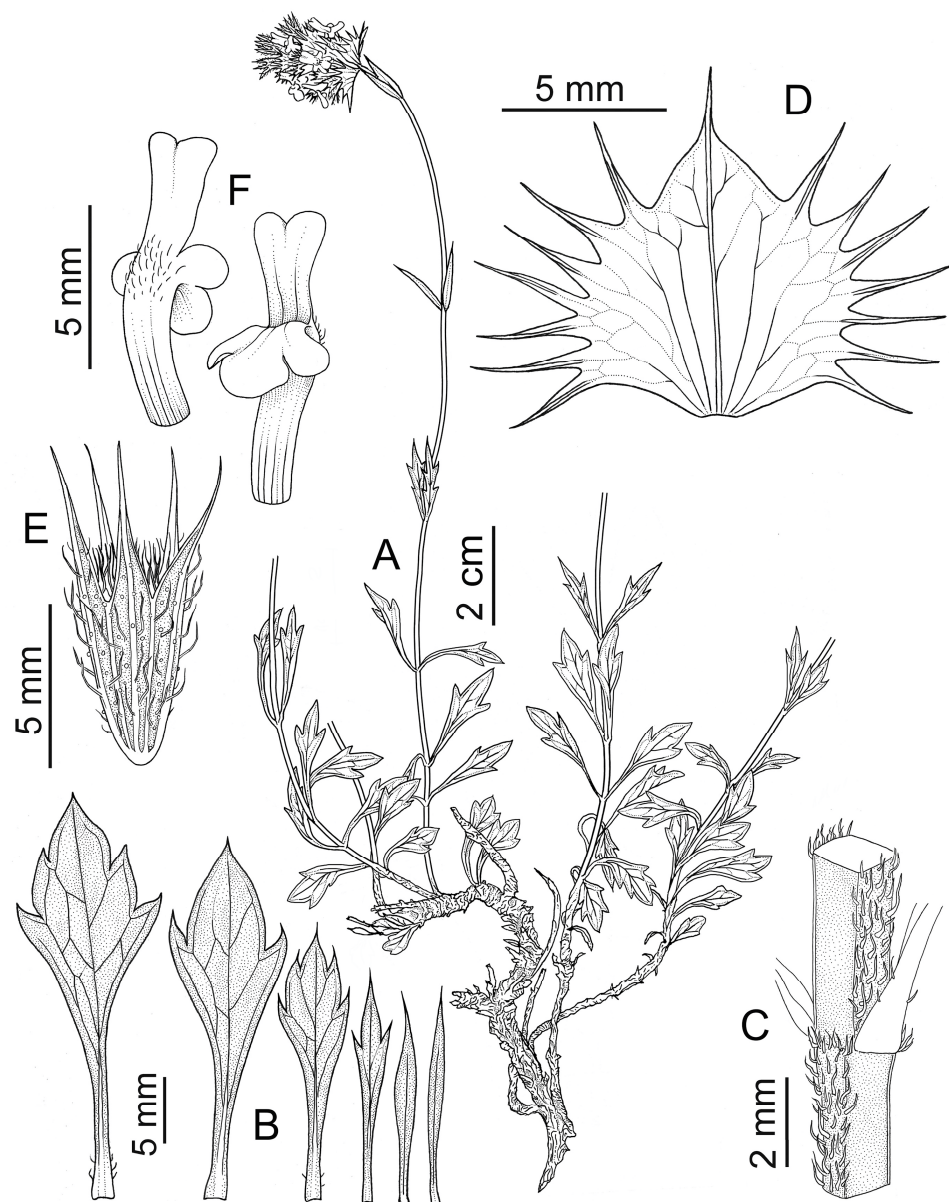


Figure 1. *Sideritis royoi* (holotype: ABH 83741). (A) Habit; (B) leaves; (C) middle stem indumentum; (D) middle bract; (E) calyx; (F) corolla (frontal and dorsal views). Drawing: L. Sáez.



Figure 2. *Sideritis royoi* (field images in habitat from Caro-La Barcina mountain). Habit (**left**); inflorescence (**above right**); basal and middle leaves (**bottom right**). Photos: R. Curto.

Eponymy: The new species is dedicated to the late Ferran Royo Pla (1969–2016) for his outstanding work that contributed to improving the botanical knowledge of the Port Massif.

Phenology: Flowering is from June to early July; fruiting is from late July to late August.

Distribution and ecology: *Sideritis royoi* is an orophilous species endemic to a small area in the Port Massif (Figure 3) in the northeastern Iberian Peninsula. The new species is found in the rocky slopes and in patches in the understory of the open *Pinus sylvestris* L. forests at the northern face of the Caro-La Barcina mountain (Figure 4), between 1080 and 1325 m a.s.l. The known sites of the new species show a pluviseasonal Mediterranean bioclimate, mostly within the Supramediterranean thermotype and with a Subhumid or locally Lower-Humid ombrotype [14]. Biogeographically, this area belongs to the Puertobeceitan-Morellan District of the Western-Catalanid subsector (Valencian-Tarraconensian Sector, Catalan-Provencian-Balear Province, Mediterranean Region), according to Rivas-Martínez [15]. The Caro-La Barcina mountain hosts a rich flora including a high number of plant species that are endemic to the northeastern Iberian Peninsula [5], and some of them are restricted to the Port Massif. Font Quer [19] first noticed that several plant species occurring in the Port Massif usually showed conspicuous morphological differences compared with other related

taxa occurring in other areas of the northeastern Iberian Peninsula. The new species grows together with several Puertobeceitan-Morellan endemics, such as *Aquilegia pau* Font Quer, *Arenaria conimbricensis* subsp. *viridis* (Font Quer) Font Quer, *Knautia rupicola* (Willk.) Font Quer, or *Thymus willkommii* Ronniger, as well as more widely distributed orophilous species such as *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng., *Erinacea anthyllis* Link subsp. *anthyllis*, *Festuca trichophylla* (Gaudin) K.Richt., and *Teucrium aureum* Schreb. subsp. *aureum*.

