

Short communication

Carex distachya (Cyperaceae) with both subspecies in Europe

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Abstract – *Carex distachya* Desf. is a circum-Mediterranean species. Since 1985 two varieties have been distinguished, *C. distachya* var. *distachya* and *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* Ö.Nilsson. The former is widespread, while the latter is considered to be restricted to West Türkiye and the East Aegean Islands, but our research has revealed that *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* is much more widespread in the south-east of Europe, in Croatia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and mainland Greece. It seems to have been overlooked in these countries so far. As *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* occurs in the East Mediterranean region, we have therefore raised this taxon to subspecies level. Our research has also shown that the differences between the two subspecies are less clear than initially suggested. An upgraded key is therefore added.

Keywords: *Carex*, herbarium revision, identification key, Mediterranean, morphology

Introduction

The genus *Carex* L. (Cyperaceae) is species-rich, with more than 2000 species worldwide (POWO 2023). In Europe, Chater (1980) mentioned 180 species of *Carex*, while Koopman (2022) presents 235 species. The difference is partly due to the arbitrary use of the borders of Europe. Koopman (2022) included the three Caucasus countries, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, where several carices specific for the Caucasus or more Asian species which have their western border in the Caucasus can be found. On the other hand, since 1980 several new species have been described for Europe as well, e.g. *C. randalpina* B.Walln. (Wallnöfer 1993), *C. pallidula* Harmaja (Harmaja 2005), and *C. castroviejoi* Luceño & Jim.Mejías (Jiménez-Mejías & Luceño 2009). Molina et al. (2008a, 2008b) described another ten taxa within the section *Phaestoglochin* Dumort., including seven new species. Finally, some species have been discovered recently as new for Europe, e.g. *C. kurdica* Kük. ex Hand.-Mazz. (Jiménez-Mejías et al. 2013).

Chater (1980) put *C. distachya* Desf. into subgenus *Indocarex* Baillon, together with *C. phyllostachys* C.A.Mey. The former occurs in dry places in South Europe, in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, and European Türkiye; the occurrence in Serbia and Romania needs confirmation (Koopman 2022; Fig. 1). It occurs also in North Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia), as well as in Asian Türkiye. The last mentioned *C. phyllostachys*, a forest plant, was only known in Europe from W North Macedonia till 1980. More recently it has been found in several other (South) East European countries: Greece (Bergmeijer 1988, Authier 1997), Albania (Barina and Pifkó 2011), Italy (Wagensommer et al. 2014), and Croatia (Terlević et al. 2021). *Carex phyllostachys* is also known from Türkiye, Russia (Caucasus), Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Iran (Koopman 2022).

Nilsson (1985) followed Chater (1980) by putting *C. phyllostachys* and *C. distachya* in subgenus *Indocarex* (Baillon) Kük., but added also *C. illegitima* Ces. to this subgenus. *Carex phyllostachys* and *C. illegitima* are both in

