

Brief comments on the second volume of "Flora Europaea"

Krátké poznámky k druhému svazku díla „Flora Europaea“

Josef Holub

Botanical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Průhonice near Praha

Received September 10, 1969

Abstract — Brief comments referring to corrections and additions to the text of the second volume of „Flora Europaea“ are given. The following eight new nomenclatural combinations are proposed: *Aphanes bonifaciensis*; *A. minutiflora*; *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *walokochiana*; *Mercurialis longistipes*; *Padus avium* subsp. *borealis*; *Seseli elatum* subsp. *heterophyllum*; *Tithymalus brittingeri*; *T. serrulatus*. Special notice is devoted to the nomenclature of *Trinia kitaibelii* auct. = *T. ramosissima* auct., the correct name of that species is *T. ucrainica* ŠIŠKIN 1950.

In the second volume of "Flora Europaea" (1968) some statements are given which need to be corrected or supplemented, especially with reference to nomenclatural and distributional data, and amendments are accordingly proposed in the following text. In addition to these corrections some taxonomic opinions of the present author which differ from these accepted by the authors of "Flora Europaea" are also mentioned. These result in the proposal of several new nomenclatural combinations, which are given in an Appendix to this paper. Comments on individual taxa are arranged according to their sequence in the volume under discussion.

P. 5: The combination *Spiraea media* subsp. *polonica* was first used by DOMIN (Věda Přírod. 17 : 254, 1936) but was not validly published by him since in the taxonomic classification accepted there the taxon was given the rank of variety. However, the combination was later validly published by DOSTÁL (1948), which predates the publication in 1968 by PAWŁOWSKI. The correct citation of this name is therefore *Spiraea media* FRANZ SCHMIDT subsp. *polonica* (BLOCKI) DOSTÁL Květena ČSR, 566, 1948.

P. 14—25: On the basis of references given in literature *Rubus quadricus* (p. 14) and *R. erythrostachys* (p. 25) should also be recorded from Czechoslovakia; the indication Cz is omitted for these species. Similarly the distribution given for *Rubus podophyllos* (p. 17) and *R. rubiginosus* (p. 25) should be corrected to include Czechoslovakia with certainty rather than only with a question mark.

P. 35: *Geum × sudeticum* is known also from Sudeten Mountains — the Giant Mountains, from where this hybrid was originally described by TAUSCH, as indicated by its name.

P. 44: According to SOJÁK (1960) an older legitimate name *Potentilla neumanniana* REICHENB. Fl. Germ. Excurs., 592, 1832, amplif. SOJÁK Preslia 32 : 377, 1960 exists for *P. tabernaemontani* ASCHERSON 1891, and should be used for that species, provided it should not be found useful to return to the name *P. verna* L. with an amended circumscription.

P. 59: *Alchemilla tirolensis* occurs also in Italy; even with its original description a locality from Italy is given (St. Vito di Cadore). Later PAMPANINI (1958) mentioned about 9 localities of this species in his local flora of the territory Cadore.

P. 64: Apart from the type taxon the *Aphanes microcarpa*-complex is represented in the Mediterranean region by two further taxa which, in my opinion, should be regarded as separate species under the names *Aphanes minutiflora* (AZNAV.) HOLUB and *A. bonifaciensis* (BUSER) HOLUB

validated in the Appendix below. *A. minutiflora* has been known only from Turkey-in-Europe up to the present time. It is noted for its small fruiting hypanthia which are of a size which is not known in plants of *A. microcarpa* s. s. from the western part of the Mediterranean region or especially from West Europe. *A. bonifaciensis* occurs in Corsica, Sardinia, Central Italy, Sicily and in adjacent parts of North Africa. It differs from normal plants of *A. microcarpa* less markedly in the size of fruiting hypanthia than does *A. minutiflora* (even when sometimes the hypanthia may be less than those of *A. microcarpa* s. s.), but is distinguished mainly by the form of the lobes of stipules; in *A. microcarpa* they are always long, \pm parallel-sided, while in *A. bonifaciensis* they are short, triangular (i.e. with converging sides), and so of the form which is characteristic of *A. arvensis* L.

