This article presents the third part of data on selected new and noteworthy taxa ensuing from the revision of Herbarium collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of the Vojvodina province (PZZP). Selected taxa include 11 species, three subspecies, three varieties, one infraspecific taxon with indetermined status [stat. indet.] and one nothospecies placed within seven genera (Filago L., Ludwigia L., Luzula DC., Lycopus L., Lythrum L., Phlomis L. and Silene L.). Two varieties (Luzula campestris subsp. campestris var. elata, Silene flos-cuculi subsp. flos-cuculi var. latifolia) and one infraspecific taxon with indetermined status (Luzula multiflora subsp. multiflora [stat. indet.] b. uliginosa) are new for a flora of Serbia. Additionally, one species (Ludwigia palustris) and one nothospecies (Lythrum ×scabrum) are confirmed for Serbia.

**Key words:** botanical collections, flora, chorology, Serbia

**INTRODUCTION**

In this, third installment of data resulting from our continuing work on the identification, revision and publishing of selected new and noteworthy taxa from the Herbarium collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Material and methods are the same as in our previous contributions (Perić et al. 2018; Perić & Knežević 2019): selection of vascular plant taxa (including nothotaxa) is based on the following criteria: 1) new (unpublished) taxa for a flora of Serbia, 2) otherwise known taxa documented so far with only a few published records for Serbia, 3) taxa with unclear or questionable distribution in Serbia due to recent substantial changes in their taxonomical concept, 4) revised or supplemented published data and 5) taxa protected by law in Serbia.

Unless otherwise stated, nomenclature follows the Euro+Med Plant Base (2006+) and “An annotated checklist of vascular flora of Serbia” (Niketić et al. 2018b). Author citations are given according to Rec. 46A, note 1 of the Code (Turland et al. 2018). When citing the types, the term “scan” means a HD picture available online through official herbarium websites or digital platforms (e.g. Herbarium WU, Herbarium of the Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg). Distribution data are mapped on the 10 × 10 km MGRS UTM maps (Lampinen 2001) within UTM Grid Zone 34T. Geographical regionalization of Serbia is cited according to Stevanović (1999). Abbreviations for herbarium collections used in the text are given according to Thiers (2016+).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Filago minima (Sm.) Pers., Syn. Pl. 2: 422 (1807).

NEW DATA: SE Serbia: Pčinja: Kozjak Mt.: EM 78 Delinovica [“Delinovce”] (Perić, R. 26-Jul-2006).

PUBLISHED DATA: Šumadija: DQ 70 [subnom. Filago minima Fr.] Žabare, forest clearings (Pančić 1856: 550); DP 89 [subnom. Filago minima Fr.] Trnava, forest clearings (Pančić 1856: 550); DP 88 [subnom. Filago minima Fr.] Čumić, forest clearings (Pančić 1856: 550); DP 97 [subnom. Logfia minima (Sm.) Dumort.] Kragujevac [“Kragujevar”] (“Collib. Aspen. [asperis] ad urbical [urbicam] Kragujevar” [Kragujevac], 1858, Banien (P) Andrés-Sánchez et al. 2013: 15).

E Serbia: Vidlič Mt.: [subnom. Logfia minima (Sm.) Dumort.] FN 38 Mali vrh, 635 m and 620 m, W exposure (Marković et al. 2015: 64); FN 37 Vučje, 490 m, W exposure (Marković et al. 2015: 64) + 650 m, S exposure, thermophilous oak
forests and oriental hornbeam scrubwood (Marković et al. 2018: 106) + 1180 m
(Jotić et al. 2011: 94), Tepoš plateau: Begova rudina, 651 m (Jotić et al. 2013: 22).

**SE Serbia:** EN 81 Vranjska Banja, sandy places [subnom. *Filago minima*
Fr.] (Ničić 1893: 45).

**S Serbia:** EN 62 [subnom. *Logfia minima* (Sm.) Dumort.] Golemo Selо
(Martínez-Ortega, M. M. et al. 21-Jul-2010, Andrés-Sánchez et al. 2013: 15);
**Rujan Mt.:** EM 69 Košarno, “ass. Hyperico-Trifolietum trichopteri”, 1010 m, E, S
exposure (Ranđelović & Stamenković 1991: 30).

**Kosovo:** Podujevo: EN 24 Golak [“Golak Orlan”], “ass. Trifolio-Festucetum
vallesiacae”, 1010 m, SW exposure (Randelović et al. 1979: 984).

**IMPRECISE PUBLISHED DATA:** Serbia [subnom. *Filago minima* Fr.; *Filago
montana* L.; *Filago montana* f. *montana*] (Pančić 1874: 405; Hayek 1931: 593;
Gajić 1975: 36; 1980a: 123); **Fruška Gora Mt.** (“dry, sunny habitats, rare”
Obradović 1966: 108); **Rogozna Mt.** (Papović et al. 2014: 26); **Vlasina** [subnom. *Logfia minima* (Sm.) Dumort; *Filago montana* L. f. *intermedia* (Beckm.) Nyár.]
(Košanin 1910a; Pančić, J. 1880, Jovanović, Niketić 1991 Ranđelović & Zlatković
2010: 96; “meadow” Gajić 1973: 22; 1975: 36).

**NOTES:** Probably more widespread in parts of eastern, southeastern and
southern Serbia (Fig. 1). Its only literature record for Vojvodina (Obradović
1966: 108) appear to be based on data published by Schulzer et al. (1866:
106) as “*Filago montana* L.” for historic geographic area vaguely defined
there as “Slavonia” which, according to this interpretation, includes parts of
modern day Croatia and Serbia. This citation was later freely interpreted by
Zorkóczy (1896: 80) as confined to Srem and furthermore restricted to
Fruška Gora Mt. by Obradović (1966: 108). However, both claims remain
unsupported with herbarium specimens. As a matter of fact, our herbarium
and field data indicate that the only members of the genus *Filago* L. in
Vojvodina are *Filago germanica* (L.) Huds. (very common in steppic and
dry grassland habitats) and *F. arvensis* L. (less common, but known from
Fruška Gora Mt., Vršac Mts. and Deliblato Sands).

