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Original scientific paper

MATERIAL ON THE ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR FLORA OF SERBIA. NOMENCLATURAL, TAXONOMIC AND FLORISTIC NOTES VII

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This paper proposes a novel nomenclatural combination and establishes two previously unrecognized synonyms of the plant taxa. In addition, one new genus

and two species of vascular flora for Serbia (one autochthonous and one allochthonous plant) are presented. A confirmation of old or unreliable literature records for eight autochthonous species and subspecies and one spontaneous hybrid plant in the flora of Serbia has been done. For the territory of Vojvodina province we confirmed the presence of one native and one alien species, as well as two new plants for Kosovo and Metohija province. In the last part of the paper, there is a review of six disputed taxa for our country as well as one for Serbia proper.

Key words: vascular flora, checklist, nomenclature, taxonomy, Serbia

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the seventh continuation of the inventory of the flora of Serbia (Niketić *et al.* 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). It includes nomenclatural, taxonomic, and floristic notes related to taxa from the Liliopsida and Magnoliopsida groups, as well as some novelties that have not been previously published in *An annotated checklist of vascular flora of Serbia 1* (Niketić & Tomović 2018). In the meantime, several important findings for the flora of Serbia or certain administrative units have appeared since the publication of the previous checklist.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The same methods and principles for nomenclature and chorological revision were applied as in Niketić *et al.* (2018).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nomenclatural notes

MAGNOLIOPSIDA

LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)

Stachys dinarica (Murb.) Niketić, **comb. et stat. nov.**

[Murb., Acta Univ. Lund. 27(5): 62 (1892), nom. inval.]

≡ *Stachys alpina* subsp. *dinarica* Murb., Acta Univ. Lund. 27(5): 61 (1892) [basionym].

– "*Stachys reinertii*" sensu auct. serb. [non Heldr. ex Murb., Acta Univ. Lund. 27(5): 61 (1892)].

Murbeck (1892) formally described this taxon as a subspecies, as indicated in the heading of the protologue. However, in the subsequent text, the author refers to the taxon binomially ("*S. dinarica*"), treating it as a stable geographical entity (Fig. 1). He regarded it as part of a morphological series between *Stachys alpina* L. and *S. germanica* L., placing it as intermediate, noting a closer affinity to the former species, and explicitly stating that it is not of hybrid origin. Despite this, this plant has been traditionally treated as a subspecies of *S. alpina* L., a view that is widely accepted to this day.

Fig. 1. – *Stachys dinarica* (Murb.) Niketić on Mt Jahorina (Bosnia and Hercegovina). Inflorescence (left) and flowering verticillaster (right) (photo J. Kukić).

Recently, the name *S. dinarica* has appeared at the species rank in several major online databases [e.g., Euro+Med (2025), POWO (2025), GBIF (2025), Hassler 1994–2025]. In these sources, it is often inconsistently listed as a synonym of the type subspecies (*S. alpina* subsp. *alpina*), while *S. alpina* subsp. *dinarica* remains accepted. Furthermore, the authorship is frequently miscited as "De Marb." instead of "Murb.". Such conflicting interpretations create a clear nomenclatural inconsistency requiring clarification.

Given that we consider this a distinct species, the question arose whether Murbeck's use of the binomial "*S. dinarica*" constitutes an alternative name under Art. 36.3 of the ICN (Turland *et al.* 2025). We argue that the name was not validly published at the species rank based on the following:

- The protologue begins exclusively with a trinomial followed by "nov. subsp.", representing a formal act of subspecific publication.
- The subsequent use of the binomial in the text reflects a common 19th-century style, where infraspecific taxa were often mentioned without their rank or parental species once introduced.
- The author never explicitly expressed doubt regarding the rank or proposed an alternative name.
- The structure of the descriptions in the same work suggests a deliberate choice of rank: newly described species receive significantly longer descriptions, whereas varieties are given very brief diagnoses. The description of *S. alpina* subsp. *dinarica* is of intermediate length and detail, consistent with Murbeck's treatment of subspecies. While the length of a description carries no formal nomenclatural weight under the ICN, it serves to interpret the author's taxonomic intent.

Consequently, we conclude that the binomial "*S. dinarica*" in Murbeck's work is not an alternative name and cannot serve as a legitimate synonym at the species rank, thus requiring formal validation (*status novus*).

The necessity of this taxonomic elevation is supported by stable morphological differences, distinct ecological preferences and specific geographical distribution, which confirm its status as a well-recognised species, independent of the broad and often misinterpreted concepts found in current online databases. According to Murbeck's original observations, it differs from *S. alpina* by its lower stature and a greyish hue due to a far more abundant indumentum on the leaves and stem, as well as smaller and narrower leaves that are less cordate at the base and rounded or obtuse at the apex. Additionally, it features sparser glandular hairs, paler corollas, and nutlets that are slightly longer than wide, whereas in *S. alpina* they are typically as wide as they are long, while corolla is darker. In comparison, *S. tymphaea* Hausskn. (= *S. rainertii* Heldr.) possesses a denser, whitish-grey woolly-felted indumentum of dense, retrorse simple hairs that typically obscure the stem, which is only occasionally reddish-purple. It lacks stem glands (though they may sporadically occur in much lower density) and possesses a more compact inflorescence. In contrast, *S. dinarica* is distinguished by its typically dark purple stem, bracts, and calyces. The stem possesses a sparser and more delicate pubescence, primarily composed of multicellular uniseriate articulate trichomes and/or glandular hairs, which vary from patent to retrorse in orientation.

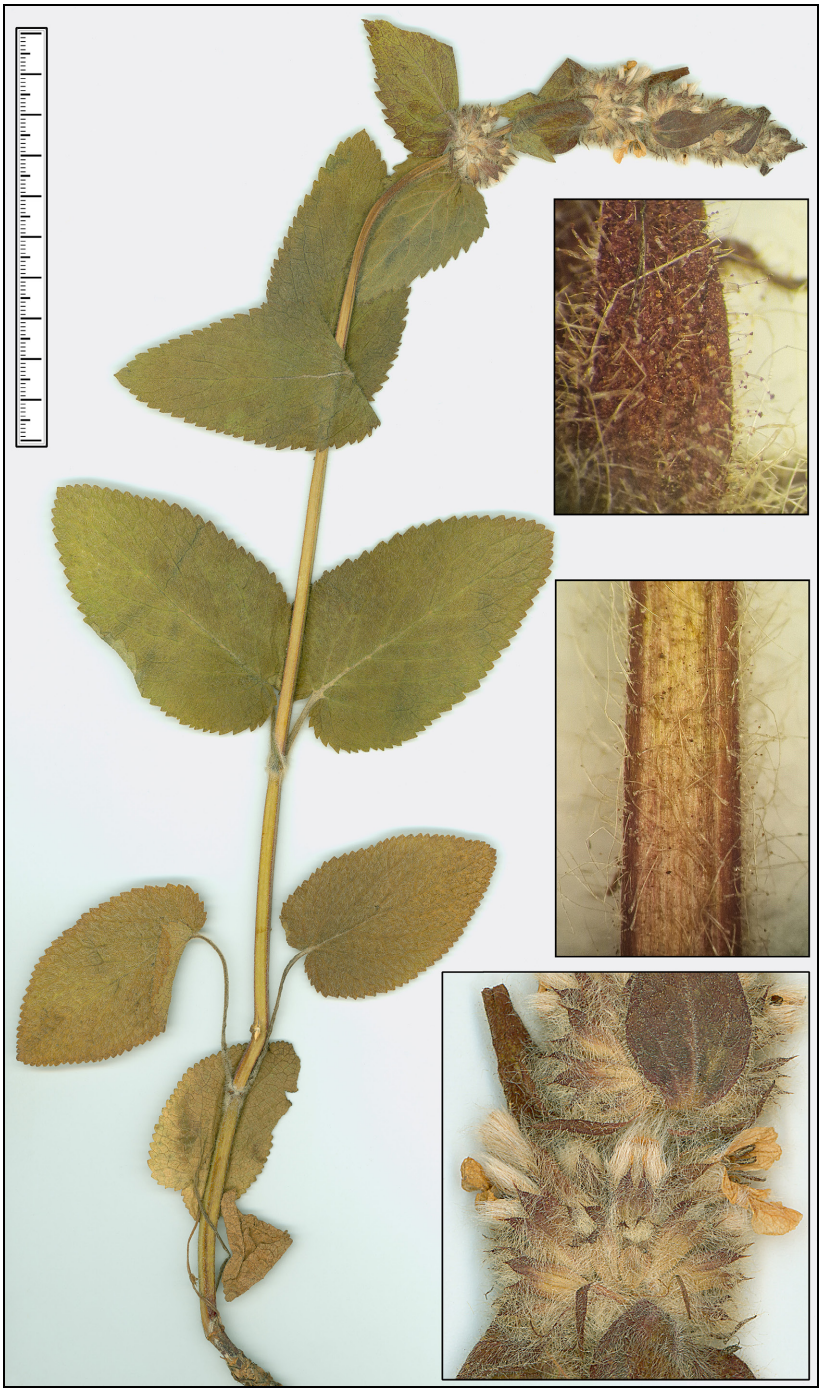

Fig. 2. – *Stachys dinarica* (Murb.) Niketić from Šar Planina Mts. in Kosovo (BEO 101893). Insets: bract (upper), stem (middle) and flowers (lower).

Beyond morphology, *S. dinarica* is ecologically specialized for subalpine grasslands and *Pinus mugo* clearings, thriving in open, light habitats, whereas *S. alpina* is primarily associated with montane deciduous forests, functioning as a shade-tolerant species. Even in areas of sympatry, no transitional forms or hybrids have been observed, which strongly suggests effective reproductive isolation. Geographically, *S. dinarica* acts as a parapatric replacement for *S. tymphaea* north of Mt Bistra in North Macedonia. However, in the mountains of the western and southern parts of North Macedonia, certain specimens exhibit intermediate morphological characters between *S. dinarica* and *S. tymphaea*, potentially indicating introgressive hybridization in these contact zones. Given this close relationship and the presence of intermediate forms, *S. dinarica* could alternatively be treated as a subspecies of *S. tymphaea*, a hypothesis that remains to be tested through further detailed molecular studies. However, for the time being, an independent specific status for both taxa is maintained. Morphologically, they are equally equidistant from each other as they are from *S. alpina* and *S. germanica*, occupying distinct positions within the morphological range between the latter two species. While *S. tymphaea* is widely distributed across the mountain ranges of North Macedonia, Albania, southwestern Bulgaria, the Apennines, and Greece, extending south to the southern Pindus, *S. dinarica* is distributed throughout the Dinaric Alps, specifically encompassing regions of Croatia (Nikolić 2000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bjelčić 1974), Montenegro (Rohlena 1942), northern Albania (Barina *et al.* 2018), North Macedonia (Matevski 2021) and Serbia. In Serbia, the species is well-represented in the mountains of Kosovo and Metohija. It is also reported in literature for eastern Serbia [Mt Suva Planina (Diklić 1974) and Mt Stol near Babušnica based on Halácsy's herbarium cited by Murbeck (1892)] and southwestern Serbia [Mt Zlatar (Diklić 1974)]. However, these records from southwestern and eastern Serbia currently lack recent herbarium confirmation.

Specimens examined:

Kosovo, Šar Planina Mts., Stojkova Kuća – Durlov Potok, meadows and stony places, MGRS 34T DM96, coll. V. Nikolić, N. Diklić, S. Mladenović, 25-Jul-1976, det. N. Diklić (sub *Stachys alpina* subsp. *dinarica*) (BEO 101893) (Fig. 2).

M. Niketić

MALVACEAE

Althaea cannabina L.