P. 68: The name *Sorbus aria* subsp. *lanifera* cannot be attributed to JÁVORKA (1924) since he published only a trinomial for an infraspecific taxon without any indication of its taxonomic rank. Such an evaluation must be accepted for most of the names of infraspecific taxa, included in that work by JÁVORKA, for which no clear designation of their taxonomic rank was given; exceptions occur only rarely, these being the names, mentioned with the Hungarian term "alfaj" (i.e. subspecies) and such names will be enumerated in my "Index of subspecies of Central European species" (in preparation). The reason for rejecting such names as names of subspecies is clear from the text of JÁVORKA's introduction to the book (1924—1925, p. IX), where he allowed later authors the choice of which rank they might assign to the taxa in question. Attention to this problem has already been directed by me elsewhere (HOLUB, 1964, 1966; cfr. etiam WIDDER *Phyton* II : 242, 1966). The correct citation of the name concerned is, as far as I am aware, that given in the study of KARPÁTI (1960): *Sorbus aria* (L.) Cr. subsp. *lanifera* (A. KERNER ap. BOB.) KARPÁTI Fedde Rep. 62 : 166, 1960.

P. 68: According to some authors *Sorbus domestica* occurs as a native tree also in Czechoslovakia, in warm promontories of the Slovak Carpathians (cfr. KARPÁTI 1960; MICHALKO 1961).

P. 74: In the *Crataegus laevigata*-complex a new taxon was described recently by HRABĚTOVÁ — *C. oxyacantha* L. subsp. *walokochiana* HRABĚTOVÁ 1968 — too late for inclusion in this volume of "Flora Europaea". I accept this subspecies from taxonomic point of view, both as to its rank and its position. However, the correct name of the species in question is now known to be *C. laevigata* (POUR.) DC. (= *C. oxyacantha* auct., non L. orig.). The new subspecific combination necessary is proposed in the Appendix below.

P. 75: Fusion of *Crataegus calycina* (auct.!) and *C. curvisepala* to one species is not considered by the present author to be justifiable from the taxonomic point of view. Both taxa are so distinct in both their morphology and their distribution that they should be regarded as separate species. Use of the name *Crataegus calycina* PETERMANN is not justifiable for the taxon under consideration since according to HRABĚTOVÁ (1968) the name proposed by PETERMANN refers to a different species (*C. macrocarpa*). The name was mis-used by LINDMAN, whose concept has generally been accepted in later literature, and *C. calycina* sensu LINDM. is now named *C. lindmanii* HRABĚTOVÁ 1968. If the unnaturally broad taxonomic concept adopted in "Flora Europaea" is accepted the name *C. curvisepala* must be accepted as the correct name of the species in question, and a new subspecific name must be proposed for the subspecies "*calycina*".

P. 80: If *Padus* is accepted as a genus distinct from *Prunus*, which is here considered as justified, the correct name of the mountain and subarctic taxon of *Prunus padus* = *Padus avium* is *Padus avium* MILL. subsp. *borealis* (SCHÜBELER) HOLUB (cfr. Appendix), since the epithet "*borealis*" was used at the rank of subspecies by NYMAN in 1878 in the combination *Prunus padus* L. subsp. *borealis* (SCHÜBELER) NYMAN (cfr. Appendix). This is earlier than both the same combination proposed by CAJANDER in 1906 and the use of the epithet "*petraeum*" at subspecific rank, and must therefore replace CAJANDER's name used in "Flora Europaea".

P. 86: *Laburnum anagyroides* and *L. alpinum* may scarcely be taken as native species in the Czechoslovak flora. Both species are most probably only naturalized in Czechoslovakia.

P. 100: *Lupinus perennis* is not naturalized in Czechoslovakia and occurs there only as a cultivated plant; similarly also *Lathyrus sativus* (p. 142) is only cultivated.

