



BIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEYS

TOWARDS THE CATALOGUE OF VASCULAR PLANTS OF MONTENEGRO

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SYNOPSIS

In 2010, the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences started to finance the project "The Catalogue of Vascular flora". The first volume of the Catalogue will be published in 2013. It includes ferns and fern allies (Divisio *Pteridophyta*), Gymnosperms (Subdivision *Gymnospermae*) and partly Angiosperms (Subdivision *Angiospermae*, classis *Dicotyledones*, families: *Betulaceae-Fumariaceae*). It will include 44 families, 137 genera, 564 species and subspecies and 9 hybrid taxa. The Catalogue is a result of synthesis of available literature data and our own field investigations, and it is based on 4 publications: *Conspectus florum Montenegro*, *Analytical Flora of Yugoslavia*, *Material for Vascular flora of Montenegro*, and *Contribution to the knowledge of vascular flora of Montenegro*. After a critical revision of all available materials, 15 taxa were excluded from the Check list, the presence of 16 taxa needs to be confirmed, while 8 taxa have uncertain nomenclatural status.

SINOPSIS

U SUSRET KATALOGU VASKULARNE FLORE CRNE GORE

Crnogorska Akademija Nauka i Umjetnosti je 2010. godine pokrenula projekat "Katalog Vaskularne flore Crne Gore". Prvi tom Kataloga biće objavljen tokom 2013. godine. Njime su obuhvaćene paprati i papratolike biljke (Divisio *Pteridophyta*), golosjemenjače (Subdivision *Gymnospermae*) i dijelom skrivenosjemenjače (Subdivision *Angiospermae*, classis *Dicotyledones*, families: *Betulaceae-Fumariaceae*), i broji 44 porodice, 137 rodova, 564 vrste i podvrste, kao 9 hibridnih taksona. Rezultat je sinteze raspoložive literaturne građe i sopstvenih terenskih istraživanja, a baziran je na 4 publikacije: *Conspectus florum Montenegro*, *Analitička flora Jugoslavije*, *Građa za Vaskularnu floru Crne Gore* i *Prilog pozvavanju flore Crne Gore*. Poslije kritičke revizije raspoloživog materijala, 15 taksona je eliminisano iz Pregledne liste, prisustvo 16 taksona treba da bude provjereno, dok 8 taksona ima neodređen nomenklaturni status.

