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REVISION OF *ANTHRISCUS* (APIACEAE)

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*This work is dedicated to the memory
of Professor Andrzej Batko*

Abstract: The genus *Anthriscus* Pers. (Apiaceae: Apioideae, Scandiceae) ranges from Europe to the montane regions of East Africa and east to Japan and Kamtchatka, and from sea level to about 4100 meters altitude. Approximately 80 specific names have been described in *Anthriscus*, although no more than 14 species are generally recognized; in the present work, only nine are retained. The centre of diversity is in South Europe and East Mediterranean, where all species and most infraspecific taxa occur.

The genus is divided into three presumably monophyletic sections, *Anthriscus*, *Caroides* Boiss, and *Cacosciadium* (Rhb.) Neilr., which differ in habit and ecology. Sect. *Anthriscus* includes three annuals, *A. caucalis* M.-Bieb., *A. tenerrima* Boiss. & Spruner, and *A. cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm., which occur in seasonally dry situations, including ruderal habitats, at lower altitudes. Two species from sect. *Caroides*, *A. kotschyi* Boiss. & Balansa and *A. ruprechtii* Boiss., occur in open montane habitats. The members of sects. *Anthriscus* and *Caroides* are well separated, while sect. *Cacosciadium* constitutes a group of four closely related species and it is difficult to draw the boundaries between them. The most variable member, *A. sylvestris* (L.) Hoffm., includes four subspecies, sometimes regarded as separate species: *sylvestris*, *alpina*, *nemorosa*, and *fumarioides*. Two species, *A. nitida* (Wahlenb.) Hazsl. and *A. lamprocarpa* Boiss., can be derived from subsp. *sylvestris* and their speciation might have occurred due to the geographical isolation of peripheral populations and the adaptation to different habitats. *Anthriscus schmalhauseni* (Albov) Koso-Pol. is similar to *A. nitida* but this reflects an adaptation to the habitats of shady forests rather than a common origin. Generally, the main mode of speciation of *Anthriscus* appears to be the geographic isolation of peripheral populations; the evolution of sect. *Cacosciadium* might have been reticulate due to interchanging periods of isolation and renewed contacts.

Key words: Umbelliferae, Scandiceae, taxonomy, ecology, morphology, evolution

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	2
Taxonomic history.....	2
Relationships and delimitation of <i>Anthriscus</i>	3
VARIATION.....	6
Life history and habit.....	6
Leaves.....	6
Inflorescence.....	8
Flowers.....	8
Pollen.....	10
Fruits.....	12
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND EVOLUTION.....	14
ECOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION.....	18
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	19
KEYS AND DESCRIPTIONS.....	19
<i>Anthriscus</i> Pers.	19
<i>A. caucalis</i> M.-Bieb.	21
<i>A. tenerima</i> Boiss. & Spruner.....	25
<i>A. cerefolium</i> (L.) Hoffm.	28
<i>A. kotschyi</i> Boiss. & Balansa.....	32
<i>A. ruprechtii</i> Boiss.	34
<i>A. nitida</i> (Wahlenb.) Hazsl.	36
<i>A. schmalhauseni</i> (Albov) Koso-Pol.....	40
<i>A. lamprocarpa</i> Boiss.	42
<i>A. sylvestris</i> (L.) Hoffm.	44
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	60
REFERENCES.....	60
INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC NAMES.....	67