

Adventive occurrences of *Hypericum annulatum* Moris. in Europe with the first record in the Czech Republic

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SUTORÝ K. 2010: Adventive occurrences of *Hypericum annulatum* Moris. in Europe with the first record in the Czech Republic. – *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) 95(1): 231–234. – Outside its main natural distribution range in the Balkans, *Hypericum annulatum* is mentioned from localities in Switzerland, Denmark and also newly from the Czech Republic. This species belongs to the nominate subsection of the section *Adenosepalum* Spach, which is in most parts of Europe represented by only the easily distinguishable *H. montanum* L.

Keywords. *Clusiaceae*, Czech Republic, new localities

Hypericum annulatum Moris. (1827)

The species was described from Sardinia, but the main natural distribution area of its nominate subspecies is located in the Balkans, e.g. Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Albania (ROBSON 1968, 1996; GREUTER *et al.* 1986). Other subspecies occur in East Africa and in the Arabian peninsula (subsp. *afromontanum* (Bullock) N. Robson, subsp. *intermedium* (Steud. ex A. Rich.) N. Robson). Outside the fairly continuous area in the Balkans, adventive occurrence has previously been reported from two localities: Zurich in Switzerland (Stäfa, 430 m, 12 June 1981, leg. Kramer 7500 BM; ROBSON 1996) and Sjøælland in Denmark (Charlottenlund, former railway, 22 June 2000; leg. J. Klausen; det. H.Č. Pedersen, C; FRÖBERG 2007). In July 2008 I found the species in southern Moravia in the Czech Republic, on a power station dump abandoned since 1993, close to a railway station, about 1 km SW of the town of Oslavany, 270 m a.s.l. (49°07'13" N, 16°20'54" E). Specimens collected on 8 July 2008 are preserved in the Moravian Museum (BRNM 704758). *Hypericum annulatum* was growing there at the site with other remarkable rare neophytes such as *Crambe maritima* L., *Gypsophila scorzonifolia* Ser. and *Leymus arenarius* (L.) Hochst.

Hypericum annulatum is known to be cultivated in Europe (CULLEN 1995, JÄGER *et al.* 2008). The bioactive compounds it contains lead to its frequent mention in biochemical literature and it is likely to be cultivated for scientific reasons on occasion.

The species belongs to the section *Adenosepalum* Spach, which contains about 33 species (ROBSON 1977). ROBSON (1996) in his monographic treatment classified *H. annulatum* into the nominate subsection together with *H. montanum*, widely distributed in Europe, and five species with rather restricted distribution ranges, such as *H. reflexum* L. from the Canary Islands, *H. delphicum* Boiss. et Heldr. and *H. athoum* Bois. et Orph. from Greece, *H. atomarium* Boiss. and, *H. cuisinii* Barbey from Greece and Turkey, *H.*



Fig. 1. *Hypericum annulatum*. On an abandoned power station dump in Oslavany.

lanuginosum Lam. from the Middle East, and *H. decaisneanum* Coss. et Deveau from Libya. The subsection is characterized by the following characters: shrub or perennial herbs with indumentum up to base of inflorescence, or rarely stem or leaves or whole plant glabrous; leaves free; bracts and bracteoles usually glandular-auriculate.

These finds indicate that further discoveries are not excluded, although they probably will not be frequent.

ROBSON (1996) differentiated it from other species of this subsection in the following key:

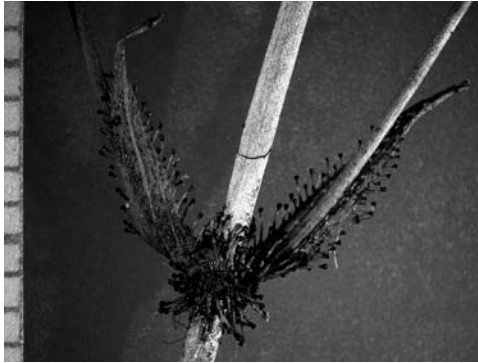


Fig. 2. *Hypericum annulatum*. Bracts with stipulate glands and glabrous inflorescence branches. Scale divided in millimetres.

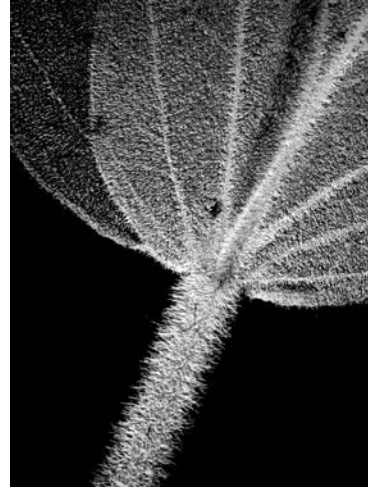


Fig. 3. *Hypericum annulatum*. Base of leaves and part of pubescent stem.

1. Leaves scabrid beneath, plants otherwise glabrous *H. montanum*
- Leaves pruinose, or scabrellous to pubescent or villous on both sides; stem pruinose or scabrellous to pubescent or pilose or rarely (*H. cuisinii*, *H. lanuginosum*, both in part) glabrous. 2.
2. Bracts and bracteoles densely glandular auriculate. 3.
- Bracts and bracteoles not auriculate but often with longer glandular cilia towards base. *H. lanuginosum*, *H. atomarium*, *H. cuisinii*
3. Stem and leaves puberulous to pubescent; rootstock not creeping or rooting; stem sometimes gland-dotted; leaves, sepals and petals sometimes with laminar black glands. *H. annulatum*
- Stem and leaves strigose pubescent to pilose or villous; rootstock creeping and rooting; stem, leaves, sepals and petals without laminar black glands. *H. delphicum*, *H. athoum*

Particularly in earlier literature, this species is treated under synonyms such as *H. perfoliatum* var. *annulatum* (Moris) Fiori et Paoletti, *H. degenii* Bornm. and *H. atomarium* subsp. *degenii* (Bornm.) Hayek.

There could be a problem with identification using regional floras that include only *H. montanum* from this section, and the species are distinguished on the absence or presence of indumentum (e.g. BELDIE 1977, HEGI 1965, KAPLAN & ZELENÝ 2002, ZELENÝ 1982 *etc.*). Without attention to other characters this leads to *H. hirsutum* L.

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