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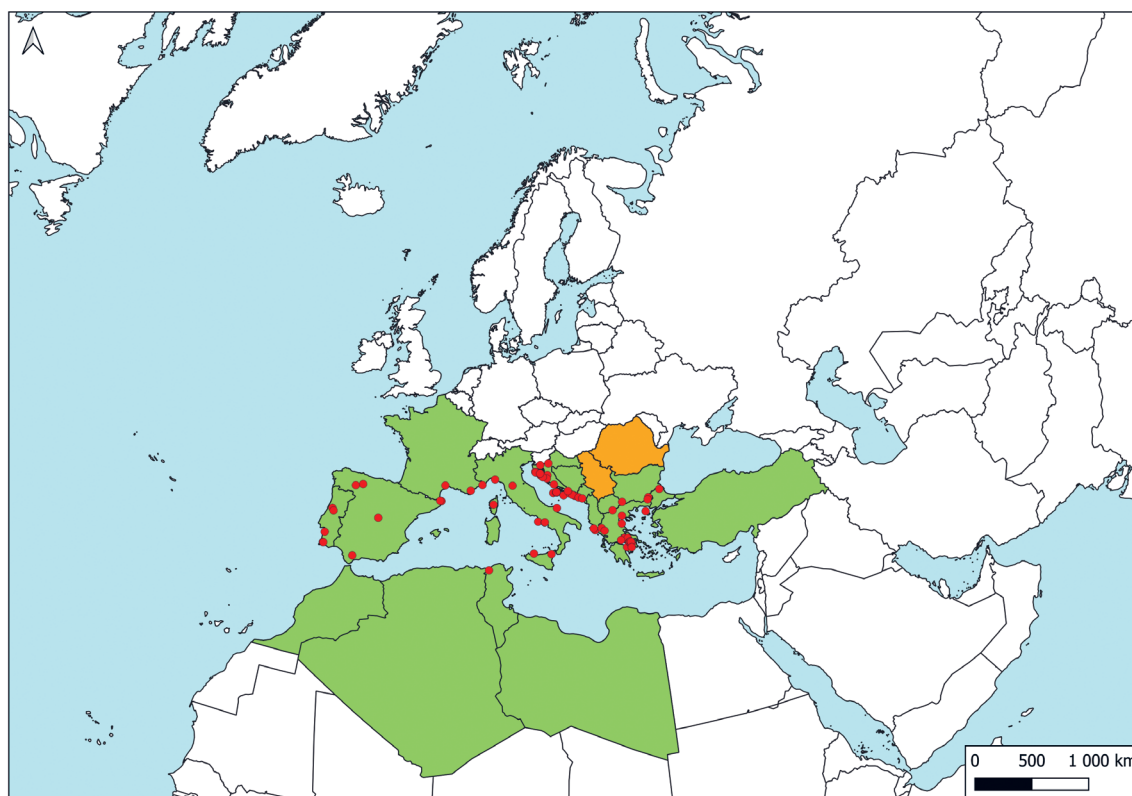


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Carex distachya* subsp. *distachya*. The map of the subspecies distribution (in green) follows Koopman (2022). It is also found on São Miguel, Azores. For the countries designated in orange, confirmation is needed. The red dots show the records indicated in the On-line Supplementary Material.

section *Phyllostachys* (Torrey & A.Gray ex J.Carey) Bailey by Nilsson (1985), *C. distachya* is housed in section *Schiedeanae* Kük., although Nilsson (1985) is said to have treated this section within the subgenus *Indocarex* tentatively, and maybe it would be better to treat this section in subgenus *Carex*, close to section *Hallerianae* Asch. & Graebn. More recently, Roalson et al. (2021) placed *C. phyllostachys* in subgenus *Psyllophora* (Degl.) Peterm., in section *Psyllophorae* Degl.

Nilsson (1985) distinguished two varieties in *C. distachya*: *C. distachya* var. *distachya* and *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* Ö.Nilsson, the former being widespread in the Mediterranean (Fig. 1), the latter endemic to West Türkiye and the East Aegean Islands (Greece).

For many botanists the latter is a rather unknown taxon, as few botanists have ever visited the East Aegean Islands and/or do not have access to The Flora of Türkiye vol. 9, in which Nilsson described *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* (Nilsson 1985: 622). Moreover, as far as we know, apart from the description by Nilsson (1985) there has never been anything else written about *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea*. Therefore, this taxon has stayed almost unnoticed since its description in 1985. Nilsson (1985) distinguished the two varieties as follows: leaves 0.5–1.5 mm broad; utricles almost veinless, beak not scabrid – *C. distachya* var. *distachya*; leaves 0.9–2.5 mm broad; utricles with 2 distinct veins, beak somewhat scabrid – *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea*. The

two distinct veins on the utricles are often difficult to see, but the differences in leaf width as well as the tiny teeth on the beak of *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* are clearly visible. Besides, in our opinion, the inflorescences of *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* are often significantly larger than those of *C. distachya* var. *distachya*.

