CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLORA OF MONTENEGRO AND FR YUGOSLAVIA

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Izvleček
Novi vrsti za območje Črne gore in ZR Jugoslavije sta *Baldellia ranunculoides* in *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Nova vrsta v flori Črne gore je *Asparagus pseudoscaber*. Nova nahajališča za slabše znane in redke vrste so v flori Črne gore navedena za *Allium oleraceum, Spirodela polyrhiza, Succisella petteri, Polygonum salicifolium, Ranunculus ophioglossifolius* in *Lippia nodiflora*. Vse vrste so predstavljene s podatki o njihovi že znani razširjenosti (UTM karta).

Abstract
New species for the territory of Montenegro and FR Yugoslavia are *Baldellia ranunculoides* and *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. A species new for the flora of Montenegro is *Asparagus pseudoscaber*. New localities of insufficiently known and rare species for the flora of Montenegro are given for *Allium oleraceum, Spirodela polyrhiza, Succisella petteri, Polygonum salicifolium, Ranunculus ophioglossifolius* and *Lippia nodiflora*. All the species are introduced with notes on their distribution in the territory of Montenegro (UTM grid).

Ključne besede: flora, Črna gora, ZR Jugoslavija
Key words: flora, Montenegro, FR Yugoslavia

1. INTRODUCTION

First data on the flora of Montenegro were given in the first half of the 19th century (Sieber 1822, Tommasini 1835, Biasoletto 1841, Ebel 1844, Visiani 1842–1852, 1872, 1877, Ascherson 1869, Pantocsek 1874, Pančić 1874, Studniczka 1890, Baldacci 1892, 1894, Adamović 1913).

The most complete data on the flora of Montenegro are given in Hayek's "Prodromus Florae Peninsulae Balcanicae" (1924–1933) and in Rohlena's "Conspectus Florae Montenegrinae" (1942).

By the middle of the 20th century up to now, studies of diversity of flora of Montenegro are intensified. Data on these researches are recorded in numerous papers: Aalto & al. (1972), Adams & al. (1972), Birks & Walters (1973), Bjelčić & Mayer (1973), Blečić (1953, 1958), Blečić & Mayer (1981), Blečić & Pulević (1979), Blečić & al. (1965–66/1968), Bulić (1994), Černjavski & al. (1949), Ehrendorfer & Ančev (1975), Hadžiablahović (2001, 2002), Lakušić, D. (1999), Lakušić, D. & Stevanović (1995), Lakušić (1969, 1971, 1973a-b, 1975, 1980), Lakušić & Pavlović (1973), Markišić (1986, 2001), Martinčič (1990), Mayer (1976, 1981), Mayer & Blečić (1969), Mayer & Pulević (1983), Niketić (1992, 1995–98, 2000), Parolly (1991/1992, 1995), Petrović (2004), Plocek (1998), Podobnik (1986), Pulević (1972, 1973, 1976, 1977a-b, 1981, 1982), Pulević & Bulić (1990), Stešević (2001), Stevanović (1996), Stevanović & Lakušić D. (1990/1991), Stevanović & al. (1991, 1990–91/1993a-b), Šilić (1979, 1991), Šmarda (1968), Tomić-Stanković (1970, 1972), Vuksanović (2004) and Wraber (1982, 1984, 1986, 1988a-b).

The complete review on the floristic and vegetation investigation in Montenegro is given in Pulević (1980, 1985) and Pulević & Bulić (2004).

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Figure 1: UTM grid of Montenegro
Slika 1: UTM karta Črne Gore

2. METHODS

Data presented in this work are mostly based on herbarium material that is collected in wetlands of the area of Lake Skadar (S Montenegro) and literature sources. Herbarium material of this area collected during our investigation is deposited in Republički zavod za zaštitu prirode in Podgorica.

Species distribution is shown on the UTM grid of Montenegro. The nomenclature and taxonomical status of treated species are given according to Tutin & al. (1964–1980, 1993).

Data about geographical distribution for Europe were given according to Tutin & al. (1964–1980, 1993), Jalas & Souminen (1979) and Greuter & al. (1989). Abbreviations of geographical territories are those used in Flora Europaea (Tutin & al. 1964–1980, 1993) and by Hayek (1924–1933).

3. RESULTS

Alliaceae

Allium oleraceum L.

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Balabani (UTM CM 58); margin of wet meadows, at rest of the wet forest of *Quercion roboris* community with *Fraxinus oxycarpa*; 28. 6. 2000; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

According to Stearn (1980: 62) this species is widespread in much of Europe, but rare in most of the south.