**CORRECTIONS:** Herbarium specimens collected by N. Babić on Fruška
Gora Mt. (Iriški Venac) and published under the name “*Gnaphalium luteo-
album* L.” (Obradović 1966: 109) are in fact referring to *Filago arvensis* L.
Also, specimens collected by T. Soška in Deliblato Sands (Flamunda) and
published by Broz (1951: 324) as “*Filago arvensis*” are more precisely
referring to *F. arvensis* [stat. indet.] a. *gracillima* Schur, *Enum. pl. Transs.*
318 (1866).

**Ludwigia palustris** (L.) Elliott, *Sketch. Bot. S. Carolina* 1: 211
(1817).

**NEW DATA:** **Srem:** CQ 68 Bosut forests: Obodnača swamp, 44° 58’ 15.45”
N, 019° 15’ 02.75” E, 86 m (Perić, R. 09-Nov-2017).
Fig. 1. – New herbarium and published data on the distribution of *Filago minima* (Sm.) Pers. and *Ludwigia palustris* (L.) Elliott in Serbia.

**PUBLISHED DATA:** Srem: **Bosut forest area** (Demeter *et al.* 2018: 118; Kiš *et al.* 2019; Biró *et al.* 2019; 2020).

**NOTES:** This regionally rare wetland species (Dítě *et al.* 2017: 35) has only recently been discovered for Serbia and published as present in large Bosut forest complex without reference to any precise location (Demeter *et al.* 2018; Kiš *et al.* 2019; Biró *et al.* 2019; 2020) (Fig. 1). We found it at
forest pond Obodnjača swamp (Fig. 2) in a typical amphibious habitat developed on the muddy bottom and characterised with presence of amphibious and aquatic species like *Agrostis stolonifera* L., *Callitriche palustris* L., *Chaiturus marrubiastrum* (L.) Ehrh. ex Rchb., *Eleocharis palustris* (L.) R. Br., *Hottonia palustris* L. (2 individuals), *Lindernia procumbens* (Crock.) Philcox, *Persicaria hydropiper* (L.) Delarbre and *Ranunculus trichophyllus* Chaix. The population is a rather small, comprising about a hundred individuals unevenly dispersed on the area of a few square meters. According to Biró et al. (2019) traditional pig-herding practice, which is still present in Bosut forest area, has essential role in creating and preserving suitable habitats for *Ludwigia palustris*. The closest next records to this are known from the valley of the river Sava in Croatia and in south-southwestern Hungary [https://hirc.botanic.hr/fcd/] (Dítě et al. 2017).

![Image of Ludwigia palustris](https://hirc.botanic.hr/fcd/)

**Fig. 2.** – *Ludwigia palustris* (L.) Elliott, Obodnjača swamp (Bosut forests), 09. 11. 2017. (photo R. Perić).

Based on IUCN Red list categories and criteria (2012) its threat category in Serbia is critically endangered: CR B1a, b(i, ii, iii) + 2a, b(i, ii, iii), C2a(ii).

*Luzula campestris* (L.) DC. în de Lamarck & de Candolle, *Fl. Franç.*, ed. 3,3: 161 (1805) [subsp. *campestris*] var. *elata* Schultd., *Fl. Berol.* 1: 203 (1823) em. Soó, *Syn. syst.-geob. fl. veg. Hung.* 5: 130 (1973).

**NEW DATA:** E Serbia: Suva Planina Mt.: EN 98 Gornji Dušnik-Trem (Perić, R. 23-Jun-2005).
Notes: New for Serbia (Fig. 3). Vigorous plant up to 35 cm high with wider leaves, inflorescence composed of (3)–6 flower clusters, each cluster comprising 8 to 10 flowers (Schlechtendal 1823: 203; Soó 1973: 130). Our specimens are highly comparable to type specimens deposited in the Herbarium of the Martin Luther University of Halle-Wittenberg (HAL 069139) [scan!] [https://herbarium.univie.ac.at/index.htm] (designated by Kirschner, 2002: 104).

*Luzula esxpectata* Bačić & Jogan, *Taxon* 56: 131 (2007).

New data: Metohija: Prokletije Mts.: Radavac: DN 43 Savine vode (Butorac, B. 30-Jun-1994); DN 32 Hasanov Vrh (Grubač, B. 17-Jul-1996) (Fig. 3).

Published data: C Serbia: Kopaonik Mt.: DN 89 Suvo Rudiste, northern slope, acidic meadow, 1750–1850 m (13-Jun-2006 Bačić et al. 2016: 59).

Kosovo: Šar-Planina Mt. ["Sharri Mts."]: EM 07-EM 17 Ljuboten ["Mt Luboteni"] (Berisha et al. 2020: 129).

Imprecise published data: Serbia (Bačić et al. 2015: 48); Central Serbia (Niketić et al. 2018b: 89); Kosovo and Metohija (Niketić et al. 2018b: 89).

Questionable published data [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC., “*Luzula nigricans* Desv.; *Luzula congesta*”]: C Serbia: Kopaonik Mt.: [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC.] DN 89 Krčmar (Nikolić 1976: 150).

E Serbia: Stara Planina Mt.: [subnom. *Luzula congesta*] FP 20 Dojčino Vrelo, “ass. Carici-Sphagno-Eriophoretum” “ass. Scirpetum silvatici”, 1550 m, NE exposure, red sandstones and conglomerates (Mišić et al. 1978: Phyt. Tab. nos. 68, 69), “the lowest peat bog developed along the stream running from Dojčino vrelo”, 1560 m (Jovanović-Dunjić 1971: 98); [subnom. *Luzula congesta*] FP 30 Babin zub, “ass. Scirpetum silvatici”, 1550 m, NE and NW exposure, red sandstones and conglomerates (Mišić et al. 1978: Phyt. Tab. no. 69); [subnom. *Luzula congesta* Lej., *Luzula congesta* (Thuill.) Lej.] FP 40 Martinova Čuka + Vražja Glava (Nikolić 1976: 148), mountain pastures (Adamović 1908: 193); [subnom. *Luzula congesta* Lej., *Luzula congesta* (Thuill.) Lej.] FN 49 Kopren (Nikolić 1976: 148), mountain pastures (Adamović 1908: 193); [subnom. *Luzula congesta*] FN 48 Ponor-Lokve, “ass. Caricetum goodenowii”, 1350 m, SW exposure, red sandstones and conglomerates (Mišić et al. 1978: Phyt. Tab. no. 67).