As, according to Nilsson (1985), *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* is restricted to West Türkiye and the East Aegean Islands near the West coast of Türkiye, we have reckoned so far “automatically” all the found and collected material in South Europe to *C. distachya* var. *distachya*. In this article, we present our current knowledge of the distribution of *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* in Eurasia, which is probably not complete yet.

Material and methods

In this article we have analysed material of *C. distachya* s.l., available in B, BG, CL, CNHM, SOM, ZA, ZAGR, and the first author’s private herbarium, in total 95 collections (see On-line Supplementary material). In the Results below, collections with duplicates and exsiccates in several herbaria are counted only once. The herbarium acronyms follow Thiers (2024), the nomenclature Koopman (2022). All material has been checked against the characters of both *C. distachya* varieties given by Nilsson (1985), mentioned in the Introduction above.

Results and discussion

In May 2023 we found *C. distachya* on the Croatian island of Vis. The material had very narrow leaves and rather small inflorescences, so it was obviously *C. distachya* var. *distachya*, with smooth beaks. However, when we compared this material with all our previous collections, we came soon to the conclusion that several of these older collections are significantly different, with wider leaves, tiny teeth on the outside of the beak, and a larger inflorescence, hence belonging without any doubt to *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea*, which is therefore proved to occur over a much larger area than so far known. Of the 95 herbarium collections studied in total, 83 belong to *C. distachya* var. *distachya* and 12 to *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea*. The latter has been found and collected in Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, and Montenegro, and was originally given for West Türkiye and the East Aegean Islands (Greece) by Nilsson (1985) (Fig. 2). *Carex distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* is restricted to the East Mediterranean (Fig. 2).

We therefore raise this variety here to subspecies rank:

Carex distachya subsp. *phyllostachioidea* (Ö.Nilsson) Jac.

Koopman, Więclaw, Bogdanović & T.Denchev **stat. nov.**

≡ *Carex distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea* Ö.Nilsson in P.H. Davis (ed.), Fl. Turkey 9: 622 (1985)

Holotype: [Islands] Samos, valley W. of Leka, 200–400 m, Runemark & Snogerup 18861 (LD!)

However, the differences between the subspecies need some refinement. According to Nilsson (1985) the beak of *C. distachya* var. *distachya* is not scabrid, but smooth. A drawing of the utricles of both taxa is given by Nilsson (1985: p. 83). But in the material we have studied we could see on several specimens a few tiny teeth on the beak of some utricles of further typical *C. distachya* var. *distachya*, i.e. with leaves (far) less than 1.5 mm wide. Often in one and the same spike or inflorescence there are utricles with a smooth beak and some have one or a few tiny teeth on the beak. On the other hand, material of typical *C. distachya* var. *phyllostachioidea*, i.e. with flat leaves mostly more than 2 mm wide, has several teeth on every utricle beak.

It is rather amazing that in the floristically best explored continent in the world, Europe, a new *Carex* taxon could be discovered, *C. distachya* subsp. *phyllostachioidea*. Of course, geographically, the East Aegean Islands, part of Greece, do belong to Europe. But Nilsson (1985) as well as Koopman (2022) count these islands as belonging botanically to West Asia. Anyway, our study has revealed that this taxon also occurs in several (other) South-eastern European countries, where it seems to have been overlooked so far. Further research is needed to find out the exact distribution of the two taxa, especially of *C. distachya* subsp. *phyllostachioidea*. The study of herbarium material in other countries may reveal the occurrence of *C. distachya* subsp. *phyllostachioidea* there, too. Finally, its occurrence may not be restricted to Eurasia; it may occur also in North Africa, in the countries in which *C. distachya* subsp. *distachya* has been recorded (Fig. 1).

