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SCABIOSA TRINIIFOLIA FRIV. IN THE ROMANIA'S FLORA

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Abstract: The authors present a new species in flora of Romania – *Scabiosa triniifolia* Friv., identified in Natural Park of the Iron Gates. Also, in this paper, it is showed that *Scabiosa triniifolia* Friv. and *Scabiosa silaifolia* Velen. are not synonymous name and the authors make a proposal ro subordinate the taxa *Scabiosa silaifolia* as a var. at *Scabiosa triniifolia*

Key words: *Scabiosa triniifolia* Friv., Romania

The vascular flora of Romania is relatively well-known, thank to the outstanding opera "Flora României", as well as to other synthesis paper appeared afterwards.

The flora of a certain territory is a dynamic element, is easily changeable as a result of alterations of certain ecologic factors. Thus, some of the plant species is widening their distribution area, as well as their number of individuals become more and more greater. Otherway, other species become more and more rarer, reaching thus in a disappearing edge or even they disappear at all.

Recently researches, in the last two or three decades, made by both Romanian and foreign investigators of the flora, thus bringing new and important contributions to the knowledge of the vascular flora of Romania, by adding other new species or changing in plant nomenclature or in their taxonomical position, and completing the knowledges on the plant distribution, and so on.

Here are few other new plant species, which have been identified in Romanian Plain, Dobrudja, and Banat in lately decades. All of these plant species have as their distribution area mainly in the South, Balkans, or subMediterranean zones, as the next ones: *Aegilops triuncialis, Asperula laevigata, Chamaecytisus danubialis, Daucus broteri, Hesperis pycnotricha, Jurinea tzar-ferdinandi, Ranunculus neapolitanus, Trifolium hirtum* etc.

The extent of the distribution area of these southern species toward north is an other evidence of the global warming of climate, of the rising level of continentalisms, as well as the land drying process.

In this paper, we present a new plant species identified by us into the Romania's flora, having its mainly distribution area in the Balkan peninsula.

Scabiosa triniifolia Friv., Flora Regensb. **18**: 333 (1835) (*S. silaifolia* Velen., *S. ochroleuca* L. var. *mucronata* Form.).

The iconography is inserted in the "Conspectul Florei Dobrogei", p. III-a, pp. 45 [PRODAN, 1939], under the name *S. silaifolia* Velen..

The examined samples: 1. the herbarium BUCA, with the provenance in Bulgaria; 2. the herbarium CL, with the provenance also from Bulgaria.

This species is cited by [PRODAN, 1939; BORZA, 1949], from southern Dobrudja – Batova valley, in Bulgaria.

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This species has been identified in the Natural Park of the Iron Gates, in the northern part of Drencova village (the county of Caraş-Severin), on sunny and dry meadows, on the forest edges and stony substrate.

Since this plant species (*Scabiosa triniifolia*) is close enough in its appearance by *Scabiosa ochroleuca* L. and could easily be mistaken in identifying it, we will present those discriminating features of those two plants, namely:

Scabiosa ochroleuca L.

– the basal leaves and lower ones on the stems are entire or simple penately-divided. The involucral bracts are shorter than the flowers. The calyx setae are of 2-3 times longer than the crown (epicalyx). The corolla of the outer flowers is obvious longer than the central flowers.

Distribution area: Central and south-east Europe.

Scabiosa triniifolia Friv.

– the basal leaves and lower ones on the stems are of 2-3 times penately-divided, with liniar segments. The involucral bracts are as longer as the flowers. The calyx setae are of 2-5 times longer than the crown (epicalyx). The corolla of the outer flowers is hardly longer than the corolla of central flowers.

Distribution area: Balkan Peninsula (Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey).

In the Flora of Bulgaria, t. II, 1967, *Scabiosa silaifolia* Velen. is treated as a separate species, as well as in "Conspectul Florei Dobrogei", p. III-a, pp. 45 [PRODAN, 1939]. Even PRODAN (1939) said in his opera that "…the individuals from Bulgaria collected by V. Strbrny, in Rhodope ad Bačkovo have their leaves more hairy, and the lacinia of the leaves are a little bit narrower…".

A comparatively analyses made by us on the individuals collected from the northern part of Drencova village (the county of Caraş-Severin) versus the individuals collected from the Batova valley in Bulgaria, is more or less identically, but is different by the individuals collected from Rhodope; that why, we appreciate that those two plant species are not synonime species, and that *Scabiosa silaifolia* Velen. must be considered as a variety at *Scabiosa triniifolia* Friv.