P. 131: The distribution of *Vicia incana* may scarcely be characterized as "Mountains of Central and South Europe", as this North Mediterranean species reaches Central Europe only in isolated localities, where it occurs in lower altitudes of warmer regions. A distribution map of this species was given by ŽERTOVÁ (*Biológia*, Bratislava, 17 : 572, 1962).

P. 138: *Lathyrus laevigatus* subsp. *occidentalis* occurs also in the Apennines (cfr. HENDRYCH, *Preslia* 31 : 196, 1959).

P. 142: *Lathyrus hirsutus* occurs also in Rs (W) — cfr. Fl. Ukraj. RSR 6 : 545, 1954.

P. 143: *Lathyrus aphaca* occurs as a naturalized species also in Czechoslovakia.

P. 165: *Trifolium fragiferum* subsp. *bonanni* was found out by me in 1966 as a new taxon for the flora of Great Britain in the southern part of England where it occurs both as a native and as

an introduced plant. The indication in "Flora Europaea" of its occurrence in England is based on this finding, details of which will be published elsewhere.

P. 168: *Trifolium incarnatum* is not for certainty a native species in Czechoslovakia; it is cultivated there and occurs sometimes as an escape from cultivation. Its status is similar in the greater part of the countries mentioned in the data on its distribution in "Flora Europaea".

P. 169: The subspecies of *Trifolium medium* given in "Flora Europaea" differ one from another very substantially in their morphology, phytogeography, phytocoenology and partly also in their karyology. It seems therefore to be more appropriate to regard them all (or at least three of them, excl. subsp. *banaticum*) as separate species of an aggregate. The correct names of these species are then the following:

subsp. *medium* = *Trifolium medium* GRUBB. in L. (ed.) Amoën. Bot. 4 : 105, 1759;

subsp. *banaticum* = ? *T. haynaldianum* PANTOCSEK Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 28 : 382, 1878 (the identity is not quite certain and must be studied in future);

subsp. *sarosiense* = *T. sarosiense* HAZSL. Éjszaki Magyar Virány, 76, 1864;

subsp. *balkanicum* = *T. pseudomedium* HAUSSKN. Mitteil. Geogr. Ges. Thüringen 5 : 70, 1887.

P. 173: *Dorycnium pentaphyllum* occurs also in Rs (W), both in the Transcarpathian Ukraine (Fl. Ukraj. RSR 6 : 425, 1954) and in the Moldavian SSR (GEJDEMAN Opred. Rast. Moldav. SSR, 76, 1954).

P. 183: The record of *Coronilla elegans* from Austria must be revised as the occurrence of this relic species there would be very surprising and has not been mentioned in the summarising works on the flora of Austria published recently (JANCHEN Catalogus; EHRENDORFER Liste).

P. 212: *Mercurialis longistipes* (BORB.) BAKSAY, arisen very probably as an allopolyploid from the hybridisation of *M. perennis* and *M. ovata*, is completely missing in "Flora Europaea". BAKSAY's combination was not validly published; the combination is therefore proposed newly in the Appendix below.

P. 225: The inclusion of *Euphorbia virgata* WALDST. et KIT. in *E. esula* seems scarcely justifiable taxonomically. Both taxa are very clearly delimited morphologically and geographically and also in other ways such as in their phenology. Likewise the similar broad circumscriptions of *E. villosa* (p. 217) and *E. nicaensis* (p. 223) do not seem to satisfactorily reflect the relationships in that groups. The exclusion of most European species of the broad concept of *Euphorbia* to a separate genus *Tithymalus* such as was proposed by Á. et D. LÖVE (1961) is here considered desirable, and new combinations for two species which have no validly published name under this generic name are proposed in the Appendix.

P. 232: The occurrence of *Polygala chamaebuxus* in Hungary, given as doubtful, is quite uncertain. The species is not mentioned in the recent work on the flora of Hungary at all (Soó 1966).

P. 250: The occurrence of *Malva moschata* as a native in Czechoslovakia is uncertain; it is more probable that it has been originally introduced and then naturalized.