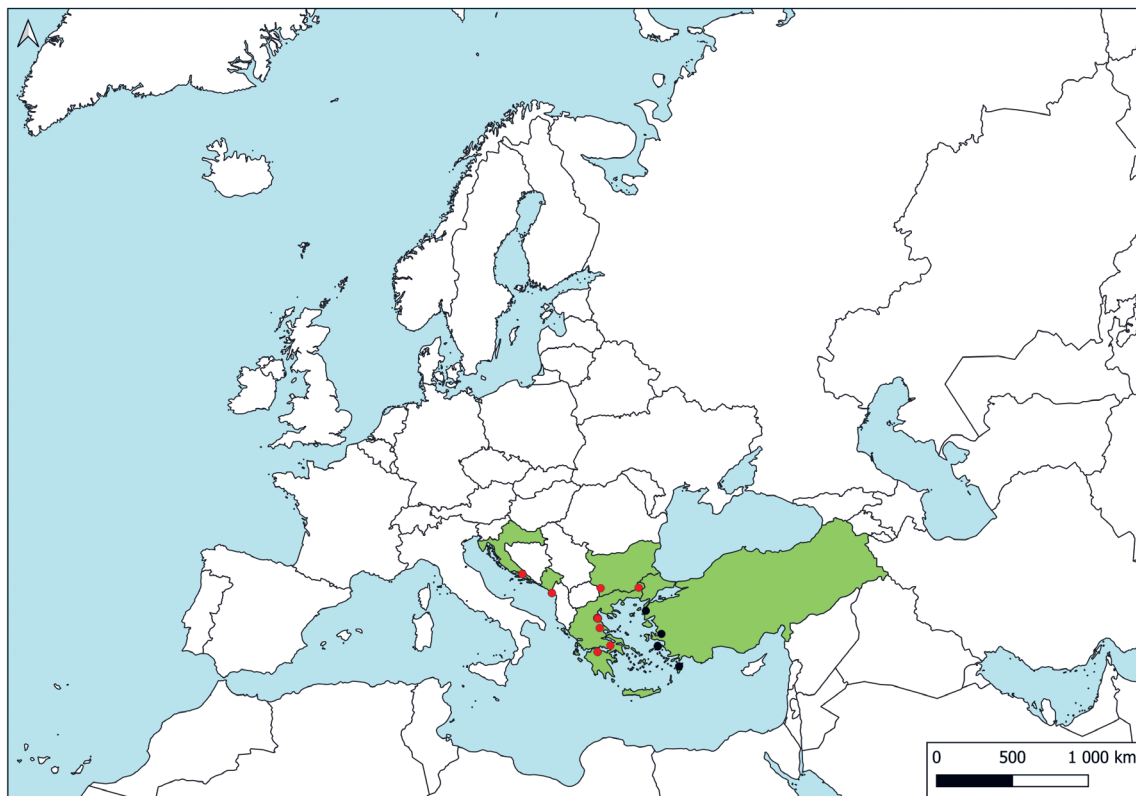


Fig. 2. Distribution of *Carex distachya* subsp. *phyllostachioidea*. Four black dots in Türkiye represent localities reported by Nilsson (1985). Red dots represent new localities found in this study, and they are reported in the On-line Supplementary Material.

Both taxa occur in all four countries where we could find *C. distachya* subsp. *phyllostachioidea*: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, and Montenegro, and also in Türkiye.

Key for identifying the two subspecies of *Carex distachya*

Leaves 0.5–1.5 mm broad; utricles almost veinless, beak smooth or some utricles with 1–4 tiny teeth at each beak side ***C. distachya* subsp. *distachya***

Leaves 0.9–2.5 mm broad, flat; utricles with 2 distinct veins, all beaks scabrid, with more than 4 tiny teeth at each beak side ***C. distachya* subsp. *phyllostachioidea***

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ON-LINE SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Koopman, J., Więclaw, H., Bogdanović, S., Denchev, T.T.: *Carex distachya* (Cyperaceae) with both subspecies in Europe. Acta Botanica Croatica, DOI: 10.37427/botcro-2025-013.

Studied herbarium material of *Carex distachya* s.l.