Metohija: Prokletije Mts.: [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC.] DN 22 Nedžinat, “ass. Pinetum mughii-Geum bulgaricum”, 2100–2120 m, NE exposure, carbonate (Amidžić 1997: 92; Amidžić & Krivošej 1998); [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC.] DN 32 Lumbardska Planina (Nikolić 1976: 150); [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC.] DN 31-DN 32 Koprivnik (Grebenščikov 1939, Grebenščikov 1943; Diklić & Nikolić 1961: 231; Nikolić 1976: 150); DN 21 [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC.] Bogdaš ["Marjaš"], “ass. Elyno-Edraianthetum alpini”, 2300 m, N-NW exposure, slope 20°, rendzina (31-Aug-1967, Lakušić 1968: Phyt. tab. no. 14); Derviš Kom (Černjavski, Rudski, Lindtner 1933, Diklić & Nikolić 1961: 231); Kurvala (Nikolić 1976: 150); [subnom. *Luzula sudetica* (Willd.) DC.] DN 20 Djaravica ["Djaravica"] (Nikolić 1976: 150; Amidžić &
Krivošej 1996: 30), “ass. Saxifragetum cymosae”, 2400 m, W exposure, silicate (Amidžić & Stevanović 1996: 35); Šar-Planina Mt.: [subnom. Luzula sudetica (Willd.) DC.] DM 74 Šutman (Randjelović et al. 1998: 380), Šutman plateau (Amidžić et al. 1999: 65); [subnom. Luzula congesta] DM 97 Ostrovica, “ass. Pinetum heldreichii peuces scardicum”, 1700–1730 m, northern and northeastern serpentine slopes, slope 20°-30°, shallow lithosol (Stevanović 1995: 94).

Fig. 3. – Luzula exspectata Bačić & Jogan (Prokletije Mts, Radavac, Hasano Vrh, PZZP).

Kosovo: Šar-Planina Mt.: [“Scardus”] [subnom. Luzula nigricans Desv.; Luzula sudetica (Willd.) DC. in Lam.] DM 86-DM 96 Koblica [“Kobelitza”] (“sparsely in meadows of alpine region” “alt. 5-7000’ [1500–2100 m]” “mica schist substrate”, Grisebach 1844: 405; Duraki et al. 2017: 8, 15).

QUESTIONABLE & IMPRECISE PUBLISHED DATA: Serbia [subnom. Luzula sudetica; Luzula congesta (Thuill.) Lej.] [“Serbien”] (Adamović 1899: 379; Gajić 1980a: 128); Eastern Serbia [“Ostserbien”] [subnom. Luzula congesta], alpine-
mats (Adamović 1898: 189); Željin Mt. [subnom. Luzula nigricans Desv.] (Pančić 1856: 582); Kopaonik Mt. [subnom. Luzula sudetica (Willd.) DC.] (Gajić et al. 1991: 655; Lakušić 1996: 30); Stara Planina Mt. [subnom. Luzula multiflora (Ehrh.) Lej. subsp. congesta (Thuill.) Arcangeli] (Ivančević et al. 2007: 197); Šar Planina Mt. [subnom. Luzula sudetica] (Amidžić & Ostojić 2006: 41).

NOTES:

1. This high-mountain species, which was described only recently, had been treated long by botanists as either L. sudetica (Willd.) Schult. or some form of L. multiflora with crowded flowers (Bačič et al. 2016: 55). Compared with L. sudetica it has clearly developed and longer caruncle (0.2–0.8 mm long vs. up to 0.1 mm long, rather filiform caruncle in L. sudetica), larger all flower and fruit parts (cf. Bačič et al. 2007: 132; Fig. 4d, Bačič et al. 2016: 56) and Balkan distribution (L. sudetica is absent from the Balkans). From forms of L. multiflora subsp. multiflora with crowded flowers (see in the next section) it principally differs by ± unequal outer and inner tepals (at least in some flowers outer tepals are clearly longer than inner tepals vs. equal outer and inner tepals in L. multiflora) and by elliptic, greenish or pale brown seeds with smaller caruncle (vs. more globular, dark green seeds with large caruncle, about 1/3 up to 1/2 as long as the rest of the seed in multiflora) (cf. Fig. 4c. in Bačič et al. 2016: 56). Its natural range is a rather disjunct with majority of the confirmed records limited to the southeastern Alps (in Slovenia and adjacent parts of Austria and Italy) and with isolated records from some high-mountains in Serbia and North Macedonia (Šar Planina Mt., Kopaonik Mt., Pelister Mt.) (Fig. 4). As a member of one of the most intricate taxonomic group in Europe (Luzula sect. Luzula) with numerous instances of literature data plagued by examples of misidentification or confusion with other similar species within the group, even in the countries with long and continuous botanical tradition, published data pertaining to distribution of this species in botanically less-explored areas such as the Balkans (Bačič et al. 2016: 52) should be treated at least with caution. Also, our field observations and herbarium specimens suggest that data for L. congesta published for eastern Serbia are to a certain extent possibly related to one slender mountain form of L. multiflora with crowded blackish flowers ([stat. indet.] b. uliginosa) which appears to be particularly common in high-mountain habitats of Stara Planina Mt. (see next section). According to Niketić et al. (2018b: 89) L. multiflora
subsp. *congesta* does not occur in Serbia (it is typical for western Atlantic Europe and Scandinavia, Kirschner 2002: 108).

2. Records of *L. sudetica* published by Rechinger (1935: 379) for Prokletije Mts. (Lumbardska Planina Mt., Devojački Krš, Čakor, Kurvala, Djeravica) are later revised as *L. multiflora* (Rechinger 1952: 338).