Conservation status: Based on the present state of knowledge, due to its low population size (c. 100 individuals), *S. royoi* should be listed as “Endangered” (EN), according to IUCN criterion D [16]. This species has an extent of occurrence and an area of occupancy of 0.75 km², calculated on a 0.5 × 0.5 km grid. Based on the data currently available, we have no evidence of a population decline. However, further field studies are needed to define a more accurate conservation category for this species.

Additional specimens examined: SPAIN. Tarragona Province: Alfara de Carles, prop de les Clotes, 1080 m a.s.l., 10 July 1982, L.Torres (MMA); per davall del Pas de la Barcina, cara Nord, 1200 m a.s.l., 14 July 2009, Aparicio, Beltran, Curto, Mesa & Royo 6085 (MMA); La Barcina, matollar, 31TBF72, 1270 m a.s.l., 25 July 2021, R.Curto (L. Sáez pers. herb.).

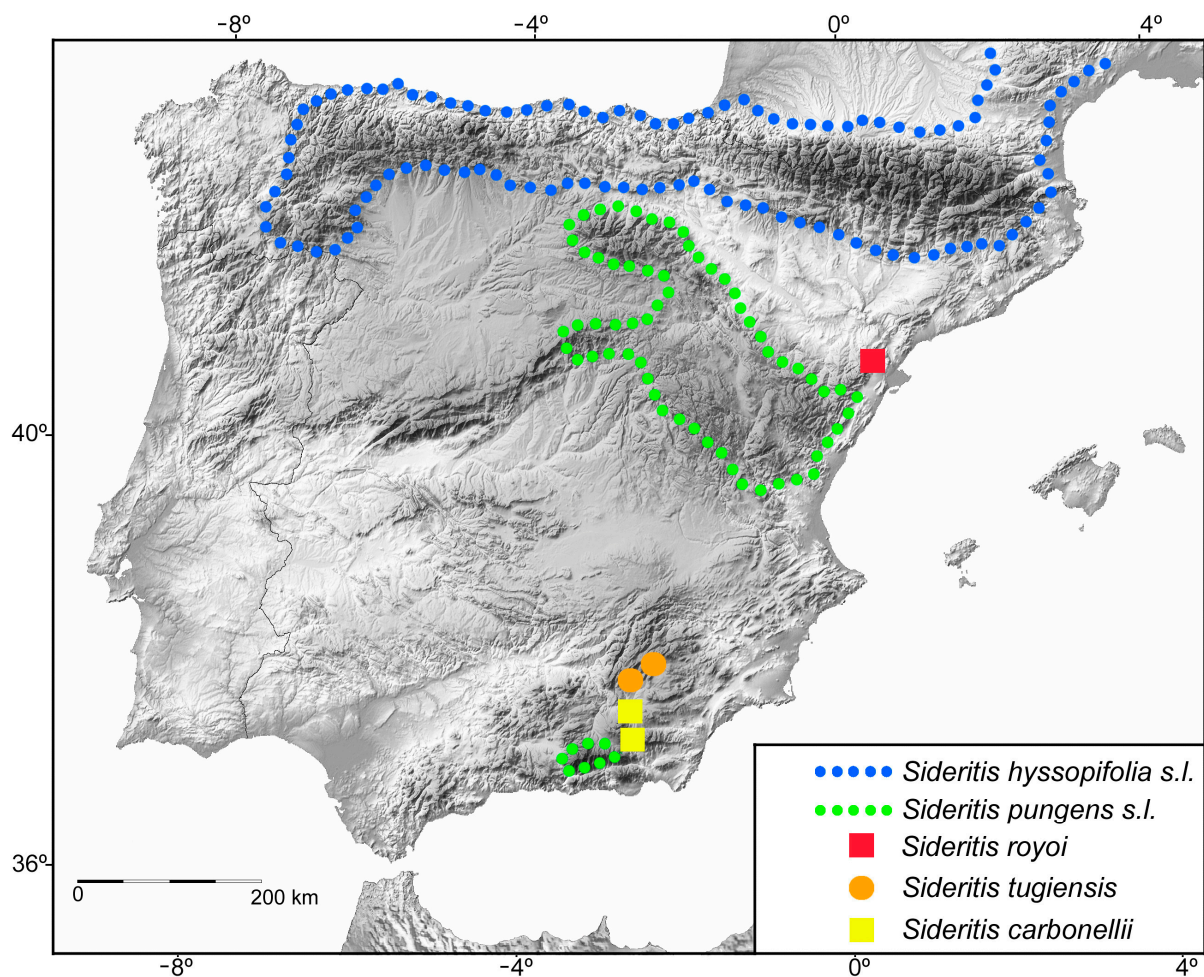


Figure 3. Distribution map of *Sideritis royoi* and related species belonging to *S.* subsect. *Hyssopifoliae* in the Iberian Peninsula. The areas were established based on bibliographic information [1,11] and herbarium specimens.