Carex distachya subsp. *distachya*

Bulgaria. Haskovo Prov., The Rhodopes (East), Ivaylovgrad Municipality, near Slaveevo village, in sparse xerothermic forest, 6 May 1966, leg. V. Velchev (SOM 159225); Haskovo Prov., The Rhodopes (East), S of Meden Buk village, in mixed deciduous forest, alt. 350 m, 3 May 2003, leg. V. Trifonov & D. Stoyanov (SOM 158107); Blagoevgrad Prov., Struma Valley, near Valkovo village, in xerothermic forest dominated by *Quercus pubescens*, 10 May 1963, leg. V. Velchev (SOM 159233); Burgas Prov., Mt. Strandzha, N of Malko Tarnovo, on calcareous, sunny, rocky slopes, near bushes, 2 July 1955, leg. N. Vyhodtsevskiy (SOM 40321). **Croatia.** In graminosis maritimi altimarum tractum Velebit, leg. K. Schlosser (ZA 20485); Pula, Istria, 6 May 1877, leg. J. Freyn (B, ZA 20478); Arena, Pula, 5 May 1883, leg. E. Witting (B); Flora Lussinensis, 3 May 1887, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20480); Flora Lussinensis, Grande Ossiri, 4 May 1890, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20481); Flora Lussinensis, Dražice, 14 March 1892, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20476); Flora Lussinensis, Scoglio Osiri, 22 May 1892, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20486); Gravosa, in Malfi, 17 April 1897, leg. C. Baenitz (SOM 79674); Gravosa, 22 April 1897, leg. C. Baenitz (CL 33950); Lussin piccolo [Mali Lošinj], May 1902, leg. C. Baenitz (B, CL 23845, SOM 9753); Flora Lussinensis, sopra ... [illeg.] per la strada, in pien fiore, 27 April 1910, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20479); Flora Lussinensis, Privlaka, 27 April 1910, leg. A. Haračić (CL 143314); Flora Lussinensis, ascesa del Vinski vrh, per la strada in quantita, 5 April 1910, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20477); Flora Lussinensis, Mt. Ossero, 13 April 1910, leg. A. Haračić (ZA 20483); Flora Lussinensis, strada vecchia verso Privlaka sopra squero Martinolić, 27 April 1910, leg. A. Haračić s.n. (ZA 20482); Flora Lussinensis, Privlaka, 27 April 1910, leg. A. Haračić (ZA); Vis, uz cestu Vis - Kostirna, u šumi rogača [Vis, along the road Vis - Kostirna, in the carob forest], 1 May 1964, leg. I. Trinajstić 6590 (CNHM); Lastovo, Lučica, 4 June 1964, leg. I. Trinajstić 7678 (CNHM); Lastovo, prema Bozanjem dolu [Lastovo, towards Bozanj dol], 29 April 1966, leg. I. Trinajstić 7675 (CNHM); Lastovo, Zegovo, 2 May 1967, leg. I. Trinajstić (CNHM); Pelješac, 23 April 1975, leg. I. Trinajstić (CNHM); Lastovo, 23 July 1976, leg. I. Trinajstić (CNHM); Svetac, 2 May 1977, leg. I. Trinajstić (CNHM); Lokrum, u šumi česvine [Lokrum, in holm oak forest], 23 March 1979, leg. S. Hećimović (ZA 20487); Šipan: područje zapadno od sela Do [Šipan, area west of village Do], 31 May 1979, leg. M. Hećimović (ZA 20475); Šibenik (Smričnjak), 21 April 1996, leg. M. Milović (ZA 20474); Dalmacija, Vis, Komiža, u šumi rogača [Dalmatia, Vis, Komiža, in carob forest], 25 February 2001, leg. S. Bogdanović (ZAGR 77235); Sjeverna Dalmacija, Silba, u šumi crnike [North Dalmatia, Silba, in holm oak forest], 29 April 2001, leg. S. Bogdanović (ZAGR 77237); Dalmacija, Baćinska jezera, rub šume uz cestu [Dalmatia, Baćinska jezera, forest margin along the road], 26 May 2001, leg. S. Bogdanović (ZAGR 77236); Hrvatska, Istra, Gornji Kamenjak, 12 June 2014, leg. S. Bogdanović & I. Ljubičić (ZAGR 37601); Dalmacija, Vis, Oključina, 27 March 2015, leg. S. Bogdanović (ZAGR 44406); Kvarner, Lošinj, nakon Osora kod autokampa [after Osor near the car camp], 9 April 2016, leg. S. Bogdanović & M. Rat (ZAGR 43883); Island Vis, N of Komiža on the W coast, Norpina, 17 May 2023, leg. S. Bogdanović, M. Kocjan, H. Więclaw & Jac. Koopman (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman). **France.** At the foot of Mte Rotondo, Corsica, s.d. (CL 145638); Near Montpellier (Hérault), 10 May 1879 (CL 78509); La Garde-Freinet, Le Défens, 29 April 1909, leg. Bertrand (SOM 79675). **Greece.** Corfú, Kastrades, Gardens of Monrepos, 6 May 1896, leg. C. Baenitz (CL 5495); Nom. Grevena, Ep. Grevenon, 4.8 km NE of Paliouria, 27 May 1993, leg. E. Willing 28.695 (B, s.n.); Korinthia, 0.8 km N of Ryto, 5 April 1996, leg. R. Eisenblätter & E. Willing 41.690 (B 10 0151735); Fthiotis, Ep. Lokridhos, 1.6 km SW of Sfaka, 22 March 1997, leg. R. Eisenblätter & E. Willing 53.144 (B 10 0179161); Fthiotis, Ep. Lokridhos, 1.9 km NW of Martino, 25 March 1997, leg. R. Eisenblätter & E. Willing 54.024 (B 10 0179159); Attiki, Ep. Megaridhos, SE of Vilia, 15 April 1999, leg. R. Eisenblätter & E. Willing 77.412 (B 10 0151736); Ilias, Ep. Ilias, ESE of Melissa, 14 April 2001, leg. R. & E. Willing 88.343 (B 10 0078561); Ioannina, Ep. Dhodhonis, 3.4 km SE of Zitsa, 21 April 2000, leg. R. Eisenblätter & E. Willing 79.276 (B 10 0151740); Ilias, Ep. Ilias, NW of Achiadhini, 17 April 2001, leg. R. & E. Willing 89.193 (B 10 00078571); Pella, N Vorino, 17 May 2004, leg. R. & E. Willing 129.121 (B 10 0179153); Fokis, W of Delfi, 4 April 2011, leg. E. & R. Willing 205.261 (B 10 0445561); Attiki, Erythres, 16 April 2011, leg. E. & R. Willing 209.074 (B 10 0445554); Viotia, Dafni, 16 April 2011, leg. E. & R. Willing 209.191 (B 10 0445553); Viotia, SW of Panakto, 17 April 2011, leg. E. & R. Willing 209.619 (B 10 0445551); Thessaloniki, S of Trilofo, 23 April 2015, leg. E. & R. Willing 254.454 (B 10 0594938); Ioannina, SWW of Pesta, 13 May 2005, leg. R. & E. Willing 135.713 (B 10 0311894); Nomos Attiki, Island Egina, 37°42'28"N – 23°29'51"E, volcanic rock, in the joints of the stone blocks, alt. 300 m, 3 May 2022, leg. R. Karl (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); Island Samothraki, between Makrilies village and Xiropotamos village, 7 May 1943, leg. N. Stoyanov & B. Kitanov (SOM 79676). **Italy.** Florence, 8 May 1875, leg. E. Levier (CL 02471); Sicily, Palermo, s.d., leg. Todaro (CL); Liguria, Criaia near San Remo, April 1898, leg. Cl. Bicknell (CL 91009); Near old castle in Portofino, Rivier di Levante, in the shade of olive trees and in cracks in walls,

