

The distribution of the genus *Scilla* in Hungary

By

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Abstract: The taxonomic re-evaluation of the Hungarian representatives of the genus was made by the author on the basis of examinations covering a period of ten years (KERESZTY 1988). Through the regular observation of the localities and the living samples of 70 populations found in various parts of the country, a more accurate taxonomic and geobotanical distribution of the genus representatives living in our country could be worked out. Partly by verifying, partly by completing or modifying SPETA's (1974) conceptions the author submits a short summary of his results, and the data of the literary, herbarial and living plant materials utilized. After a critical summing up of the literature relating to the genus, a full bibliography of the publications appeared up to 1988 and used by the author is presented.

The Hungarian representatives of the genus are elements of the sub-Mediterranean—Central European—Pontic flora whose area extends from Belgium over South Germany to the Ukraine. They are absent from the genuine West European oceanic zone, while in the Mediterranean they occur everywhere except the Iberian peninsula; though in Greece and on the Aegean islands their incidence is sporadic. Some areas, again, reach over to Asia Minor. In Hungary, they generally exist in scattered areas while forming isolated populations in well-defined localities, such as hardwood forest of inundation areas; hornbeam-oak forest and beechwoods, pass-forest and, more rarely, in dry oak- and rock-forests of the central mountain range. The species to be found in Hungary were signalled in many plant-associations of hornbeam-oak-, beech- and riverine forest of Central Europe. They are equally characteristic of the sub-Mediterranean Fagion illyricum zone or the submountainous mixed oak- and beechforests of the Balkans as of the Central and East Balkanic Moesian *Quercus frainetto* associations and in mixed Rumanian oak-forests. As far as known today, their highest locality is in Styria (950 m). The extension of the species in Yugoslavia is only known in broad outlines. It is certain, however, that, starting from Vienna, the characteristic species of the entire Danube valley and its environment is the *S. vindobonensis*, replacing the *S. bifolia* in the entire area. In the course of the investigation it has been clarified that the *S. bifolia* appearing in the identification books does not occur in Hungary, and is found in Austria only north to Linz as well as sporadically in some localities of Yugoslavia.

From the Austrian extension of the present populations, SPETA (1974) considers this relationship to be a Tertiary relict, based on the joint occurrence of other relict species, such as *Cyclamen purpurascens*, *Aconitum anthora* and *Arabis pauciflora*. In his opinion, they survived the glacial periods in sheltered areas of a comparatively favourable microclimate. These populations, becoming isolated during the glacial-period, could have provided a starting-point for the originally uniform group to divide into local species, along with probable hybridisation. According to him, this may result from the fact that, on the one hand, the species do not show any inclination to expand, their area even getting definitely more restricted, and, on the other hand, that

within the populations there is no differentiation with regard to the *Galanthus* and *Leucojum* species. SCHARFETTER (1922) also referred to the Tertiary relict character of the genus when including it among unispesific genera. They are characterized by living in masse in a type of vegetation without being the characteristic plants of the same. Such are also the likewise myrmecochorical *Galanthus nivalis*, *Leucojum vernalis* and *Asarum europaeum* which assimilated to the sub-Mediterranean vital-rhythm: they flower early in the still humid light period and quickly bring their crop to maturity. The antecedents of this process are the meiosis in early autumn and the hibernation of the small young plant in the cold soil. In our country, they find these favourable conditions in the associations mentioned before.

They generally live on basic soils, in half-shaded environment. As contrary to KREH's (1938) opinion, we still cannot qualify them as umbrophilous plants, since, based on botanical garden experience, they also live very well leaving the shadow. As other geophyton species, they are also characterized by short flowering and maturing periods which may be started or accelerated by the smallest temperature increase. This is well supported by PRISZTER's (1986) phenological data covering 20 years. The ecological investigations of locality by SMOLINSKAYA (1978) have also shown that these plants need water and nutritive matter somewhat more than average.