= *Althaea vranjensis* Diklić & Nikolić, Glasn. Republ. Zavoda Zaštitu Prir. Prirodnjačke Zbirke Titogradu 15: 64 (1982), **syn. nov.**

A species that was considered extinct from the world's gene pool (Diklić 1999). It belongs to a group of taxa within the polymorphic taxa within the Mediterranean-sub-Mediterranean, widely understood species *A.*

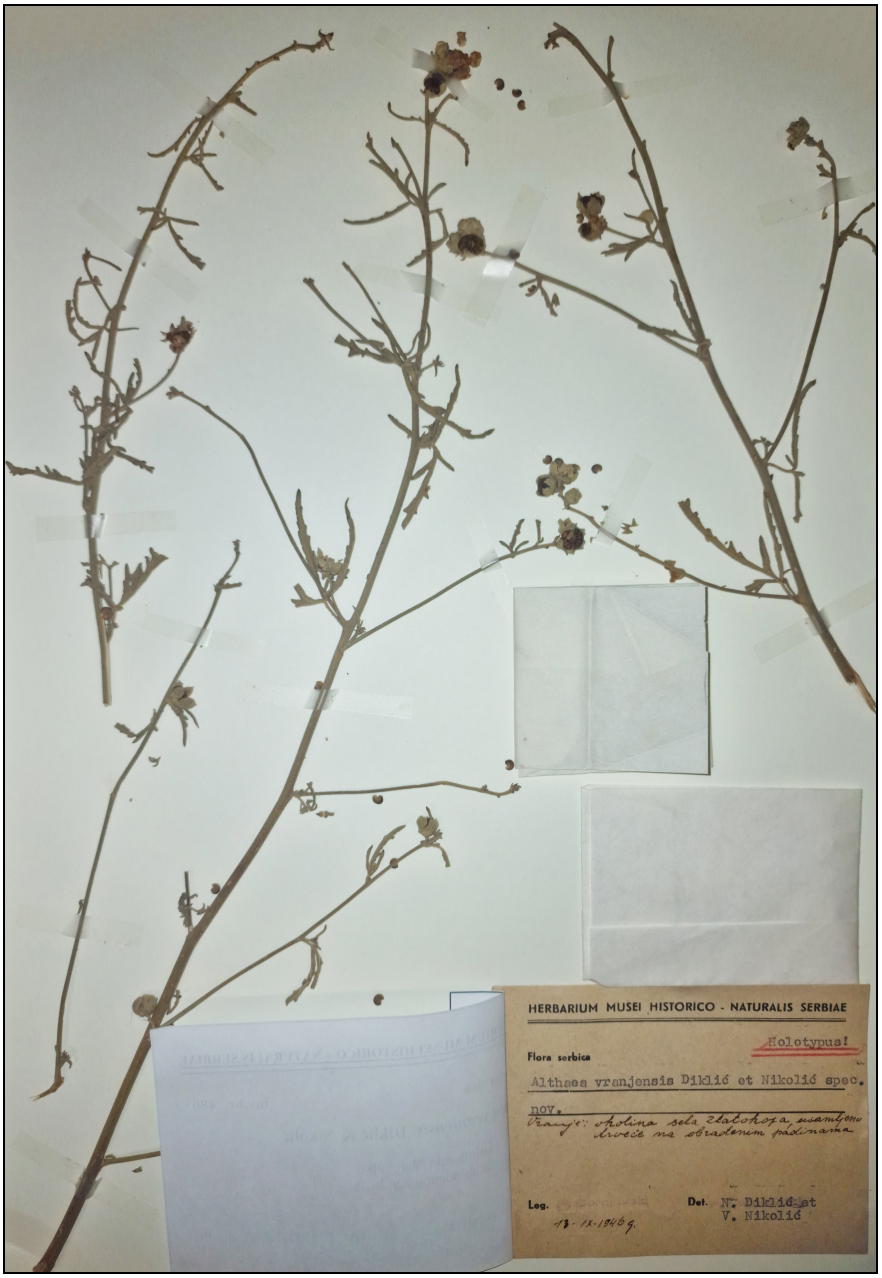

Fig. 3. – Holotype of *Althaea vranjensis* Diklić & Nikolić (BEO H480).

cannabina L. The species was described on the basis of scarce herbarium material collected by Pavle Černjavski in the vicinity of Vranje (Zlatokop) in the 1940s. After that period, it was never found again (only the typical *A. cannabina* was found), although on several occasions, intensive field

research was carried out in the around Vranje (southern Serbia) where the original herbarium material was collected. Although the species is recognized in global databases (POWO 2025, Valdés & Raab-Straube 2011+b), based on a comparative analysis of specimens of *A. cannabina* from the vicinity of Vranje, as well as from many other localities in Serbia, with extensive herbarium material it was concluded that *A. vranjensis* fully corresponds to the species *A. cannabina* and should be considered its synonym.

Specimens examined:

S Serbia, Vranje, Zlatokop village, MGRS 34T EN70, coll. P. Černjavski, 13-Sep-1946, det. N. Diklić (sub *A. vranjensis* Diklić & Nikolić), rev. M. Niketić, 25-Mar-2025 (BEO H480) (Fig. 3).

S Serbia, Vranje, Šamin Do, dividing line between two fields, MGRS 34T EN70, coll. P. Čenjavski, 13-Sep-1946, det. N. Diklić (sub *A. vranjensis* Diklić & Nikolić), rev. M. Niketić, 25-Mar-2025 (*s.n.* BEO).

S Serbia, Vranje, Šamin Do, dividing line between two fields, MGRS 34T EN70, coll. & det. N. Diklić, 19-Jul-1960 (sub *A. cannabina* L.) (BEO 182659).

S Serbia, Vranje, Zlatokop village, MGRS 34T EN70, dividing line between two fields, coll. & det. N. Diklić, 16-Sep-1960 (sub *A. kragujevacensis* DC.), rev. M. Niketić, 25-Mar-2025 (BEO 101901).

Šumadija, Knić, Toponica, Toponičko Polje field, 20.6856864° E, 43.9650824° N, MGRS 34T DP76, M. Niketić, 28-Apr-2016 (field. obs.).

Srem, Mt Fruška Gora, Čortanovci, 19.9933211° E, 45.1593523° N, MGRS 34T DR20, M. Niketić, 09-Apr-2024 (field. obs.).

Srem, Mt Fruška Gora, Čerević, 19.6625379° E, 45.2016642° N, MGRS 34T CR90, M. Niketić, 20-Apr-2025 (field. obs.).

C Serbia, Merošina, Lalinac, salt marshes, 250 *m*, 21.7420791° E, 43.3343444° N, MGRS 34T EN69, M. Niketić, 04-Sep-2012 (field. obs.).

M. Niketić, S. Vukojičić

RANUNCULACEAE

Delphinium ajacis L.

= *Delphinium uechtritzianum* Pančić ex Huth Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 20: 378 (1895), **syn. nov.** ≡ *Consolida uechtritziana* (Pančić ex Huth) Soó, Österr. Bot. Z. 71: 236 (1922).

IND. LOC.: "Serbia merid.: in faucibus Derven inf. et in faucibus Grdelica ["Gredelika"] (Pančić 1881["4"] W, G-BU, B ["V, Bu, Be"]); Albania montenegrina (Baldacii 1889 G ["Ba"])."

LECTOTYPE (designated by DuPasquier *et al.* 2021): Albania, [Skadar] Zogaj ["Zojs"], MGRS 34T CM65, coll. A. Baldacci, 1889 [sub *Delphinium*] (G 00414314 [photo!] image available at https://collections.geneve.ch/cjbg/chg/adetail.php?id=467608&base=img&lang=fr).

Fig. 4. – *Delphinium ajacis* L., plant cultivated from seed collected by J. Pančić in the Grdelica Gorge (BEOU002250, BEOU002251), representing one of the earliest original specimens that led to the concept of *D. uechtritzianum*.

SYNTYPE (designated by N. Femeaux Sep-2019): [Serbia], in saxosis faucis Grdelica ["Gredelica"], MGRS 34T EN84, coll. J. Pančić, Jul-1881 [sub *Delphinium uechtritzianum*] (G-BU 00848031 [photo!] image available at https://collections.geneve.ch/cjbg/chg/adetail. php?id=467606&base=img&lang=fr).

In the protologue of *Delphinium uechtritzianum* Pančić ex Huth (1895) author explicitly ascribed the taxon to Pančić ("*Delphinium uechtritzianum* Panč.") and cited specimens collected by Pančić in southeastern Serbia (1881["4"]) as well as a later gathering by Baldacci from Zogaj (now in Albania, near the Montenegro border). DuPasquier *et al.* (2021) designated the Baldacci specimen from Zogaj (G) as lectotype. Although this choice is nomenclaturally valid, it may be noted that a Pančić specimen cited in the protologue (e.g., the material preserved in G-BU) would have been historically consistent with Huth's attribution of the taxon to Pančić. Nevertheless, the lectotypification by DuPasquier *et al.* (2021) is effective and cannot be superseded.

The taxonomic status of *D. uechtritzianum* has long been debated. Already in the protologue, Huth (1895) noted that the plant loses its supposed diagnostic characters in cultivation in comparison with *D. ajacis*, and several later taxonomists (Soó 1922, Chater 1993, Strid 2002) also expressed reservations about its status. The alleged differential morphological characters (inflorescence shape, spur length, undivided bracts) largely overlap with the range of variation observed in the widespread species *D. ajacis*. In addition, the available herbarium material from Serbia, e.g. from the Grdelica, Surdulica, Džep and Vranje area, where *D. uechtritzianum* was previously reported, is correctly referable to *D. ajacis*. Furthermore, the taxon was already treated as extinct in Serbia by Lakušić (1999) in the Red Data Book of the Flora of Serbia. Moreover, the geographical pattern of scattered, mostly literature-based records throughout the Balkans [Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Serbia, Greece (Huth 1895, Soó 1922, Jabbour & Renner 2011, Raab-Straube *et al.* 2014+)] does not suggest a coherent distribution of an independent species, but rather reflects occasional interpretations of local forms of *D. ajacis*. Taken together, the available morphological, geographical and molecular evidence (Jabbour & Renner 2011) does not support the recognition of *D. uechtritzianum* as a distinct taxon. Accordingly, the name *D. uechtritzianum* is here reduced to synonymy with the widespread species *D. ajacis*.

Specimens examined:

SE Serbia, Grdelica gorge, Džep, lecti culta MGRS 34T EN93, coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1879 (sub *D. pubescens* var. *versicolor*, rev. anonymous), Jun-1880 (sub "*Delphinium variegatum* m.") (BEOU002250, BEOU002251) [material sprouted from seed in the Botanical Garden in Belgrade] (Fig. 4).

S Serbia, around Vranje, MGRS 34T EN71, coll. & det. Đ. Ničić, May-1888 (sub *D. uechtritzianum*) (*s.n.* BEOU).
SE Serbia, around Surdulica in lush meadows, MGRS 34T EN92, coll. & det. Đ. Ilić, Aug-1910 (BEO 5623).

S Serbia, Vranje, Ćoška, through the vineyards, MGRS 34T EN71, coll. & det. Đ. Ilić, Jun-1910 (BEO 5619).

M. Niketić

Floristic notes

New and confirmed taxa for the flora of Serbia

LILIOPSIDA

LILIACEAE (AMARYLLIDACEAE)

Allium ericetorum Thore, Essai Chloris: 123 (1803).
= *Allium ochroleucum* Waldst. & Kit., Descr. Icon. Pl. Hung. 2: 204 (1804).

This Central and Southern European montane species is very rare in the flora of Serbia. It typically occurs in montane and high-montane wet meadows and in scattered, mostly Scots pine forests, at higher altitudes. In Serbia it has so far been reliably recorded only from the Zlatibor Plateau (Pančić 1867, 1874; Urošević 1949; Tatić 1975, sub *A. ochroleucum* Waldst. & Kit.). Two additional localities have been mentioned in the literature: Mt Suva Planina (Jovanović 1980) and the Deliblato Sands (Sigunov 1970). The record from Mt Suva Planina is very imprecise and probably erraneous, primarily because of the habitat type occupied by this species, whereas the record from the Deliblato Sands is most probably based on a misidentification (Fig. 20).

On the Zlatibor Plateau the species grows on open peat terraces near mountain streams, on flat or slightly inclined, sometimes rocky terrain, on ultramafic geological substrate, at elevations from 900 to 1300 m a.s.l., in the vegetation of soft water spring mires (class *Montio-Cardaminetea*) (Figs. 5–6).

Unpublished records:

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, between villages Ribnica and Semegnjevo, MGRS 34T CP84, coll. & det. J. Bornmüller, 26-Aug-1887 (sub *A. ochroleucum*) (*s.n.* BEOU).

Fig. 5. – *Allium ericetorum* Thore, W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, habitat. Inset: inflorescence (photo G. Anačkov).

Fig. 6. – *Allium ericetorum* Thore, W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, population in mesophilous meadow. Inset: details of inflorescences at anthesis (photo G. Anačkov).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. & det. Anonymous, Jul-1907 (sub *A. ochroleucum*) (*s.n.* BEOU).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Ribnica village, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. & det. N. Košanin, 30-Jul-1930 (sub *A. ochroleucum*) (*s.n.* BEOU).

W Serbia, Uvac river gorge, near Dobroselica village, MGRS 34T CP92, coll. & det. B. Zlatković, 2000 (*s.n.* BUNS).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Partizanske Vode, along the river Crni Rzav, Jokina Ćuprija, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. G. Anačkov, L. Barši, 03-Aug-2005, det. G. Anačkov (*s.n.* BUNS).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Partizanske Vode, along the river Crni Rzav, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. G. Anačkov, L. Barši, 10-Aug-2006, det. G. Anačkov (*s.n.* BUNS).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Jokina Ćuprija, Veliki Šainovci – Petačka Dolina, MGRS 34T CP93, serpentinite, peat bogs, 1000 m, coll. M. Niketić, G. Tomović, 12-Jul-2012, det. M. Niketić (BEO 101894).

SW Serbia, Pešter plateau, from Karajukića Bunari village toward the village of Ugao, MGRS 34T DN27, wet meadows, coll. & det. P. Lazarević, 28-Jul-2000 (*s.n.* BEOU).

Confirmed species for the flora of Serbia.

G. Anačkov, B. Zlatković, P. Lazarević, G. Tomović, M. Niketić

Allium horvatii Lovrić, Oesterr. Bot. Z. 119: 569 (1972).

