INTRODUCTION

Carlos Pau (1857-1937) was one of the first Spanish botanists interested in the flora of Northern Morocco (González-Bueno & Gomis, 2005). He began to study it in 1908, thanks to some plants supplied by other naturalists. In spite that he only visited Morocco two times, during the next 28 years he described about 400 taxa from this area. Although there is an exhaustive list of Pau’s taxa (Carrasco, 1975), it is not complete and the typification of the majority of the names is still to be considered.

The main source of original Pau’s names is the personal collection of the author (c. 100,000 specimens), included in the MA Herbarium of the "Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid" (Mateo, 1999). Original material can also be found in the BC Herbarium of the Botanical Institute of Barcelona due the close relationship between Pau and Pau Font Quer, the curator of this herbarium at that time.

SUMMARY

- **TAXA**: Pau published 410 taxa, most of them of infraspecific rank (65,1%), and authored by Pau (55,6%) or Pau & Font Quer (39,3%), 42 of them may be considered homonyma.
- **TYPES**: specimen types for the 95,6 % of the taxa have been found, principally in MA (429 specimens) and BC (269 specimens) herbaria.
- **ITER MAROCANUM**: more than a half of the taxa were published by Font Quer in his excissecta iter marocanum, collected between 1927 and 1930 (table 1, figure 1) and distributed to other herbaria like BHM, BM, G, GDA, IEP, LAU and MPU (González Bueno et al., 1988).
- **PAU’S TRIPS TO MOROCCO**: Pau visited Morocco for the first time in 1910 when he spent a few days in the Mijilla region. In 1921, he explored exhaustively the north of Yebala Kabir and later published 69 novelties (table 2, figures 1, 3).
- **COLLECTORS**: many specimens used by Pau for new taxa descriptions were supplied by Font Quer or other naturalists such as Manuel Vidal, who published different articles about his expeditions in Morocco (table 2).
- **FAMILIES**: Pau described taxa belonging to 57 different families, the most represented Fabaceae, Asteraceae and Lamiaceae (figure 4), very widespread and frequent in this zone.

<table>
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<th>Author(s)</th>
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<th>Sup.</th>
<th>Var.</th>
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<td>211</td>
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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


**TYPES**