By using pertaining literature, herbarial material, the control of 70 localities on the spot and oral information of experts, I summarized the extension data of the genus in Hungary, while grouping them according to geobotanical regional units broken down to species. The taxonomic distribution of the genus is new, being the result of a complex systemological supervision of living population samples, carried out over a period of more than ten years (KERESZTY 1988). It has become obvious that the taxon *S. bifolia* L. is replaced in our country by the *S. vindobonensis* Speta in river inundation areas and, at lower localities, with several local variations. On the mountain regions in oak- and beech forests *S. drunensis* Speta is found, while in the North East of the country lives a larger variety of *S. kladnii* Schur, migrated down from the Transylvanian and Slovakian mountains. As to their ploidy level and other cytotoxic marks, the species can be well distinguished; this is less possible with regard to its macromorphological characteristics. The *S. vindobonensis* is most frequent in the Danube valley and its surroundings, and by means of its yellow seed and white base of the perigon it can be well distinguished from the *S. drunensis* of mountainous areas, having a black seed and uniform light-blue flower. However, within the species aggregate, the external similarity of the individual plants is rather the same. The earlier literary and herbarial data have been supervised in the first place according to localities; this proved to be the best method, since the species do not mix with one another within one population. At the herbarial specimens, of course, also the discriminative value of the available morphological features have been taken into consideration.

The species *S. autumnalis* L., blooming in autumn, occurs in two areas of our country only. On account of morphological, caryological and chemical differences, the group has been inserted back by Speta into the genus *Prospero*, described by Salisbury as early as 1866 (SPETA 1986). Detailed examinations have also shown that the genus *Prospero*, occurring from the West European Atlantic sites down to Mediterranean regions, may be separated into several smaller species. Within Hungary, the type with yellow bulbs and dark flowers, living along the southern shore of the Tertiary Paratethys (sea on the present day Békés—Csanád loess-land) has been set apart on the species level by Speta under the name *P. paratethycum* from the type *P. elisae*, having pink bulbs and lighter coloured flowers and occurring on the Balaton highlands from Tihany to Veszprém (SPETA 1982).

The Law of the Nature Protection, enacted in 1982, declared the entire *Scilla bifolia* aggregate to be a protected species having an ideal value of Ft 500 per plant. The size and state of the populations of the group, hitherto considered a unique species, rather differs according to localities; thus it did not seem justified to include each new taxon into the Hungarian Red Data Book (1989) where (p. 278) solely the *S. autumnalis* L. figures among the species potentially en-

dangered. From more detailed examinations and comparisons it has been verified that the variety occurring, on the one hand, in some sites on the Northern Balaton shore, having pink bulb tegments, and, on the other hand, the variety living in the lower parts of the loess land in the surroundings of Makó, having a bulb tegments of butter-yellow and flowers with a lively violet-purple colour are really two different species, described by Speta under the names *Prospero elisae* (Balaton region) and *P. paratethycum* (Békés), respectively. After the systematic revision of the Aggregate the need for a more differentiated assessment of the taxa with regard to the nature protection has become obvious. In fact, certain populations of the Aggregate are not yet in danger, while some others, in want of urgent measures, are certainly doomed to perish. This is the consequence, in part, of the discontinuance of localities owing to cultural authority interference and, in part, of the rapid decrease of individual plant numbers which often could not be explained up to now. The extension areas of the species living in this country are shown in Fig. 1. In order to facilitate orientation see the geobotanical distribution of Hungary on the map in