– *Allium tergestinum* Gand., Fl. Eur. 22: 83 (1890), nom. inval.
– *Allium saxatile* subsp. *tergestinum* (Gand.) Bedalov & Lovrić, Comun. Soc. Stud. Veget. Alp. Orient. Dinar. 14: 122 (1978), nom. inval.
– "*Allium saxatile*" auct., p. p. [non M. Bieb., Tabl. Prov. Mer Casp.: 114 (1798)].

In their comprehensive revision of the *Allium saxatile* group, Seregin *et al.* (2015) divided the traditionally broadly interpreted Pontic–Central Asian thermophilous geophyte with elongated bulbs into 16 regional species. The group extends from the Apennine Peninsula in the west to north-western China in the east. *Allium saxatile* M. Bieb., originally described from Transcaucasia (Azerbaijan), is in this concept restricted to the Transcaucasian region. However, this taxonomic concept has not yet been fully implemented in several widely used databases [Euro+Med (2025), POWO (2025), GBIF (2025), Hassler (1994–2025)].

The first records of the *A. saxatile* group in the flora of Serbia were published by Pančić (1874) from eastern Serbia (near Niševac, Svrljig).

Later, Adamović (1908) described a variety with pink flowers from Mt Belava (*A. saxatile* var. *rubriflorum* Adamović). From the western Balkans, Lovrić (1972) described *Allium horvatii* Lovrić from Krk Island in the north-western Adriatic, named in honour of the Croatian botanist Ivo Horvat. According to Seregin *et al.* (2015), "*Allium horvatii* was described as a local endemic of exposed saline maritime rocks (3–350 m a.s.l.) of Krk Island, Croatia". It differs from *A. saxatile* mainly in the colour of the young anthers (yellow vs. dark brown to violet).

Its wider distribution in the Dinarides was later demonstrated by Bedalov & Lovrić (1978). On the Apennine Peninsula the same taxon had long been treated as *A. saxatile* and later as *Allium saxatile* subsp. *tergestinum* (Gand.) Bedalov & Lovrić, nom. inval. Seregin *et al.* (2015) clarified that these western populations represent *A. horvatii*, stating that "the westernmost entity of the *A. saxatile* group" should be treated as a single species and that *A. horvatii* is its oldest valid name.

For eastern Serbia, Seregin *et al.* (2015) raised Adamović's taxon to species rank as *A. rubriflorum* (Adamović) Anačkov, N. Friesen & Seregin, stating that it occurs in eastern Serbia and the extreme western part of Bulgaria, whereas in the remaining part of Bulgaria and in Dobruja (Romania) it is replaced by *A. austrodanubiale* N. Friesen & Seregin. Thus, three species of the *A. saxatile* group occur in south-eastern Europe.

Allium horvatii differs from *A. rubriflorum* by the odd filaments (those attached to the inner tepals) widened at the base (vs. not widened at the base), and also in the colour of the flowers: tepals ± whitish or tinged green after anthesis (sometimes slightly rose before or at anthesis) vs. tepals white or purple. Because these characters were rarely taken into account in earlier floristic treatments, plants of this group from the Balkans were often broadly referred to *A. saxatile*.

Allium horvatii is a circum-Adriatic (Balkan–Apennine) subendemic species, locally common in some parts of the Dinaric Alps along the eastern Adriatic coast (Seregin *et al.* 2015). It occurs from sea level up to about 2000 m a.s.l., typically growing on rocks, screes and limestone cliffs, as well as on open rocky pastures, most often within vegetation of the class *Festuco-Brometea*. Its occurrence in western Serbia therefore represents the easternmost extension of the circum-Adriatic distribution of the species.

In Serbia, the *A. saxatile* group was traditionally reported from both eastern (Moesian) and western (Illyrian) phytogeographical provinces. These reports evidently refer to two different taxa, *A. rubriflorum* in eastern Serbia and *A. horvatii* in the western part of the country. Tatić (1975) cited *A. saxatile* from the surroundings of the Drina River, while Gajić (1988)

located it more precisely in the Drina Canyon. Urošević (1949) also reported *A. saxatile* from the Zlatibor Plateau (Mt Čigota), although the identity of this record remains unverified. Seregin *et al.* (2015) mentioned *A. horvatii* for "SW Serbia", but without indicating precise records. Given the present taxonomic concept of the *A. saxatile* group, these earlier reports from western Serbia most probably refer to *A. horvatii*, as noted above.

The first and only historical herbarium record attributable to this species in Serbia was collected by T. Soška in the Rugova Gorge (Metohija) in 1929 (identified as *A. saxatile*) (BEOU). Later collections confirmed its presence in western Serbia: Niketić gathered the species in 2015 in the Drina Canyon (Bilješka Stena) (BEO) (Fig. 7) and again in 2025 on Mt Ožalj near Priboj (BEO). The same plant had already been collected in 1991 in the Ljutina River Gorge at the foot of Mt Ožalj, although without identification (BEOU).

Fig. 7. – *Allium horvatii* Lovrić from Mt Tara (Banjska Stena) in W Serbia. Bulb (left) and inflorescence (right) (photo M. Niketić).

The currently available records suggest that this Balkan-Apenine subendemic species is probably more widely distributed in western and

south-western Serbia and in Metohija, a pattern that future chorological studies will likely confirm (Fig. 20).

Unpublished records:

Metohija, Peć, Rugovo gorge, MGRS 34T DN32, coll. T. Soška, 19-Jun-1929 (sub *A. saxatile*), rev. G. Anačkov (*s.n.* BEOU).

W Serbia, Mt Tara, Banjska Stena, MGRS 34T CP76, rocky grounds along the edge of *Pinus nigra* and *Ostrya carpinifolia* forest, limestone, 500–1065 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 18-Sep-2015 (BEO 101887).

SW Serbia, Priboj, Ljutina river gorge, Sutjeska strait, MGRS 34T CP71, limestone, 600–650 *m*, coll. V. Stevanović, D. Lakušić, M. Niketić, 04-Oct-1991, det. G. Anačkov (BEOU 2820/91).

SW Serbia, Priboj, Mt Ožalj, 19.4456517° E, 43.4647582° N, MGRS 34T CP71, rocky grounds along the edge of *Pinus nigra* forest, limestone, 1000–1214 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 02-Jun-2025 (BEO 101888).

Confirmed and for the first time located species for the flora of Serbia.

G. Anačkov, D. Lakušić, M. Niketić

IRIDACEAE

Iris* ×*squalens L., Syst. Nat., ed. 10. 2: 863 (1759).

[= *I. pallida* × *I. variegata*]

The hybrid complex traditionally treated as *Iris* ×*germanica* s.l. comprises several groups of old garden and natural hybrids derived mainly from *I. pallida* Lam. and related taxa. Within this complex, the *I.* ×*sambucina* group represents hybrids between *I. pallida* s.l. and *I. variegata* L., usually characterized by obovate to obovate-spathulate falls with conspicuous dark veins on a brighter background over most of the upper surface, often producing yellowish to brownish-violet or muddy colour combinations. These diploid hybrids (2n = 24) range from infertile to moderately fertile and include several historically described hybrid entities representing different colour expressions of the same hybrid origin (Niketić *et al.* 2018).

This natural hybrid between *Iris pallida* Lam. and *I. variegata* was first observed in Serbia by Pančić (1874) in the Podrinje region (Mt Sokol) in north-western Serbia. It grows spontaneously on stony and rocky terrain, usually in scrub vegetation (Stjepanović-Veselićić 1976). In 2020 it was also found in NW Serbia in Pocerina area (Fig. 20). Field observations indicate that the hybrid particularly favours loose, disturbed soil with little

surrounding vegetation, especially around badger burrows in shaded places within thermophilous oak forests of *Quercus frainetto* and *Q. cerris*. Plants collected from the locality were successfully transplanted into cultivation, where they flower regularly each year, but so far no seed production has been observed (Fig. 8).

Fig. 8. – *Iris* ×*squalens* L., flower of a cultivated plant originating from NW Serbia, Pocerina area (BEO 101895) (photo M. Niketić).

However, since the submediterranean species *I. pallida* does not occur naturally in Serbia, further studies are required to determine whether these populations represent a stabilized natural hybrid of hybridogenous origin or plants that have escaped from cultivation.

Unpublished record:

NW Serbia, Pocerina area, Vladimirci, Mrovska village, between Višnja reka and Divljakovac, *Quercetum frainetto-cerris*, *Fagetum* and meadows, 120-300 *m*, 19.6922981° E, 44.5626545° N, MGRS 34T CQ93, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 26-Aug-2020 (BEO 101895).

Confirmed hybrid for the flora of Serbia.

M. Niketić

POACEAE (GRAMINEAE)

Danthonia* ×*breviaristata (Beck) Beck ex Vierh., Oesterr. Bot. Z. 53(6): 225 (1903).

≡ *Danthonia provincialis* var. *breviaristata* Beck, Fl. Nieder-Österreich 1: 65 (1890) [basionym] ≡ *Danthonia calycina* var. *breviaristata* (Beck) Asch. & Graebn., Syn. Mitteleur. Fl. 2(1): 306 (1900) ≡ ×*Danthosieglingia breviaristata* (Beck) Domin, Preslia 13–15: 39 (1935).

Danthonia ×*breviaristata* (Beck) Beck ex Vierh is a hybrid taxon described by Vierhapper based on the study of extensive herbarium material from Austria, Italy and France (Vierhapper 1903). When publishing this taxonomic novelty Vierhapper ascribed the name *D. breviaristata* to Beck and cited as the basionym *D. provincialis* var. *breviaristata* Beck (Beck 1890). We therefore included both Vierhapper and Beck in the name citation. The distribution of this species is confined to the temperate regions of Europe, and to date, its occurrence has been documented in the following countries: Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Italy, and Romania (POWO).

In the course of the habitat mapping in the area of Mt Tara (Fig. 30), *D.* ×*breviaristata* was documented in a meadow of *Bromo erecti-Danthonietum* type, on the ultramafic substrate, in two locations – Bulibanovac and Mala Reka. These findings on the Tara Mountain represent the first documented occurrences of the taxon in Serbia.

First record:

West Serbia, Tara Mountain, Bulibanovac, *Bromo-Danthonietum*, ultramafic subrstrate, 1141 m, 19.518622° E, 43.87404° N, MGRS 34T CP85, coll. & det. D. Lakušić 22-Jul-2021 (BEOU 51252) (Fig. 9).

Fig. 9. – *Danthonia* ×*breviaristata* (Beck) Beck ex Vierh. from W Serbia, Mt Tara, Bulibanovac (BEOU 51252); inset: inflorescence.

West Serbia, Tara Mountain, Mala Reka, 1034 m, 19.549973 E, 43.903178 N, coll. and det. D. Lakušić 25-June-2021 (field obs.)

For the first time located hybrid for the flora of Serbia.

D. Lakušić, N. Kuzmanović

Oplismenus undulatifolius (Ard.) P. Beauv., Ess. Agrostogr. 54 (1812).

This grass characteristic for shady damp forests is the only extratropical species within its genus. It is confined mainly to the temperate and subtropical areas of Eurasia with conspicuously disjunct recent areal extending from the Iberian peninsula across southern and eastern borders of the Alps, Transcaucasia, the Himalayas up to China and Japan, suggesting its Tertiary origin (Scholz 1981). In Europe its main distribution centres is in Insubric climatic ecoregion (northern Italy and southern Switzerland), with sporadic occurrences in Spain, Slovenia and Croatia (Clayton 1980, Valdés *et al.* 2009+), where is usually present in lower areas with mild winters and high amounts of precipitation (Scholz 1981). The taxonomic relationship with other members of the genus, especially in parts of Africa and Southeast Asia is not always clear, resulting in various approaches to the problems of its past and recent distribution: depending on taxonomical treatment some of the leading online databases consider this species actually more widespread in the Tropics (Hassler 2025, POWO 2025). According to Scholz (1981), "it is more likely [...] that the present-day areal [of this species] traces back to a post Ice Age migration of the taxon, which came out of East Asia, passed through the ecologically favourable areas of the Caucasus, and found root in northern Italy".

During fructification its disarticulating viscid spikelets are easily attached to the wild animals which could facilitate its local introduction, such are the cases in the vicinity of Geneva (Becherer 1966) and in South Tyrol (Scholz 1981). Local introduction could be the explanation for record of this species in Bosut forest area in Serbia (Figs 10, 20) where it is likely introduced from known population recorded in western, Croatian part of Bosut forest [called Spačva forest in Croatia] (Cestarić *et al.* 2017). According to the most recent edition of Croatian flora (Nikolić 2020) this species has native status in Croatia and the possibility that Serbian plants belong to the easternmost part of the population inhabiting the area of entire Bosut / Spačva cannot be definitely excluded. However, having in mind that particular forest compartment where this species has been discovered in Serbia is planted approximately 80 years ago and that this relatively noticeable species so far has not been recorded in other parts of

the Bosut area, despite relatively comprehensive field investigations (which have been conducted here in the course of the last 12 years) and presence of abundant corresponding habitats, autochthonous status of this species in Serbia can be described as alien or at most cryptogenic (Niketić & Tomović 2018). Its population in Serbia consists of ca. 150 individuals covering area of up to 0.5 ha in *Querco-Carpinetum* forest.

