

SYSTEMATICS, KARYOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED GENERA OF THE TRIBE AVENEAE Nees IN POLAND

by

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Introduction

The data on the systematics of grasses in general, and therefore on the tribe *Aveneae* in Poland were to be found solely in the three previous papers (1-3), but they are considerably outdated.

The aim of the present work is a better knowledge of three genera of *Aveneae* occurring in Poland (*Avenula* (Dumort.) Dumort, *Trisetum* Pers. and *Koeleria* Pers.).

Methods and results. Studies on the systematics and variability of particular species were carried out on the basis of herbarium collections, population samples collected in the field, as well as in experimental cultures. Karyological studies on the selected populations have also been carried out. Maps of distribution of the species were made on the basis of verified herbarium materials.

Four species of the genus *Avenula* were recorded.

A. pubescens (Huds.) Dumort. ($2n=14$) is the most common species in Poland. In spite of morphological differentiation, no intraspecific units were distinguished, since its differentiation is purely phenotypic.

A. versicolor (Vill.) Lainz ($2n=14$) grows in the Tatra Mts. It belongs to the least variable species.

A. pratensis (L.) Dumort. ($2n=ca\ 120$) is much scattered and not common. It does not occur in the mountains. Two varieties were distinguished: var. *pratensis* (most common) and var. *hirtifolia* (rarer).

A. planiculmis (Schrader) Sauer et Chmelitschek ($2n=ca\ 120$), a mountain species, occurring also in the lowlands, where 23 localities of it have been recorded hitherto. Two varieties were distinguished: var. *planiculmis* (mountains) and var. *hispidula* (lowlands).

Four species of the genus *Trisetum* were recorded.

T. flavescens (L.) Beauv. grows in the mountains and in the lowlands, less commonly in the northern and north-eastern part of Poland. Two varieties were described: var. *flavescens* and var. *purpurascens* occurring in the mountains. Two cytotypes were distinguished $2n=24$ and 28 ; the first one is probably more common.

T. sibiricum Rupr. ($2n=14$) occurs in the north-eastern part of the country. It is uniform in respect of morphology.

T. alpestre (Host) Beauv. ($2n=14$) occurs in the Tatra Mts., the Małe Pieniny Mts. as well as in the Pieniński Pas Skałkowy (Kramnica reserve). It is a rather morphologically uniform species.

T. fuscum (Kit ex Schultes) Schultes in Roemer et Schultes — rare species growing in the Tatra Mts., in high altitudes (1500-2400 m above sea level). The chromosome number $2n=28$ was established for the first time by the present author.

The genus *Koeleria* is probably represented in Poland by three species. Most differentiated in morphology and karyology seems to be *K. macrantha* (Ledeb.) Schultes et Schultes ($2n=14,28$) whereas *K.*

glauca (Schrader) DC. (2n=14) seems to be least variable. *K. grandis* Besser at its western limit of distribution in Poland is a polyploid (2n=ca 50). The occurrence of *K. pyramidata* (Lam.) Beauv. in Poland remains to be verified. Its putative localities could be found mainly in north-western Poland.

References

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