Rohlena (1942: 431) gives three localities for this species: 'ad latera m. Maglić(č) distr. Kuči (Leg. Szyszylowicz), ad lacum Riblje jezero (Leg. Pantocsek) et pr. pagum Kovčice sub m. Mali Durmitor (Leg. Pantocsek)'.

Alismataceae

Baldellia ranunculoides (L.) Parl.

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Gostilj, at river Gostiljska rijeka (UTM CM 58); in shallow water; 7. 7. 2001; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

According to Dandy (1980: 2) the area of distribution of this species is S, W & C Europe, northwards to S Norway and eastwards to Lithuania and W Greece.

Hayek (1933: 6) gives presence of the species for Q Cro Da Gr. For the territory of former Yugoslavia this species was known only from Slovenia (Martinčič & al. 1999: 625) and Croatia (Domac 1994: 383).

New species for the territory of Montenegro and FR Yugoslavia!

Dipsacaceae

Succisella petteri (J. Kerner & Murb.) G. Beck

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Mataguži (UTM CM 58); wet meadows; 16. 10. 1998; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*; Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Zbelj (UTM CM 58); wet meadows; 21. 8. 1999; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*; Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Gostilj (UTM CM 58); wet meadows; 11. 9. 2003; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

The species was described by Kerner & Murbeck (Murbeck 1891: 112) as *Succisa petteri* from the area of Nevesinjsko polje (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

For the Flora Europaea, Cannon (1976: 60) gives the area of distribution of the species – SW Yugoslavia and N Albania.

Blečić & Pulević (1979: 191) reported for the first time occurrence of this species for the flora of Montenegro – wet places of the region Bjelopavlićka ravnica and beside the spring of Mareza near Podgorica. Stešević (2001: 43) gave a new locality – Kopilje field, meadows.

It is interesting that Černjavski & al. (1949: 78) gave the data on the presence of *Scabiosa hispidula* Boiss. (endemic for Bulgaria) for the wet meadows of Lake Skadar. In our investigation we have not found *S. hispidula* but we have found many specimens of *Succisella petterii*, which suggests that the species was probably erroneously determined by Černjavski & al.

Lemnaceae

Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schleiden

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Gostilj (UTM CM 58); in water; 30. 7. 2000; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*; Montenegro, Podgorica, the mouth of the river Zeta in the river Morača (UTM CN 50); in water; 7. 10. 2004; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

According to Lawarlée (1980: 237) the area of distribution of this species covers most of Europe, except the extreme north and south.

In the flora of former Yugoslavia this species was known for Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For the first time Stevanović & al. (1990–91/1993a: 101) reported occurrence of this species in two localities in the area of Mt Durmitor (N Montenegro): Lake Govedje jezero and canyon Nevidio.

Liliaceae

Asparagus pseudoscaber Grec.

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Gostilj (UTM CM 58); at wet forest of *Quercion roboris* community with *Fraxinus oxycarpa* and *Periploca graeca*; 11. 6. 1998; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

According to Valdés (1980: 73) the area of distribution of this species is ?Bu Ju Rm Rs (W). This species was known also for Poland (Szafer & al. 1924: 142).

Hayek (1933: 6) gives data on distribution of *A. officinalis* in the Balkan Peninsula. In this taxon Hayek (1933: 6) includes var. *pseudoscaber* (Grec.) A. u G. but he does not give concrete data on the distribution of this varietas.

In the territory of former Yugoslavia the species is known for NE Serbia (Jovanović 1999: 273). Jovanović (1999: 273) gave data about distribution and conservation status of this taxon in Serbia (Cr-Srb B_{2c}, conveniently IUCN 1994). According to Jovanović (1999: 274), in the phytogeographical sense, *A. pseudoscaber* belongs to a West-Pontic floral element, and findings in Serbia represent the southwesternmost localities of the species.

Our finding of *A. pseudoscaber* is very significant because it would be the southwesternmost point in the area of this species.

Only one specimen was found! It needs further investigation. New species for Montenegro.

Polygonaceae

Polygonum salicifolium Brouss. ex Willd.

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Podhum (UTM CM 68); wet places; 16. 9. 1999; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*; Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Gostilj (UTM CM 58); wet places; 11. 9. 2003; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

A first report on the occurrence of *P. salicifolium* in the territory of all former Yugoslavia was given by Pulević (1976: 101 /det. M. Deyl/) – Buljarica near Petrovac.

Hayek (1924: 114) gives presence of this species for Bu A Jon Gr Cr (sub *P. serrulatum* Lag.). In the regional flora which treat the territory of all former Yugoslavia (Adamović 1913, Beck 1906: 148–150, Bornmüller 1928: 102, Domac 1994: 57–59, Martinčič & al. 1999: 178–182, Mayer 1952: 41–42, Micevski 1995: 438–449, Rohlena 1942: 27–28, Slavnić 1972: 54–68, Visiani 1842: 227–230) there are no data about the presence of this species.