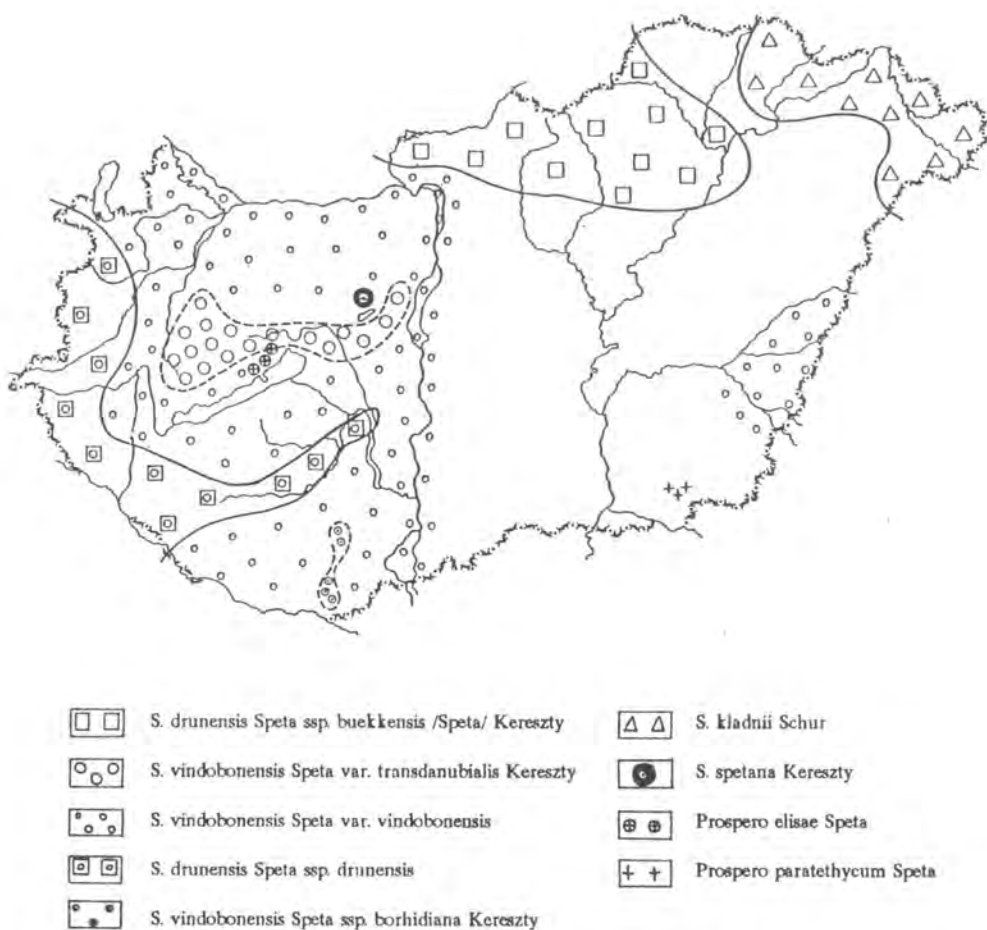


Fig. 1. Distribution of the genus *Scilla* in Hungary

Soó, R. (1964): Synopsis systematico-geobotanica florum vegetationsque Hungariae I. p. 97. In the following, a data list of the individual species is given.

After the distribution data, a detailed bibliography of the works used by the author is given. In the floristical part of this list are found also the publications referred to above. As to the extension, the data series is certainly not complete so that further additions are expected in particular with regard to local names from the entire area of the country; all information will be gratefully received.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE *SCILLA* GENUS IN HUNGARY

Following the denominations of the floral regions and floral districts, the data are given in the alphabetical order of the administrative, if it is not given, the geographic locality names. Underneath the localities' names — printed in bold — the local names are shown in quotation marks. First the literary data are presented with the author's name and the year; followed by the herbarial data with the collector's name, the year and the abbreviated name of the herbarium (BP = Department of Botany, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; VBI = Institute of Ecology and Botany, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Vácrátót); the final order is the number of the specimen. (In the case of VBI, there are as yet no specimen numbers). At the end follow the information on locality data communicated orally or by letter. An exclamation mark after the year number indicates the personal control of the locality.

Scilla vindobonensis Speta var. *vindobonensis*

Kisalföld (Arrabonicum)

Bezenye: "Nagy erdő" Kevey (ex verb.); "Nép-sziget" Kereszty, 1981! VBI; **Csorna:** "Fürdő-park" Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Dunakiliti:** Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Dunasziget:** "Cikola-sziget" Kevey (ex verb.); **Esztergom:** Entz 1805 BP-532538, 1865 BP-111011, Bánó 1944 BP-426096; **Feketeerdő:** "Házi-erdő" Kevey (ex verb.); **Gyirmót:** Polgár 1941; **Győr:** "Püspök erdő" Polgár 1941, Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Győrladamér:** Polgár 1941; **Halászi:** "Derék-erdő" Kevey (ex verb.); **Komárom:** "Nánai berek" Feichtinger 1899, Részely 1919 BP-55329, Cseby 1921 BP-28599, "Öregkő-forrás" Boros 1935 BP-412780; **Mosonmagyaróvár:** Vajda 1873 BP-66046, Haas 1908 BP-28628, Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Rajka:** Boros 1920 BP-28542, BP-412769, BP-412771, BP-412772, BP-412805, BP-427965; **Sokorópátka:** "Harangozó-erdő" Polgár 1941; **Vámosszabadi:** Kereszty 1989! VBI; **Zselykepuszta:** Kereszty 1979! VBI.

Déli-Alföld (Titelicum)

Bokerdő: Horváth 1942; **Nagynyárád:** Horváth 1942; **Pécsudvard:** Horváth 1940, 1942.