Figure 4. Habitat for *Sideritis royoi* in the Caro-La Barcina mountain. Photo: R. Curto.

4. Discussion

Sideritis royoi shows morphological affinities with taxa of *S.* sect. *Sideritis* subsect. *Hyssopifoliae* Obón & D.Rivera and is assumed to belong here based on its hair covering at the base of its goniotrichous (or slightly holotrichous) branchlets with antrorse trichomes [1]. Most of the taxa belonging to this group are found in mountain areas of the Iberian Peninsula and Northern Africa, with a higher concentration in Southern and Eastern Spain. Some of these species are orophyte specialists that are narrowly endemic to a reduced mountain range [1,11]. A comparison of *S. royoi* with morphologically related species belonging to *S.* subsect. *Hyssopifoliae* is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Main diagnostic morphological characters of *Sideritis royoi* and related species belonging to *Sideritis* subsect. *Hyssopifoliae*.

Character	<i>S. royoi</i>	<i>S. hyssopifolia</i>	<i>S. pungens</i>	<i>S. tugiensis</i>	<i>S. carbonellii</i>
Arrangement of hair covering at base of branchlets	Goniotrichous	Holotrichous to Goniotrichous	Goniotrichous to holotrichous	Holotrichous	Holotrichous
Base of branchlets: hair length (mm)	0.2–1.0	0.2–1.9(–2.0)	0.2–1.5	(0.2–)0.4–0.8	(0.4–)0.6(–0.8)
Lower leaves: size (mm)	6–32 × 3–12	7–50 × 2–11	8–50 × 2–4	12–17 × 2–3	10–25 × 1–1.5
Lower leaves: shape	Subspatulate to sublinear	Spatulate to lanceolate	Linear	Oblanceolate	Linear
Lower leaves: margin	Dentate	Entire to serrate	Entire	Dentate	Entire

Table 1. Cont.

Character	<i>S. royoi</i>	<i>S. hyssopifolia</i>	<i>S. pungens</i>	<i>S. tugiensis</i>	<i>S. carbonellii</i>
Lower leaves: density of trichomes at main surface	Glabrous or almost glabrous	Scarce	Scarce	Scarce	Scarce to very scarce
Lower leaves: arrangement of trichomes at margin	Clearly distinct when present	Clearly distinct	Clearly distinct	Indistinct, except in the basal of leaves	Clearly distinct
Uppermost leaves	Narrower than the lower leaves, subspinescent	Similar to the lower	Similar to the lower or narrower leaves	Bract-like, with 0–4 teeth	Similar to the lower leaves, exceptionally with 1 tooth
Axillary fascicles during flowering time	Usually absent	Occasionally present	Occasionally present	Very frequent	Absent
Number of verticillasters	1–2(–3)	(1–)2–13	3–12	1–2(–4)	1–3(–5)
Distance of internode in central verticillasters (mm)	2–3.5	2–12	3–7	3–6	5–6
Shape of the inflorescence	Ovoid or globose	Cylindrical to globose	Cylindrical	Ovoid or globose	Ovoid or globose
Inflorescence length (cm)	0.7–2.5(–4)	0.8–12	1–7	0.7–2.5	0.5–1.5(–2)
Inflorescence axis: density of glands	Absent	Absent	Very scarce	Very abundant	Absent
Lower bract size (mm)	7–9 × 6–10	4–17 × 3–12	7–12 × 9–12	4.5–5.5 × 6–8	5–6 × 4–7
Teeth on each side of the lower bracts	3–8	0–8(–9)	4–7	2–4(–5)	2–3(–5)
Lower bracts: greatest width	1/3 above the base	1/5–1/2 above the base	1/8–1/3 above the base	1/3 above the base	1/2 above the base
Middle bracts size (mm)	8–10 × 9–12	3–11 × 6–11	6–12 × 8–13	4–5 × 6–7	4–5 × 5–6
Number of teeth on each side of middle bracts	6–10	3–8(–9)	4–8	3–6	2–3(–5)
Abaxial surface of middle bracts: hairiness	Glabrous	Hairy	Hairy	Glabrous	Glabrous
Middle bracts: hair length (mm)	–	0.8–1.5	0.1–0.5	0.2–0.7	0.3–0.5

Table 1. Cont.

Character	<i>S. royoii</i>	<i>S. hyssopifolia</i>	<i>S. pungens</i>	<i>S. tugiensis</i>	<i>S. carbonellii</i>
Calyx length (mm)	8–11	(5–)6–10(–11)	7–8	6–7	7–8
Calyx: density of glands	Scarce	Scarce or absent	Scarce	Abundant	Scarce or abundant
Calyx: density of trichomes	Scarce	Scarce	Very scarce	Abundant	Scarce
Calyx: length of hairs (mm)	0.5–1.8	1–2.2	0.6–1.3	0.5–1.5	0.9–1.1
Corolla length (mm)	6–9	6–12	7–9	8–9	7–10
Corolla: upper lip	Emarginate	Entire to emarginate	Emarginate or notched	Bifid	Emarginate or notched
Style length (mm)	1.8–2.5	2–4	2–5	3–3.1	1.8–2.2

The type species of this subsection, *S. hyssopifolia*, is quite variable, particularly in habit, as well as in the size of the stems, leaves, and flowers. Several variants are treated at species or infraspecific ranks [1,18,20], or even included in synonymy [18]. This is the case for *S. brachycalyx* Pau (\equiv *S. hyssopifolia* var. *brachycalyx* (Pau) Font Quer), an entity often regarded as a distinct species based mostly on the lack of carpostegium. However, this is also a variable character that is even inconstant in *S. brachycalyx*. Therefore, for practical purposes, in this work, *S. hyssopifolia* is considered, in a broad sense, to include *S. brachycalyx*, a taxon that, in our opinion, is best to treat as a subspecies or variety of the former [21].