This species was omitted in Jalas & Souminen (1979: 22–23, map 405) for the territory of former Yugoslavia. The species is not given for "Ju" by Greuter & al. (1989). Not mentioned for "Ju" by Akeroyd (Tutin & al. 1993).

Our new localities fit into the known distribution area of this species for the territory of all former Yugoslavia.

Ranunculaceae

Ranunculus ophioglossifolius Vill.

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Gostilj (UTM CM 58); marshy places; 2. 5. 2001; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

Data for the presence of this species in Montenegrin territory have been discussed by different authors: Adamović (1913: 3) – Virpazar; Rohlena (1942: 68) – 'ad rivulum Sušica prope Danilovgrad' (leg. Pantocsek); Pulević (1973: 82) – Spuž, along brook and Parolly (1995: 66) – bay Buljarica, trench, humid.

Umbelliferae

Hydrocotyle vulgaris L.

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Zbelj (UTM CM 58); wet places; 28. 8. 1999; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*; Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Podhum (UTM CM 68); wet places; 16. 9. 1999; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

According to Cannon (1968: 319) *H. vulgaris* is present in W., C. and S. Europe extending to c. 60° N. in Norway and Sweden and to Belarus.

For the territory of former Yugoslavia the species was known only from Slovenia (Martinčič & al. 1999: 334) and Croatia (Domac 1994: 231).

New species for the territory of Montenegro and FR Yugoslavia!

Verbenaceae

Lippia nodiflora (L.) Michx

Montenegro, Lake Skadar, Podhum (UTM CM 68); wet meadows; 16. 9. 1999; leg. et det. *S. Hadžiablahović*.

According to Rouy (from Bajić 1963: 209) *L. nodiflora* is widespread in tropical and subtropical areas of S and N America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

In Europe the species is present in the Mediterranean region (Tutin 1972: 123) and grows on wet, grassy places, usually near the sea.

For the first time for the territory of all former Yugoslavia occurrence of this species was reported by Bajić (1963: 210) – Ulcinj, bank of Port Milena strait in the *Junceto maritimo-acuti* community. Pulević (1976: 100) gave a new finding of this species – sandy places of Velika plaža near Ulcinj (beside the sea).

On locality Podhum – Lake Skadar the species was found in the wet places together with *Paspalum paspalodes, Gratiola officinalis, Oenanthe aquatica, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Cyperus fuscus, Cyperus flavescens, Alisma lanceolatum, Eleocharis palustris, Eleocharis acicularis, Lithrum salicaria, Polygonum hidropiper, Polygonum mite, Polygonum lapathifolium, Plantago intermedia, Veronica anagallis-aquatica, Myosotis scorpioides, Centaurium pulchellum, Teucrium scordium, Mentha aquatica, Mentha pulegium* etc.

4. CONCLUSION

During our floristic investigation of wet areas of Lake Skadar (S Montenegro) we have collected abundant herbarium material and have gathered numerous chorological data. A part of these data are here presented.

New species for the territory of Montenegro and FR Yugoslavia are *Baldellia ranunculoides* and *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

A species new for the flora of Montenegro is *Asparagus pseudoscaber*. The recordings of *A. pseudoscaber* in the vicinity of Lake Skadar are at the southwesternmost extent of the species distribution area.

Additional (and neglected) data on occurrence of *Polygonum salicifolium* and *Lippia nodiflora* for the former Yugoslavia are also given.

New localities of insufficiently known and rare species for the flora of Montenegro are given for *Succisella petteri, Allium oleraceum, Spirodela polyrhiza* and *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*.

5. POVZETEK

Prispevek k poznavanju flore Črne Gore in ZR Jugoslavije

Pri proučevanju flore močvirskih predelov Skadarskega jezera (južna Črna Gora) je nabran obsežen herbarijski material in številni horološki podatki. V članku je predstavljen del teh podatkov.

Nove vrste za območje Črne Gore in ZR Jugoslavije sta *Baldellia ranunculoides* in *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

Nova vrsta v flori Črne Gore je *Asparagus pseudoscaber*. Nahajališče vrste *A. pseudoscaber* v bližini Skadarskega jezera predstavlja najjužnejšo in najzahodnejšo točko v arealu te vrste.

Podani so novi (in spregledani) podatki o prisotnosti in razširjenosti vrst *Polygonum salicifolium* in *Lippia nodiflora* za bivšo Jugoslavijo.

Navedena so nova nahajališča za manj poznane in redke vrste v Črni Gori: *Allium oleraceum, Succisella petteri, Spirodela polyrhiza* in *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*.

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