Fig. 10. – *Oplismenus undulatifolius* (Ard.) P. Beauv in the Bosut forests (Srem) (photo R. Perić).

First record:

Srem, Sremska Mitrovica, Bosut village, Bosut forests, Žeravinac, common oak-hornbeam forest, 92 *m*, 19.145027° E, 44.935512° N, MGRS 34T CQ57, coll. & det. R. Perić, 10-Oct-2025 (*s.n.* PZZP).

A new genus and allochthonous species for the flora of Serbia.

R. Perić

MAGNOLIOPSIDA

APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)

Macroselinum latifolium (M. Bieb.) Schur, Verh. Mitth. Siebenbürg. Vereins Naturwiss. Hermannstadt 4(Anh.): 30 (1853).

≡ *Selinum latifolium* M. Bieb., Fl. Taur.-Caucas. 1: 213 (1808) [basionym]
≡ *Peucedanum latifolium* (M. Bieb.) DC., Prodr. 4: 181 (1830).

The genus *Macroselinum* Schur represents a small and morphologically well-defined group segregated from the broadly circumscribed and polyphyletic genus *Peucedanum* L. Phylogenetic and immunological studies have demonstrated that *Peucedanum* s.l. actually consists of several independent lineages differing markedly in morphology, chemistry and molecular characters. As a consequence, some authors have treated several of these lineages as separate genera, including the monotypic genus *Macroselinum* with *M. latifolium* (M. Bieb.) Schur as its type species (Reduron *et al.* 1997, Shneyer *et al.* 2003, Spalik *et al.* 2004, Pimenov & Ostroumova 2012, Degtjareva *et al.* 2017). Recently, another species of this genus was recognized, *Macroselinum illyricum* (K. Malý) Niketić, a neglected Illyrian endemic previously described as *Peucedanum illyricum* K. Malý. This taxon, originally regarded as related to *Cervaria rivini* Gaertn. because of similarities in leaf shape, was later shown to be morphologically much closer to *M. latifolium*, differing mainly in the more deeply divided leaves with asymmetric segments (Niketić *et al.* 2023).

Macroselinum latifolium is a Central European–West Asian species distributed in the Balkan Peninsula (Croatia, Albania, Serbia), Romania, Moldova, Ukraine (including Crimea), Russia (central, southern and eastern regions, as well as the northern Caucasus) and Georgia.

Pančić (1874, sub *P. latifolium*) was the first botanist to record this species in Serbia (Šumadija region), reporting it from several localities near Čačak (Preljina), Gornji Milanovac (Brđani), Kragujevac (Vitkovac and Kutlovo) and Knić (Grabovac and Radmilovići).

Fig. 11. – *Macroselinum latifolium* (M. Bieb.) Schur in Livade near Bumbarevo Brdo village (Šumadija). Habitat (left) and leaf rosette (right) (photo M. Niketić).

The species inhabits mesophilous meadows, forest glades and occasionally salt marshes. In Serbia it grows on limestone substrates, most often in the zone and along the margins of gallery forests of pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and narrow-leaved ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*), occurring in meadows and open glades, sometimes also along roadsides.

At present, only one population is known in Serbia, near Knić, in the surroundings of the village of Bumbarevo Brdo at several localities (Figs. 11–13). Pančić (1874) reported the species from the nearby village of Radmilovići (ca. 2 km from the present locality). It is possible that this record refers to the same population, although the species has not been found in the wider surroundings of Radmilovići during recent surveys. This population occupies a limited area estimated at approximately 30 ha and occurs in numerous groups on mesophilous meadows in the source area of a stream flowing into the Gruža River. The population size is estimated at several thousand mature individuals. Field observations indicate that the subpopulations previously recorded near Gornji Milanovac (Brđani), Čačak (Preljina), Knić (Grabovac), Kragujevac (Kutlovo) and Kraljevo (Vitkovac) are most probably extinct (Fig. 20).

The disappearance of most of these localities was likely associated with large-scale infrastructure development, particularly the construction of the

Belgrade–Čačak highway. In addition, the only remaining population near Knić is threatened by agricultural intensification, especially the fertilization of surrounding hygrophilous lowland and montane meadows and their conversion into alfalfa fields, gardens or maize fields.

Fig. 12. – *Macroselinum latifolium* (M. Bieb.) Schur in Livade near Bumbarevo Brdo village (Šumadija). Habitus (left) and inflorescence in the early fruiting stage (right) (photo M. Niketić).

For these reasons, it is necessary to include *M. latifolium* in the list of strictly protected plant species in Serbia and to place the only remaining locality in the vicinity of Knić under strict protection. Regular monitoring of the population size is recommended, together with measures aimed at preserving the traditional, sustainable use of surrounding meadows.

Unpublished records:

Šumadija, Knić, Bumbarevo Brdo village, Livade, 300 *m*, MGRS 34T DP76, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 14-Jul-2014 (BEO 101896).

Šumadija, Knić, Bumbarevo Brdo village, Livade, 300 *m*, 20.6438340° E, 43.9096147° N, MGRS 34T DP76, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 21-Jul-2024 (BEO 101898); 20.6494114° E, 43.9129981° N; 20.6523772° E, 43.9140967° N; 20.6546099° E, 43.9170353° N, MGRS 34T DP76, M. Niketić, 13-Aug-2024 (field obs.).

Šumadija, Knić, Bumbarevo Brdo village, Jaruge, 300 *m*, 20.6393161° E, 43.9188348° N, MGRS 34T DP76, M. Niketić, 13-Aug-2024 (field obs.).

Šumadija, Knić, Bumbarevo Brdo village, Dočak, 250 *m*, 20.6444989° E, 43.9206559° N, MGRS 34T DP76, M. Niketić, 13-Aug-2024 (field obs.).

Fig. 13. – *Macroselinum latifolium* (M. Bieb.) Schur in Livade near Bumbarevo Brdo village (Šumadija). Main image – inflorescence in flower. Upper inset – ray with fruits. Lower inset – inflorescence with bicolorous flowers (photo M. Niketić).

Šumadija, Knić, at the entrance to the village Bumbarevo Brdo from Knić, Velike Livade, 270 *m*, 20.6608584° E, 43.9201152° N; 20. 6563649° E, 43.9185072° N, MGRS 34T DP76, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 17-Nov-2024 (BEO 101897).

Šumadija, Kragujevac, Kutlovo village, MGRS 34T DP87, coll. & det. J. Pančić, Jun-1850 (sub *Peucedanum latifolium*) (BEOU007050) [not recently confirmed].

Confirmed species for the flora of Serbia.

M. Niketić

Seseli gracile Waldst. & Kit., Descr. Icon. Pl. Hung. 2: 122 (1803).

Carpathian-Balkan subendemic species distributed in Romania and northeastern Serbia; the presence of the species in Croatia is most likely erroneous (Nikolić 2020). As in the case of the previous species, this plant

was first recorded for Serbia by Pančić (1874) for Mt Miroč ["Krajinska"] – Veliki Štrbac and Mali Štrbac peaks (Fig. 20).

Fig. 14. – *Seseli gracile* Waldst. & Kit. from NE Serbia (Mt Štrbac) (BEOU 13434); inset: habius *in situ* (photo G. Fodulović).

It inhabits thermophilic rocky grounds and dry pastures (*Festuco-Brometea*) and dry rock crevices (*Asplenietea trichomanis*) on the sunny slopes of the Mt Miroč.

In the only known locality in Serbia, the population size is estimated at less than 250 mature individuals. The most important risk factors for *Seseli gracile* Waldst. & Kit. (slender moon carrot) in Serbia are grazing, which can currently be singled out as the most significant threat factor, and the potential excessive development of mountain tourism.

Unpublished records:

NE Serbia, Mt Štrbac, [Mali] Štrbac peak, MGRS 34T FQ04, coll. & det. J. Pančić, Jul-1871 (BEOU 13434).

NE Serbia, Mt Štrbac, Mali Štrbac peak, rocks, limestone, 600 *m*, MGRS 34T FQ04, coll. & det. S. Vukojičić, G. Tomović, 16-Jul-2001 (BEOU 13434, 25374).

NE Serbia, Mt Štrbac, Veliki Štrbac peak, rocks, limestone, 700 *m*, MGRS 34T FQ03, coll. & det. V. Stevanović, S. Vukojičić, G. Tomović, 11-Jul-2001 (BEOU 13204); 750 *m*, MGRS 34T FQ03, coll. & det. V. Stevanović, S. Vukojičić, G. Tomović, 11-Jul-2001 (BEOU 13249, 25065, 25125) (Fig. 14).

Confirmed species for the flora of Serbia.

D. Lakušić, S. Vukojičić, G. Tomović

BORAGINACEAE

Neatostema apulum (L.) I. M. Johnst., J. Arnold Arbor. 24: 6 (1953).

≡ *Myosotis apula* L. in Sp. Pl.: 131 (1753) [basionym] ≡ *Lithospermum apulum* (L.) Vahl in Symb. Bot. 2: 33 (1791).

The distribution of this Mediterranean–sub-Mediterranean species includes Europe – France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, Moldova, and Ukraine (Crimea); Asia – Cyprus, Turkey (Anatolia), Iraq, and Iran; and Africa – the Canary Islands, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. It has also been introduced in Germany and Australia (Valdés & Raab-Straube 2011+a, POWO 2025).

The only locality so far recorded in Serbia is the vicinity of Prokuplje, according to Cincović & Kojić (1974), which was probably based on a collection by Jurišić from 1911 (represented by the herbarium specimen cited here). A recent visit to the site of Bilješka Čuka near Merošina [referred to as "the vicinity of Prokuplje" by Cincović & Kojić (1974)]

confirmed the presence of the species after c. 85 years (Fig. 30). The species was not included in the Red Data Book of the Flora of Serbia 1 (Stevanović 1999), although it clearly deserves attention given its extremely restricted occurrence.

Fig. 15. – *Neatostema apulum* (L.) I. M. Johnst. in Bilješka Čuka (C Serbia). Habitus (left) and part of inflorescence (right) (photo M. Niketić).

The species inhabits dry, sandy and stony places with sparse vegetation in lowland and hilly areas. In Serbia, the population occupies only a single, spatially isolated locality, covering an area of several hectares. The number of individuals fluctuates from a few hundred to nearly 1000 plants, depending on seasonal conditions, which may obscure the real population size.

Activities such as afforestation of open habitats, primarily with broad-leaved non-native species aimed at preventing erosion, significantly reduce the area available for this species in Serbia. In addition, the natural overgrowing of open habitats, trampling by livestock, and the cessation of grazing negatively affect the survival of *Neatostema apulum* (L.) I. M. Johnst., as well as other heliophilous Mediterranean–sub-Mediterranean and steppe species. Given that the only reliably confirmed locality in Serbia is at Bilješka Čuka (Fig. 15), the species should be considered critically endangered (CR) in the national flora.

Unpublished records:

C Serbia, Merošina, Bilješka Čuka peak, silicate, thermophilous pastures, 465 *m*, MGRS 34T EN59, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 05-Jun-1997 (BEO 101945).

C Serbia, Merošina, Bilješka Čuka peak, silicate, pastures, 465 *m*, MGRS 34T EN59, coll. & det. Ž. Jurišić, 04-Jun-1911 (sub *Lithospermum apulum*) (BEO 17927).

Confirmed species for the flora of Serbia.

M. Niketić, B. Zlatković

BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)

Hornungia alpina subsp. ***brevicaulis*** (Spreng.) O. Appel, Novon 7: 340 (1998).

≡ *Hutchinsia brevicaulis* Spreng., Syst. Veg., ed. 16. 2: 863 (1825) [basionym].

= *Pritzelago alpina* subsp. *brevicaulis* (Spreng.) Greuter & Burdet, Willdenowia 15: 69 (1985).

A Central European mountain species distributed in the Alps (France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, Italy), the Tatras (Slovakia) and the Carpathians (Romania). On the Balkan Peninsula, it has been recorded in Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and North Macedonia.

For the territory of Serbia, it was first mentioned by Horvat (1936) from the Šar Planina Mts. (Mt Bistra), but no herbarium specimens are known that would confirm this more than 60-year-old literature record.

The species inhabits rocky ground and high-mountain pastures in the alpine zone, most often occurring on moist, shallow soils around late-lying snow patches. Its presence on the Šar Planina Mts. (Fig. 20) was recorded in the community *Saxifraga glabella–Arabis flavescens* Horvat (1936).

According to current knowledge, the only population in Serbia occupies a very small area in the cirques below the peak of Bistrica on the Šar Planina Mts. The population is extremely small, comprising only a few hundred individuals.

The species inhabits inaccessible high-mountain terrain where the influence of anthropogenic factors is minimal. However, long-term drought trends and potential climate change may seriously threaten the survival of this species not only in Serbia but also in other parts of the Balkan Peninsula where it occurs in disjunction.