Mezőföld (Colocense)

Baja: Boros 1954 BP-412804; **Csepel sziget:** Kerner 1863, Gerenday BP-04762, Sadler BP-32-55287, Tauscher BP-3-55289, Müller BP-55278, Tauscher 1870 BP-28639, Staub 1884 BP-28634, Perlaky 1893 BP-28639, "Ujfalú" Tauscher 1871 BP-28640, Szépliget 1884 BP-28566, **Ercsi:** Jurányi 1858 BP-04764, 1858 BP-532528, Reinitzh 1879 BP-28616, 55275, "Kissziget" Tauscher 1801 BP-532270, 1861 BP-2-55290; **Érd:** Szepesfalvy 1933 BP-28535, Boros 1943 BP-427972, BP-427973, "Haraszi sziget" Szépliget 1878 BP-532532, "Nagysziget" Simonkai 1871 BP-28587, "Nedves sziget" Perlaki 1891 BP-532531, "Pesti sziget" Pillec BP-532527, "Szigetek" Sadler BP-55285, "Ujpesti sziget" Borbás BP-532526, "Városi sziget" Gerenday BP-047620 (35) ELTE, BP-532529; **Kalocsa:** Kerner 1863, Haynald 1876 BP-55267; **Makád:** Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Martonvásár:** "Kastélypark" Kevey (ex verb.); **Ráckeve:** "Angyali sziget" Podani 1979 VBI; **Szigetszentmiklós:** Bernátsky 1904 BP-28564, Simonkai 1905 BP-28575;

Szigetújfalu: Boros 1920 BP-412784, Kárpáti 1943 BP-38709, Vajda 1943 BP-280850; Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Szigetvár:** Horváth and Kevey 1982; **Taksony:** Degen 1916 BP-302988, BP-303987.

Duna—Tisza köze (Praematricum)

Budapest: Kerner 1863, Piller BP-04759, Steinitz BP-28597, Haynald BP-55360, Szépligeti 1878 BP-28568, Dorner 1879 BP-226860, "Haraszi sziget" Staub 1878 BP-28610, BP-28611, Szépligeti 1878 BP-92009, "Népsziget" Kümmerle 1904 BP-28511, Kümmerle 1908 BP-28557, BP-28558, BP-89696, BP-532536, "Szunyog sziget" Thaisz 1905 BP-28530, Szombathy 1908 BP-28569, Kümmerle and Szurák 1912 BP-28682, Rosemberszky 1913 BP-28581, Moesz 1922 BP-270396, "Ujpesti sziget" Borbás 1879, Perlaky 1891 BP-48527, BP-48533, Borbás 1892 BP-59672, Kümmerle 1898 BP-28550, Lengyel 1903 BP-336470, Andrasovszky 1910 BP-265115, Rosemberszky 1927 BP-412779, Jávorka 1929 BP-28536, Vajda 1929 BP-280851; **Dunakeszi:** Boros 1924 BP-427966; **Göd:** Kárpáti 1936 BP-387028, Vajda 1912 BP-280849, Boros 1918 BP-28541, BP-412768, BP-412885; **Nagykőrös:** Kerner 1863; **Soroksár:** Borbás 1879; **Vác:** "Naszály" Degen 1916 BP-303989, "Szentendrei sziget" Szépligeti 1889 BP-28655, Jávorka and Zólyomi 1938 BP-28555, BP-28556, Jávorka 1939 BP-28534.

Tizántúl (Crisicum)

Békéscsaba: Doboz Soó V/1981, "Élővíz csatorna" Boros 1921 BP-28539, BP-41273, Soó and Máthé 1938, "Sebesfoki erdő" Soó and Máthé 1938, "Szanazugi erdő" Kereszty 1979! VBI, "Vargahossza erdő" Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Makó:** Soó and Máthé 1938, Soó V/1981; **Somkerék:** Haynald 1864 BP-55295.

Nyírség (Nyírségense)

Debrecen: "Monostori erdő" Tamássy 1925 BP-412778, Boros 1932, Soó 1932 BP-427975, Soó 1934 BP-270051, BP-390858, BP-475607.

Mátra hegység (Agriense)

Gyöngyös: "Sárhegy" Soó 1936, Kereszty 1982! VBI.

Dunazug hegység (Visegradense)

Kereszty 1979, 1982! VBI.

Pilis—Budai hegység (Pilisense)

Budapest: "Guggerhegy" Boros 1915 BP-28572, BP-28573, BP-412801, 1918 BP-100471, BP-412802, BP-532537, Tomassek 1942 BP-28522, 1944 BP-351671, Kereszty 1982! VBI, Jávorka 1948 BP-28554, "Horthy M. krt. kert" Péntes 1943 BP-384067, "Páloskert" Péntes 1948 BP-384066, 1950 BP-384064, BP-384065; **Gerecse:** "Bajóti Öregkő" Papp 1943 BP-475605.

