TAXONOMY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FESTUCA OVINA AGG. IN THE CARPATHIANS AND PANNONIA

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Maria PAWLUS prints on 31 places as illustrations to each taxa by two authors. In the introduction keys to all general

A presentation of distribution, taxe

and a short vocabulary of all words connected with orchida are

Aims. Taxonomic and chorological investigations on the Festuca ovina group in the Carpathians, Pannonia and S-W Ukraine, with particular regard to the ways of migration and problems of hybridization. Methods. Taxonomic revision of the herbarium specimens, karyological, morphological and anatomical

investigations, plotting of the maps of distribution.

of orchids in Poland is in preparation.

plants, with life-sized, water colour

Results. Revision of the herbarium specimens has been completed in the following herbaria: KRA. KRAM, KW, LW, LWS, W, WU, CLA, BUCA, BP, BPU, SAV, SLO, PR, PRC. The catalogue of localities was made with the help of a personal computer. The live materials for karyological investigations were collected from middle Pannonia, Till now, 30 species of F. ovina agg, have been found within the investigated area.

Particular attention was paid to the species group belonging to section Psammophilae (F. psammophila, F. polesica, F. pallens, F. vaginata, F. dominii, F. pannonica), during the studies of mixed populations of F. vaginata-F. dominii along the Danube River valley. F. dominii increased in population size, going down

the river.

Populations of endemic species of F. pannonica were also investigated in the Pilis Mts near Budapest, where F. pannonica grows on the dolomite rocks, together with F. pallens and F. vaginata. As indicated by morphological and anatomical studies, and karyological investigations, F. pannonica is a stabilized

hybrid between those two species.

F. rupicola (= F. sulcata) also seems to be a stabilized hybrid, probably between F. pseudovina and F. pallens. This species might have been formed in the mountains of Banat. From there it expanded into Transylvania and Pannonia (as for rupicola), and eastwards through the Wołoska Lowland reaching the West-Ukrainian steppes (as for. hirsuta). In Poland, F. rupicola occurs in two morphological forms. One of them presumably came from Pannonia through the "Moravian Gate", whereas the second one, encircling the Carpathians, came to us from the Ukraine.

Species from the section Trachyphyllae were the object of separate studies. F. trachyphylla, F. wagneri, F. stricta, F. javorkae, F. pachyphylla, F. duvalii, are probably also of hybrid origin. Some of them (F. wagneri, F. pachyphylla) have a very limited area of distribution; the other (f. i. F. stricta, F. duvalii) occurs sporadically, but within a large area. F. trachyphylla, however, is spreading over all Europe, mostly in the habitats remaining under human influence (roadsides, railway banks, waste-dumps).

References

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