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possibly exhibit a degree of taxonomic variance. *A. ruscum* and *A. neapolitanum* are calciphobous and thus limited to the fss of the Adriatic Coast region, with a likelihood of *A. neapolitanum* population being a relict of former cultivation. *A. alpina* is widespread but rare, possibly overlooked, due to its similarity with *A. caminum* and a tendency to reproduce only vegetatively in shaded areas. *A. scorodoprasum* subsp. *rotundum* and *A. sphaerocaphum* subsp. *sphaerocaphum* share somewhat similar habitat and habitat preferences, however, are easily distinguished by their leaves: the plant having flat and the other fleshy leaves. In *A. paniculatum* agg., at least two species exist in Slovenian *A. dentatum* had not been recorded earlier and *A. pulex* subsp. *pulex* which was recorded just recently after a long period.

**KEYWORDS:** *Allium*, flora of Slovenia

**CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GREEK *ALLIUM*: WHAT *ALLIUM ACHAJUM* BOISS & ORPH. IS?**

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According to the more recent literature related to the Greek Flora, *Allium* is represented in Greece by more than 150 species with, almost 50% of them being Greek endemic. It is worth noting, however, that three of them are endemic viz. *Allium frigidum* Boiss. & Heldr., *A. achatinum* Boiss. & Orph. and *A. parnassicum* (Boiss.) Hal. are, exclusively adapted to higher altitude habitats (mountains of Sterea Ellas and Peloponissos). Obviously, these three species show morphological similarities, since, in the past, well experienced Botanists, *Allium parnassicum* was classified as a variety of *A. achatinum* (A. achatinum Boiss. & Orph. var. *parnassicum* Boiss.) and *A. achatinum* was treated as a synonym of *A. frigidum*. The last four years, a thorough floristic exploration of Mt. Kikos in NW Peloponnisos (the *boss* classicum of *A. achatinum*) showed that from the above three species, only *A. frigidum* occurs in the mountain concerned. Also, a detailed study of the original collection of Orphanides from the same mountain, in which the original description of *A. frigidum* is based, revealed that it consists of material belonging to *A. frigidum* too. As, however, the taxonomical approach recommended in the "Mountain Flora of Greece" i.e. the recognition of the above three taxa as distinct species, is accepted by the present authors, the necessary taxonomical and nomenclatural changes are recommended.

**KEYWORDS:** *Allium*, endemic, Greek Flora

**NOTES ON THE FLORA OF BELARUS: THE GENUS ARABIDOPSIS**

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The genus *Arabidopsis* (DC.) Heynh. (*Brassicaceae*) is a small genus containing 9–15 species. This genus is of great interest because it contains *Arabidopsis thaliana*, one of the model organisms used in studies of plant biology. In Belarus this genus contains at least three native species. 1) *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) Heynh. It has widespread distribution in Belarus. 2) *Arabidopsis arenosa* (L.) L. The species is extremely polymorphic both in the whole distribution area and on the territory of Belarus, and requires detailed study at the morphological, karyological and molecular levels. Within this group some diploid and tetraploid races are distinguished, most of which have a local distribution, mainly in the mountains of Central Europe. These races most often have geographic and/or reproductive isolation and should be viewed as species. In Belarus, this complex has not been studied. At the same time, some specimens, mainly from the northern and northwestern regions of the republic, have very weakly pronounced teeth at the base of the petals or none at all, approaching in appearance to the North American *A. lyrata*. Primarily in the western and central regions of Belarus there are perennial plants with a very dense and long pubescence of the stem and leaves, often having strongly dissected basal leaves with a small apical lobe. Such plants are externally similar (perhaps even identical) to the Panonian *A. petraeae*. In the northwestern part of Belarus, almost glabrous perennial plants were collected, which are morphologically similar to the Carpathian *A. neglecta*. This group requires revision in Belarus. 3) *Arabidopsis suecica* (Fries) Norrl. This allotetraploid species originated from the hybridization between *A. thaliana* and *A. arenosa* s. l. Currently, *A. suecica* is known mainly in Fennoscandia. The modern methods of molecular research demonstrated that this species arose about 14 Kya, when the territory of Scandinavia was covered with an ice shield. In Belarus this species has not been reported before, although it was known from Poland, the Baltic states and North-West Russia. We discovered it in several localities in the north-western regions of Belarus. Probably, the species is much more widespread in these areas but has been overlooked.

**KEYWORDS:** *Arabidopsis*, Belarus, variation, distribution