INTRODUCTION

The history of botanical research in Montenegro lasts approximately for 200 years, and it is contributed by more than 1000 authors (PULEVIĆ, 2006). According to Bibliographies (PULEVIĆ, 1980, 1987; PULEVIĆ & BULIĆ, 2004, 2012), the first investigations were focused on Boka Kotorska Bay and Orijen Mnt., while the northern part of the country started to attract attention of botanists since 1869. Without doubt, the most important botanical date is 1822, when Sieber described one new taxon for science, *Cytisus ramentaceus* (today known as *Petteria ramentacea*), discovered in the Boka Kotorska Bay. Since then numerous new taxa were described from the material collected in Montenegro, such as: *Saxifraga fridirici-augusti* (BIASOLETTO, 1841), *Amphoricarpos neumayeri*, *Achillea abrotanoides*, *Matthiola glandulosa* (VISIANI, 1842-1852), *Astrocephalus triniaefolius*, *Campanula pichleri* (VISIANI, 1872, 1877, 1879), *Pinus leucodermis* (ANTOINE 1864), *Rosa dalmatica* (KERNER, 1870), *Potentilla montenegrina*, *Viola speciosa*, *V. nicolai* (PANTOCSEK, 1872), *Heliosperma macrantha*, *Valeriana bertiscea*, *Sonchus pallescens* (PANČIĆ, 1873), *Edraianthus wettsteini* (HALÁCSY, 1891a), *Valeriana pancicii* (HALÁCSY, 1891b), *Arenaria halacsyi*, *Centaurea nicolai* (BALDACCI 1891), *Freyera montenegrina* (BALDACCI, 1900), *Cerastium dinaricum*, *D. nicolai* (BECK & SZYSZYLOWICZ, 1888), *Calamintha montenegrina* (SAGORSKI, 1903), *Marrubium montenegrinum*, *Delphinium velutinum* var. *variegatum* (SAGORSKI, 1905), *Hieracium cernagorae* (ZAHN, 1906), *Hieracium cernyi*, *H. bukoviccae* (ZAHN, 1909a), *H. adamoviccii*, *H. guglerianum* (ZAHN, 1909b), *Avenastrum virhapperii* (ADAMOVIĆ, 1913), *Vicia montenegrina*, *Verbascum nikolai*, *V. durmitoreum*, *Gentiana laevicalyx* (ROHLENA, 1906, 1937-38), *Hesperis villosa*, *Centaurea gjurasinii* (BOŠNJAK, 1934-1938), *Edraianthus glisicii* (ČERNJAVSKI & SOŠKA, 1937), *Onobrychis bertiscea*, *Hieracium gusinjense*, *Festuca spiralifibrosa* (RECHINGER, 1935), *Daphne malyana* (BLEČIĆ, 1953), *Wulfenia blecicii*, *Valeriana brauni-blangueti*, *Protoedraianthus tarae* (LAKUŠIĆ, 1971, 1975, 1987), *Hedysarum silicii* (LAKUŠIĆ & MARKIŠIĆ, 1982), *Gymnospermium scipetarum* (MAYER & PULEVIĆ 1983), *Edraianthus wettsteinii* subsp. *lovcenicus* (MAYER & BLEČIĆ, 1969), *Gentianella plevalekii* (BJELČIĆ et al. 1973), *Draba bertisceae* (LAKUŠIĆ & STEVANOVIĆ, 1995), *Pedicularis ernesti-mayeri* (STEVANOVIĆ et al., 2002), *Hieracium blecicii* (NIKETIĆ, 1995), *Festuca albicans* (LAKUŠIĆ, 1999), *Edraianthus puleviccii* (SURINA et al., 2009) etc.

But, in spite of a rather abundant material, both literature and herbarium, precise Check list of vascular plants of Montenegro has not been yet created. Due to heterogenic quality of data, and changes in the nomenclatural status of some taxa, just a simple gathering of all data was not possible. Detailed critical revision was needed.

In this paper we are presenting a model of the first volume of the Catalogue.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first volume of the Catalogue includes cryptograms, gymnosperms, and angiosperms: subclasses Magnoliidae, Ranunculidae and Caryophyllidae. It presents a fusion of available literature, herbarium sources and our own investigations, and it is based on 4 publications: *Conspectus florae Montenegrinae* (ROHLENA, 1942), *Analytical Flora of Yugoslavia* (HORVATIĆ, 1967; TRINAJSTIĆ, 1973-1979), *Materials for vascular flora of Montenegro* (PULEVIĆ, 2005), and *Contribution to the flora of Montenegro* (STEŠEVIĆ et al., 2008).

Nomenclature follows the EURO+MED (2006-), Med-Checklist (2007-), and *Flora Europaea* (1998-). In the case when the taxa are not treated by these sources, the protologue and synonyms follow the International Plant Name Index (IPNI, 2004) and The Plant List (2010). These taxa are placed in the chapter: „Taxa with uncertain nomenclature“. All taxa found in literature without locality, or if their occurrence is doubtful, are labeled with symbol „?“ and are placed in the chapter: „Taxa with incomplete data about distribution in Montenegro, or doubtfully present taxa“.

Taxa are sorted by divisions, classes, families, genera and species. Families, genera, and species and subspecies, are arranged alphabetically. Varieties and forms are not treated.

Accepted name is written in bold and italics style, while basionyms and synonyms are in italics. Synonyms, which are cited from the literature sources, are marked with numbers, which are linked to the appropriate literature source. In some cases the taxa cited in the literature are not treated by IPNI or The Plant list. In such cases the author's name and the protologue are missing.

For each species the following data are given: habitat type, distribution in Montenegro, general distribution, locus classicus for holotype collected in Montenegro, and protection and conservation status.

Regarding the references, the Catalogue didn't include all the available literature sources, but only the selected ones, for which we estimated they can give a good overview of distribution of taxa on the territory of Montenegro. If the same author cites a taxon for the same locality in several publications, then that locality is cited only once. If there are numerous sources that cite a taxon at one locality, only few are cited, with the first one being the oldest, and the last one the most recent. Our own field observations are marked as “(orig. data)”.