Fig. 4. – New herbarium and published data on the distribution of *Luzula campestris* [subsp. *campestris*] var. *elata* Schultd. and *L. exspectata* Bačić & Jogan in Serbia.
**Luzula multiflora** (Ehrh.) Lej., *Fl. Spa* 1: 169 (1811) [subsp. *multiflora*] [stat. indet.] b. *uliginosa* Greml., *Excursionfl. Schweiz*, ed. 3, 377 (1878).

**NEW DATA:** E Serbia: Suva Planina Mt.: EN 98 Devojački Grob-Trem (Perić, R. 23-Jun-2005); Stara Planina Mt.: [subnom. *Luzula*] FP 30 Midžor (Perić, R. 02-Aug-2010).

**Metohija: Prokletije Mts.:** DN 33 Štedim, meadow (Panjković, B. 17-Jul-1996).

**NOTES:** New for Serbia (Fig. 5). While typical *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora* mostly occurs in humid grassland and woodland habitats, our specimens are indicating that in somewhat more arid habitat types are present two less typical, ± slender or dwarf variants of *L. multiflora* with crowded and smaller inflorescences comprising fewer, shortly pedunculate or (sub)sessile flower clusters.

1. [stat. indet.] b. *uliginosa* Greml is a common form of high-mountain grasslands and pastures. It was described from Switzerland and has a several slender stems with 2–6 shortly stalked or almost sessile flower clusters with perianth segments and capsules deeply suffused with dark-blackish tinge (Greml 1878: 377; Kirschner 2002: 110). It is somewhat similar to *L. exspectata* from which clearly differs by perianth segments, capsule size, seed and caruncle characters (see note 1 in the previous section). Part of data published for Stara Planina Mt. under the name “*Luzula congesta*” possibly refer to this taxon. Also recorded in Bosnia & Herzegovina (Zelengora Mt.: vicinity of Borovno brdo: Hill 1813, Perić, R., Škondrić, S. 16-Aug-2011, PZZP) and Montenegro (Durmitor Mt.: Barno jezero, Perić, R. Jul-2005).

2. The second variant confined to steppic and sand-steppic habitats in Vojvodina was described under the names *L. intermedia* Figert, *Deutsche Bot. Monatschr.* 15: 12 (1897), nom. illeg. and *L. ambiguа* Soó, *Acta Bot. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 16: 367 (1970), *pro hybr.* It has few shortly pedunculate or subsessile, densely-flowered clusters (sometimes on slightly curved pedicels as in *L. campestris*), anther-filament ratio of 1–2 and large caruncula (about ½ of seed length), which induced some botanists to present it as a hybrid between *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora* and *L. campestris* subsp. *campestris* (Soó 1970b: 367). This claim was not confirmed neither by karyological examination nor by experimental hybridization (Kirschner 1991: 83). According to Kirschner (2002: 110) it represents synonym of *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*. It differs from [stat. indet.] *uliginosa* by its dwarf growth, anther-filament ratio of 1–2 and light-brown to brown colour of perianth and capsules (*vs. in uliginosa* plant stature and anther-filament ratio
are as in typical *multiflora* and perianth and capsules have blackish-dark brown colour). From *L. fallax* differs by glabrous and irregularly or sparsely scattered papillae along the whole length of the flower peduncles (vs. flowering peduncles regularly and densely papillose in the upper part in *fallax*), richer flower clusters (composed of 8–18 flowers vs. 2–8 flowers in *fallax*) and longer

Fig. 5. – New herbarium and published data on the distribution of *Luzula multiflora* [subsp. *multiflora*] [stat. indet.] b. *uliginosa* Greml. and *L. taurica* (V. I. Krecz.) Novikov in Serbia.
segments of capsula (*ca. 3 mm vs. 2–2.5 mm in *fallax*) (Kirschner 2002; Bačič et al. 2016: 60; 2019: 153). Recorded in Fruška Gora Mt. (Vrdnik, humid meadows, forest edges, 17-May-2004, *Galamboš, L.*), vicinity of Banatska Palanka (Djavolji most, vicinity: near Hill 108.6, 08-May-2008, Perić, R.) and possibly in Deliblato Sands (“*L. multiflora* Lejeun.-*Similis L. campestris* Lam.” Rochel 1838: 63).

*Luzula taurica* (V. I. Krecz.) Novikov, *Nov. Sist. Vyssh. Rast.* 27: 20 (1990).

NEW DATA: *Metohija: Prokletije Mts.: Mokra Gora Mt.:* DN 64 Radopolje + Jerebinje (*Panjković, B.* 05-Jun-1996); DN 22 *Rugovo Gorge*, 1350 m (*Panjković, B.* 31-May-1996), [“Rugovo”] hay meadow in beech forest zone (*Panjković, B.* [s. dat.]).

PUBLISHED DATA: *Metohija: Prokletije Mts.:* DN 30 Djeravica: Mala Djeravica, eastern ridge, 2211 m, relatively exposed alpine meadows with short snow cover over siliceous bedrock, 20.1572° E, 42.527° N (14-Aug-2010, Bačič et al. 2016: 59); *Kosovo: Šar Planina Mt.:* [“Shar Planina”]: DM 86-DM 96 Kobilica, 2520 m (*Pawlowski, B.* 27-Aug-1938, KRAM, Kirschner 2002: 102); [subnom. *Luzula atrofuscata*] DM 96 Bistra, “ass. *Sesleria korabensis-Juncus trifidus*, “ass. *Carex curvula-Sesleria comosa*” (25-Jul, 28-Jul, Rajevski 1990: 47, 49).

IMPRECISE PUBLISHED DATA: *Kopaonik Mt.* [subnom. *Luzula campestris* (L.) Lam., DC. 1805 subsp. *alpestris* (R. Bey) Kož. 1964 var. *debilis* (Vel.) Kož. 1964] (Lakušić 1996: 30); *Kosovo and Metohija* (Niketić et al. 2018b: 91).