BORZA (1949) made a synonimization of the taxa *Scabiosa silaifolia* Velen. with *Scabiosa ochroleuca* L. var. *mucronata* Form. This opinion must be corrected now, because the taxa *Scabiosa silaifolia* Velen. is much more close to the taxa *Scabiosa triniifolia* Friv.

Scabiosa triniifolia Friv. var. *silaifolia* (Velen.) Ciocârlan et Turcu comb. et stat. nov.

Basyonim: *Scabiosa silaifolia* Velen. Flora Bulgarica, Pragae, (1898), p. 244.

We make a mention that our individuals, collected from the Natural Park of the Iron Gates, is corresponding to the taxa *Scabiosa triniifolia* Friv. var. *silaifolia* (Velen.) Ciocârlan et Turcu (Fig. 1).

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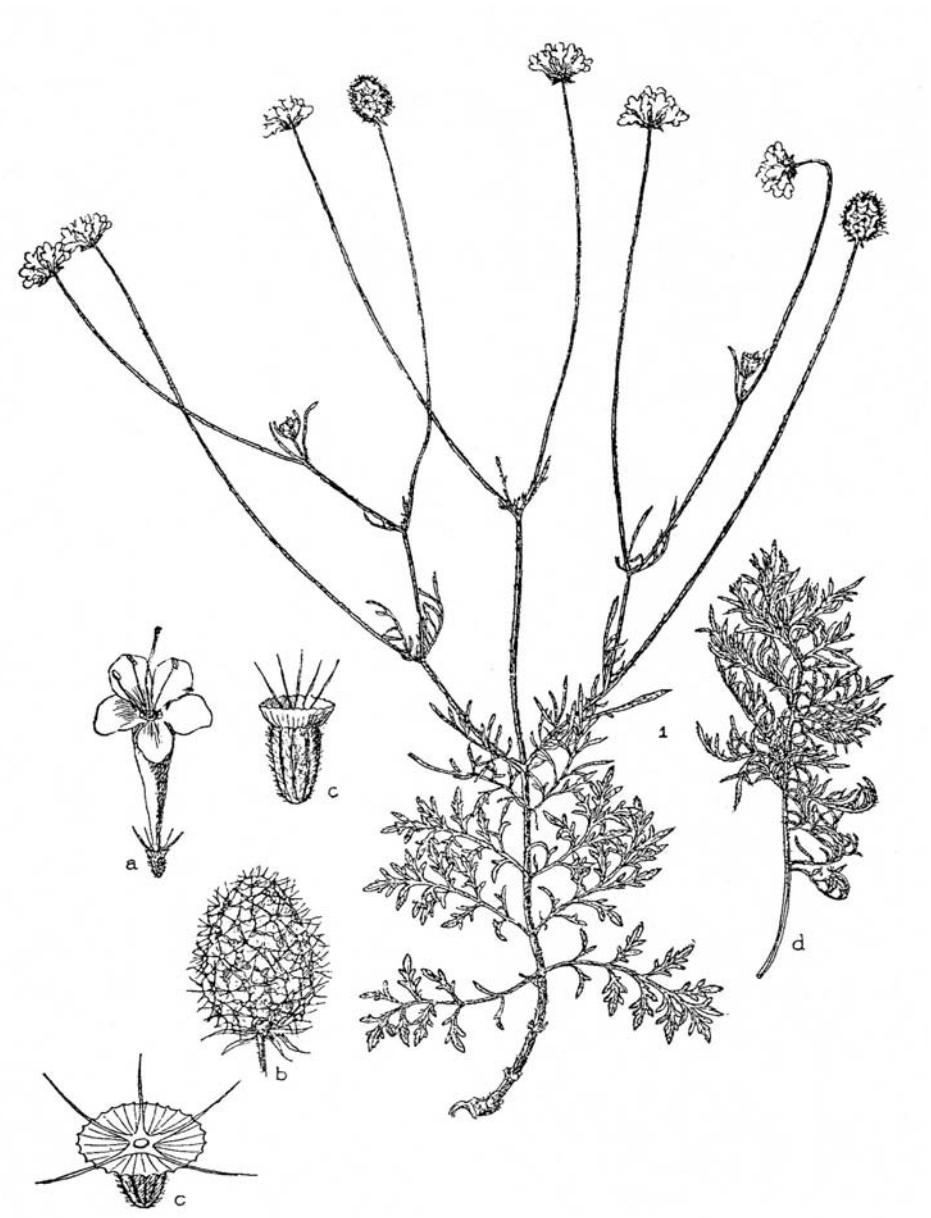

1. *Scabiosa silaifolia* Vel. *a* = floarea, *b* = capitul, *c* = fructul cu caliciu, *d* = frunza

Fig. 1