

morphological study on this group, we describe here a new subspecies, *Narcissus nevadensis* subsp. *herreriae* Algarra, Blanca, Cueto & J. Fuentes, and establish a new combination, *N. nevadensis* subsp. *longispachus* (Degen & Hervier ex Pugsley) Algarra, Blanca, Cueto & J. Fuentes. Consequently, here we consider 3 subspecies within the *N. nevadensis* complex: *N. nevadensis* subsp. *nevadensis*, *N. nevadensis* subsp. *longispachus*, and *N. nevadensis* subsp. *herreriae*, which are discussed below.

TABLE 1. Main anatomical characteristics of the accepted three subspecies of *Narcissus nevadensis*.

	<i>Narcissus nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>longispachus</i>	<i>Narcissus nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>nevadensis</i>	<i>Narcissus nevadensis</i> subsp. <i>herreriae</i>
Leaves length (cm)	40–60	120–130	14.7–80.0
Number of leaves	1–2	1–2	1–3
Scape length (cm)	30–170	80–100	13.0–79.2
Maximum width (scape)	3.7	8.0	11.0
Spathe length (mm)	60–100	20–60	33–71
Number of flowers	1–2(–3)	1–3(–4)	1–3(–4)
Colour tepals/corona	concolorous	concolorous to discolorous	concolorous (discolorous)
Pedice (mm)	40–90	20–30	16–74
Position of the flower	horizontal	horizontal	horizontal or suberect
Perianth tube length (mm)	10–15	15–25	13–22
Perianth segments length (mm)	25–32	15–20	17–31
Perianth segments position	erecto–patent or patent	patent to erecto–patent	patent to erecto–patent
Perianth segments rotation	twisted or not twisted	twisted or not twisted	twisted or not twisted
Corona length (mm)	25–30	15–20	19–30
Corona profile	flat or concave	flat	flat or concave
Corona margin	crenate	crenate-toothed	crenate-toothed
Anther/filament length	0.6	-	0.9–1.3
Stamen insertion (mm)	2–3	4–5	3–8
Relative width of semi-leaves	asymmetrical	symmetrical	asymmetrical
Section of leaves	slightly channelled	slightly channelled	keeled
Leaf width (mm)	7.0	6.7–10.5	5.0–15.0
Leaf depth (mm)	0.9–1.0	1.1–1.8	1.1–1.5
Leaf: Number of keels	4	2	2
Leaf: Pseudo-keels or angular projections	present	absent	present
Leaf: Parenchyma	lax–lacunose	lax–lacunose	lax–lacunose
Scape section	terete	angular with two keels	angular with two keels
Scape: Supplementary keels	absent	present	present
Scape: Parenchyma	fistulose	fistulose or lax–lacunose	fistulose

Narcissus nevadensis subsp. *herreriae* Algarra, Blanca, Cueto & J. Fuentes *subsp. nov.* (Figure 1).

Type:—SPAIN. Granada: Jayena, Sierra de Almiñara, bco. de la Culebra, 30SVF2781, 1070 m elevation, 09 April 2016, peat-like pastures over dolomitic limestone. *G. Blanca* & *J. Fuentes* (holotype: GDA 62658!; isotypes: GDA 62657!, MA!, MGC!, COA!, SEV!).

Description:—Leaves longer than scape, 2-keeled; scape thickness 5–8 (–9) mm, with section angular 2-edged, with several smaller supplementary keels; spathe 33–71 mm long; solitary flowers or in umbels of 2–3 (–4); pedicels 40–64 mm; tepals and corona usually concolorous; corona 19–30 mm long, crenate-toothed.

Eponymy:—The subspecific epithet honours Dr. Carlos M. Herrera, who made molecular studies of daffodils from *N. sect. Pseudonarcissus* in southern Spain, and encouraged our study.

Habitat and distribution:—*Narcissus nevadensis* subsp. *herreriae* is known so far from a mountainous area of southern Spain, within the “Natural Park of Sierras de Tejeda, Almiñara y Alhama”, in SW Granada province (Fig. 2), between 980 and 1400 m elevation. It grows in riparian hygrophilous communities which are usually degraded by fire-prevention treatments and by frequent uprooting by storms, together with *Erica erigena* R. Ross in Dandy (1969: 164), *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott (1818: 821), and *Scirpoides holoschoenus* (Linnaeus 1753: 49) Soják (1972: 127).