24 April 1898, *leg. G. Kükenthal* (CL 34152, SOM 9755); Insula Ischia, 23 May 1904, *leg. M.F. Spencer* (B); Isola d'Istria, Porto d'Istria, 22 April 1937, *leg. G. Kükenthal* (B); Penisola d'Istria: Fiajano, Solva del Napolitano, 26 April 1937, *leg. G. Kükenthal* 104 (B); Between Amalfi and Ravello, 1 May 1939, *leg. G. Kükenthal* 96 (B); Amalfi-Maiori, 16-19 May 1939, *leg. J. Bornmüller* (B); Sicily, Monti Peloritani, surroundings of Bafia, S of Castoreale, Bacino Montanola ESE Bafia, 17 June 2017, *leg. R. Karl* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); W of Azienda Monte Sacro, Monte Gargano, 17 April 2000, *leg. Jac. Koopman* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman). **Montenegro.** Castelnuovo (Bocche di Cattoro), in olive garden, 30 April 1898, *leg. C. Baenitz* (CL 5494/96); Along the old road to Cettinge, on rocks, 15 May 1904, *leg. G.A. Poscharsky* (CL 78511). **Portugal.** Coimbra, 1877 (CL 78521); Coimbra, April 1890, *leg. A. Moller* (CL 78522); Near Coimbra, April 1900, *leg. M. Ferreira* (CL 33844, SOM 9754); Coimbra, Mata da Baleia, 10 April 1954, *leg. A. Matos & A.M. Pereira* (SOM 104931); Serra da Lausã, Sanhara da Piedada, 14 May 1954, *leg. A. Mates & A. Marques* (SOM 104930); Coimbra, Vila Franca, 1 April 1955, *leg. A. Matos & A. Marques* (SOM 105509); Serra Grândola, along the street from the village of Grândola to Melides, Baixo Alentejo, 10 April 2019, *leg. R. Karl* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); Serra de Monchique, along trail GR13 (=Via algarviana), SE of village Monchique, Algarve, 12 April 2019, *leg. R. Karl* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman). **Spain.** Catalonia, Cadaqués, 27 May 1907, *leg. F. Sennen* (CL 5551); Perales de Tajuña (Madrid), 21 April 1968, *leg. Izco* (CL 591250); Palau Saverdera, Catalonia, along footpath in direction of church, 7 June 1990, *leg. K. Meijer* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); León, Cabanillas, 24 May 2002, *leg. A. Molina* (dupl. MOLG-179; LEB 78178) (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); León, Las Tejedas valley, shaded *Quercus pyrenaica* forest, 23 June 2002, *leg. A. Molina* (MOLG-043) (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); Parque Natural de la Sierra de Grazalema, W of village Grazalema, Cádiz, along trail, 16 April 2019, *leg. R. Karl* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman). **Tunisia.** Mts. of Medjerda, about 7 km S of Ain Draham, 11 April 1968, *leg. G. Wagenitz* 1143 (B).

