

Notes on some species of *Crepis* subsect. *Subcorybiformes* in Greece

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With 1 figure and 1 table in the text

Abstract

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Crepis turcica subsp. *murganica* subsp. nova is described from calcareous mountain cliffs on Mt. Mourgana (NW Ipiros). The chromosome number ($2n = 8$) and the karyotype of *C. turcica* are given for the first time. Some taxonomic notes on *Crepis* subsect. *Subcorybiformes* Babcock occurring in Greece are added.

Crepis subsect. *Subcorybiformes* Babcock includes five species, three of which occur in Greece: *C. turcica*, *C. baldaccii*, and *C. auriculifolia*.

1. *Crepis turcica* Degen & Baldacci, Österr. Bot.Z. 46: 417. 1896. Typus: *Baldacci 182* (WU).

1a. subsp. *turcica*

Specimens seen: S.E. Albania: Mt. Profitis Ilias et Kuruna distr. Ljaskovik, *Baldacci 182* (Typus, WU). Greece: Ipiros: Prov. Ioannina: Distr. Zagorion, in faucibus calcareis fluvii Voidomatis ad pontem 17 km a bifurcatione versus Ioannina, *Rechinger 21435* (W). In ditione pagi Koukouli, ad pontem Kokorou, *Dudley & al. 18222* (UPA). In faucibus Vicos, *Phitos & Kamari 11736* (UPA). Infra pagum Monodendrion, *Phitos & Kamari 11721* (UPA). M. Konitzka sub Papingon (Vradeton), in praeruptis, *Baldacci 183* p.p. (WU).

1b. subsp. *murganica* Kamari, subsp. nova

Typus: *Phitos 7341* (UPA).

A subspecie typica indumento ex toto dense lanuginoso-glanduloso, floribus majoribus, stylo in tubo antherarum diviso differt.

Specimens seen: Greece: Ipiros: Prov. Thesprotia: Mons Mourgana, in rupestribus calc., supra pagum Liá, alt. 1000—1200 m, *Phitos 7341* (UPA). Ibid. alt. 1400 m, *Phitos 7354* (UPA).

The typical subspecies is distributed on the mountains of NW Pindos (Peristeri, Tymphi) and up to SE Albania, in the region of Leskovik (Ljaskovik). The new subspecies has been found only on Mt. Mourgana, near the Greek-Albanian border. The distinct morphological characters of the collected plants and their occurrence outside the principal geographic area covered by the typical subspecies justify the recognition of two subspecies in *C. turcica*. Unfortunately, all the specimens of the new subspecies were gathered during flowering so that no mature achenes are available. Thus, a powerful taxonomic criterion could not be applied, though the half-mature achenes do not seem to possess a beak.

In addition to the already known chromosome numbers for *C. baldaccii* ($2n = 10$) and for *C. auriculifolia* ($2n = 10$), the chromosome number $2n = 8$ and the karyotype of *C. turcica* are given now for the first time (Table 1, Fig. 1). Among the Albanian-Epirotic taxa of *C.* subsect. *Subcorybiformes*, *C. turcica* appears to be the most differentiated, both in morphology and chromosome number. It is also restricted to calcareous cliffs of a mountainous region, 600—1500 m in altitude.

2. *Crepis baldaccii* Hal., Verh. K.K. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 42: 577. 1893.

Typus: *Baldacci 209* (WU).

2a. subsp. *baldaccii*

Specimens seen: Albania: In rupestribus alpinis m. Tomor Maja, *Baldacci 209* (Typus, WU-Hal, W). In praeruptis alpinis m. Cika versus distr. Delvino (Acroceraunia), *Baldacci 144* (WU, WU-Hal).

2b. subsp. *carpini* Greuter, Candollea 30: 328. 1975.

Typus: *Charpin 11336 & al.* (G).

Specimens seen: Greece: Ipiros: Prov. Ioannina: Montes Tymfi, in latere boreo-orientali montis Astraka, alt. 1900—2000 m, ad rupes calcareas praeruptas, *Charpin 11336 & al.* (Isotypus, UPA). Montes Tymfi, prope Drakolimni, in declivibus boreo-orientalibus, alt. 2000 m, *Georgiadis 1653* (UPA). Montes Tymfi, in declivibus orientalibus cacuminis Papingo, supra pagum Vrysochori, alt. ca. 1500 m, *Dudley & al. 18359* (UPA). M. Konitza sub Papingon (Vradeton), in praeruptis, *Baldacci 183 p.p.* (WU) et *183* (WU-Hal.).

C. baldaccii seems closer to *C. albanica*, their morphological differences being occasionally unclear. This is evident, e.g., in the specimen *Dörfler 262*, from Bjeska, N. Albania, which is cited as *C. baldaccii* by BABCOCK (1947) and as *C. albanica* by GREUTER (1975). A duplicate of the specimen *Dörfler 262* (WU!), that we examined recently is closer to *C. baldaccii*. It seems most probable