P. 336: The concept of the species *Seseli elatum* in "Flora Europaea" is very broad in comparison with that normally adopted in this taxonomic group, and each of the four subspecies given there may rightfully be considered as a separate species. But if we accept the broad circumscription used in "Flora Europaea", then the use of the name *Seseli elatum* L. subsp. *osseum* (Cr.) P. W. BALL appears for two reasons to be incorrect: 1. According to the study of SEEFRIED (1908) the name *Seseli osseum* Cr. refers more probably to the taxon given in "Flora Europaea" as subsp. *austriacum* (BECK) P. W. BALL than to the taxon for which it is used there (i.e. in the sense of *S. devenyense* SIMONK.); and 2. Other subspecific names for this taxon have been published validly earlier than the name proposed by P. W. BALL and the epithet of the oldest of these will have to be used in the correct name of this taxon. *S. osseum* Cr. subsp. *devenyense* (SIMONK.) THELL. ex DOSTÁL 1949 and the much earlier *S. osseum* Cr. subsp. *heterophyllum* (JANKA) SIMONK. 1886 are both older names for this taxon in the rank of subspecies. The new combination proposed in the Appendix below adopts the oldest known subspecific epithet, that used by SIMONKAL.

P. 337: An isolated occurrence of *Seseli rigidum* was recently discovered in Czechoslovakia in West Slovakia. It is probably introduced there but has been well-established in this locality since the beginning of the last century (cfr. SLAVIK 1968).

P. 351: The name *Trinia ramosissima* (TREV.) KOCH is not, in my opinion, valid from the nomenclatural point of view. In publishing the name KOCH gave neither a description nor any indication of a valid name or description published earlier; he published only the name *Trinia ramosissima* FISCHER with mention of the origin of the seeds he got from a botanic garden ("3. *T. ramosissima* FISCHER. Ex horto Schwetzingensi habeo."). This cannot be regarded as an indirect reference to the earlier name *Pimpinella ramosissima* TREVIR. 1819, even though TREVIRANUS also cited the invalid name *Trinia ramosissima* FISCHER; reference to the same invalid name (very probably independently) by both authors cannot be taken as an indirect reference in the sense of the Code. FISCHER's name very probably came into use by various botanists through the

distribution of seeds by botanic gardens. As no conclusive connection between the name validly published by TREVIRANUS and the name used by KOCH exists, KOCH's use of the name *Trinia ramosissima* FISCHER must be considered as a "nomen nudum", and so as an invalid name. A further name applying certainly to the taxon discussed here is represented by the same combination *T. ramosissima* (TREV.) REICHENB. 1832, which was validly published. This name cannot, however, be used since it is illegitimate as a later homonym, because LEDEBOUR (Fl. Alt. 1 : 357, 1829) had earlier validly published the name *T. ramosissima* "FISCH. ex KOCH" but with a description referring to a quite different plant, namely to *T. polyclada* ŠIŠKIN 1950. *T. ramosissima* LEDEB. 1829 is therefore the correct name for ŠIŠKIN's species. A further name certainly applied to the taxon studied here is *Pimpinella dichotoma* (sensu) SPRENG. Syst. Veget. 1 : 883, 1825, but since this is a later homonym (or a different usage) of LINNAEUS's *P. dichotoma* L. Mantissa 1 : 58, 1767 (referring to a quite different taxon) it is illegitimate. The name *Pimpinella multicaulis* POIR. 1810, sometimes applied to our plant, was recently identified by ŠIŠKIN (Flora SSSR 16 : 352, 1950) with *T. henningii* HOFFM. The description given by POIRET gives little evidence as to the taxonomic position of the species, but the origin of the plant from Siberia even taking into account the possibility of a different concept of that region in those times, also suggests that this name does not belong to the species discussed here. Conclusive evidence, however, can only be obtained by a study of the original material of this species, which should be kept in herbarium of DESFONTAINES. The name *Trinia longipes* BORB. 1882 has sometimes also been applied to the species under discussion. The taxon so named was described from Croatia — but on account of the very short description its identity was not clear to later authors. Some authors (e.g. WOLFF 1910, Soó 1958) identified it with *T. kitaibelii* auct. = *T. ramosissima* auct., while others (e.g. JÁVORKA 1924—1925, DEGEN 1936) placed it within the *T. glauca*-complex. As demonstrated by DEGEN (1936), BORBAS's name cannot be used for the species discussed here, and my own study also concludes that *T. longipes* BORB. is a separate taxon in the group of *T. glauca*. Finally the name *Trinia ucrainica* ŠIŠKIN 1950 certainly refers to *T. ramosissima* sensu "Flora Europaea" and in my opinion, this is the correct name for that species. However, the taxonomic relations of plants of this species from the Pontic and Pannonian regions require further study.

