

PREFACE

This volume contains data on morphology, ecology, and chorology of feral species and subspecies of 31 families of flowering plants. The families have been arranged essentially according to the Engler system. Conforming to the latest views (Takhtadzhyan, *Sistema magnoliofitov* [System of Magnoliophyta] 1987), some families have, however, been subdivided into some smaller families. Thus, family Biebersteiniaceae has been separated from family Geraniaceae; family Zygophyllaceae s.l. is represented in Siberia by 4 smaller (in volume) families: Zygophyllaceae s. str., Rutaceae, Nitrariaceae, and Peganaceae.

Much of the work has been carried out by the colleagues at the laboratory of taxonomy of higher plants and florogenetics of the Central Siberian Botanical Garden, Siberian Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, during 1991–1995, but the largest family Apiaceae or Umbelliferae (92 species and subspecies of 50 genera) has been prepared by M.G. Pimenov of the Botanical Garden of M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, who is highly knowledgeable about this family.

As a result, this critical study has provided the specific characteristics of taxonomy and chorology of 299 species and subspecies belonging to 101 genera including 6 taxa that are new for science and their diagnosis in Latin.

Apart from the Novosibirsk collection of M.G. Popov Herbarium and the General Herbarium of the Central Siberian Botanical Garden, Siberian Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, the collections of the following leading botanical organizations of Russia have been studied to arrive at a more complete picture of the distribution of species and subspecies: Herbarium of V.L. Komarov Botanical Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (curator: D.V. Gel'tman), P.N. Krylov Herbarium of Tomsk State University (curator: A.V. Polozhii), and D.P. Syreishchikov Herbarium of M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University (curator: I.A. Gubanov).

The drawings given in this volume are original and have been prepared for the Monograph of Siberian Species of Genus *Euphorbia* by K.S. Baikov. Unfortunately, financial restraints did not permit increasing the number of illustrations. L.Z. Lukmanova rendered much assistance in the preparation of the manuscript.

The compilers of the volume express sincere gratitude to all the above colleagues.

The study was supported by the financial assistance of the Russian Fund for Basic Research (grant 93-04-08000).

G.A. Peschkova

* * *

6 The following abbreviations have been used in describing the diagnostic features of plants:

auct. non...—auctores, non...(authors, not...)

class. hab.—classic habitat

comb. nova—combinatio nova (new combination)

diam.—diameter

f.—forma (form)

p.p.—pro parte (partly)

s.l.—sensu lato (in a broad sense)

sp.—species

s. str.—sensu stricto (in a narrow sense)

subsp.—subspecies

syn.—synonym

var.—varietas (variety)

The distribution range of plants has been described by listing in a coded form the nominal floristic regions or the administrative divisions of Siberia (see Fig. 1) in the following sequence:

West. Sib.: TYU—Yam, Khm, Tb, KU, OM, TO, NO, KE, AL—Ba, Go. **Cen. Sib.:** KR—Ta, Pu, Tn, Kha, Ve, TU. **East. Sib.:** IR—An, Pr, BU—Se, Yuzh, ChI—Ka, Shi, YAK—Ar, Ol, Vi, Al, Yan, Ko, where

West. Sib.—Western Siberia

TYU—Tyumensk Province

Yam—Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District