×***Greenonium haeckelii*** Arango **nothosp. nov.** [*Greenovia diplocycla* Webb ex Bolle × *Aeonium castello-paivae* Bolle]. Fig. 7.

Holotype: Spain, Canary Islands: La Gomera, Hermigua, Barranco de Monteforte, near Embalse de Mulagua, 260 m, 08.V.2014, *O. Arango,* (TFC 53309). Paratype: ibid., Barranco de Monteforte, near Embalse de Mulagua, *O. Arango* (LPA 40742–40743).

Diagnosis: ×*Greenonium haeckelii* differs from ×*G. lajense*, another intergeneric hybrid described in this article, in that the plants of ×*G. haeckelii* are sparsely or not branched (0–2). The central stem ends in a larger dominant rosette (12–15 cm); the leaves are spatulate-cuneate, glaucous green like the parents; the inflorescence is larger and with a greater number of floral branches (6–8), the flowers have 10 parted, the petals are linear-lanceolate distinctively glandular pubescence on the margin and abaxially. Likewise, ×*G. haeckelii* differs from ×*G. laxiflorum* J. M. Macarrón & Bañares (TFC 25003!), another intergeneric hybrid of *G. diplocycla*, because the plants of the new hybrid are sparsely branched, generally consisting of a single large rosette, the leaves are glaucous green; the inflorescence is distinctly a cymose anthela, provided with leaf-like bracts that do not imbricate each other and, only 4–5 floral branches; the flowers are pale yellow, the petals are slender and exhibit glandular pubescence at the margin and abaxially. Fig. 8.

Description: perennial subshrub plant, intermediate size between the parents, 10–12 cm tall, formed by a single basal woody stem which is sometimes divided into 1 or 2 branches ending in a single rosette. Main leaf rosette cup-shaped, 12–15 cm in diameter. Phyllotaxy: 5/13. Leaves spatulate-cuneated, concave, glabrescent, 6.0 × 3.0 × 0.3 cm, glaucous green color and multiple tannic lines on the underside; leaf margin subtly hyaline, provided with short conical cilia in the distal part and glandular hairs interspersed. Inflorescence in a cymose anthela, with the main axis ending in a larger central flower, glandular-pubescent, 15 × 20 cm long, provided with obovate-cuneate bracts, and 6–8 dichotomous floral branches. Calyx dialysepal, glandular-pubescent, elongated triangular sepals 4 × 2 mm. Flowers with 9–12 parted, radial flat corolla, 1.8–2.0 cm in diameter; petals linear-lanceolate, acuminate, pale yellow, 8 × 2 mm, pubescent abaxially and distinctively provided with glandular hairs on the margin; stamens with cylindrical filaments, glabrescent, anthers deltoid-rounded, pale yellow. Carpels with yellowish-white ovaries, entirely pubescent, 2.0 × 1.5 mm; styles glabrescent, 2.0 mm long, divergent. Nectariferous scales absent. Fig. 8.

Phenology: Flowering April to May.

Etymology: The infraspecific epithet was named in honor of the German naturalist Ernst Haeckel, who conducted Ecology and Marine Biology studies on Canary Island in the 19th century (Sarmiento, 2011).

Habitat: It was found living between the parents in sunny, stony soil, on the Canary vegetation belt of the thermosclerophyllous forest, 200–800 m.