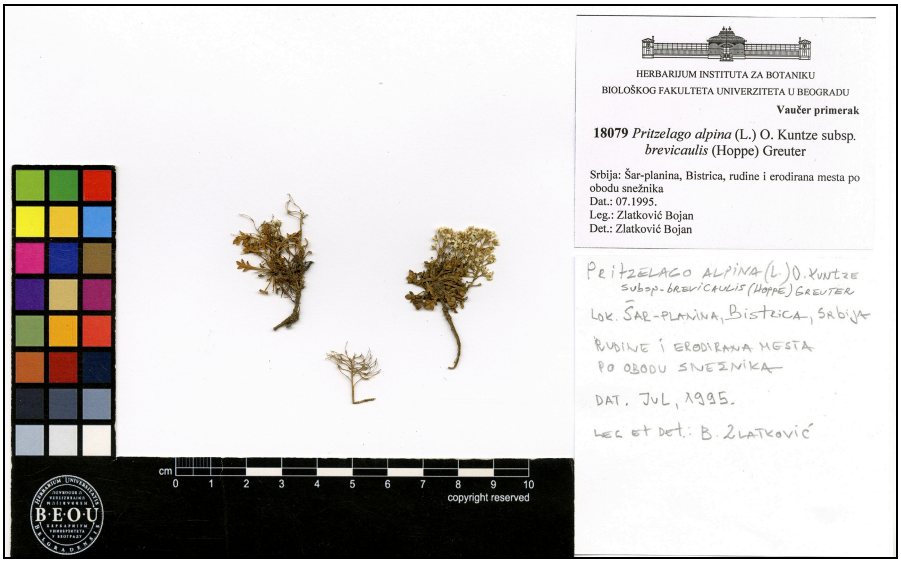

Fig. 16. – *Hornungia alpina* subsp. *brevicaulis* (Spreng.) O. Appel from Metohija: Šar Planina Mts. (Bistrica peak) (BEOU 18079).

Unpublished record:

Metohija, Šar Planina Mts., Bistrica peak, high-mountain pastures and eroded places around the edge of the snowbeds MGRS 34T DM96, coll. & det. B. Zlatković, Jun-1995 (sub *Pritzelago alpina* subsp. *brevicaulis*) (BEOU 18079) (Fig. 16).

Confirmed species and subspecies for the flora of Serbia.

B. Zlatković

CAPRIFOLIACEAE (DIPSACACEAE)

Knautia pancicii Szabó, Math. Term. Közlem. 31(1): 376 (1911).

≡ *Knautia midzorensis* var. *pancicii* (Szabó) Hayek, Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg., Beih. 30 [Prodr. Fl. Penins. Balc.]: 505 (1930).

A local (steno)endemic species from the *Knautia longifolia* group restricted to the Zlatibor Plateau in western Serbia. The plant was collected by Josif Pančić in July 1874 on this mountain plateau, and based on his material, it was later described as new to science by Szabó (1911). Numerous literature records reporting the presence of this species from mountains in northwestern, western and southwestern Serbia, as well as from Kosovo and Metohija, are erroneous and refer to other species of the genus *Knautia*.

On the Zlatibor Plateau (Figs. 17–18), the species grows on open peat terraces along mountain streams, on flat or slightly inclined, occasionally

rocky terrain developed on ultramafic substrates, at elevations of 900–1300 m, within the vegetation of rich fens (*Montio-Cardaminetea*).

Fig. 17. – *Knautia pancicii* Szabó on Zlatibor Plateau (W Serbia). Habitus (left) and capitulum in bud (right) (photo M. Niketić).

The only known population in Serbia (Zlatibor Plateau, comprising several microlocalities) (Fig. 30) occupies a very limited area, and the population size is estimated at fewer than 1000 mature individuals. The species inhabits fragile mountain ecosystems, where drying of wetlands, grazing, nitrification and trampling represent the main threats to its survival. Climate change, which may lead to increased drought in sensitive mountain habitats, represents an additional potential threat to the persistence of this species in Serbia.

Unpublished records:

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1877 (sub *Knautia longifolia*) (BEOU009874); coll. & det. J. Pančić, (sub *Scabiosa longifolia*) (BEOU009897); coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1866 (sub *Scabiosa longifolia*) (BEOU000898); coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1867 (sub *Scabiosa zlatiborensis*) (BEOU009899); coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1868 (sub *Scabiosa zlatiborensis*) (BEOU009900); coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1864 (sub *Scabiosa zlatiborensis*) (BEOU009901).

Fig. 18. – *Knautia pancicii* Szabó on Zlatibor Plateau (W Serbia). Capitulum (left) and involucre (right) (photo M. Niketić).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Ribnica village, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1875 (sub *Scabiosa longifolia*) (BEOU009962); coll. & det. J. Pančić, 1875 (sub *Knautia longifolia*) (BEOU009873).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Partizanske Vode, Crni Rzav (headwaters of a the river, 0,5 km in front of the mouth of the Kotarine stream), MGRS 34T CP94, serpentinite, c. 900 *m*, coll. M. Niketić, G. Tomović, 21-Aug-2010, det. M. Niketić (BEOU 31422).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Smiljanića Zakosi, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. M. Niketić, U. Buzurović, 12-Jun-2014, det. M. Niketić (BEO 101969); coll. M. Niketić, U. Buzurović, 28-Jun-2014, det. M. Niketić (BEO 101966).

W Serbia, Zlatibor Plateau, Tusto Brdo, 0,5 km in front of the mouth of the stream Kotarine in Prdavac stream, MGRS 34T CP93, coll. & det. M. Niketić 16-Jul-1989 (BEO 101967); coll. M. Niketić, G. Tomović, U. Buzurović, 21-Aug-2010, det. M. Niketić (BEO 101968).

Confirmed species for the flora of Serbia.

M. Niketić, G. Tomović, U. Buzurović

LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)

Phlomis herba-venti subsp. ***pungens*** (Willd.) Maire, Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 64: 233 (1971).

Eastern sub-Mediterranean-Eurasian-North African plant distributed in: Europe – Balkan Peninsula, Romania, Ukraine (and Crimea), Russia (Eastern and Southern European parts); Asia – Turkey (Anatolia), Lebanon, Syria, Israel/Palestine, Iraq, Iran, North Caucasus (Russia), Kazakhstan; Africa – Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia. On the Balkan Peninsula, it was recorded in Croatia, Albania, Serbia, Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Greece and Turkey (European part).

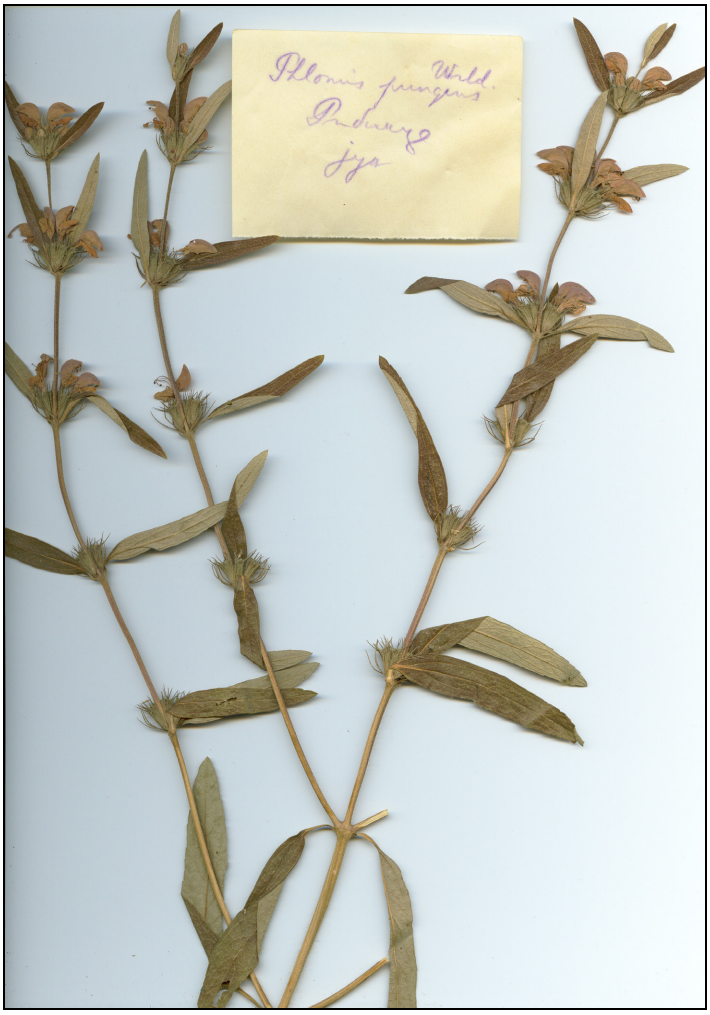

Fig. 19. – *Phlomis herba-venti* subsp. *pungens* (Willd.) Maire from S Serbia, Vranje (Ribince) (*s.n.* BEOU).

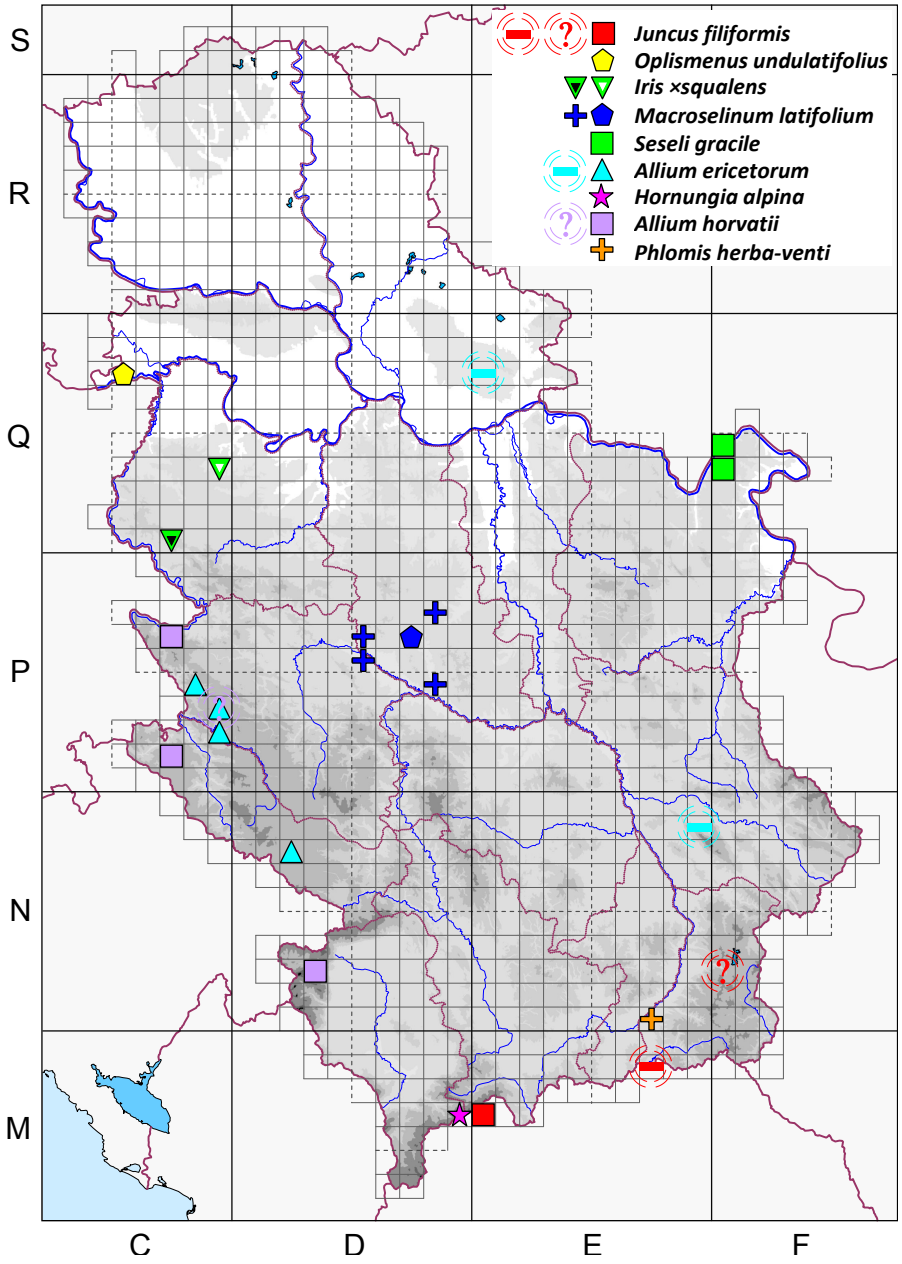

Fig. 20. – Distribution of new or confirmed taxa for the vascular flora of Serbia or its administrative units: *Juncus filiformis*, *Oplismenus undulatifolius*, *Iris ×squalens*, *Macroselinum latifolium*, *Seseli gracile*, *Allium ericetorum*, *Hornungia alpina* subsp. *brevicaulis*, *Allium horvatii* and *Phlomis herba-venti* subsp. *pungens*. Small symbols within symbols: white – new record; black – literature record; lines around symbol – imprecise record; question mark – doubtful record; minus sign – erroneous record; cross – extinct record.