General distribution of taxa follows JALAS and SUOMINEN (1972-1989), MEUSEL et al. (1965), Euro+Med plantbase, Med-Check list, *Flora Europaea*, *Analytical Flora of Yugoslavia*, and *Flora of Srbija* (JOSIFOVIĆ, 1970).

In order to give a better overview and insight into distribution of taxa on the territory of Montenegro, localities are sorted by subregions. They follow the geographical subdivision by Marković (in STEVANOVIĆ and VASIĆ, 1995). Two

main regions are distinguished: Mediterranean and Mountain-basin, and six subregions: Northern (N), Central (C), Eastern (E), Western (W), Mediterranean (Me) and Submediterranean (Sm) (fig. 1). Within each subregion localities are given in alphabetical order. Some localities are distributed in more than one subregion, like Dolina Tare, Nikšić etc.



Figure 1:
Geographical subregions of
Montenegro: Northern (N), Central (C),
Eastern (E), Western (W),
Mediterranean (Me) and
Submediterranean (Sm).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first volume of the Catalogue comprises of 44 families, 137 genera, 564 species and subspecies, and 9 hybrid taxa. It includes ferns and fern allies (Division *Pteridophyta*), Gymnosperms (Subdivision *Gymnospermae*) and partly Angiosperms (Subdivision *Angiospermae*, classis *Dicotyledones*, families: *Betulaceae-Fumariaceae*).

Extract from the Catalogue is presented below:

Divisio: **Pteridophyta**

Classis: **Lycopsidea**

Familia: **Lycopodiaceae**

Genus: **Huperzia Bernh.**

Jour. Für die Bot. 2/1: 126. 1800

***Huperzia selago* (L.) Bernh.ex Schrank& Mart.**

Hort. Reg. Monac 3. 1829.

BASIONYM: ¹*Lycopodium selago* L., Sp. Pl.: 1102. 1753.

HABITAT: Dark coniferous forests, mixed forests of fir and beech, in altitudinal zone above 1000m.

DISTRIBUTION IN MONTENEGRO: N- Durmitor (Bošnjak, 1935: 18¹; Blečić, 1964: 232¹), Vojnik (Rohlena, 1942: 6¹), C- Katunine (Vuksanović, 2003: 71¹), E- Bjelasica (Lakušić R., 1966: 89¹), Goleš (Blečić, 1964: 232¹), Hajla (orig. data), Komovi (Rohlena, 1942: 6¹), Mali Rid (Blečić, 1964: 232¹), Prokletije (Blečić, 1958a: 5¹), Sjekirica (Rohlena, 1942: 6¹).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Cold and temperate areas of both hemisphere, except Africa.

Genus: *Lycopodium* L.

Sp. Pl.: 1100. 1753.

Lycopodium annotinum L.

Sp. Pl.: 1103. 1753.

HABITAT: Dark coniferous forests, in altitudinal zone above 1000m, mountain pine forest.

DISTRIBUTION IN MONTENEGRO: N- Vojnik (Fukarek, 1963: 152), Golija (Fukarek, 1963: 154), Ljubišnja (Blečić, 1964: 232), E- Hajla (Martinović et Markišić, 2002: 310), Prokletije sector (Lakušić R., 1985: 73; Blečić, 1964: 232).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Europa, North and Middle Asia, North America.

Lycopodium clavatum L.

Sp. Pl.: 1101. 1753.

HABITAT: Dark coniferous forests, in mountain and subalpine belt (spruce-fir, spruce, spruce-Macedonian pine and Macedonian pine).

DISTRIBUTION IN MONTENEGRO: E- Prokletije sector (Lakušić R., 1985: 73).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Cold and temperate areas of Eurasia, Asia, America.

Genus: *Diphasiastrum* Holub

Feddes Repert. 54: 64. 1944

Diphasiastrum alpinum (L.) Holub

Preslia 47: 107. 1975

BASIONYM: ¹*Lycopodium alpinum* L., Sp. Pl.: 1104. 1753.