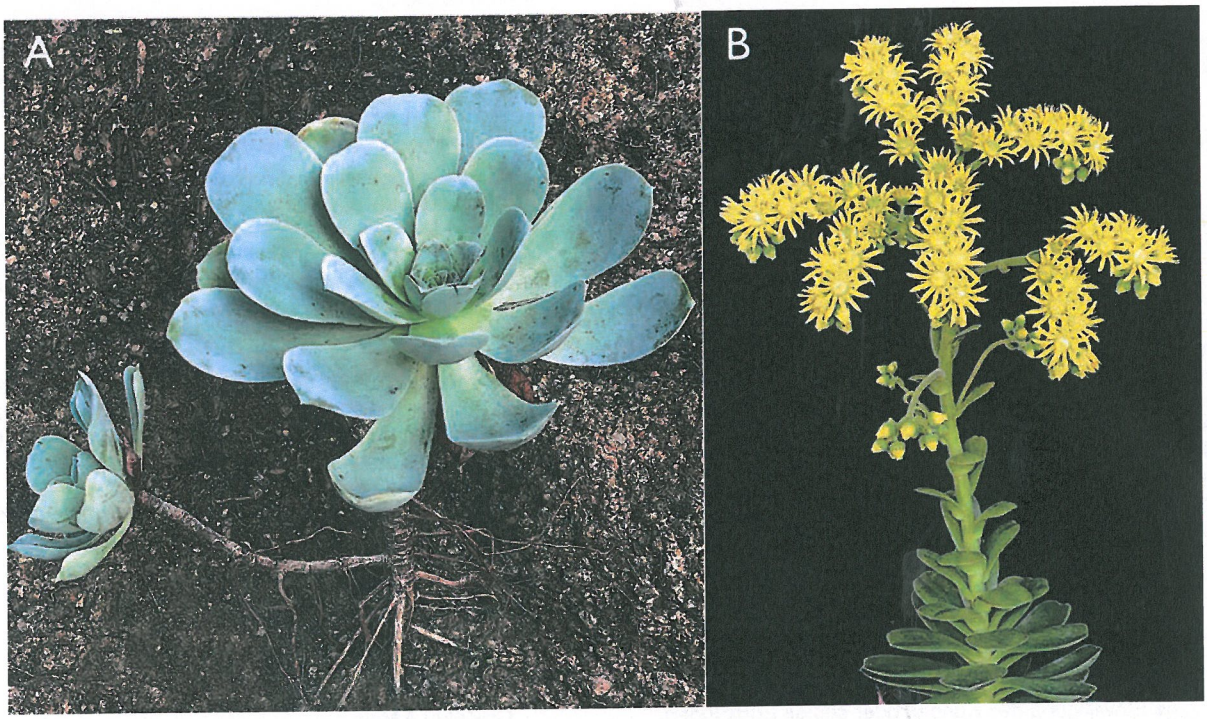

Figure 7. ×*Greenonium haeckelii* Arango nothosp. nov.: (A), aspect of the plant growing in its habitat; (B), inflorescence (photographs: O. Arango).

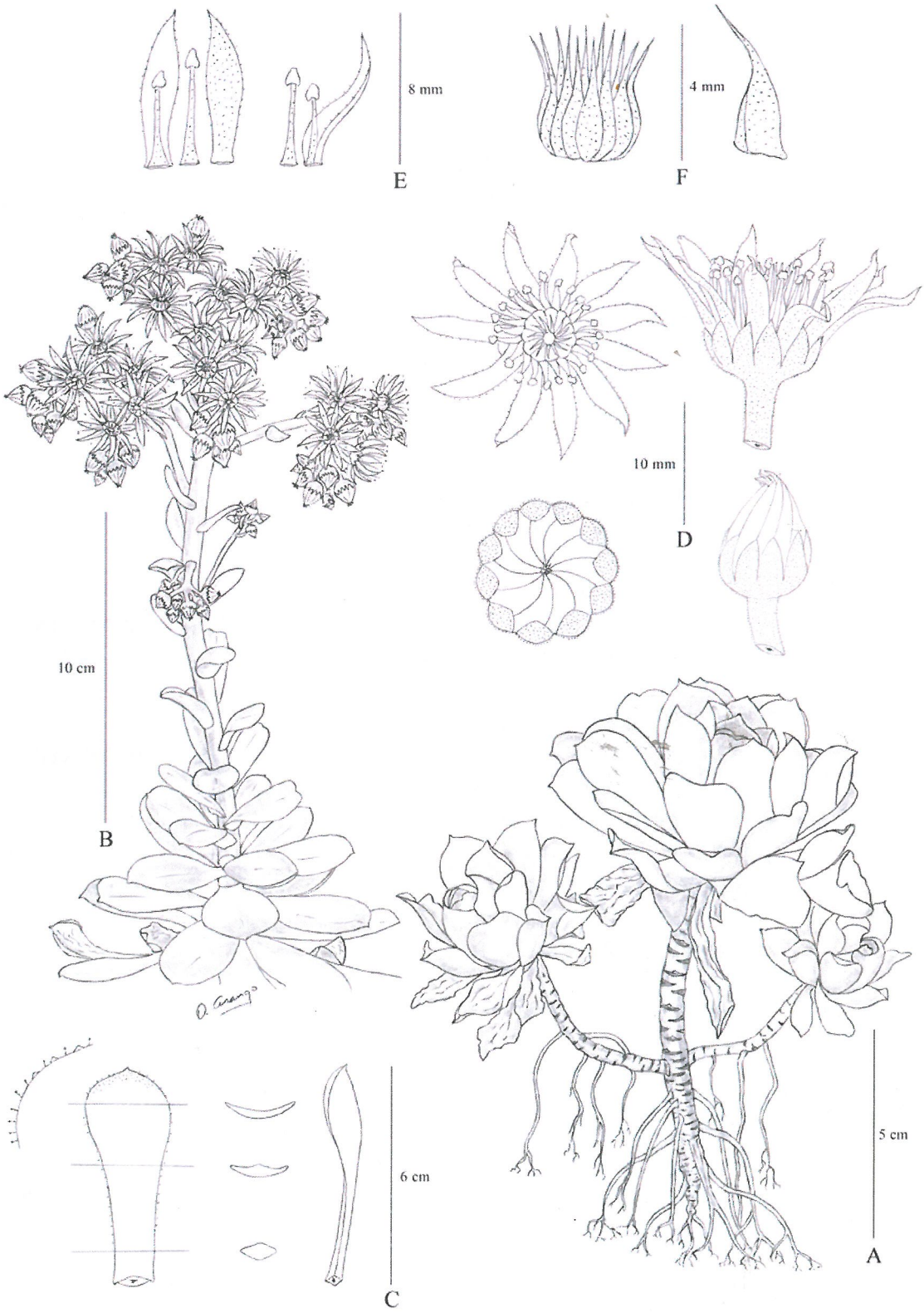

Figure 8. ×*Greenonium haeckelii* Arango nothosp. nov.: (A), plant habit; (B), inflorescence; (C), leaves and leaf margin detail; (D), flowers and flower buds; (E), petals on both sides and stamens; (F), carpels (drawings: O. Arango).