In the first edition of the monograph Red Book of Flora of Serbia 1 it was mentioned for the surrounding of city of Vranje (Ribince [Ribnice]) (Niketić 1999), but at that time no herbarium specimens were found that would confirm the presence of the plant in Serbia. By detailed search of the BEOU collection specimens of this plant from the vicinity of Vranje were found. Plant specimens from Ribince ["Ribnice"] near Vranje (Fig. 20) were collected in June, but without information about the year of collection; it is assumed that the herbarium specimens originate from the first half of the 20th century – most likely between the two world wars. The subspecies has not been registered in Serbia for at least 80 years, therefore it is considered as extinct from our country.

The plant usually grows in warm, sunny and dry stony habitats of a steppe character in the lower regions as an element of thermophilic rock grounds and dry pastures (*Festuco-Brometea*).

It is assumed that grazing, plowing of meadows, and probably the expansion of the peri-urban environment of the village of Ribince, as well as the urban zone of the city of Vranje, are the causes of the extinction of this plant from Serbia (Niketić 1999).

Unpublished record:

S Serbia, Vranje, Ribince ["Ribnice"], MGRS 34T EN70, coll. Anonymous, Jul s.a. (sub *P. pungens*) (*s.n.* BEOU) (Fig. 19).

Confirmed species and subspecies for the flora of Serbia.

G. Tomović, S. Vukojičić

MALVACEAE

Althaea kragujevacensis Pančić, Fl. Serbiae: 200 (1874).

A species that was long considered extinct from the world's gene pool (Diklić 1999a). Based on herbarium specimens preserved in the Herbarium of BEOU and the original description, Diklić & Stevanović (1993) concluded that Pančić's *A. kragujevacensis* is most closely related to *A. taurinensis* DC. and *A. officinalis* L., but differs from them in a number of morphological characters.

During 2024 and 2025, subpopulations morphologically similar to Pančić's herbarium specimens were discovered at several localities in the Šumadija region (Fig. 30), most notably near Vraćevšnica, where Pančić originally recorded the species (Figs. 21–23). Field observations indicate that the differential morphological characters listed by Diklić & Stevanović (1993) show considerable variability among the examined specimens and

subpopulations, including transitional morphotypes towards related taxa. Further detailed study and long-term monitoring of the newly discovered populations and related taxa will be necessary to clarify whether *A. kragujevacensis* represents a distinct species, as suggested by the aforementioned authors, is of hybrid origin, or should be treated as a synonym of *A. taurinensis* or *A. officinalis*, as proposed by some other authors (Gutte & Krebs 1988, POWO 2025, Hassler 2025).

Fig. 21. – *Althaea kragujevacensis* Pančić from Šumadija (Vraćevšnica). Habitus (left) and inflorescence (right) (photo M. Niketić).

Unpublished records:

Šumadija, Gornji Milanovac, Vraćevšnica village, 20.6098881° E, 44.0386673° N, MGRS 34T DP67, ruderal places by the roadside and in the hedges, 230-430 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 23-Jul-2024 (BEO 101827).

Šumadija, Gornji Milanovac, Vraćevšnica village, 20.6357983° E, 44.0371855° N, MGRS 34T DP77, ruderal places by the roadside, 230-430 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 12-Aug-2024 (BEO 101829).

New records:

Šumadija, Kragujevac, Kutlovo, Staro Selo village, Uglješnica river, 20.751471° E, 44.0665244° N, MGRS 34T DP87, wet meadows near the river, 200-500 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 11-Aug-2024 (BEO 101828).

Fig. 22. – *Althaea kragujevacensis* Pančić from Šumadija (Vraćevšnica). Vegetative (left) and flowering shoot (right) (photo M. Niketić).

Fig. 23. – *Althaea kragujevacensis* Pančić from Šumadija (Vraćevšnica). Flower (left) and calyx with epicalyx-segments (right) (photo M. Niketić).

Šumadija, Knić, Bumbarevo Brdo village, Dočak, 20.6534906° E, 43.9199008° N, MGRS 34T DP76, hygrophilous meadows next to

streams along the edge of *Quercus robur* + *Fraxinus angustifolia* forest, 250-300 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 13-Aug-2024 (BEO 101832).

Confirmed and rediscovered species for the flora of Serbia.

M. Niketić

OROBANCHACEAE (SCROPHULARIACEAE)

Pedicularis occulta Janka, Oesterr. Bot. Z. 22: 180 (1872).

≡ *Pedicularis leucodon* subsp. *occulta* (Janka) E. Mayer, Oesterr. Bot. Z. 119: 324 (1971).

This species was described from the central parts of the Balkan Mts. (Centralna Stara Planina) in Bulgaria (Janka 1872) and was long considered a narrow endemic (Peev 1995). This view was mainly based on the fact that it shares the character of dentate calyx teeth with the Dinaric–Scardic species *P. leucodon* Griseb., which led Mayer (1971, 1972) to treat it as a subspecies of that species. However, examination of herbarium material and available online photographs indicates that these represent two distinct parapatric species of the genus *Pedicularis*, and that all published records of *P. leucodon* from Bulgaria (western, southwestern and central parts) in fact refer to *P. occulta* Janka. In Conspectus of Bulgarian vascular flora (Assyov & Petrova 2006), this species is also reported from the western mountains bordering North Macedonia.

In most currently used online databases *P. occulta* is still treated as a subspecies of *P. leucodon*, a species described from the Šar Planina Mts. on the border between Serbia and North Macedonia and distributed from the mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the northwest to northern Greece. However, *P. occulta* differs clearly from *P. leucodon* by its much taller habit (up to 40 cm vs. up to 20 cm), the larger number of stem leaves more evenly distributed along the stem, and by the upper bracts which are deltate, palmatisect and overtopping the calyx, whereas the upper bracts of *P. leucodon* are undivided. These diagnostic characters were already emphasized by Janka in the protologue, and we therefore fully accept the taxon at the rank of species.

The species belongs to the *P. comosa* group, from which several taxa have been recorded so far in eastern Serbia s.l.: *P. brachyodonta* Schloss. & Vuk., *P. comosa* L., *P. friderici-augusti* Tomm. and *P. hoermanniana* K. Malý (Jovanović-Dunjić 1974, Niketić *et al.* 2024). In April 2025, during field investigations in the vicinity of Žagubica (NE Serbia), individuals of an unknown *Pedicularis* species were observed that had not previously been recorded by researchers in Serbia. Comparative analysis with

herbarium specimens of numerous species of the genus, together with consultation of the relevant literature, showed that these plants belong to *P. occulta*. During the revision of herbarium material, a specimen of the same species was also found from another locality on Mt Beljanica (Busovata peak), collected by V. Lindtner in 1948 (BEO) (Fig. 30).

Fig. 24. – *Pedicularis occulta* Janka from NE Serbia (vicinity of Žagubica). Basal leaf rosette (left), inflorescence (centre), flowers (right); upper right inset: dentate calyx teeth (photo S. Aćić).

At the new locality in Serbia (near Žagubica) (Fig. 24), the species inhabits thermophilous mesophilous meadows near the margins of oak forests and grasslands with *Festuca valesiaca*, at elevations between 500 and 680 m. It occurs most abundantly in shallow grassy depressions dominated by *Filipendula hexapetala*.

The population size is estimated at fewer than 50 mature individuals. The most important potential threat to this species in Serbia is the gradual overgrowing of meadows and pastures due to rural depopulation and the abandonment of traditional mowing.

First records:

NE Serbia, Mt Beljanica, Busovata peak, MGRS 34T EP68, *in pratis*, c. 750 *m*, coll. V. Lindtner, 24-May-1948, det. M. Niketić (BEO 101815a).

NE Serbia, between Žagubica and Suvi Do village, Duga Poljana, MGRS 34T EP59, mesophilous meadows around the edge of the oak forest, 500-680 *m*, coll. S. Aćić, M. Janišová, 19-May-2025, det. M. Niketić (*5078* BEO).

NE Serbia, between Žagubica and Suvi Do village, Duga Poljana, 21.7590322° E, 44.1944218° N, MGRS 34T EP59, mesophilous meadows around the edge of the oak forest, 500-680 *m*, coll. & det. M. Niketić, 31-May-2025 (BEO 101889).

A new species for the flora of Serbia.

M. Niketić, M. Janišová, S. Aćić

New and confirmed taxa for the flora of administrative units

LILIOPSIDA

CYPERACEAE

Carex depauperata Curtis ex Woodw. in W. Withering, Bot. Arr. Brit. Pl., ed. 2. 2: 1049 (1787).

≡ *Trasus depauperatus* (Curtis ex Woodw.) Gray in Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2: 63 (1822).

Carex depauperata Curtis ex Woodw. belongs to *Carex* sect. *Rhomboidales* Kük., which comprises about fifty species that are mainly distributed in East and Southeast Asia, with only two representatives occurring in West Asia and Europe (Roalson *et al.* 2021). According to Koopman (2011), the species is widely distributed across Europe, ranging from Western and Central Europe through the Balkan Peninsula to Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, while it is considered probably extinct in Belgium since the late 1970s. The first record of the occurrence of this sedge in Serbia was published by Pančić (1856) for the area of Borač near Kragujevac, Mt Starica near Majdanpek, and later also for the wider surroundings of Belgrade (Pančić 1865). Adamović (1904) also reported it for Serbia, where it occurs in grasslands and forests from hilly to mountainous regions, especially in eastern Serbia. In the Flora of SR Serbia (Jovanović-Dunjić 1976), the species is described as widespread but rare. For the Pešter Plateau and the surroundings of Tutin, it was reported by Petković (1983) and Tatić (1988), where it was recorded in wet meadows within the associations *Lathyreto-Molinietum coeruleae* Tatić *et al.* (1988) and *Caricetum vulpinae-ripariae* R. Jov. Jovanović (1980) reported the species from the area of Suva Planina, while

Fig. 25. – *Carex depauperata* Curtis ex Woodw. from Vršac hill in Vojvodina (BUNS 25754).

more recently it has been recorded in wet meadows of the Uvac River canyon (Veljić *et al.* 2006a, 2006b), as well as in the Sirinićka Župa area in Kosovo and Metohija (Stanojević *et al.* 2016). Heuffel (1858) reported this species from forests and meadows in the surroundings of Orşova (Allion), Mehadia (Montis Strasutz) and Saska (Karaula) (all in present-day Romania), which are the localities closest to the Vršac hill sites where we recorded it (Fig. 30). Heuffel (1858) further emphasized that the species can be found along forest edges occurring throughout the entire course of the Danube.

The presence of this taxon in Vojvodina has not yet been confirmed by any literature or herbarium data. On the Vršac hill, this species was recorded at two localities, Malo Središte and Dumbrava (Fig. 25). At both sites, it occurred within hornbeam–sessile oak forests. The accompanying tree species included *Tilia cordata*, *Acer campestre*, and *Robinia pseudoacacia*. Associated *Carex* species included *C. divulsa* Stokes, *C. remota* L., and *C. sylvatica* L.

First records for Vojvodina province:

Vojvodina, Banat, Mt Vršačke Planine, Malo Središte, above monastery, hornbeam–sessile oak forest, augen gneiss, 233 *m*, MGRS 34T EQ39, coll. & det. J. Peškanov, D. Obradov, 12-Jun-2025 (BUNS 25754).

Vojvodina, Banat, Mt Vršačke Planine, Dumbrava, hornbeam–sessile oak forest, augen gneiss, 216 *m*, MGRS 34T EQ29, coll. & det. J. Peškanov, 24-Jun-2025 (BUNS 25755).

A new species for the flora of Vojvodina province.

J. Peškanov, D. Obradov, B. Radak, B. Bokić

JUNCACEAE

Juncus filiformis L., Sp. Pl.: 326 (1753). (Figs. 26–27)

Juncus filiformis L., the thread rush, is classified within the *J.* subgen. *Agathryon* Raf. sect. *Juncotypus* Dumort. (Kirschner 2002). This boreomontane species is distributed throughout the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, though it is sparse and rare in much of its range, extending across northern Europe, Asia, and North America (POWO). In the Balkan Peninsula, *J. filiformis* is a rare species, with its presence being documented from several localities in Bosnia and Herzegovina (MALÝ 1940), Bulgaria (Georgiev & Kožuharov 1964), Croatia (Nikolić ed. 2025), Greece (Dimopoulus *et al.* 2013), Montenegro (Bubanja 2013), and Serbia (Nikolić 1976). Recent research has revealed the presence of this species in

the massif of the Šar Planina Mts. in the northwestern part of the Republic of North Macedonia, representing its first documented occurrence in the country's flora (Teofilovski *et al.* 2015).

Fig. 26. – *Juncus filiformis* L. from Kosovo, Šar Planina Mts. – Peat bog habitat. (photo P. Lazarević).

In Serbia, the species has been documented in the southeastern part, in the Vlasina plateau (Nikolić 1976, Ranđelović 2002, Ranđelović & ZLATKOVIĆ 2010), and in the southernmost part of the country – Pčinja valley (Nikolić 1976). As elucidated by Teofilovski *et al.* (2015), the record for Pčinja river pertains to the region in North Macedonia, and the re-examination of the herbarium specimen seen by Nikolić (1976), albeit not fully developed, has led to an erroneous identification, suggesting *J. inflexus* as a possible alternative (N. Kuzmanović field. obs.). Additional reports were provided for the southern and southeastern parts of Serbia (Nikolić *et al.* 1986). Nevertheless, these reports lacked supporting herbarium material, while the available comparative material from these regions of Serbia predominantly refer to *Juncus inflexus* (conf. N. Kuzmanović). Niketić & Tomović (2018) considered its presence to be exclusive to Serbia proper, questioned its occurrence in Kosovo and Metohija, and stated that it is absent from Vojvodina province (Fig. 20).

