

COMPLETION TO THE ROMANIAN FLORA

IULIAN COSTACHE*

This paper represents a part of the research carried out within the Ph.D. Thesis called: "THE FLORA AND THE VEGETATION OF THE LOWER BASIN OF THE RIVER MOTRU" by I. COSTACHE, candidate for Ph.D., coordinated by Professor V. CIOCÂRLAN, Ph.D.

There are presented two species, out of which *Trifolium hirtum* All. Comes up-to-date after almost 134 years; *Hesperis pycnotricha* Borbás & Degen as a new species in our country.

Key words: completion, new data, the Romanian flora.

Among the 99 species of *Trifolium* genus mentioned in Europe (Coombe, 1968), in The Romanian Flora there are mentioned 40 species (Nyárady 1957) and, lately, 41 species (Ciocârlan, 2000).

In The Romanian Flora, Vol. V (1957), within the research on *Trifolium* genus, A. Nyárady makes the following observation: "We consider dubious the existence in our country of the species *T. hirtum* All. Auctuar 20 (1789), mentioned by Janka to have been found in Banat, in the Mt. Trescovaț [Neilr. Aufz. 103 (1870)] and by Ascherson & Graebner Syn. VI. 2:564 (1908). It resembles the previous species very much, though distinguishing from it through its obovate, more hairy folioles, with a more prominent nervure and the calyx tube 20- nerved, thick haired. It was probably mistaken with *T. diffusum* Ehrh." (pag. 207).

In Flora Europaea Vol. 2, Coombe 1968 mentions as spreading area for *T. hirtum* All., Auct. Fl. Pedem. 20 (1789), the south of Europe [Al Bu Co Cr Ga Hs It Ju Lu ? Rm Rs (K) Tu], in Romania the presence of this species is doubtful.

Cozhukharov 1976, in The Bulgarian Flora Vol. VI, mentions *T. hirtum* All. Fl. Pedem. 20 (1789); Hayek, Prodr. Fl. Penins. Balc. I: 871 (1926); Stoian, Sborn. Ban 26: 88 (1930); Bobrov, Fl. Sist. Vâșș. Rast. VI: 321 (1947); Coombe, Fl. Eur. 2: 169 (1968).

Zangheri 1976, in The Italic Flora Vol I, mentions the species *T. hirtum* All., giving as spreading area: Eur. m., Reg. medit., As.oc.

Both Coombe 1968, Cozhukharov 1976, and Zangheri 1976, differentiate the species *T. hirtum* All. from *T. cherléri* L. (resembling very much with the previous one and having the same spreading area, less in Romania) through their stipella shape and K/C ratio. Moreover, Zangheri 1976, in The Flora Italica Vol. II (page 62) draws the stipella shape of the two species (Fig. 2 B).

Concerning the *Hesperis* genus, there are mentioned 13 species in Europe (Ball 1993), in the Romanian Flora being mentioned 9 species (Nyárady E.I. 1955) and lately 5 species (Ciocârlan, 2000).

In Flora Europaea, Vol. 2, (1964), Ball mentions *Hesperis pycnotricha* Borbás & Degen, Magyar Bot. LAPok 1:269 (1902), within the *matronalis* group, considering it a possible subspecies to *H. matronalis* L. He gives U.R.S.S. as spreading area, between 30^o long. E and 56^o lat. N Rs (C, W, K, E).

The same author in Flora Europaea, the 2nd ed. Vol. 1 (1993) gives up the idea of existing a possible subspecies and comes with new data on the spreading area of the species, thus: C. and S. Russia and S. Ukraina, Tracia, E. Czechoslovakia, Bu, Rs (C, W, Krim, E) Tu.

Karol Marhold & Frantisek Hindok (1998) publish a list with non-vascular and vascular plants from Slovakia in which *Hesperis pycnotricha* Borbás & Degen can be found [*H. steveniana* auct., non DC.].

The method of research used was the observation. During the research in the field the identified species were collected and there were mentioned the following: the collecting date, the locality as well as the stational conditions. Subsequently, the material was examined in details, both rough and preserved, using the binocular magnifying glass. The determinations were established according with the specialty literature found in the bibliography. The detailed images were taken by a digital camera provided with a magnifying device.