Sideritis hyssopifolia is apparently closely related to *S. royoii*, with which it shares the gnotrichous and homotrichous hair covering at base of branchlets, the general habit and calyx shape, size, and indumentum. However, *S. royoii* differs from *S. hyssopifolia* in several striking characteristics (see Table 1), namely the glabrous nature of the main surfaces of the leaves, the subspinescent upper leaves, the absence of eglandular hairs on the main surfaces of the bracts (Figure 1A), and shorter inflorescences, while *S. hyssopifolia* has usually hairy leaves, non subspinescent upper leaves, eglandular hairs on the main surfaces of the bracts, and longer inflorescences.

Weaker similarities were also observed with other taxa in *S.* subsection *Hyssopifoliae*. *Sideritis pungens* (including subsp. *vigoii* Peris et al. and also, for practicality, *S. javalambrensis* Pau \equiv *S. pungens* subsp. *javalambrensis* (Pau) Obón & D.Rivera) differ from the new species mainly due to the heterotrichous hair covering the base of their branchlets, the entirety of the lower leaves, the fact that they have cylindrical inflorescences, hairy adaxial surfaces with respect to the middle bracts, and shorter calyces with a continuous carpostegium. The differences between *S. pungens* and *S. javalambrensis* and other related orophilous taxa have been highlighted by López-Udías [22].

Sideritis carbonellii Socorro and *S. tugiensis* S. Ríos et al., two species closely related to each other that occur in southern Spain, are much more different morphologically. They are easily separated from *S. royoii* by the base of their branchlets having holotrichous hairs and glands, the main surfaces of their leaves being hairy, the fact that they have longer inflorescences, the fact that they have fewer teeth on middle bracts, and the fact that they have shorter calyces. See Ríos et al. [11], López-Udías [22], and Table 1 for the differences between *S. carbonellii* and *S. tugiensis*.

Finally, the morphological relationships with species belonging to *S.* subsect. *Fruticulosae* Obón & D.Rivera seem to be remote. It was suggested that the plants now described as *S. royoii* might be the result of introgression with *S. spinulosa* Barnades ex Asso [7] because of the presence of subspinescent upper leaves in *S. royoii*. Although this genus is very rich in hybrids and hybrid swarms in the Iberian Peninsula [23–26], our results indicate that the

morphological differences between *S. spinulosa* and *S. royoii* are notable, allowing for a clear separation between those two species. *Sideritis spinulosa* differs by having holotrichous hair covering the base of branchlets, leaves with scarce glands and abundant trichomes 1.5–2.0 mm long, cylindrical inflorescences with 3–15 verticillasters, the abaxial surface of its middle bracts with scarce glands and scarce abundant trichomes (0.5–1.5 mm long), and calyx with a continuous carpostegium. Another species of *S.* subsect. *Fruticulosae* occurring in the Port Massif but in lower areas (up to 750 m a.s.l. altitude) is *S. fruticulosa* Pourr. This species differs from *S. royoii* by having holotrichous hair covering the base of its branchlets, leaves with scarce glands and abundant trichomes 0.3–1.5 mm long, cylindrical inflorescences with 3–7 verticillasters, the abaxial surfaces of middle bracts with scarce glands and scarce abundant trichomes (1.0 mm long), and calyx with a continuous carpostegium. In a recent and detailed taxonomic revision of *S. fruticulosa* [27], four subspecies were recognised, but none of them come close to having the morphological characteristics of *S. royoii*. Interestingly, Roselló et al. [27], who were very sensitive to detecting small morphological variations and hybrids, indicate no morphological relationship or existence of hybrids with *S. hyssopifolia*. Further, we have not observed *S. spinulosa* or *S. fruticulosa* in the locations where *S. royoii* occurs. Finally, regarding the suggested possible hybrid origin, *S. hyssopifolia* is widespread in the northern part of the Iberian Peninsula, mainly in the Pyrenees [11,28], but the species is not known to originate from the Port Massif [6,28,29], and thus, no range overlap with *S. royoii* occurs (Figure 3). Further molecular and cytogenetic work will help to elucidate this point.

5. Identification Key for *Sideritis* subsect. *Hyssopifoliae*

The following key for species of *S.* sect. *Sideritis* subsect. *Hyssopifoliae* has been adapted from Obón and Rivera [1] in order to accommodate the new described species. As stated before, for practical purposes, *S. hyssopifolia* is considered in this work in a broad sense (i.e., including *S. brachycalyx*). Similarly, herein, *S. pungens* includes *S. javalambrensis*.