Fig. 6. – *Luzula taurica* (V. I. Krecz.) Novikov (Prokletije Mts.: Mokra Gora Mt.: Radopolje).
NOTES: Similar to *L. multiflora* subsp. *multiflora*, but its inflorescence comprises 1 subsessile and 2–6 pedunculate clusters (*vs.* 3–10(12) in *multiflora*), perianth segments are almost always dark to blackish brown (*vs.* pale greenish, brownish, reddish to dark brown in *multiflora*), capsule shorter than perianth (*vs.* mostly as long as perianth in *multiflora*), stigma strikingly long (0.7–1 mm long *vs.* 0.4–0.9 mm in *multiflora*), fruiting capsules ending with distinctly elongated persistent, spreading stigmas which give *bristly outlook* to flower clusters (*vs.* stigma falling off in *multiflora*). High-montane meadows and pastures (Fig. 5). According to Bačič *et al.* (2016: 56, 59) this is likely to be one of the most common (sub)alpine species from sect. *Luzula* on the Balkan Peninsula (Prenj Mt., Čvrsnica Mt., Maglić Mt., Durmitor Mt., Komovi Mts., Prokletije Mts., Osogovske Mt.). Our specimens for the most part match type specimens of *Luzula campestris* var. *atrofusca* Maly, *Glasn. Zemaljsk. Muz. Bosni Hercegovini* 32: 141 (1920) (= *L. taurica*) deposited at the Herbarium collection of the Institute of Botany in Vienna (WU 033991) [scan!][https://herbarium.univie.ac.at/database/detail.php?ID=103134] (Fig. 6).

ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS FOR *LUZULA*: Herbarium specimens collected by N. Babić on Fruška Gora Mt. (Testera) and published under the name “*Luzula pilosa* (L.) Willd.” (Obradović 1966: 150) are referring to *Luzula luzuloides* (Lam.) Dandy & Wilmott subsp. *luzuloides*.

*Lycopus europaeus* L., *Sp. Pl.* 21 (1753) var. *mollis* (A. Kern.) Briq., *Lab. Alp. Marit.* 1: 117 (1891).

NEW DATA: **Bačka**: CS 91-DS 01 Subotica-Horgoš Sands [“Subotičke šume”] (Butorac, B. 18/22-May-1998).

PUBLISHED DATA: **E Serbia**: [subnom. *Lycopus mollis* Kerner] FP 02 Knjaževac: vicinity, wetlands (*Adamović Fritsch* 1918: 266).

NOTES: Stem densely arachnoid-lanate, leaves with long soft hairs beneath (*vs.* stem and leaves with short hairs, subglabrous or glabrous in var. *europaeus*) (Kerner 1866: 371; Soó, 1968: 126–127). Possibly more widespread in Serbia (cf. “*Lycopus europaeus* L. (villosus) herb.” Rochel 1838: 63) (Fig. 7).

*Lythrum portula* (L.) D. A. Webb, *Feddes. Repert.* 74: 13 (1967).

NEW DATA: **Bačka**: CR 45 Apatin: Kurjačica, forest puddle (Perić, R., 21-May-2005, *pers. comm.*); CR 45 Apatin-Svilojevo: Slatina, pasture pond (Perić, R., 03-May-2006, *pers. comm.*); CR 53 Deronje: Osnovna bara swamp, 45°26′57.66″, 019°12′00.60″ E, 80 m (*Perić, R. 02-Jul-2019* + 45°26′54.13″, 019°12′11.45″ E, 80 m (*Perić, R., 10-Jul-2019, *pers. comm.*).

**Banat**: Novi Kneževac: DR 39 Filić: saline pasture adjacent to horse racecourse, in ditch (*Perić, R. 22-Jun-2011*); Jazovo: DR 48 Ladoman-Ištanov
salaš-Kasalo (Perić, R. 20-Aug-2009); DR 82 Sečanj-Boka: Čot, ≈45°21’03.37’’, 020°47’17.94’’ E, 73 m (Perić, R., 29-May-2013, pers. comm.); Tomaševac: DR 61 Slatina, ≈ 45° 15’ 11.17” N, 020° 37’ 00.54” E, 71 m (Perić, R., Stojšić, V. 01-Jul-2011); DR 50 Farkaždin: Slatine, ≈45°10’24.05’’, 020°27’30.85’’ E, 68 m (Perić, R., 10-May-2013, pers. comm.); DR 50 Idvor, pasture, ≈ 45° 11’ 08.49” N, 020° 29’ 14.42” E, 71 m (Perić, R. 27-May-2011).

Fig. 7. – New herbarium and published data on the distribution of *Lycopus europaeus* var. mollis (A. Kern.) Briq. and *Lythrum portula* in Serbia.
PUBLISHED DATA: 

**Bačka**: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] CR 37 Bački Monoštor (Budak 1998: 105); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] CR 47 Bezdan [“Bezdán”]: dried saline puddles (Prodán 1915: 242), Štrbac-Kozara forest [“Bezdáni erdő”], on wet and saline tussocks (Prodán 1914: 130), floodplain places (Prodán 1911: 328); [subnom. *Peplis Portula* L.] DR 28 Senta [“Zenta”]: dried saline puddles (Štrbac 1914: 130), floodplain places (Prodán 1911: 328); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] CR 54 Srpski Miletić (Budak 1998: 105); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DR 24 Stari Bečej [“Óbecse”]: Donji rit [“Alsórét”], quite widespread in swampy places and wet ditches (1907 Kovács 1929: 128); Great Bačka Canal [“Ferencsa -torna”] (1907 Kovács 1929: 128); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] CR 91 Žabalj (Djurčjanski 1980 Budak 1998: 105); [subnom. *Peplis portula* S.] CR 91 Žabalj (Djurčjanski 1980 Budak 1998: 105). 

**Banat**: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] Siget: DS 30 Veliki Siget (Knežević 1994: 75); DS 40 Mali Siget (Knežević 1994: 75); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DQ 59 Čenta (Knežević 1994: 75). 

**Srem**: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DQ 25 Obrež-Ašanja-Kupinovo: Matijevica forest [“Matijevica I”, “Matijevica III”], (Slavnić 1950–1952: 164); CQ 67 Višnjićevo: on the road between the forest compartments No. 37 and 38, clearing 2, 44° 57’ 01.85” N, 019° 13’42.63” E, 81 m (Perić, R. 02-Jul-2013, PZZP, Perić et al. 2016: 85); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DQ 45 Jakovo (Moesz 1916: 2); [subnom. *Peplis Portula* L.] DQ 56 Zemun [“Semlin”] (Pančić Schulzer et al. 1866: 157; Schloser & Vukotinović 1869: 307). 