Vértes—Bakony hegység (Veszprimense)

"Labosi rét" BP-351674.

Balaton-vidék (Balatonicum)

Zalasántó: "Keszthelyi hegység" Kereszty 1983! VBI.

Villányi-hegység (Villányicum)

Kisjakabfalva: Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Nagyharsány:** "Ördögölgy" Simonkai 1873 BP-28641, Boros 1923, Kereszty 1981! VBI.

Mecsek-hegység (Sopianicum)

Hetvehely: "Sásvölgy" 1952 BP-340040, Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Magyarürög:** Horváth 1942; **Pécs:** "Égervölgy" Horváth 1942; Nendtvich BP-55277, Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Pécsudvard:** Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Szálka:** "Bati erdő" Hollós 1911, Horváth 1942; **Szekszárd:** Hollós 1884 BP-04758, 1894 BP-28601, Horváth 1942, "Sötétvölgy" Kereszty 1982! VBI, "Vöröshegy" 1934 BP-340037.

Külső-Somogy (Kaposense)

Hőgyész: Horváth 1942; **Kisszékely:** "Berekhegy" Boros 1923 BP-427159, Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Simontornya:** Horváth 1943, Soó V/1981, "Cservölgy-tető" Boros 1923 BP-28537, BP-427158.

Belső-Somogy (Somogyicum)

Basal: Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Berzence:** Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Csertő:** "Balazsi-szőlők" Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Gyékényes:** "Lankóci-erdő" Kevey 1982 ELTE; **Kaposújlak:** Horváth 1942, Boros 1926 BP-412776; **Somogyjád:** "Jádi-erdő" Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Szentmargitfalva:** Károlyi 1948 BP-294734; **Visnya:** "Berek-erdő" Boros 1954 BP-427969.

Zalai-dombvidék (Saladiense)

Csáford: "Bolóka oldal" Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Doba:** Kereszty 1980! VBI; **Lendvaújfalu:** Károlyi 1953 BP-294731; **Nagyrécsce:** Károlyi 1954 BP-294732; **Pacska:** "Beláka oldal" Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Zalaistván:** "Tormási-erdő" Kereszty 1984! VBI.

Órség, Vasi-dombok (Castriferreicum)

Dömötöri: "Zence-erdő" Márton 1889 BP-28613; **Kám:** "Kemeneshát" Kereszty 1983! VBI; **Káld:** "Avas-erdő" Kevey (ex verb.).

Lajta-hegység (Laitaicum)

Sopron: "Kecskepatak völgye" Gombocz 1906, Dorner BP-226887, Csapody 1951 BP, Kereszty 1983! VBI.

Scilla vindobonensis Speta var. **transdanubialis** Kereszty

Mezőföld (Colocense)

Érd: Szepesfalvi 1933 BP-28535, "Hamzsabégyi-erdő" Jávorka and Zólyomi 1938 BP-28523, BP-28553, Boros 1943 BP-427972, BP-427973, Papp 1947 BP-475604, Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Soponya:** "Fácános-erdő" Kereszty 1982! VBI.

Vértes—Bakony hegység (Veszprimense)

Bakonypölöske: "Bendei-erdő" Rédl 1942, "Kupi-erdő" Kereszty 1979! VBI, "Somló-hegy" Hermann 1883 BP-39-55271, BP-55282, "Széki-erdő" Rédl 1942; **Pápasalamon:** Jávorka and Csapody 1955; **Ugod:** Boros 1954 BP-412789.

Balaton-vidék (Balatonicum)

Doba: Galambos 1980 VBI; **Sümeg:** Kereszty 1982! VBI;

Villányi-hegység (Villányicum)

Harkány: Rédl BP-532509.

Zalai-dombvidék (Saladiense)

Homokkomárom: Károlyi 1953 BP-294730; **Lendvaújfalu:** Károlyi 1918, 1953 BP-294731; **Nagyrécsé:** Károlyi 1954 BP-294732; **Pápakovácsi:** Hermann 1883, BP-28609, "Kupi-erdő" Boros 1966 BP, "Gannai-erdő" Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Pápasalamon:** Jávorka and Csapody 1955 BP-208060.