1. Calyces with carpostegium continuous 2
- 1'. Calyces with carpostegium discontinuous 7
2. Central part of verticillasters 2–10 mm apart 3
- 2'. Central part of verticillasters 15–35 mm apart 11
3. Inflorescence axis without glands 4
- 3'. Inflorescence axis with glands 5
4. Base of branchlets with glands, trichomes 0.3–0.7 mm long; inflorescence axis trichomes 0.2–0.4(–1) mm long *S. getula* Batt.
- 4'. Base of branchlets without glands, trichomes 0.5–2.0 mm long; inflorescence axis trichomes 0.8–1.5 mm long *S. hyssopifolia* (s.l.)
5. Leaves without glands; lower bracts 5–7 × 8–10 mm, with 2–4 teeth on each side; corollas 6–7 mm long *S. maura* de Noé
- 5'. Leaves with glands; lower bracts 7–12 × 5–12 mm, with 3–8 teeth on each side; corollas 8–10 mm long 6
6. Middle bracts 7–12 mm; calyx teeth 3 mm long, trichomes 0.6–1.3 mm long ...
..... *S. pungens* (s.l.)
- 6'. Middle bracts 5–6 mm; calyx teeth 1–2 mm long, trichomes 2 mm long
..... *S. algarviensis* D. Rivera & Obón
7. Branchlets with glands at base 8
- 7'. Branchlets without glands at base 10
8. Base of branchlets goniotrichous to holotrichous, covered with hairs 0.8–1.5 mm
..... *S. pungens* (s.l.)
- 8'. Base of branchlets holotrichous, covered with very short hairs up to 0.8 mm 9

9. Lower leaves entire, 10–25 × 1–1.5 mm, axillary fascicles absent at flowering time; uppermost leaves similar to the lower, entire; calyx with scarce trichomes *S. carbonellii*
- 9'. Lower leaves dentate, 12–17 × 2–3 mm, axillary fascicles commonly present at flowering time; uppermost leaves bract-like, with 0–4 teeth on each side; calyx with abundant trichomes *S. tugiensis*
10. Main surfaces of the leaves with eglandular hairs; upper leaves non subspinescent; main abaxial surface of the bracts hairy; inflorescences with (1–)2–13 verticillasters *S. hyssopifolia* (s.l.)
- 10'. Main surfaces of the leaves glabrous or glabrescent; upper leaves subspinescent; main abaxial surface of the bracts without eglandular hairs; inflorescences with 1–2(–3) verticillasters *S. royoi*
11. Leaves without glands; lower bracts 6–8 × 3–6 mm, middle bracts 4–5 × 7–8 mm *S. ochroleuca* Willk.
- 11'. Leaves with glands; lower bracts (8–)10–17 × 3–9(–10) mm, middle bracts 7–10 × 8–10 mm *S. hyssopifolia* (s.l.)

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Appendix A Representative Specimens

***Sideritis carbonellii* Socorro:** SPAIN. Granada: Huéscar, pico de La Sagra, embudo de la ladera N, 30SWH385014, 1910 m a.s.l., 13 July 2011, *S.Patino, E.Miguel & V.J.Arán* 7732 (ABH 80790, MA 00868149); Huéscar, Sierra de La Sagra, 30SWH30, 2100 m a.s.l., 29 August 1995, pedregales calizos, *J.L.Solanas, L.Serra, F.Alcaraz & S.Ríos* (ABH 14172); ibidem, La Sagra, 30SWG39, 27 July 1984, *F.Alcaraz* (ABH 43817, MUB); Baza, Sierra de Baza, Calar de Santa Bárbara, 30SWG13, September 1992, *D.Rivera & C.Obón* (ABH 43819, MUB).

***Sideritis fruticulosa* Pourr.:** SPAIN. Huesca: Candasnos, Valle de la Valcuerna, 31TBF5396, 3 May 1981, cerros de margas yesíferas, *Alamillo, S.Castroviejo, Fernández Quirós & Nieto* (ABH 53472, MA 436752). Lérida: Castellldans, Lo Timorell, plataforma superior, 31TCF1496, 420 m a.s.l., 2 June 2007, matorral calcícola, *V.J.Arán, J.Rebull & R.Valls* 6579 (ABH 52005). Navarra: Cizur, Astráin, Sierra de Erreniega, Las Bordas, 30TXN028324, 755 m a.s.l., 18 July 2013, matorral-pasto mesoxerófilo, sur-suroeste, *L.Romeo, M.Imas & R.Ibáñez* (ABH 70291). Tarragona: Hospitalet de l’Infant, 16 June 1916, *P.Font Quer* (BC 73560). Zaragoza: Tauste, Balsa Tres Montes, 30TXM4950, 280, 13 July 1997, *M.B.Crespo & E.Camuñas* (ABH 35770).

***Sideritis hyssopifolia* L. (s.l.):** FRANCE. Alpius delphiniensibus, [Dépt. 05] Coll de Montginebre, 1750 m a.s.l., 22 July 1973, *O.Bolòs* (BC 609226); Dépt. 01, entre Sur Thoiry et le Reculet, 24 September 1978, *C.Defferrard, P.Braun & A.-M.Frei* CDF-837 (ABH 63405); ibidem, entre Sur Thoiry et le Reculet, 28 August 1992, *C.Defferrard & P.Braun* CDF-7413 (ABH 63406); Dépt. 11, Dulhac, Rouffiac-des-Corbières, Castell de Perapertusa, 31TDH64, 804 m a.s.l., 20 July 2006, sobre les roques calcàries poc inclinades, *J.L.Solanas* (ABH 80011); Dépt.