=*Diphasium alpinum* (L.) Rothm. Feddes Repert. 54: 64. 1944.

HABITAT: Above the tree line, subalpine and alpine belt.

DISTRIBUTION IN MONTENEGRO: E- Bjelasica (Lakušić R., 1966: 89¹), Bogićevica, Čakor, Starac (Lakušić R., 1968a: 231¹), Prokletije (Lakušić R., 1982: 11¹).

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION: Europe, North and West Asia, north regions of North America.

PROTECTION STATUS: Species is placed in the List of Species Protected by National Law (Sl. list RCG, 76/06: 2).

After a critical revision of all available materials, 15 taxa are excluded from the Check list of vascular plants of Montenegro (*Aquilegia dichroa* Freyn, in Flora (Regensburg) 63: 26. 1880, *Arenaria marschlinii* Koch, in Flora (Regensburg) 24: 509. 1841., *Anemone pavonina* Lam., Encycl. 1: 166. 1783., *Cerastium ligusticum* Viv., Elench. Pl.: 15. 1802, *Consolida incana* (E. D. Clarke) Munz, in J. Arnold Arbor. 48: 181. 1967., *Pteridium tauricum* Grossg., Fl. Kavkaza ed. 2, 1: 35. 1939., *Ranunculus degenii* Kümmerle & Jáv., in Bot. Közlem. 19: 19. 1921., *Sagina nodosa* (L.) Fenzl, Vers. Darstell. Alsin.: tab. ad 18. 1833., *Salix arbuscula* L., Sp. Pl. ed. 1 1018. 1753., *Silene rhodopaea* Janka, in Természetrázi Fü. 2: 28. 1878. [n.v.], *Silene vulgaris* subsp. *suffrutescens* Greuter & al., in Willdenowia 14: 34. 1984. etc.); presence of 16 taxa needs to be confirmed (*Amaranthus crispus* (Lesp. & Thév.) N. Terracc., in Rendiconti Reale Accad. Sci. Fis. 4: 188. 1890., *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* (Moris.) Moris, Enum. Sem. Hort. Taur. 1854: 35. 1854., *Atriplex oblongifolia* Waldst. & Kit., Descr. Icon. Pl. Hung.: 245. 1809., *Atriplex tatarica* L., Sp. Pl.: 1053. 1753., *Chenopodium rubrum* L., Sp. Pl.: 218. 1753., *Chenopodium urbicum* L., Sp. Pl.: 218. 1753., *Cucubalus baccifer* L., Sp. Pl.: 414. 1753., *Minuartia globulosa* (Labill.) Schinz & Thell., in Bull. Herb. Boissier ser. 2, 7: 403. 1907., *Sagina maritima* Don, Herb. Brit.: Fasc. 7. 155. 1806. etc.); while 8 taxa have uncertain nomenclature status (*Aquilegia bleicli* A. Podobnik, Biosistematika 12(1): 16. 1986., *Cerastium pantocsekii* Gand., Contr. Fl. Terr. Slav. Merid. 1: 5 1883., *Cystopteris huteri* Milde., *Moenchia hercegovina*, *Quercus robur* subsp. *montana* Jovanč., Šumarstvo: 3-5: 3-15. 1966., *Quercus robur* L. subsp. *scutariensis* Černjavski, Glasn. Prir. Muz. Srpske Zem. B (1-2): 67. e1949, *Ranunculus chaerophyllos* L., Sp. Pl. 1: 555. 1753., *Urtica glabrata* Clem. ex Vis., Fl. Dalmat. 1: 217 1842.).

CONCLUSIONS

The first volume of the Catalogue comprises of 44 families, 137 genera, 564 species and subspecies, and 9 hybrid taxa. It includes ferns and fern allies (Division *Pteridophyta*), Gymnosperms (Subdivision *Gymnospermae*) and partly Angiosperms (Subdivision *Angiospermae*, classis *Dicotyledones*, families: *Betulaceae-*

Fumariaceae). After a critical revision of all available materials, 15 taxa are excluded from the Check list, the presence of 16 taxa needs to be confirmed, while 8 taxa have uncertain nomenclatural status.

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