**NW Serbia**: Lajkovac: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DQ 30 Bogovadja monastery (Černjavski, P. Gajić 1965: 33; Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 8). 

**Šumadija**: Kragujevac: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DP 77 Ljuljaci, mountain puddles (Pančić 1856: 490); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] DP 74 Kraljevo (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 8). 

**W Serbia**: Golija Mt.: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L. + f. callitrichoides] DP 40 Dajičko Lake (Gajić 1989: 250) + northwestern corner of the lake (Košanin 1908). 

**C Serbia**: Kruševac: EP 12 Bela Voda-Kukljin-Bresno Polje-Globoder: Osredak (Stojković 2012: 70). 

**S Serbia**: Sokolovica Mt.: EN 26 Presla summit, 800 m, “Querco-Carpinetum” (Tomović et al. 2005: 32); EN 36 Krompirište summit (Tomović et al. 2005: 32); Leskovac: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] EN 75 Donja Jajina [“Jajna”], near lake (Ilić, J. Formánek 1895: 345); [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] EN 60 Bujanovac (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 8). 

**SE Serbia**: Vlasina: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] FN 03 Gadžina bistrica + Čavdarova Reka (Košanin 1910a); FN 02 Bratanov del, mixed Sphagnetum (Katić 1910: 23). 

IMPRECISE PUBLISHED DATA: 

**Srbija**: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.] (Pančić 1874: 303; Hayek 1926: 940; Domac 1950: 249; Čanak et al. 1979: 26; Gajić 1980a: 130; Janković 1985: 155); **Vojvodina**: [subnom. *Peplis portula* L.], “ass.
Elatine hungarica-Ammania verticillata”, “ass. Lythrum trivulcata-lythrum hyssopifolium” (Slavnić 1951: 154, 156); Subotica Sands [subnom. Peplis portula L.] (Obradović & Boža 1986: 132); North Banat [subnom. Peplis portula L.], “Nanocyperion flavescentis Koch 1926” (Adamović 1959: 36); West Bačka [subnom. Pepelis portula L.] (Grdinč et al. 2001: 148); Fruška Gora Mt.: [subnom. Peplis portula L.] along the river Danube, in flooded places, scattered (Obradović 1966: 49); Novi Sad [subnom. Peplis portula L.]: vicinity, along the Danube river (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 8); Belgrade [subnom. Peplis portula L.], vicinity (Černjavski 1950: 119; Janković 1972: 164); Šumadija [subnom. Peplis portula L.] (Gajić 1967: 190); Peštersko polje [subnom. Peplis portula L.] (Lazarević 2014: 13); Vlasina [subnom. Peplis portula L.] (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 8); Vlasina Lake [subnom. Peplis portula L.] along the stream (Košanin 1910b: 183), on barren peat islands, “ass. Bidentetum minimae” (Randjelović, V. 28-Aug-1992, Randjelović & Zlatković 2010: 70), near lake, “ass. Ranunculo-Eleocharetum acicularis” (Randjelović, V. 27-Aug-1992, Randjelović & Zlatković 2010: 70), flooded areas, eastern shore, 1200 m, “ass. Elatio triandra-Eleocharetum acicularis subass. ranunculetosum aquatilis” + “subass. eleocharetosum acicularis (typicum)” (Randjelović & Zlatković 2010: 224).

NOTES: The majority of its recent habitats in Serbia is situated primarily in parts of Vojvodina where it is a rather common species in temporary forest ponds and wetland micro-habitats developed on saline pastures (Fig. 7). Protected by law in Serbia (Anonymous, 2010–2016).

Lythrum ×scabrum Simonk., Természetrajzi füz. 1(4): 241 (1877) [salicaria × virgatum]

NEW DATA: Banat: ER 10-EQ 29 Vršac-Margita, near a road, edge of drain ditch filled with water (Šajinović, B. 12-Jul-1972).

PUBLISHED DATA: Banat: Pančevo [“Panceova”]: DQ 76 Topola: Duboka Topola, wet places [“Topola”] (Simkovics 1882: 50).

NOTES: By its general habit resembles vigorous L. virgatum, from which differs by middle and lower leaves with slightly truncate or cordate base, epicalyx segments conspicuously longer than sepals and plant colour more dull green (approaching L. salicaria), not at all with glaucous-green hues (which are typical for L. virgatum). Whole plant, especially stem edges, leaf-margins, nerves, calyces and epicalyx segments manifestly scabrid, covered with small, prickly denticles, otherwise perfectly glabrous (our observations, cf. Kmeťová, 1988: 400). Possibly more widespread in Serbia but confused with L. virgatum (Fig. 8).

Narrow-leaved forms of L. salicaria from saline habitats (e.g. Bački Monoštor-Bezdan: Štrbac, 19-Jul-1999, B. Panjković, PZZP) are approaching this plant, but they are densely and minutely softly hairy throughout (not scabrid-glabrous) with all leaves, including the uppermost, clearly
cordate or semiamplexicaul at base. This forms are known as *L. salicaria* [stat. indet.] b. *angustifolium* Schur, *Enum. pl. Transs.* 218 (1866).

**Lythrum tribracteatum** Spreng., *Syst. Veg.* 4(2): 190 (1827).

NEW DATA: Bačka: Sonta: CR 54 Sveta Ana (Panjković, B. 15-Jul-2004); CR 71-CR 81 Bačka Palanka-Gložan “bumps in the road” (Šajinović, B. 28-Jul-1965).

Banat: DR 44 Kumane, saline pastures along the railroad to Melenci, (Perić, R. 16-Sep-2010); Melenci: DR 44 Rusanda, ≈ 45° 31’ 49. 90” N, 020° 18’ 03. 88” E, 74 m (Perić, R., Stojšić, V. 13-Jul-2010).