16, Cognac-Angoulême, Vignac, 100 m a.s.l., 6 July 1990, pelouse sèche, *D.Masson CDF-DM-1394* (ABH 69098, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *guillonii* (Timb.-Lagr.) Nyman). SPAIN. Asturias, Puerto de Pajares, 1800 m a.s.l., 29 July 1935, *W. Rothmaler* (BC 650529, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *somedana* Obón & D.Rivera); Peña Ubiña, 2300 m a.s.l., 10 August 1935, *W. Rothmaler* (BC 650529, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *somedana* Obón & D.Rivera); cerca de Celorio, 1952 *M.Laínz* (BC 123573, *S. brachycalyx*); Caso, Gobezones, 30TUN079868, 780 m a.s.l., 19 July 2002, calizas de la Formación Escalada, *E.Alonso & E.de Paz* (ABH 47415, LEB); Onís, Picos de Europa, 30TUN4290, 1500 m a.s.l., 27 June 2003, *M.Mart.Azorín* (ABH 48241). Barcelona: Cabrera, pr. Berga, 1600 m a.s.l., 1 August 1912, *Sennen* (BC 73975, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *peyrei* (Timb.-Lagr.) Briq.). Barcelona: La Clusa, 1620 m a.s.l., N Font del Tudó, 5 October 1975, *A.Rosell* (BC 622077); Vallcebre, La Foranca, 1640 m a.s.l., 20 July 2020, *D.Pérez* (BC 982974). Cantabria: Sant Vicente de la Barquera, August 1920, *E. Jiménez* (BC 73959, *S. brachycalyx*); Piélagos, Lienres-Playa de Valdearenas, 30TVP2212, 10 m a.s.l., 24 August 2010, acantilados, *E.Camuñas & M.B.Crespo* (ABH 57387). Huesca: Torla-Ordesa, Valle de Ordesa, 30TYN42, 1300 m a.s.l., 27 July 1970, *A.Rigual* (ABH 20728); Torla-Ordesa, Valle de Otal, río Otal, 30TYN33, 1600 m a.s.l., 06 August 1994, *A.Juan* (ABH 16078); Torla-Ordesa, Ordesa, Valle de Bujaruelo, 30TYN3832, 1900 m a.s.l., 09 August 1996, *A.Juan, E.Camuñas & M.B.Crespo* (ABH 18406); Broto, prox., 30TYN32, 1000 m a.s.l., 27 July 1970, *A.Rigual* (ABH 20699); Bielsa, Sobrarbe, Chisagüés, 31TBH6529, 1700 m a.s.l., 20 June 1996, *M.B.Crespo, L.Serra, A.Juan, J.C.Cristóbal & al.* (ABH 19210); Aísa, Collado de la Magdalena, 30TXN9933, 2020 m a.s.l., 17 July 1997, *M.B.Crespo, E.Camuñas, A.Juan, J.L.Solanas, J.L.Benito & A.Barber* (ABH 68950, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *eynensis* (Sennen) Malag.). Panticosa, Ibón de los Asnos, hacia mirador de los Valles, 30TYN2329, 2180 m a.s.l., 22 August 2012, *M.B.Crespo & E.Camuñas* (ABH 59850, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *aranensis* (Font Quer) Malag.). Lleida: Pr. Salardú, Vall d’Aran, 18 September 1922, *Gros* (ABH 59850, lectotype of *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *aranensis*); Espot, estación invernal Super Espot, 31TCH41, August 1991, *M.A.Jover* (ABH 4772). León: Cueto Ancino, a 2 km al N de Necedo, 1200 m a.s.l., 11 August 1996, *F.Gómiz* (BC 827328, subsp. *necedoi* Obón & D.Rivera); La Pola de Gordón, Santa Lucía de Gordon, 30TTN8450, 1200 m a.s.l., 14 October 1993, *A.Juan, M.Vicedo & M.Á.Alonso* (ABH 6417); San Emiliano, Peña Ubiña, vert. SE, 30TTN5967, 2200 m a.s.l., 30 July 2001, *V.J.Arán & M.J.Tohá* (ABH 45583, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *somedana* Obón & D.Rivera); Cabrillanes, Cabrillanes, La Cueta, Collado la Fontanina, 29TQH2868, 1638 m a.s.l., 16 July 2021, roquedos calizos y matorral sobre sustrato silíceo, *A.Buira, L.Medina, S.Andrés Sánchez, J.Güemes & al.* SA2016 (ABH 82071); San Emiliano, San Emiliano, Torrestío, subida al puerto de la Farrapona, valle Sañedo por encima del puente del río Traspando, 29TQH3870, 1583 m a.s.l., 15 July 2021, calizas, *A.Buira, L.Medina, S.Andrés Sánchez, J.Güemes & al.* LM11342 (ABH 82023). Lugo: Folgoso do Courel, Visuña, salida S del pueblo, 29TPH5819, 1050 m a.s.l., 8 July 2000, *J.Amigo* (ABH 44442, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *caureliana* Obón & D.Rivera). Navarra: Isaba, Rincón de Belagua, 30TXN7655, 1000 m a.s.l., 29 July 1991, *P.M.Uribe-Echebarría* (ABH 46453, VIT 5653); Isaba, Larra, 30TXN818597, 1700 m a.s.l., 04 August 2005, pastos pedregosos subalpinos, *N.Jáuregui & R.Ibáñez* (ABH 49905); Isaba, Macizo de Larra-Belagua, cercanías de la estación de esquí nórdico, sector La Contienda, hacia el Collado de La Piedra de San Martín, 42°57.820' N 0°46.392' W, 3 July 2022, taludes y rocas calizas del karst, *M.Martínez Ortega, M.Á.Alonso, M.Mart.Azorín & al.* MO6326 (ABH 83077). Orense: Carballeda de Valdeorras, Sierra de Campo Romo, Fonte da Cova, 29TPG8687, 1780 m a.s.l., 29 June 1994, *M.B.Crespo, M.D.Lledó, L.Serra, A.Juan & J.C.Cristóbal* (ABH 13291). Palencia: Peña Redonda, ca. Cervera de Pisuerga, 9 August 1914, *P. Font Quer* (BC 73925, subsp. *santanderina* D. Rivera & Obón); Velilla del Río Carrión, Cardaño de Arriba, prox., Pico Espigüete, sima del Anillo, 30TUN5357, 1890 m a.s.l., 12 July 2006, suelos calcáreos karstificados, *V.J.Arán & G.Arán* 6353 (ABH 52045); Velilla del Río Carrión, Sierra del Brezo, Peña Cueto, 30TUN5646, 1670 m a.s.l., 11 August 1991, pastizales psicroxerófilos calizos, *A.Penas, M.E.García & L.Herrero* (ABH 74617). Vitoria: Vitoria: Bernedo, Markinez, de Alto Raposeras a Ermita de Beolarra, 30TWN3528, 750 m a.s.l., 23 August 1999, *P.M.Uribe-Echebarría* (ABH 46454, VIT 61486, *S. hyssopifolia* subsp. *castellana* (Sennen & Pau) Malag.); Lagrán, Sierra de Cantabria,