Carex distachya subsp. *phyllostachioidea*

Bulgaria. Blagoevgrad Prov., N of Kresna, near rafting-place along river Struma, W of road, 6 May 2013, *leg. Jac. Koopman* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); Haskovo Prov., Rodopi Mnts., The Rhodopes, Haskovo Prov., S of Ivaylovgrad town, 9 June 2023, *leg. Zh. Barzov* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman). **Croatia.** Kotišina, 31 May 1993, *leg. Lj. Regula-Bevilacqua* (ZA 51309). **Greece.** E of Litochoron, 17 April 1990, *leg. Jac. Koopman & K. Meijer* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); Surroundings of Leptokarya, 22 April 1990, *leg. Jac. Koopman & K. Meijer* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); SE of Litochoron, 4 May 1990, *leg. Jac. Koopman & K. Meijer* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman); Larisa, SW of Neo Perivoli, 16 April 2008, *leg. R. & E. Willing* 171.987 (B 10 0322300); Viotia, NE of Vagia, 13 April 2011, *leg. E. & R. Willing* 208.197 (B 10 0445557); Nomos Achaia, Chelmos Mountains, surroundings of Mega Spilion, 27 May 2018, *leg. R. Karl* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman). **Montenegro.** Gornja Klezna NNE, 3 May 2015, *leg. R. Piwowarczyk* (Private Herb. Jac. Koopman).