Scilla vindobonensis Speta subsp. **borhidiana** Kereszty

Villányi-hegység (Villányicum)

Nagyharsány: Simonkai 1873, BP-28641, Jávorka 1915, BP-28570, Boros 1923, BP-412803, Horváth 1942, Kereszty 1981! VBI.

Mecsek-hegység (Sopianicum)

Pécs: Horváth 1942, "Vöröshegy" 1934 BP-340037, Borhidi and Kereszty 1981! VBI.

Scilla kladnii Schur

Nyírség (Nyírségense)

Bátorliget: Boros 1922 BP-412774, Boros 1932, Soó 1939; **Debrecen:** Boros 1932, "Monostori-erdő" Boros 1932 BP-270051, Tamássy 1925 BP-412778, Soó 1932 BP-427975, 1934 BP-390858, BP-475607; **Nyirbátor:** Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Nyiregyháza:** Soó 1939.

Észak-Alföld (Samicum)

Magosliget: "Cserköz-erdő" Tuba 1983 VBI; **Szentmargitapuszta:** Máthé 1935 BP-412781; **Tarpa:** "Téb-erdő" Jávorka 1951 BP-28521, Boros 1961 BP, Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Ugocsa:** Boros 1953 BP-412790, BP-427161, BP-427163.

Zempléni-hegység (Tokajense)

"Kis tölgyes" Boros 1915 BP-412793; **Abaújszántó:** "Aranyosi v." Kiss 1939; **Bodrogolaszi:** "Nádor r." Kiss 1939; **Boldogkőváralja:** "Tekeres v." Kiss 1939; **Erdőhorváti:** "Kis és Nagy Tolcsva p." Kiss 1939; **Füzérkomlós:** "Török p." Kiss 1939; **Füzérradvány:** "Vilypuszta" Kereszty 1980! VBI; **Gönc:** "Nagy p." Kiss 1939; **Háromhuta:** "Komlóska v." Kiss 1939; **Károlyfalva:** "Vérmány v." Kiss 1939; **Kisbózsza:** Schudinch 1938 BP-28532, Kiss 1939; **Makkoshotyka:** "Völgy p." Kiss 1939; Kereszty 1980! VBI; **Pálháza:** "Kemence p." Kiss 1939; **Sárospatak:** "Radvány v." Kiss 1933 BP-28596, 1939; **Sátoraljaújhely:** "Torzsás erdő" Chyzer 1874 BP-48529, BP-532525, Kiss 1939, "Robina p." Boros 1924 BP-427967.

Scilla drunensis Speta subsp. **drunensis**

Kisalföld (Arrabonicum)

"Sághegy" Borbás 1887; **Pálfa:** Porutin 1877 BP-28614, Kereszty 1981! VBI.

Tiszántúl (Crisicum)

Ohat: Máthé 1933 BP-416377.

Külső-Somogy (Kaposense)

Kurd: "Hajagos erdő" Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Simontornya:** Boros 1923 BP-28537, BP-427158, Horváth 1943; Soó V/1981.

Belső-Somogy (Somogyicum)

Kisbajom: "Móriczi-erdő" Kereszty 1984! VBI.

Zalai-dombvidék (Saladiense)

Belezna: "légrádi-domb" Kereszty 1984! VBI; **Homokkomárom:** Károlyi 1953 BP-294730; **Lenti:** "Berek-erdő" Boros 1954 BP-427162, BP-427969; **Szentmargitfalva:** Károlyi 1948 BP-294734.

Őrség—Vasi-dombvidék (Castriferreicum)

Magyarhon **Hazslinszky** BP-28606; "Kupi-erdő" Boros 1966; **Alsóújlak:** Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Dömötöri:** "Zence-erdő" Borbás 1887, Márton 1889 BP-28613; **Ikervár:** Kárpáti 1934 BP-38034, BP-203767, BP-532540, Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Nagymákfa:** "Hollósi-erdő" Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Olad:** Gayer 1919, Boros 1922, Gayer 1919 BP-412794, Boros 1922 BP-412800, Jeanplong 1939 BP-387032, BP-387033; **Sorkikápolna:** "Csonkás-erdő" Haynald 1884, Borbás 1887, Márton 1884 BP-55281, 1890 BP-28606, BP-28608, BP-28698, 1919 BP-28612.