Cruz del Castillo, 30TWN3316, 1375 m a.s.l., 18 July 2006, grietas de peñascos calizos, en la solana, P.M.Uribe-Echebarria (ABH 51864).

***Sideritis pungens* Benth. (s.l.):** SPAIN. Burgos: Briviesca, 30TVN7308, 725 m a.s.l., 23 June 1998, M.B.Crespo, J.C.Cristóbal & al. (ABH 48708); ibidem, 30TVN7409, 780 m a.s.l., 25 July 1999, S.Patino (ABH 42818). Castellón: Vistabella del Maestrat, Penyagolosa, en la base, 30TYK2757, 1500 m a.s.l., 11 July 1995, E.Laguna (ABH 16549); Ares del Maestre, 30TYK4288, 1000 m a.s.l., 24 July 1995, A.de la Torre, M.Vicedo & M.Á.Alonso (ABH 16922); La Pobla de Benifassà, El Coratxà, Tossal de Mitjavila, 31TBF5310, 1340 m a.s.l., 20 June 2001, J.Riera & E.Estrelles (ABH 46363); Xodos (Alcalatén), Massís de Penyagolosa, Roca del Migdia, 30TYK2656, 1400 m a.s.l., 17 July 2018, matorrales calizos sobre suelos pedregosos, J.Riera & F.J.Fabado JRV-9012 (ABH 81808). Granada: Iznalloz, Iznalloz-estación del Piñar, 30SVG6038, 960 m a.s.l., 8 June 2000, V.J.Arán (ABH 69853). Logroño: Los Ábalos, 580 m a.s.l., 29 July 1996, R. Auriault (BC 837198). Navarra: Larraga, Larraga-Tafalla, 30TXN01, 12 July 1993, D.Rivera & C.Obón (ABH 43820, ABH 43821, MUB). Palencia: Hontoria de Cerrato, El Raposillo, 30TUM829426, 827 m a.s.l., 26 June 2019, matorral aclarado en cerro yesoso, S. Andrés-Sánchez & al. SA1573 (ABH 80216). Soria: pr. Numancia 1050 m a.s.l., 10 July 1935, P.Font Quer & W.Rothmaler (BC 638196); Almarza, Portelárbol, 30TWM480385, 1175 m a.s.l., 16 July 2020, encinar abierto en calizas, J.Güemes, C.Molina, A.Prunell, E.Rico, E.Sahuquillo & C.Urones ER8570 (ABH 82270). San Felices, bajando al río Alhama, 30TWM8043, 775 m a.s.l., 13 August 2014, calizas, M.B.Crespo & E.Camuñas (ABH 70704); Cueva de Ágrede, hacia Beratón, 30TWM9521, 1320 m a.s.l., 24 July 1997, M.B.Crespo & E.Camuñas (ABH 36427). Teruel: In monte Javalambre 1923, Pau (subsp. *javalambrensis* (Pau) Obón & D.Rivera, BC 74006); Teruel, pr. Masada Cociero, 30TXK6170, 935 m a.s.l., 9 July 2008, M.B.Crespo (ABH 53733); La Puebla de Valverde, Altos del Buitre, 30TXK7243, 1650 m a.s.l., 20 July 1995, E. Laguna (ABH16552, subsp. *javalambrensis*); Cerro de Javalambre, 30TXK6840, 2000 m a.s.l., 8 August 1996, C.Fabregat & S.López (ABH 44512, subsp. *javalambrensis*); Perales del Alfambra, hacia Visiedo, prox. del pueblo, 30TXK6800, 1160 m a.s.l., 24 July 2005, suelos arcillosos áridos, V.J.Arán & M.J.Tohá 6182 (ABH 51957). Valencia: Alpuente, Muela del Buitre, 30SXX6424, 1460 m a.s.l., 20 July 1996, J.J.Herrero-Borgoñón (ABH 30425). Zaragoza: Tauste, Balsa Tres Montes, 30TXM4950, 280 m a.s.l., 13 July 1997, M.B.Crespo & E.Camuñas (ABH 35771); La Zaida, 30TYL17, 30 July 1985, D.Rivera & C.Obón (ABH 43822, MUB).