NW Serbia: Special Nature Reserve “Zasavica”, field (Perić, R. 02-Aug-2004); Bogatić: CQ 77 Ravnje: Staniševac (Perić, R. 16-Jul-2010); CQ 77 Banovo Polje: Ribnića swamp, 44° 54’ 47. 75” N, 019° 24’ 22. 54” E, 77 m + 44° 54’ 35. 59” N, 019° 24’ 27. 38” E, 76 m (Perić, R., Stojšić, V. 22-Jul-2010), [subnom. *Lythrum sp.*] Lug, field (Perić, R. 01-Aug-2006).

PUBLISHED DATA: Bačka: DR 29 Adorjan [“Adorján”] (Kovács Kümmerle 1917: 53), [subnom. *Lythrum bibracteatum* Salzm.] vicinity (Kovács 1929: 128); CR 72 Obrovac (Atanacković 1958: 146); DR 20 Čortanovci (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 6).

Banat: DR 57 Kikinda [“Nagykikinda”], vicinity (“not very rare” Slavnić 1943: 404); Novo Milošev [“Beodra”]: DR 36 Kerektov [“Pa. Kerektó”] + Aladar [“Pa. Aladár”] (Thaisz 1907: 169).

Srem: Obedska Bara: Kupinovo: DQ 25 Livade Majke Angeline, “ass. Poeto-Alopecuretum pratensis R. Jov. 1957 subass. clematetosum integrifoliae” (Puzović et al. 2008: 22).

Šumadija: Belgrade: DQ 55 Ada Ciganlija, “ass. Populeto-Salicetum” (Rajevski 1950: 174).

NE Serbia: Veliko Gradište: [subnom. *Lythrum bibracteatum* Salzm.] EQ 35 Kisiljevo: Srebrno jezero [“Kisiljevačka bara”] (Pančić 1874: 302).

IMPRECISE PUBLISHED DATA: Serbia (Gajić 1980a: 128; 1980b: 81); Serbia proper (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 6); Vojvodina, “ass. *Lythrum trivbracteatum-Lythrum hyssopifolia*” (Slavnić 1951: 156); Bačka (Slavnić 1953: 52), “sporadically” (Budak 1998: 92); Banat (Slavnić 1953: 52); Fruška Gora Mt.: on the shores of stagnant waters and in temporary inundated places (Obradović 1966: 49); Kovički rit (Budak et al. 1992: 49); Novi Sad (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 6); “Zasavica” Special Nature Reserve (Perić et al. 2017: 76); Šumadija (Gajić 1967: 184); Kosovo (Jovanović-Dunjić 1973: 6).

NOTES: Rare wetland species occuring in Serbia on flooded abandoned fields, fallows and on saline pastures along cattle watering places (Fig. 8). Its largest and one of the best preserved populations are recorded in “Zasavica” Special Nature Reserve where it is often accompanied with *L. hyssopifolia* L. (ass. *Lythrum trivbracteatum-Lythrum hyssopifolia* Slavnić 1951). Protected by law in Serbia (Anonymous, 2010–2016).
**Phlomis tuberosa** L., *Sp. Pl.* 586 (1753).

**NEW DATA:** **Banat:** DQ 89 **Padina:** Dolina, 45.077572° N, 020.778846° E, 124 m (Perić, R. 02-Jun-2020) + 45.072705° N, 020.783894° E, 124 m + 45.070484° N, 020.790861° E, 127 m (Perić, R., 02-Jun-2020, pers. comm.).

Fig. 8. – New herbarium and published data on the distribution of *Lythrum × scabrum* Simonk., *L. trivacteatum* Spreng., *Phlomis tuberosa* L. and *Silene flos-cuculi* [subsp. *flos-cuculi*] var. *latifolia* Bolle in Serbia.

**PUBLISHED DATA:** **Srem:** **Fruška Gora Mt.:** DR 10 **Partizanski put:** flat and sloping terrain along the both sides of Partizanski put road on first few kilometers
going west from junction with Novi Sad-Belgrade road, 300 m, brownized (degraded) chernozem, on deep loess substrate (Jovanović 1968: 87).

**C Serbia:** EN 29 **Blace** (Diklić 1974: 386); **Niš:** EN 69 **Mali Lalinač** [“Lalinač”, “Lalinačke pojate”]; **Lalinački Djeram** [“Lalinačka slatina”] (Niketić 1995: 34; 1999: 330; 21-Jun-2000, 26-May-2001, 16-Jun-2002 Zlatković *et al.* 2005: 7; Randjelović *et al.* 2008: 77), 43° 20’ 42” N, 21° 44’ 45” N, 200 m (Zlatković *et al.* 2014: 95).

**Pomoravlje:** **Paračin:** EP 45 **Lešje** (Pančić 1856: 513; 1874: 569; Diklić 1974: 386).

**E Serbia:** EP 71 **Pirkovac** (Pančić 1856: 513; 1874: 569; Diklić 1974: 386); EP 81 **Niševac** [“Niševci”] (Pančić 1874: 569; Diklić 1974: 386); **Šljivovička Planina Mt.**: FN 17 **Šljivovik:** **Stranje:** **Barkov Del.,** 800–1000 m, “alliance Festucion valesiacae Klika 31”, limestone (Randjelović *et al.* 2003: 3); **Vidič Mt.:** FN 57 **Vlkovija,** 1100 m and 1090 m, S exposure (Marković *et al.* 2015: 65).

**SE Serbia:** FN 20 **Rudina Mt.** (Milosavljević & Randjelović 2002: 33).

**Kosovo:** **Leposavić:** [subnom. *Phlomoides tuberosa* (L.) Moench] DN 86 **Slatina** [“Ibarska Slatina”], 43° 02’ 85. 4” N, 020° 49’ 0. 30” N, 451 m, NE exposure, slope 30°, siliceous ground (Krivošej, Z., Prodanović, D., Stanojević, M. 15-Jun-2017 Prodanović *et al.* 2018: 14); DN 83 **Srbica:** vicinity (Nikolić *et al.* 1986: 309); DN 83 **Poljance** [“Polac”], uncultivated places, meadows edges (Hundozi 1981: 128; 1983–1986: 242).