Scilla drunensis Speta subsp. **buekkensis** (Speta) Kereszty

Tiszántúl (Crisicum)

Gyöngyös: Soó 1936; **Ohat:** Soó and Máthé 1938, Soó V/1981, Máthé 1933 BP-416377; **Ujszentmargita:** Soó V/1981, Máthé 1935 BP-412781, Özse 1963 BP-532533, Fekete, Kováts and Szujkó-Lacza 1976 BP-475611, BP-475612, Kereszty 1980! VBI.

Tornai-karszt (Tornense)

Kelemér: "Robina-pusztá" Boros 1924 BP-427967.

Bükk-hegység (Borsodense)

Bélapátfalva: "Bélkő" Boros 1925 BP-427977; **Bükk:** Mészáros BP-529498; **Lillafüred:** Jávorka and Csapody 1952 BP-201273; "Szinva-völgy" Boros 1959 BP-429869; "Szent István lápa" Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Cserépfalu:** "Hór-patak völgye" Kereszty 1979! VBI; **Felsőtárkány:** Vrabélyi 1869 BP-28546, 1870 BP-28595, BP-7-55272, Kereszty 1981! VBI; **Görömböly:** Boros 1924 BP-427968; **Hámor:** "Keresztes szikla" Budai 1902 BP-28603, Soó 1943, Hazslinszky BP-55274, BP-78897, BP-532524, Budai 1903 BP-28633; **Répáshuta:** Jávorka 1923 BP-28540, Boros 1959 BP-429867, Kereszty 1980! VBI, 1981! VBI 1982!; **Szendrő:** 1953 BP-221131, Jakucs and Pócs 1953 BP-204162, BP-204163; **Szilvásvár:** "Istállóskő" Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Szirma:** Budai 1907 BP-28605; **Tard:** "Kővölgy" Tóth 1975; **Tarkó:** Papp 1951 BP-475608.

Mátra-hegység (Agriense)

Karancs: Soó 1936, Borbás and Haynald 1873 BP-55355; **Mátraháza:** "Gödörvölgy" Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Somoskőújfalu:** Borbás 1873 BP-9-55268, 1880, Kereszty 1982! VBI.

Börzsöny, Gödöllői-dombvidék (Neogradense)

"Nagyhideghegy" Vajda 1931, BP-387030; **Kóspallag:** "Nagyhideghegy" Vida 1954, BP-294733; **Nagybörzsöny:** Borhidi 1979! VBI; **Szokolya:** "Nagyhideghegy" Boros 1956; **Szécsény:** "Bujáki oldal" Haynald, "Rimóci kerekdomb" Haynald 1864, BP-55264, BP-55296, BP-55306.

Scilla spetana Kereszty

Vértes—Bakony hegység (Veszprimense)

Nadap: Boros 1922 BP-427157, "Meleghegy" Kováts 1931 BP-198564, Jávorka 1934 BP-28598, Bánó 1948 BP-426078, Kereszty 1980! VBI; **Sukoró:** "Hurka-völgy" Boros 1938 BP-427974.

Prospero elisae Speta

Vértes—Bakony hegység (Veszprimense)

Hajmáskér: "Baglyas-hegy" Rédl 1942; **Inota:** Kerner 1863, Neilreich 1866, Jávorka and Zólyomi 1939 BP-211195, Rédl 1942, Boros 1959 BP-429874, "Réti puszta" Boros 1950 BP-412791; **Kispapod:** Rédl 1942; **Márkó:** Jávorka 1927 BP-28512, Rédl 1942; **Nagyvázsony:** "Edvard-hegy" Boros 1959 BP-429871, BP-429872; **Öskü:** Jávorka 1936, Rédl 1942; **Papodtető:** Boros 1918 BP-412786; **Pula:** Soó V/1981; **Ujmajor:** Rédl 1928 BP-143065; **Várpalota:** Kerner 1863, Neilreich 1866, Boros 1923, Boros 1932 BP-280848, BP-387164, BP-412787, Rédl 1942; **Veszprém:** "Kislátó-domb" Pilisi 1901 BP-255457, Kereszty 1983! VBI.