New records:

Kosovo, Šar Planina Mts., Lovačka Kuća, below Virovi peak, 21. 001244° E, 42.159983° N, MGRS 34T EM06, edge of the pond with *Carex nigra*, 2092 *m*, coll. & det. P. Lazarević, 11-July-2025 (BEOU 74501).

Fig. 27. – *Juncus filiformis* L. from Kosovo, Šar Planina Mts. Flooded microhabitat (left) and habitus (right). (photo P. Lazarević).

Kosovo, Šar Planina Mts., between Jezerski Vrh and Virovi peaks, 21.001820° E, 42.157202° N, MGRS 34T EM06, 2180 *m*, MGRS 34T EM06, P. Lazarević, 26-August-2015 (field obs.).

A new species for the flora of Kosovo and Metohija province.

P. Lazarević, N. Kuzmanović

MAGNOLIOPSIDA

AMARANTHACEAE (CHENOPODIACEAE)

Dysphania pumilio (R. Br.) Mosyakin & Clemants, Ukrayins'k. Bot. Zhurn. 59: 382 (2002).

The only data regarding the presence of this Australian species in Serbia were published for the river Pčinja valley, where it appears common species in ruderal weed vegetation developed along the field roads, riverbanks and in settlements, usually on sand and gravel substrate and under

constant grazing (Bogosavljević & Zlatković 2017, Boža & Anačkov 2022). We recorded this species on Danubian river islet Ada, opposite to Belegiš (Fig. 30), where it is relatively common on disturbed sandy ground used for cattle grazing. Based on criteria of Niketić & Tomović (2018) its invasive status in Vojvodina is considered to be: A(A) (initial phase of naturalization).

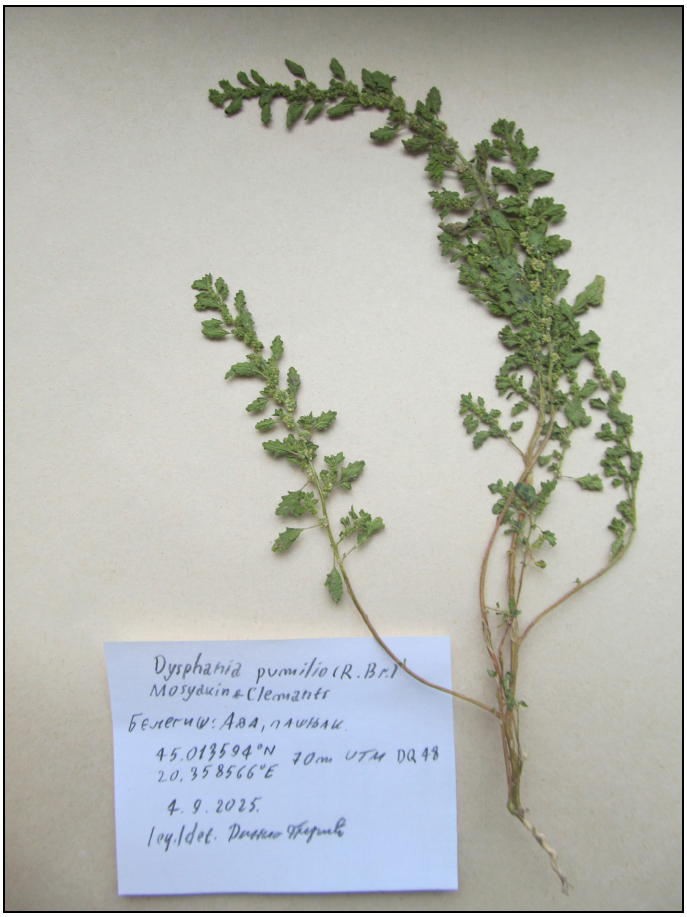

Fig. 28. – *Dysphania pumilio* (R. Br.) Mosyakin & Clemants from Srem (Belegiš, Ada) (*s. n.* PZZP).

First record for Vojvodina province:

Srem, Stara Pazova, Belegiš, Ada, pasture, 70 *m*, 20.358566° E, 45.013594° N, MGRS 34T DQ48, coll. & det. R. Perić, 04-Sep-2025 (*s.n.* PZZP) (Fig. 28).

A new allochthonous species for the flora of Vojvodina province.

R. Perić

FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)

Astragalus angustifolius subsp. ***balcanicus*** Brullo, Giusso & Musarella, Bocconea 24: 31 (2012).

For the flora of Serbia this plant was first reported by Pančić (1874) (sub *A. angustifolius*) from E Serbia: Svrljiške Planine Mts. (Pleš and Radev ["Radujev"] Kamen peak). Subsequently, the same species was recorded by Petrović (1882) from the Sićevo Gorge (Monastery Sv. Bogorodica). In the Flora of SR Serbia (Diklić 1972), an additional locality was reported from Sukovo in the Jerma River Gorge. Milosavljević & Ranđelović (2007) reported it for Mt Rudina in SE Serbia. Our field research confirmed the presence of the taxon at the Pleš and Vis localities (Fig. 29). It was additionally found in the Jelašnica Gorge near Niš, which was initially reported by Niketić (1986), as well as in Štrbi Kamik in SE Serbia.

Fig. 29. – *Astragalus angustifolius* subsp. *balcanicus* Brullo, Giusso & Musarella from E Serbia (Sićevačka klisura, Vis) (photo M. Niketić).

During field investigations in 1987, populations of this taxon were observed on steep rocky limestone slopes at the foothills of the Šar Planina Mts. below the peak Veliki Tupan (Fig. 30).

First record for Kosovo and Metohija province:

Kosovo, Šar Planina Mts., slopes of Veliki Tupan, Ljuboten, bellow the peak, rocks, limestone, 1000 *m*, MGRS 34T EM17, M. Niketić, V. Stevanović, D. Lakušić, 15-Jun-1987 (field. obs.).

Additional record for Serbia proper:

E Serbia, Niš, Jelašnička Gorge, right side of the gorge, sparsely vegetated rock, limestone, 235 *m*, MGRS 34T EN89, M. Niketić, 29-May-1986 (BEO 101899).

SE, Mt Ruj, Štrbi Kamik – Zdravči Kamik, spot height 1380 m, MGRS 34T FN24, coll. & det. M. Niketić, G. Tomović 30-Jun-2016 (BEO 101900).

A species and a subspecies new to the flora of Kosovo and Metohija.

M. Niketić, D. Lakušić

Erroneously reported taxa for the flora of Serbia

MAGNOLIOPSIDA

ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)

Crepis pannonica (Jacq.) K Koch, Linnaea 23: 689 (1851) subsp. ***pannonica***

ABSENT FROM SERBIA.

This taxon was previously reported for Serbia based on herbarium records (Jovanović 1999). The first record originates from Andreas Wolny, from a locality near Sremski Karlovci (Stražilovo), and the corresponding specimen is preserved in the Herbarium of the Hungarian Natural History Museum (BP). However, revision of this material showed that it belongs to *Crepis setosa* Haller f. The second record refers to a herbarium specimen collected by J. Pančić and preserved in the Herbarium of the University of Belgrade (BEOU), which proved to belong to *Taraxacum serotinum* (Waldst. & Kit.) Poir. Furthermore, chorological data for this Pannonian-Pontic-Caucasian-south Siberian taxon in neighboring countries (Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria) indicate that populations are situated deeper within their respective territories, further north and east from the Serbian borders (Dimitrova *et al.* 2003).

Since no reliable herbarium evidence confirming the presence of *Crepis pannonica* (Jacq.) K. Koch in Serbia exists, and subsequent field investigations have also failed to confirm its occurrence, previous records of this species for Serbia should be regarded as misidentifications and the taxon should therefore be excluded from the flora of Serbia.

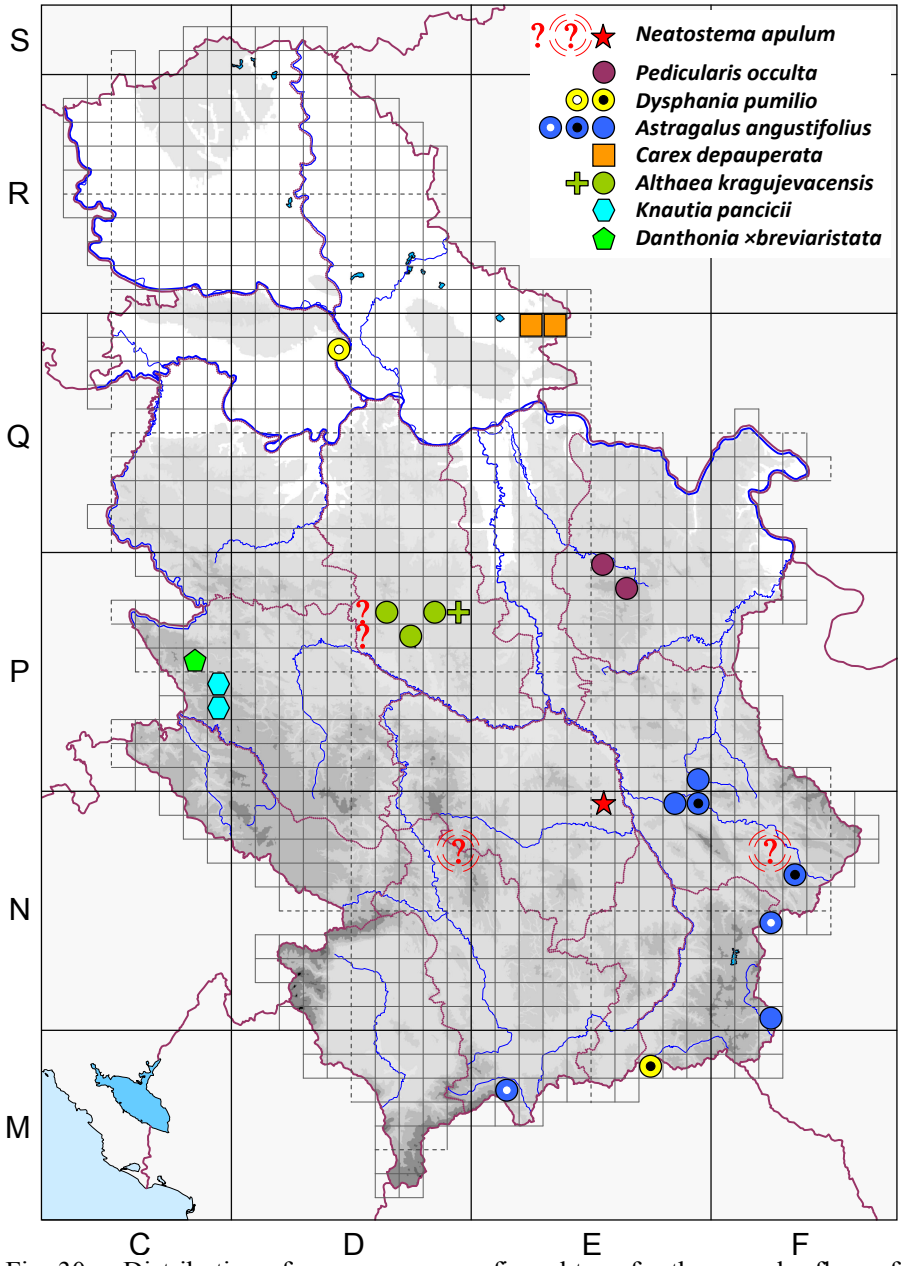

Fig. 30. – Distribution of some new or confirmed taxa for the vascular flora of Serbia or administrative units: *Neatostema apulum*, *Pedicularis occulta*, *Dysphania pumilio*, *Astragalus angustifolius* subsp. *balcanicus*, *Carex depauperata* (only in Vojvodina), *Althaea kragujevacensis*, *Knautia pancicii* and *Danthonia ×breviaristata*. Small symbols within symbols: white – new record; black – literature record; lines around symbol – imprecise record; question mark – doubtful records; cross – extinct record.

Specimens examined:

Crepis setosa Haller f. – Srem, Sremski Karlovci, Stražilovo peak, MGRS 34T DR10, coll. & det. A. Wolny, 01-Aug-1883 (sub *Crepis pannonica*), rev. M. Niketić, 25-Sep-2025 (BP).
Taraxacum serotinum (Waldst. & Kit.) Poir. – Šumadija, Beograd, Višnjica, MGRS 34T DQ66, coll. & det. J. Pančić (sub *Crepis rigida*), rev. M. Niketić, 25-Sep-2025 (BEOU012038).

M. Niketić

Leontopodium nivale (Ten.) A. Huet ex Hand.-Mazz., Beih. Bot. Centralbl., Abt. 2. 44: 137 (1927) subsp. ***nivale***.
≡ *Leontopodium alpinum* var. *nivale* (Ten.) DC. in Prodr. 6: 276 (1838), nom. illeg. (nom. superfl.) ≡ *Leontopodium alpinum* subsp. *nivale* (Ten.) Tutin; Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 67: 283 (1973), nom. illeg. (nom. superfl.)

