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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE FLORA OF ISLAND OF KORČULA (CROATIA)

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In the paper a list of 27 taxa of vascular flora, new for the Korčula cluster of islands, (Croatia) is published. These are cultivated species: *Campsis radicans, Carpobrotus acinaciformis, C. edulis, Chrysanthemum frutescens, Cichorium endivia, Lagerstroemia indica, Lippia triphylla, Passiflora caerulea, Petunia* x *hybrida, Quercus suber, Verbena* x *hybrida*; cultivated and run-wild species: *Cheiranthus cheiri, Iris florentina, Pelargonium zonale*; anthropochoric species: *Aster squamatus, Bidens subalternans, Eleusine indica, Euphorbia maculata*; natural vegetation elements: *Allium commutatum, Calystegia sepium, Daucus major, Minuartia mediterranea, Muscari parviflorum, Onobrychis tommasinii, Raphanus raphanistrum, Silene nocturna.*

By this addition, the number of plants of the vascular flora of the Korčula island cluster is increased to 990 taxa.

Key words: Korčula island, flora, cultivated species, Croatia

Introduction

A list of the flora of the island of Korčula has already been published, comprising 963 taxa of vascular plants. A total of 942 taxa have been recordered by TRINAJSTIĆ (1985, 1995), and additional 21 taxa were recordered by VLADOVIĆ and JUKIĆ (1997).

In the 1995–1998 period, on Korčula island itself as well as on the small island of Lukavac, a number of other taxa, new for the researched area, were discovered, and are published here for the first time.

Results and Discussion

Twenty seven new taxa were registered in the Korčula cluster of islands, in the period 1995–1998 (Tab. 1).

Tab. 1. List of new recorded taxa in the Korčula cluster of islands

MAGNOLIATAE
Aizoaceae
Carpobrotus acinaciformis (L.) L. Bolus – Vela luka
C. edulis (L.) N. E. Br. – Vela luka
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum L. – Tri luke
Apiaceae
Daucus major Vis. – Tri luke
Asteraceae
Aster squamatus (Spreng.) Hieron. – Blato
Bidens subalternans DC. – Tri luke
Chrysanthemum frutescens L. – Prižba
Bignoniaceae
Campsis radicans (L.) Seem. – Vela luka
Brassicaceae
Cheiranthus cheiri L. – Slatina, Tri luke
Raphanus rphanistrum L. – Slatina, Tri luke
Caryophyllaceae
Minuartia mediterranea (Link) Maly – Tri luke
Silene cerastioides L. – Tri luke
Cichoriaceae
Cichorium endivia L. – Tri luke
Convolvulaceae
Calystegia sepium (L.) R. Br. – Slatina, Tri luke
Euphorbiaceae
Euphorbia maculata L. – Blato
Fabaceae
Onobrychis tommasinii Jordan – Tri luke
Fagaceae
Quercus suber L. – Blato
Geraniaceae
Pelargonium zonale (L.) Aiton – Brna
Lythraceae
Lagerstroemia indica L. – Vela luka
Passifloraceae
Passiflora caerulea L. – Vela luka
Solanaceae
Petunia x *hybrida* Vilm. – Vela luka

Tab. 1. – continued

Verbenaceae
Lantana camara L. – Vela luka
Lippia triphylla (L'Hér.) O. Kuntze – Prižba

LILIATAE
Iridaceae
Iris florentina L. – Potirna, Tri luke
Liliaceae
Allium commutatum Guss. – Tri luke, otočić Lukovac
Muscari parviflorum Desf. – Vela luka
Poaceae
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertner – Blato

Among the species published here as being new for the Korčula cluster of islands, several significant plant groups are distinguished. The first group comprises species cultivated in gardens and parks. These are *Campsis radicans, Cichorium endivia, Chrysanthemum frutescens, Lagerstroemia indica, Lantana camara, Lippia triphylla, Petunia* x *hybrida* and *Verbena* x *hybrida.*

The second group includes cultivated species which have evaded cultivation and developed subspontaneously. These are *Carpobrotus acinaciformis, C. edulis, Cheiranthus cheiri, Iris florentina, Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* and *Pelargonium zonale.*

The third group comprises ruderal anthropochorous species which have been spreading along the Croatian littoral in the past decades. These are *Aster squamatus, Bidens subalternans, Eleusine indica* and *Euphorbia maculata.*

Finally, the fourth group comprises autochthonous species of the flora of Croatia. These are *Allium commutatum, Calystegia sepium, Daucus major, Minuartia mediterranea, Muscari parviflorum, Onobrychis tommasinii, Raphanus raphanistrum* and *Silene cerastioides.*

Of the above mentioned plants, certainly the most interesting is *Muscari parviflorum.* This is the only species of the genus *Muscari* which flowers in autumn (cf. ASCHERSON and GRAEBNER 1905, DAVIS and STUART 1980). In the earlier floristic literature (VISIANI 1842, SCHLOSSER and VUKOTINOVIĆ 1869) it is not recorded for Croatian flora. The first report of *M. parviflorum* in Croatia was in the Lapad peninsula and Gruž, Dubrovnik (WEISS 1867) and the nearby island of Šipan (LATZEL 1914).

The locality on Šipan has been recently confirmed by M. HEĆIMOVIĆ (1981), while other two localities in Dubrovnik (Gruž, Lapad) have not been confirmed subsequently. Vela luka, therefore, is the second certain locality of *M. parviflorum* in Croatian flora.

Conclusion

In the continuation of floristic research into the island of Korčula, another 27 species, new for this region, have been registered. Since records of 963 taxa

were published earlier, the flora of the Korčula island cluster known so far amounts to 990 taxa. In its richness, this flora approaches that of the island of Hvar which, according to Trinajstić (1993), has 1095 vascular plant taxa.

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