

SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

A note on the occurrence of *Glyceria nemoralis* (Uechtr.) Uechtr. & Koern. in Turkey

Glyceria nemoralis (Uechtr.) Uechtr. & Koern. (Gramineae), the diploid representative of section *Glyceria*, described over one hundred years ago, remains the most enigmatic and confusing species of the genus. This is mainly due to its general resemblance to *G. plicata*. In the field it is often overlooked or misidentified for the latter. The same situation can be observed in herbaria, where about 50% of its specimens are wrongly determined, usually as *G. plicata*. However, it can be easily separated from this species by its minute, but very distinctive characters, especially the size and morphology of lemma (Fig. 1, Table 1). Moreover, the diploid chromosome number ($2n=20$) is in contrast to the tetraploid *G. plicata* ($2n=40$). Also differences in habitat between the two species support the specific status of *G. nemoralis* accepted by the majority of European authors.

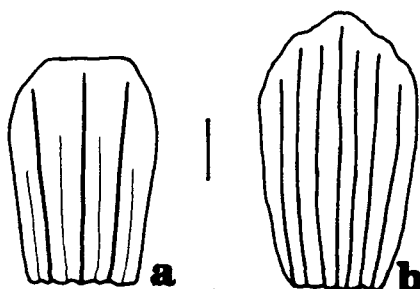


FIG. 1. Morphology of lemma: a, *Glyceria nemoralis* (Uechtr.) Uechtr. & Koern.; b, *Glyceria plicata* Fr. Scale bar = 1mm.

TABLE 1. Differences between *Glyceria nemoralis* (Uechtr.) Uechtr. & Koern. and *Glyceria plicata* Fr.

<i>G. nemoralis</i>	<i>G. plicata</i>
plant pale to yellowish green	plant dark to bluish green
veins of lemma very unequal, 3 longer and very prominent, 4 much shorter and indistinct	7 veins of lemma \pm equal
lemma 3.0–3.5mm long, smooth	lemma 3.6–4.5mm long, scabridulous
lemma with very blunt tip	lemma with a broadly rounded 3-lobed or 3–5-toothed tip
diploid, $2n=20$	tetraploid, $2n=40$

Glyceria nemoralis has been regarded as a central or central-eastern European species, yet was reported for the first time from one locality in Turkey by Kit Tan (1985: 537). A revision of herbarium material in two Viennese herbaria (W, WU) resulted in the discovery of three sheets of this rare plant from other Turkish stations. These three collections were wrongly named as *G. plicata*. The localities, following the pattern of the *Flora of Turkey*, are listed below.

A7 Gümüşane: Büyükdere above Artabil (Ertabil), Sintenis. 1984: 7382, (W).

A7 Trabzon: Fol, 1350m, *Handel-Mazzetti*, 1907: 625, (WU); the two specimens on the sheet are *G. plicata* and *G. nemoralis*.

B7 Erzincan: Sipikör, Pirinbaghre (Firinbahçe), Sintenis. 1890: 3560, (WU); the three specimens on the sheet all represent *G. nemoralis*.

Glyceria nemoralis is a predominantly east-central and south-east European species. So far it is known to occur in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, north-eastern Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, the European part of Russia (Holub, 1980) and Turkey (Kit Tan, 1985).

Over the whole range the species is very uniform with regard to its habitat. It usually occurs in wet woods along the spring lines of slopes or at the foot of slopes along margins of valleys, in wet places with water oozing on the soil surface.

References

HOLUB, J. (1980). *Glyceria*. In: TUTIN, T. G. et al. *Flora Europaea* 5: 179–181.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

KIT TAN. (1985). *Glyceria* R. Br. In: DAVIS, P. H. (ed.) *Flora of Turkey and East Aegean Islands* 9: 535–539, 660. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

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New names and combinations in *Selago*. 3.

This is the third of a series of notes dealing with names in *Selago* preliminary to a revision of the genus.

***Selago albomarginata* Hilliard, sp. nov.** a *S. nachtigalii* Rolfe [*Walafrida nachtigalii* (Rolfe) Rolfe] distincta foliis pilis minutis ad basin marginalibus exceptis glabris (nec omnino minute scabridulis), racemis c.35–65 × 6–8mm fructescentibus laxe congregatis (nec racemis c.5–15 × 5–6mm numerosis in paniculas corymbosas multiramosas dispositis), bracteis maximis 4–5mm longis, lanceolatis, longe acutis, marginibus latis albis membranaceis praeditis (nec 2.4–3.5mm longis ellipticis obtusis vel subacutis marginibus albis angustissimis vel nullis), floribus albis (nec violaceis).