P. 351: The distribution of *Apium nodiflorum* may scarcely be designated as "Much of Europe"; "South and West Europe" would express the distribution more exactly.

P. 356: The indication of *Ligusticum mutellinoides* from Sudeten Mountains is incorrect; this species occurs in Czechoslovakia only in the alpine belt at the highest altitudes of the West Carpathians.

Acknowledgement

I am obliged to Dr. R. K. BRUMMITT (Kew, England) for criticism and linguistic correction of the text of this paper.

Summary

Comments on some data included in the second volume of „Flora Europaea” concerning taxonomy, nomenclature and distribution are given in this paper. Different taxonomic concepts are presented by the present author in the *Aphanes microcarpa*, *Crataegus calycina*, *Mercurialis perennis* and *Trifolium medium* complexes and in some groups of the broadly circumscribed genus *Euphorbia*. Nomenclatural corrections are given for following taxa: *Crataegus calycina*, *Potentilla tabernaemontani*, *Prunus padus*, *Seseli elatum*, *Sorbus aria*, *Spirea media* and *Trinia ramosissima*. Supplements and corrections to the distributional data and to problems of primary and secondary occurrence are given for the following taxa: *Alchemilla tirolensis*, *Apium nodiflorum*, *Coronilla elegans*, *Dorycnium pentaphyllum*, *Geum sudeticum*, *Laburnum* (both species), *Lathyrus aphaca*, *L. hirsutus*, *L. laevigatus*, *L. sativus*, *Ligusticum mutellinoides*, *Lupinus perennis*, *Malva moschata*, *Polygala chamaebuxus*, *Seseli rigidum*, *Sorbus domestica*, *Trifolium fragiferum*, *T. incarnatum*, *Vicia incana* and some species of *Rubus*. Attention is drawn to *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *walokochiana* (HRABĚTOVÁ) HOLUB described so recently so that it was not possible to include it in "Flora Europaea". It is

pointed out that the so-called "subspective" names in JÁVORKA's Magyar Flóra, 1924—1925, cannot be accepted as such. Eight new nomenclatural combinations are proposed in the Appendix.

Souhrn

V článku jsou obsaženy poznámky k některým údajům, uvedeným v druhém svazku „Flora Europaea“, vztahující se k taxonomické, nomenklatorické a fytogeografické problematice. Autor zastává taxonomicky odlišné názory na klasifikaci některých taxonomických okruhů, jako jsou *Aphanes microcarpa*, *Crataegus calycina*, *Mercurialis perennis*, *Trifolium medium* a některé skupiny příliš široce pojatého rodu *Euphorbia*. Nomenklatorické změny a opravy jsou navrženy pro taxony těchto druhů: *Crataegus calycina*, *Potentilla tabernaemontani*, *Prunus padus*, *Seseli elatum*, *Sorbus aria*, *Spiraea media* a *Trinia ramosissima*. Doplnky a opravy údajů o rozšíření a původnosti jsou zmíněny u následujících taxonů: *Alchemilla tirolensis*, *Apium nodiflorum*, *Coronilla elegans*, *Dorycnium pentaphyllum*, *Geum × sudeticum*, *Laburnum* (oba druhy), *Lathyrus aphaca*, *L. hirsutus*, *L. laevigatus*, *L. sativus*, *Ligusticum mutellinoides*, *Lupinus perennis*, *Malva moschata*, *Polygala chamaebuxus*, *Seseli rigidum*, *Sorbus domestica*, *Trifolium fragiferum*, *T. incarnatum*, *Vicia incana* a několika druhů rodu *Rubus*. Autor upozorňuje také na taxon *Crataegus laevigata* subsp. *walokochiana* (HRABĚTOVÁ) HOLUB, jenž byl popsán nedávno, takže nemohl být již zařazen do „Flora Europaea“. Dále autor poukazuje na neoprávněnost přejímání jmen subspecií z Jávorkova díla „Magyar Flóra“ (1924—1925). V připojeném Appendixu je navrženo 8 nových nomenklatorických kombinací.