Balaton-vidék (Balatonicum)

Alsóörs: Borbás 1900, "Köcsi tó" Boros 1918 BP-28508, BP-412767, Jávorka 1926 BP-28510, 1934 BP-28509, 1939 BP-28511, Bánó 1947 BP-426097, "Somlóhegy teteje" Kereszty 1982! VBI; **Balatonarács:** Jávorka 1921 BP-28505; **Balatonalmádi:** Grosz 1898 BP-28506, Mágócsy 1900 BP-01086, BP-532521, Pilisi 1902 BP-255456, "Káptalanfüred" Jávorka 1951 BP-28498, 1952 BP-198195, 1953 BP-89490, Jávorka and Francicsné 1954 BP-199253; **Balatonfüred:** Neilreich 1866, Borbás 1893 BP-28504, 1894 BP-28500, 1900, Borbás and Richter 1894 BP-106431, "Tamáshegy" Simkovics 1875 BP-28503, Jávorka and Keller 1943 BP-28499; **Felsőörs:** Jávorka 1934 BP-28507, "Malomvölgy" Boros 1957 BP-427160; **Sümeg:** Jávorka 1934 BP-387027; **Tihany:** Borbás 1900, Mágócsy 1913 BP-82101, Bittera 1932 BP-412783, Nagy 1961 BP-384068, Soó V/1981, "Apáti-hegy" Papp 1943 BP-475606, "Csúcs-hegy" Filarszky and Jávorka 1911 BP-28501, BP-106425, BP-532535, Jávorka and Keller 1943 BP-200314, "Nyeregoldal" Simkovics 1875 BP-28502, Boros 1955 BP-412796, BP-412797, BP-412798, BP-412799, "Tihanyi-félsziget" Kereszty 1981! VBI.

Prospero paratethycum Speta

Duna—Tisza köze (Praematricum)

Budapest: M. Kir. Tanint. Porschner and Boros BP-412788.

Tiszántúl (Crisicum)

Orosháza: "Kakasszék" Rapaics 1926 BP-28516, Soó and Máthé 1938, Soó V/1981; **Szeged:** "Fertő" Soó and Máthé 1938, Lányi 1944, Soó V/1981; **Tótkomlós:** "Kopáncs p." Rapaics 1926 BP-28517, Soó and Máthé 1938, Soó V/1981.

THE LITERATURE USED AT THE SYSTEMATICAL RE-EVALUATION OF THE GENUS *SCILLA* IN HUNGARY

The up-to-date examination of the genus, beginning in the 1950s, brought to light in increasing detail the systematic connections, including the clarification of the problems relating to the evolution and development of the genus. For easier orientation, the literary works up to 1988 readily fall into in 4 groups: cytology (genetics), floristics, chemotaxonomy, systematics.

In the wake of some early trials (Darlington), the more detailed cytological research was started in Japan (Sato); and soon continued and further developed by Italian (Battaglia) and Indian experts (Raghavan, Rao) up to the 1970s when the work achieved international dimensions. The activity of Greilhuber and Speta has particular significance by encompassing all representatives of the genus from Europe and Asia Minor.

In the chapter on cytology I considered only the works dealing with the genus as their main or foremost subject; innumerable studies mentioning only the various species in some connection have been disregarded. Chromosome charts containing of necessity cytological data were omitted. The most important studies used in embryology, genetics and tissue culture are given in this group.

The base of a continuous systematic elaboration is the collection of the species and their floristico-geobotanical evaluation. This work goes back to the Middle-Ages but really prospers from the 18th century only. Along with general works on the flora, a detailed assessment of regions and smaller areas gradually became more organized within a harmonized framework until they obtained international character. The places of occurrence of the genus have been generally indicated by me with the page number; in the case of short local studies or in descriptions often mentioning the genus, I indicated the relating page numbers or the entire extent of the passage.

The biochemical and chemotaxonomic examinations are primarily connected with the high biologically active agent content of certain members of the genus; these examinations are directed to aim medical biology and have produced in the second half of this century — mainly as a result German, French, Indian and recently Japanese research — serious new results immediately benefiting medical practice.

The present name of the genus has more or less been mixed up with that of *Hyacinthus* until the end of the 18th century. Most of the species bear this name from Dioskurides up to Linné so that the denomination *Scilla* designated unequivocally the genus *Urginea* as it is today. From the mid-nineteenth century onwards, the variance experienced in the course of collecting has brought about a rapidly growing number of synonymous denominations, leading to a recurring systematization (Greiner, Salisbury, Baker); in this way, at the beginning of our century, an increased mass of new information could be utilized (Chouard, Galup, Krause), which subsequently has been enlarged with the results of research beginning in Eastern Europe (Grossheim). The bases of up-to-date systematization of the genus were laid down by Speta: this should have been gradually completed by the new results achieved along the detailed examination of local flora (Mordak, Kereszty). Owing to lack of space, I have omitted to list the well-known botanical textbooks and periodicals (e.g. Curtis Bot. Mag.).

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