***Sideritis spinulosa* Barnades ex Asso subsp. *spinulosa*:** SPAIN. Guadalajara: Tartanedo, La Aguarrrosa, 30TWL9137, 1180 m a.s.l., 22 June 1995, L.Serra, A.Juan & J.C.Cristóbal (ABH 13336). Palencia: Alba de Cerrato, 30TUM8727, 800 m a.s.l., 16 July 1980, F.Amich, E.Rico & J.Sánchez (ABH 30820, SALA). Teruel: Aguaviva, 3 July 1919, Rubió (BC 73596); Teruel, pr. Masada Cociero, 30TXK6170, 935 m a.s.l., 9 July 2008, M.B.Crespo (ABH 53735). Zaragoza: Calcena, hacia Ermita San Cristóbal, 30TXM0711, 900 m a.s.l., 23 July 1997, M.B.Crespo & E.Camuñas (ABH 39876); Borja, La Muela, Cerro del Boquerón, encinar, 30TXM1536, 750 m a.s.l., 18 June 2002, V.J.Arán 5216 (ABH 46677); Pedrola, Barranco de Juan Gastón, 30TXM446247, 289 m a.s.l., 22 May 2014, A.Terrones & A.Vicente (ABH 73535); Ibdes, río Mesa, matorrales próximos, 30TWL96, 12 August 1992, J.L.Solanas (ABH 1847).

***Sideritis spinulosa* subsp. *subspinosa* (Cav.) Molero:** SPAIN. Castellón, Ares del Maestre, 30TYK4288, 1000 m a.s.l., 24 July 1995, A.de la Torre, M.Vicedo & M.Á.Alonso (ABH 16921); Zorita del Maestrazgo, Cerros de la Gallinera, 30TYL4015, 700 m a.s.l., 1 June 2004, A.Juan, M.Á.Alonso & B.Coca (ABH 55250). Teruel: Castellote, Cuevas de Cañart, El Batán, al pie del Salto de San Juan, 30TYL163158, 900 m a.s.l., 13 August 2015, M.Mart.Azorín & Á.Ortiz Lledó (ABH 72452); Pitarque, camino de la Ermita de San Cristóbal y del nacimiento del río Pitarque, 30TYL00, 1082 m a.s.l., 14 June 2016, borde del sendero, M.Velayos, M.Á.Alonso & al. MV13764 (ABH 75815). Tarragona: inter Cenia et Alcanar, 14 July 1921, P.Font Quer (BC 73662); Gandesa, 450 m a.s.l., 17 July 1921, P.Font Quer (BC 73671).

***Sideritis tugiensis* S.Ríos, M.B.Crespo & D.Rivera:** SPAIN. Granada: Castril, Cerro Laguna-Sierra Seca (Sierra de Segura), 30SWG2799, 1980 m a.s.l., 27 July 1998, S.Ríos, M.B.Crespo, J.L. Solanas & E. Camuñas (holotype: ABH 43003; isotypes: ABH 43004, 43005, 43006, MA, MUB); Castril, Sierra Seca, pr. Cerro Laguna, 30SWH2698, 1900 m a.s.l., 21

August 2000, S.Jury, M.B.Crespo, S.Ríos & J.L.Solanas (ABH 45333); Castril, Cañada de la Sabina, 30SWH2800, 1800 m a.s.l., 13 July 2000, S. Ríos, J.L. Solanas & M.B. Crespo (ABH 43660); *ibidem*, 24 July 1999, J.L.Solanas, S.Ríos, M.B.Crespo & A.Juan (MA 00805836); Castril, Morro del Pocico o de los Cánovas, 30SWG2697, 2030 m a.s.l., 13 July 2000, S.Ríos, J.L.Solanas & M.B.Crespo (ABH 43658); *ibidem*, 21-08-00, S.Jury, M.B.Crespo, S.Ríos & J.L.Solanas (ABH 45334); Castril, Morro del Buitre, 30SWG2595, 2130 m a.s.l., 13 July 2000, S.Ríos, J.L.Solanas & M.B.Crespo (ABH 43662); *ibidem*, 21 August 2000, M.B.Crespo, S.Ríos & J.L.Solanas (ABH 45331); Huéscar, Mojón Alto o Tornajuelos, Sierra Seca, 30SWG2696, 2100 m a.s.l., 13 July 2000, S.Ríos, J.L.Solanas & M.B.Crespo (ABH 43659, MA 00779845, MA 00805995); Huéscar, Torca de la Nieve, 30SWG2595, 2060 m a.s.l., 13 July 2000, S.Ríos, J.L.Solanas & M.B.Crespo (ABH 43661).

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