Appendix

Aphanes bonifaciensis (BUSER ap. BRIQUET) HOLUB, status novus et comb. nova

Basionym: *Alchemilla microcarpa* BOISS. et REUT. var. *bonifaciensis* (BUSER ap.) BRIQUET Prodr. Fl. Corse 2/1 : 203, 1913.

Aphanes minutiflora (AZNAV.) HOLUB, comb. nova

Basionym: *Alchemilla minutiflora* AZNAVOUR Bull. Soc. Bot. France 46 : 141, Paris 1899.

Crataegus laevigata (POIR.) DC. subsp. *walokochiana* (HRABĚTOVÁ) HOLUB, comb. nova

Basionym: *Crataegus oxyacantha* L. subsp. *walokochiana* HRABĚTOVÁ Preslia 40 : 198, Praha 1968.

Mercurialis longistipes (BORB.) HOLUB, status novus

Basionym: *Mercurialis ovata* STERNB. et HOPPE var. *longistipes* BORBÁS Fl. Balaton., 406, Budapest 1900.

Padus avium MILL. subsp. *borealis* (SCHÜBELER) HOLUB, comb. nova

Basionym: *Prunus padus* L. var. *borealis* SCHÜBELER Pflanzenzw. Norweg., 369, 1873—1875. Syn.: *Prunus padus* L. subsp. *borealis* (SCHÜBELER) NYMAN Consop. Fl. Europ., 212, 1878.

Seseli elatum L. subsp. *heterophyllum* (JANKA) HOLUB, comb. nova

Basionym: *Seseli heterophyllum* JANKA Linnaea 30 : 572, Halle 1859—1860. Syn.: *Seseli osseum* CR. subsp. *heterophyllum* (JANKA) SIMONK. Enum. Fl. Transsilv., 258, Budapest 1886 (? 1887).

Tithymalus brittingeri (SAMP.) HOLUB, comb. nova

Basionym: *Euphorbia brittingeri* OPIZ ex SAMPAIO List. Esp. Herb. Port. Ap. 2 : 5, 1914.

Tithymalus serrulatus (THUILL.) HOLUB, comb. nova

Basionym: *Euphorbia serrulata* THUILL. Fl. Paris., ed. 2., 237, Paris 1799.