ABSENT FROM SERBIA.

The type subspecies of edelweiss was described from the central Apennines, but it has also been reported for the Balkan Peninsula, including Montenegro, Bulgaria and Serbia (Greuter 2006+). While its presence in Bulgaria was confirmed during field investigations on Mt Pirin, its occurrence in Serbia has remained controversial until the present day. In the Flora of SR Serbia (Gajić 1975) the taxon was listed as a variety [*Leontopodium alpinum* var. *nivale* (Ten.) DC.)] for southwestern Serbia (Mt Mučanj) and for the Prokletije Mts. in Metohija (Mt Maja Rosulija).

As a southeuropean mountain element, *L. nivale* subsp. *nivale* differs from *L. nivale* subsp. *alpinum* (Cass.) Greuter by its generally smaller habit, relatively broader leaves and bracts that are ovate-lanceolate (vs. lanceolate), by the smaller number of capitula in the synflorescence (usually a single central capitulum surrounded by five), and by the snow-white colour of the indumentum.

Field investigations and revision of herbarium material have shown that the population on Mt Mučanj actually belongs to subsp. *alpinum*. The same conclusion applies to the locality in Metohija (Mt Maja Rosulija), from which abundant herbarium material exists. Although some individuals near the summit, due to extreme conditions and physiological drought, may indeed resemble the type subspecies, the great majority of the population represents a morphotype of the common edelweiss (*L. nivale* subsp. *alpinum*). Consequently, previous records of *L. nivale* subsp. *nivale* from Serbia are based on misidentifications, and the taxon should therefore be excluded from the flora of Serbia.

Specimen examined:

Leontopodium nivale subsp. *alpinum* (Cass.) Greuter – Metohija, Prokletije Mts., Mt Maja Rosulija, northeastern limestone slope of the peak, MGRS 34T DN33, coll. P. Černjavski, I. Rudski, V. Lindtner 02-Aug-1933, det. P. Černjavski (sub *Leontopodium alpinum* var. *nivale*), rev. M. Niketić 08-Mar-2024 (BEO 24724).

M. Niketić

BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)

Cardamine trifolia L., Sp. Pl.: 654 (1753).

ABSENT FROM SERBIA.

Based on the data in the Herbarium of the University of Belgrade (BEOU) on the presence of *Cardamine trifolia* in northwestern and western Serbia (Mt Medvednik and Stapari village near Užice), which are very old (1871, 1874), this taxon has been considered as extinct from Serbia (Stevanović & Stevanović 1999). Upon re-examination of the *C. trifolia* herbarium exsiccata, it was found that during manipulation specimens from the European herbarium (specimens from Austria) were mixed with material from some other taxa from the genus *Cardamine* from Mt Medvednik and village Stapari localities. This is indicated by the almost identical herbarium specimens of *C. trifolia* from Austria (around Windischgarsten), with those found with the labels from Mt Medvednik and village Stapari (same phenophase and size of exsiccata). In addition, field research in previous years/decades did not confirm the presence of this species on Mt Medvednik and around Stapari village, so it is quite certain that the species does not grow in Serbia.

Specimens examined:

NW Serbia, Mt Medvednik, beech forest, MGRS 34T CP99, coll. & det. M. Petrović, May-1871 (*s.n.* BEOU).

W Serbia, Užice, Stapari village, church, MGRS 34T CP95, forests, coll. & det. S. Pavlović, May-1874 (*s.n.* BEOU).

S. Vukojičić, N. Kuzmanović

CAPRIFOLIACEAE (DIPSACACEAE)

Knautia longifolia (Waldst. & Kit.) W. D. J. Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ. Helv.: 343 (1836).

ABSENT FROM SERBIA.

The taxonomic concept of the *Knautia longifolia* group in the Balkan Peninsula has long been problematic. The core member of the group, *K. longifolia* (Waldst. & Kit.) W. D. J. Koch, is primarily a Central European

Alpine-Carpathian orophyte, while in the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula it is replaced by several geographically restricted Balkan endemics. Nevertheless, numerous floristic records from Serbia and neighbouring regions have traditionally been attributed to *K. longifolia*, mostly due to superficial morphological similarity.

In Serbia, most of these records actually refer to the Balkan endemic species *K. pancicii* Szabó and *K. csikii* Jáv. & Szabó. The latter species and its synonymy were critically revised by Niketić *et al.* (2020), who demonstrated that the taxon *K. midzorensis* f. *glabrescens* Diklić belongs to *K. csikii*. Both taxa clearly differ morphologically from *K. longifolia* and represent independent evolutionary lineages. Their phylogenetic position was also clarified by Frajman *et al.* (2016), who showed that they are significantly distant from the *K. longifolia* group.

Consequently, *K. longifolia* s. str. does not occur in Serbia, nor on the Balkan Peninsula, where it is replaced by several regional endemic species.

M. Niketić

LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE)

Stachys tymphaea Hausskn., Mitt. Geogr. Ges. (Thüringen) Jena 5(Mitt. 2): 70 (1887).

= *Stachys reinertii* Heldr. ex Murb., Acta Univ. Lund. 27(5): 61 (1892)

ABSENT FROM SERBIA.

In the Flora of SR Serbia (Diklić 1974) this species, under the name *Stachys reinertii* Hausskn., was reported from the Metohian Prokletije Mts. (Mt Koprivnik and Mt Nedžinat). Later, in the Supplement to the Flora of SR Serbia (Nikolić *et al.* 1986), the taxon was also mentioned for Mt Suva Planina in eastern Serbia. However, numerous field investigations and revision of herbarium material confirm the conclusions presented in the preceding note on *S. dinarica* (see discussion on p. 50), where the taxonomic distinction and distribution limits of these two closely related species were clarified.

In the Herbarium BEO there is one specimen from Mt Nedžinat, (although it remains uncertain whether it was collected on the Serbian side, as most of the massif belongs to Montenegro) along with a specimen from the Šar Planina Mts. Furthermore, an old specimen from Mt Koprivnik, deposited in the Herbarium of the University of Belgrade (BEOU) and originally identified as *S. reinertii*, also clearly represents *S. dinarica*. These records collectively confirm the presence of the species in the high-altitude regions of the Prokletije and Šar Planina massifs. Extensive field

Fig. 31. – *Stachys tymphaea* Hausskn. from Mt Bistra in North Macedonia (photo M. Niketić).

investigations and examination of herbarium collections further show that *S. tymphaea* does not occur in Serbia and that previous records are based on

misidentifications of *S. dinarica*. The same conclusion applies to neighbouring Montenegro, where plants previously attributed to *S. reinertii* also belong to *S. dinarica*.

Fig. 32. – *Stachys tymphaea* Hausskn. from Mt Bistra in North Macedonia – flowering verticillasters; insets: indumentum of the stem (photo M. Niketić).

Morphologically, these species form part of a transitional continuum between *S. alpina* and *S. germanica*, which partly explains the long-standing confusion in their identification. Nevertheless, the combination of morphological characters, ecological preferences and distribution patterns clearly indicates that *S. dinarica* is the species occurring in Serbia, whereas *S. tymphaea* is restricted to the southern parts of the Balkan Peninsula.

Specimens examined:

Stachys dinarica (Murb.) Niketić – Serbia?, Šar Planina Mts., coll. & det. A. Pichler (sub *S. reinertii*), rev. M. Niketić 13-May-2024 (BEO 20419).

Stachys dinarica (Murb.) Niketić – Metohija, Prokletije Mts., Mt Nedžinat, 2100 m, alpine meadows, MGRS 34T DN22, coll. P. Černjavski, I. Rudski, V. Lindtner 28-Jul-1933, det. P. Černjavski (sub *S. reinertii*), rev. M. Niketić 13-May-2024 (BEO 20418).

Stachys dinarica (Murb.) Niketić – Metohija, Prokletije Mts., Mt Koprivnik, in the zone of *Pinus peuce* ["Molika"] MGRS 34T DN32, coll. & det. T. Soška 15-Jun-1923 (sub *S. reinertii*), rev. M. Niketić 10-May-2024 (*s.n.* BEOU).

M. Niketić

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Utricularia intermedia Hayne in J. F. P. Dreves & F. G. Hayne, Bot. Bilderb. 3: 104 (1798).

ABSENT FROM SERBIA.

The species *Utricularia intermedia* was recorded by Pančić (1874) only in one place in NE Serbia (Negotsko Blato swampy area). Since it was not found after that period, it was assessed as a taxon that extinct from Serbia (Blaženčić & Blaženčić 1999). After inspection of Pančić's herbarium material in the Herbarium of the University of Belgrade (BEOU), it was determined that the species was wrongly identified. Namely, the herbarium specimens from Negotsko Blato are represented by scarce material, small vegetative parts of plants without flowers and heavily mixed with mosses. Pančić (1874) when referring to *U. intermedia* for the swampy area near Negotin (NE Serbia), mentions "*I did not find this plant in flower and therefore I am not sure that it belongs to this genus*". Also, on the label of the herbarium specimen, Pančić subsequently added the remark that the

leaves are without bristles (glabrous), as in *U. minor* L. In 1907, Košanin revised this herbarium specimen into the taxon *U. minor*. Finally, Blaženčić in 1998. confirmed Pančić's original identification of the material as *U. intermedia*, with a note to check it again. Taking all of the above into account, Košanin's interpretation that the herbarium material certainly refers to the taxon *U. minor* is considered correct.

Specimens examined:

Utricularia minor L. – NE Serbia, Negotin, Negotinsko Blato swampy area, MGRS 34T FP29, coll. & det. J. Pančić, Jul-1859 (sub *Utricularia intermedia*), rev. P. Lazarević, 02-Oct-2024 (BEOU008502).

P. Lazarević

Erroneously reported taxa for the flora of administrative units

LILIOPSIDA

CYPERACEAE

Cladium mariscus (L.) Pohl, Tent. Fl. Bohem. 1: 32 (1809).

ABSENT FROM SERBIA PROPER.

Literature data on *Cladium mariscus* (BUTORAC 1999) in Western (Tara mountain) and Eastern Serbia (Jerma river gorge) are erroneous. Namely, through the revision of the existing herbarium specimens identified as being from the mentioned localities in the Herbarium of the Institute for Nature Conservation of the Vojvodina province (PZZP), it was determined that it was a wrong identification. Additionally, the plant was not found in the field research conducted in these areas.

Specimen examined:

Scirpus sylvaticus L. – W Serbia, Mt Tara, Velika Batura, along the river Baturski Rzav, MGRS 34T CP66, coll. & det. B. Butorac, 17-Jun-1994 (sub *Cladium mariscus*), rev. R. Perić, 20-Jun-2018 (*s.n.* PZZP).

Scirpus sylvaticus L. – W Serbia, Mt Tara, Velika Batura, peatbog, MGRS 34T CP66, coll. B. Butorac, det. D. Savić, 17-Jun-1994 (sub *Cladium mariscus*), rev. R. Perić, 20-Jun-2018 (*s.n.* PZZP).

Scirpus sylvaticus L. – E Serbia, Jerma river gorge, MGRS 34T FN35, coll. & det. D. Savić, 09-May-1995 (sub *Cladium mariscus*), rev. R. Perić, 20-Jun-2018 (*s.n.* PZZP).

R. Perić

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МАТЕРИЈАЛ ЗА КРИТИЧКУ ЛИСТУ ВРСТА ВАСКУЛАРНЕ ФЛОРЕ СРБИЈЕ. НОМЕНКЛАТУРНИ, ТАКСОНОМСКИ И ФЛОРИСТИЧКИ ПРИЛОЗИ VII

МАРЈАН НИКЕТИЋ, ГОРАН АНАЧКОВ, БОЈАН ЗЛАТКОВИЋ, РАНКО ПЕРИЋ, СВЕТЛАНА АЋИЋ, МОНИКА ЈАНИШОВА, ПРЕДРАГ ЛАЗАРЕВИЋ, НЕВЕНА КУЗМАНОВИЋ, ЈОВАН ПЕШКАНОВ, ДРАГАН ОБРАДОВ, БОРИС РАДАК, БОЈАНА БОКИЋ, ДМИТАР ЛАКУШИЋ, СНЕЖАНА ВУКОЈИЧИЋ, УРОШ БУЗУРОВИЋ, ГОРДАНА ТОМОВИЋ

РЕЗИМЕ

У овом раду предложена је једна нова номенклатурна комбинација и утврђена су два раније непозната синонима. Поред тога, представљен је један нови род и две врсте васкуларне флоре за Србију (једна аутохтона и једна алохтона биљка). Стари или непоуздани литературни подаци за осам аутохтоних врста и подврста и један спонтани хибрид у флори Србије, потврђени су хербарским примерцима или теренским истраживањима. За територију Војводине потврдили смо присуство једне аутохтоне и једне алохтоне врсте, а две нове биљке су нове за Косово и Метохију. У последњем делу рада дат је преглед шест спорних таксона за нашу земљу, као и једног за ужу Србију.