**IMPRECISE PUBLISHED DATA: Serbia** (Hayek 1929: 268; Gajić 1980a: 131; 1980b: 80).

**NOTES:** This interesting steppic plant of striking size has been unknown to Vojvodina for more than 5 decades, in spite of presence of numerous, seemingly adequate habitats in Srem and Banat (Fig. 8). The only one and unconfirmed published record of this species for Vojvodina implies that this is unquestionably a very rare plant, so it was of no little surprise fact that this plant thrives abundantly in the vicinity of Padina with hundreds of individuals (Fig. 9). Contrary to our expectations and beside the most splendid steppic habitats stretching along the whole lenght of almost 7 km long loess valley Dolina near Padina, we found this species concentrated at only 3 localities characterized with moderately disturbed vegetation which could be provisionaly placed within alliance *Festucion rupicolae* Soó. Accompanying species were: *Achillea pannonica* Scheele, *Capsella bursapastoris* (L.) Medik., *Carduus nutans* L., *Chrysopogon gryllus* (L.) Trin., *Convolvulus arvensis* L., *Cruciata pedemontana* (Bellardi) Ehrend., *Dactylis glomerata* L., *Euphorbia nicaeensis* subsp. *glareosa* (Pallas ex M. Bieb.) Radcl.-Sm., *Festuca rupicola* Heuff., *Filipendula vulgaris* Moench, *Fragaria viridis* Weston, *Galium glaucum* L., *Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schult., *Medicago minima* (L.) L., *Muscaria comosum* (L.) Mill., *Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill., *Plantago lanceolata* L., *Potentilla argentea* L., *Stachys recta* L., *Teucrium chamaedrys* L., *Thymus pulegioides* subsp. *pannonicus*
PERIĆ, R., KNEŽEVIĆ, J.: FLORA OF SERBIA FROM COLLECTION PZZP

(All.) Kerguélen, Tragopogon dubius Scop., Valerianella dentata (L.) Pollich and Verbascum phoeniceum L. These 3 localities are situated in the upper, more distant and regularly mowed part of loess valley without or almost without grazing (in contrast with lower, heavily grazed part of valley adjacent to the village where this species does not occur). At each of aforesaid localities the number of non-flowering rosettes is about 3 to 4 times surpassing the number of flowering individuals: I locality (45.077572° N, 020.778846° E)-136 flowering individuals, II (45.072705° N, 020.783894° E)- more than 100 flowering individuals, III (45.070484° N, 020.790861° E)-more than 100 flowering individuals. This species is protected by law in Serbia (Anonymous, 2010–2016).

Fig. 9. – Phlomis tuberosa L., vicinity of Padina, 02. 06. 2020. (photo R. Perić).

Silene flos-cuculi (L.) Clairv., Man. Herbor. Suisse 146 (1811) [subsp. flos-cuculi] var. latifolia Bolle [sub Lychnide!], Verh. bot. Verein. Brandeb. 7: 19 (1865).

NEW DATA: Bačka: CS 91-DS 01 Subotica-Horgoš Sands [“Subotičke šume”] (Butorac, B. 18/22-May-1998).

NOTES: New for Serbia (Fig. 8). More robust plant with oblong-lanceolate to obovate leaves 10–16 mm wide (vs. up to 10 mm wide in var. flos-cuculi). Plant usually matt green without pervading reddish stem coloration (Bolle 1865: 19; Soó 1970a: 302). Possibly more widespread in Serbia.
CONCLUSIONS

Article presents a third part of data selected from the most recent results of our revision of vascular plant material deposited at the Herbarium collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of the Vojvodina province (PZZP). Selected plant taxa include 7 genera (Filago L., Ludwigia L., Luzula DC., Lycopus L., Lythrum L., Phlomis L. and Silene L.), 11 species, three subspecies, three varieties, one infraspecific taxon with undetermined status [stat. indet.] and one nothospecies within 26 UTM squares.

New taxa for Serbia are: two varieties (Luzula campestris [subsp. campestris] var. elata, Silene flos-cuculi [subsp. flos-cuculi] var. latifolia) and one “stat. indet.” taxon (Luzula multiflora [subsp. multiflora] [stat. indet.] b. uliginosa). Confirmed taxa for Serbia are: species (Ludwigia palustris) and nothospecies (Lythrum ×scabrum) and for Vojvodina: 1 species (Phlomis tuberosa).

New and precise chorological data are given for seven species (Filago minima, Ludwigia palustris, Luzula exspectata, L. taurica, Lythrum portula, L. tribracteatum, Phlomis tuberosa), 1 variety (Lycopus europaeus var. mollis) and 1 nothospecies (Lythrum ×scabrum).

Nationally protected taxa include three species (Lythrum portula, L. tribracteatum, Phlomis tuberosa) categorized as “protected”.

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МАТЕРИЈАЛИ ЗА ФЛОРУ СРБИЈЕ
ИЗ ХЕРБАРИЈУМСКЕ КОЛЕКЦИЈЕ ПЗЗП (3)

РАНКО ПЕРИЋ, ЈЕЛЕНА КНЕЖЕВИЋ

РЕЗИМ ЕЧланак садржи трећи део података о пробраним, новим и у флори Србије пажње вреднијим таксонима добијених током ревизије Хербаријумске колекције Покрајинског завода за заштиту природе (PZZP). Одабране подаци укључују 11 врста, три подврсте, три варијетета, један инфраспецијски таксон са неодређеним статусом [stat. indet.] и једну нотоврсту сврстане у седам родова (Filago L., Ludwigia L., Luzula DC., Lycopus L., Lythrum L., Phlomis L. и Silene L.). Два варијетета (Luzula campestris subsp. campestris var. elata, Silene flos-cuculi subsp. flos-cuculi var. latifolia) и један инфраспецијски таксон са неодређеним статусом (Luzula multiflora subsp. multiflora [stat. indet.] b. uliginosa) су нови за флору Србије. Поред тога, једна врста (Ludwigia palustris) и једна нотоврста (Lythrum ×scabrum) су потврђене за Србију.