References

- DEGEN G. (1937): Flora velebica. 2. — Budapest.
- DOSTÁL J. (1948): Květena ČSR. — Praha.
- Flora Europaea, Vol. 2 (1968). — Cambridge.
- HOLUB J. (1964): Miscellanea ad floram čechoslovacum pertinentia (1.—17.). — Acta Horti Bot. Pragensis, Praga, 1963 : 47 — 59.
- (1966): Ergänzungen und Berichtigungen zum ersten Band der „Flora Europaea“. — Preslia, Praha, 38 : 78 — 82.
- HRABĚTOVÁ-UHROVÁ A. (1968): Einige Bemerkungen zur Crataegus — Taxonomie. — Spisy Přírodověd. Fak. Univ. Purkyně Brno, Brno, 1968/3 : 97 — 100.
- JÁVORKA S. (1924—1925): Magyar Flóra. — Budapest.
- KÁRPÁTI Z. (1960): Die Sorbus-Arten Ungarns und der angrenzenden Gebiete. — Fedde Rep., Berlin, 62 : 71 — 334.
- LÖVE Á. et D. (1961): Some nomenclatural changes in the European flora. I. Species und supra-specific categories. — Bot. Notiser, Lund, 114 : 33 — 47.
- MICHÁLKO J. (1961): Pôvodnosť oskoruše domácej (Sorbus domestica L.) v dubových lesoch našich Karpát. — Biológia, Bratislava, 16 : 241 — 248.
- PAMPANINI R. (1958): La flora di Cadore. — Forli.
- SEEFRIED F. (1908): Über das Seseli glaucum der oesterreichischen Botaniker. — Mitteil. Naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark, Graz, 44/1907 : 198 — 212.
- SLAVÍK B. (1968): Seseli rigidum Waldst. et Kit. — nový druh československé květeny. — Preslia, Praha, 40 : 184 — 191.
- SOJÁK J. (1960): Potentilla crantzii, nový relikv v české květeně. — Preslia, Praha, 32 : 369 — 388.
- Soó R. (1958): Neue Arten und neue Namen in der Flora Ungarns. II. — Acta Bot. Hungar., Budapest, 4 : 191 — 210.
- (1966): A magyar flóra és vegetáció rendszertani-növényföldrajziközikönyve II. — Budapest.
- WOLFF H. (1910): Umbelliferae-Apioideae-Buplerum, Trinia et reliquae Ammineae heteroclitae. — In: ENGLER, A. (ed.): Das Pflanzenreich IV. 228. — Leipzig.

Recensent: R. Hendrych

J. Poelt:

Bestimmungsschlüssel europäischer Flechten

Verlag von J. Cramer, Lehre 1969, (71) + 757 str., 68 obr., cena brož. 48,— DM. (Kniha je v knihovně ČSBS.)

Autor publikoval před sedmi lety svůj klíč Bestimmungsschlüssel der höheren Flechten von Europa (Mitt. bot. Staatssamml. 4 : 301—571, 1962; recenzi viz Preslia 36 : 213—214, 1964), který patří nesporně k nejčastěji citovaným pracím v lichenologické literatuře poslední doby. Recenzovaný nový klíč má podobný cíl a podobné zpracování, je však podstatně rozšířen. Obsahuje navíc základní literaturu, terminologický slovník s obrázky, klíč k určování důležitějších fyklobiontů, klíče k určování evropských lišejníkových rodů (s výjimkou např. rodů *Moriola* a *Speconisca*, stejně jako pochybného rodu *Eolichen*), dále index, opravy a doplňky, jakož i přehled nových taxonů a konečně nových kombinací s plnou citací basionymu. Těžiště práce tvoří klíče k určování evropských druhů podle abecedně seřazených rodů, v nichž jsou uvedeny nejen známé druhy vyšších lišejníků, podobně jako v dřívější citované publikaci, ovšem přepracované, nýbrž i druhy korovité, pokud měl autor k dispozici potřebné klíče nebo pokud se mu podařilo s použitím rozptýlené literatury a herbářového materiálu určovací klíče vůbec sestavit. Proto je zpracování některých rodů (např. *Verrucaria*, *Lecidea*, *Lecanora*, *Caloplaca* a *Buellia*) neúplné, podobně jako zpracování skupiny *Cyanophilii*. Při psaní rukopisu byla autoru nápomocna řada lichenologů, z našich autorů A. VĚZDA.

Přestože se J. POELT sám k nové publikaci staví velmi kriticky a žádá lichenology o zaslání připomínek, je nutno říci, že je jeho kniha, tištěná fotoofsetem, velmi záslužným dílem základního významu a že autor za daného stavu lichenologie vykonal opravdu maximum. Jsem předem přesvědčen, že bude tento určovací klíč nejčastěji citovanou prací v lichenologické literatuře příštích let.

Zd. Černohorský