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normal seed-setting. The latest phases of karyotype differentiation probably took place independently in the resp. mountain groups; however, they did not influence the morphology of *Antennaria carpatica* s. str. which at that time probably represented a well developed taxon.

In the present work we have tried to give an interpretation of evolutionary trends of the *Antennaria carpatica* complex in Europe. Various processes of speciation of this group have taken place under different environmental conditions, which have been either changed by a sequence of historical factors or met by the resp. types in their migratory tracks. Now it would be very interesting to perform a parallel study on the American group of the complex in order to establish affinities and differences occurring within the whole circumpolar range of *Antennaria carpatica*.

7. Nomenclature

7.1 *Antennaria villifera* Boriss.

Plants from the North were for a long time assigned to *Gnaphalium carpaticum* Wahlenb. and subsequently to *Antennaria carpatica*. In some Russian floras the name *Gnaphalium alpinum* Willd. non Linné was also used.

HERDER (1867) classified plants from Arctic Russia as *Gnaphalium carpaticum* β *lanatum*. Later on, TRAUTVETTER described *Antennaria carpatica* var. *Laestadiana* from the Chukotchka Peninsula (TRAUTVETTER 1879). It is interesting to note that HULTÉN in his recent flora of Alaska accepted this latter name (HULTÉN 1968).

BORISSOVA (1959) was the first author who definitively distinguished plants occurring in Arctic Russia from *A. carpatica* and described them under the name *Antennaria villifera* Boriss. The diagnosis of the Russian author does not seem to be quite complete and we have added some details which may be useful for a description of this species; however, the nomenclature given by BORISSOVA refers to the plants from Scandinavia as well as from Russia.

It should be added that CHRTEK and POUZAR (1962) identified *Antennaria villifera* Boriss. with *A. lanata* (Hook.) Greene; by contrast, the present investigations point to a separate taxonomical rank of these two species.

7.2 *Antennaria carpatica* (Wahlenb.) Bluff et Fingerh. s. str.

The first diagnosis of *Antennaria carpatica* was given by WAHLENBERG (1814) who described plants from the Tatra Mountains under the name *Gnaphalium carpaticum*. Later on, WAHLENBERG extended his conception of

the species including plants from Scandinavia (1826). He denoted two taxa: taxon α (folia supra glabra) corresponded to plants from the Carpathians whereas Scandinavian material was assigned to taxon β with leaves tomentose on both surfaces.

In 1825 BLUFF and FINGERHUTH validly transferred *Gnaphalium carpaticum* to the genus *Antennaria*. However, in numerous floras an abbreviation of R. BROWN's name is used, in spite of the fact that this author did not cite the species in combination with the generic name *Antennaria* (BROWN 1818).

Alpine plants were for rather a long time assigned to *Gnaphalium alpinum* Willd. The diagnosis given by WILLDENOW (1804) comprised the characters of both *Antennaria carpatica* and *A. alpina*.

The first author to distinguish in some way *Antennaria carpatica* in the Alpine flora was GAUDIN (1829) who described it as *Gnaphalium alpinum* L. β *elatius*. GAUDIN was also the only author who mentioned in his diagnosis the colour of the staminate florets ("pellucido-albidi"), an important diagnostic feature for *Antennaria carpatica* s.str. DUCOMMUN followed the classification of GAUDIN and reported in his flora *Antennaria carpatica* var. *elatior* Gaud. (DUCOMMUN 1881). It should be noted that a different name was used by HERDER (1867) who assigned *Antennaria carpatica* to *Gnaphalium carpaticum* α *humile*; he distinguished it from *Gnaphalium carpaticum* β *lanatum* occurring in the North.

DALLA TORRE (1912) described the Alpine plants as *Antennaria carpatica* var. *lanata* Hook.; this nomenclature was proposed by HOOKER (1840) for the plants found in North America.

Recently, CHRTEK and POUZAR (1960, 1962) suggested the following classification of plants from Central and Western Europe: the name *Antennaria carpatica* (Wahlenb.) Bluff et Fingerh. was to be used exclusively for plants occurring in the Carpathians. The Alpine plants were assigned to two species: *Antennaria helvetica* Chrtek et Pouz., a species endemic for the Alps and *A. lanata* (Hook.) Greene which was considered by the Czechoslovakian authors as identical with *A. villifera* Boriss.

The results of the present studies are in a sharp contrast to the opinion of CHRTEK and POUZAR. The only species occurring in the Carpathians, the Alps and the Pyrenees seems to be *Antennaria carpatica* (Wahlenb.) Bluff et Fingerh. s.str.; *Antennaria helvetica* apparently represents an example of general variability occurring within *A. carpatica* s.str., it should not therefore be regarded as a separate taxon. *Antennaria villifera* occurring in arctic-boreal Europe and Asia differs in many respects from the American *A. lanata*; in view of this, separate taxonomical ranks for the two species should be maintained.