

TAXONOMIC AND NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON *HIERACIUM TOMOSENSE* (ASTERACEAE), A NEGLECTED CARPATHIAN ENDEMIC

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Abstract. *Hieracium tomosense* Simk., a mountain forest species known to date only from the Piatra Mare Mts in the Southern Carpathians, Romania, has been found in other parts of the Southern and Eastern Carpathians. This hybridogenous species of the morphological formula *H. transylvanicum* > *H. murorum* was incorrectly included by Zahn and Nyárády into *H. transylvanicum* Heuff. as a variety, thus sending *H. tomosense* into oblivion. A distribution map of *H. tomosense* is presented and its relation to *H. praecurrens* is discussed. The name *H. tomosense* is lectotypified by a specimen stored at the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest (BP).

Key words: Asteraceae, Carpathians, distribution map, *Hieracium tomosense*, typification

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Hieracium transylvanicum Heuff. occurs in the Southern and Eastern Carpathians (Romania and Ukraine), and in the central and western parts of the Balkan Peninsula (from Bulgaria to Slovenia), reaching Carinthia in SE Austria (Bräutigam 1992). This diploid species (Yurukova-Grancharova *et al.* 2006; Szelaĝ *et al.* 2007; Ilnicki *et al.* 2010) frequently forms hybrids with *H. murorum* s.l., named *H. praecurrens* s.l. Zahn (1935) distinguished within *H. praecurrens* s.l. 26 taxa at subspecies rank, which became subject of my studies. Examination of living plants, both in the wild and in the garden, the majority of the alleged subspecies being derived from their type localities, as well as comparison of the corresponding original specimens, led me to conclude that many of them are conspecific with *H. praecurrens* Vuk. and do not merit taxonomic recognition. One of them, however, does deserve attention. *Hieracium tomosense* Simk. (Fig. 1) is a hybridogenous species described from the Piatra Mare Mts (Nagykőhavas in Hungarian) in the Southern Carpathians in Romania (Simonkai 1886). *Hieracium tomosense* has ovate, mostly rounded at the apex, rich green, glossy basal leaves (Fig. 2) and a compact synflorescence composed of a lesser number of smaller capitula than in *H. praecurrens*

s.l., which make the former closer to *H. transylvanicum*. Probably that was why Zahn (1935) and later also Nyárády (1965) regarded *H. tomosense* as a variety of *H. transylvanicum*, thus sending *H. tomosense* into oblivion. Nevertheless, I repeatedly found typical *H. tomosense* in various parts of the Carpathians (Fig. 3). It was also reported by Wołoszczak (1890) from the Chornohora Mts (Fig. 3: dot 2), but I could not find his herbarium specimens. I have not found *H. tomosense* outside the Carpathians so far.

Karyological studies suggest that *H. tomosense* is a tetraploid (Ilnicki & Szelaĝ 2011), while *H. praecurrens* s.l. is a triploid (Chrtek *et al.* 2004; Mráz & Szelaĝ 2004). These results do not seem based on a sample large enough to be deemed conclusive, however.

Identification of *H. tomosense* was facilitated by finding original material in the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest (BP), out of which I chose a lectotype of the name.

***Hieracium tomosense* Simk.** Figs 1–3

Enum. Fl. Transsilv.: 374. 1886.

TYPE LOCALITY: ‘Brassó mellett az Obunuj patak felsőbb sziklás részein. Havasutján a Kőhavas alatt



Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Hieracium tomosense* Simk.

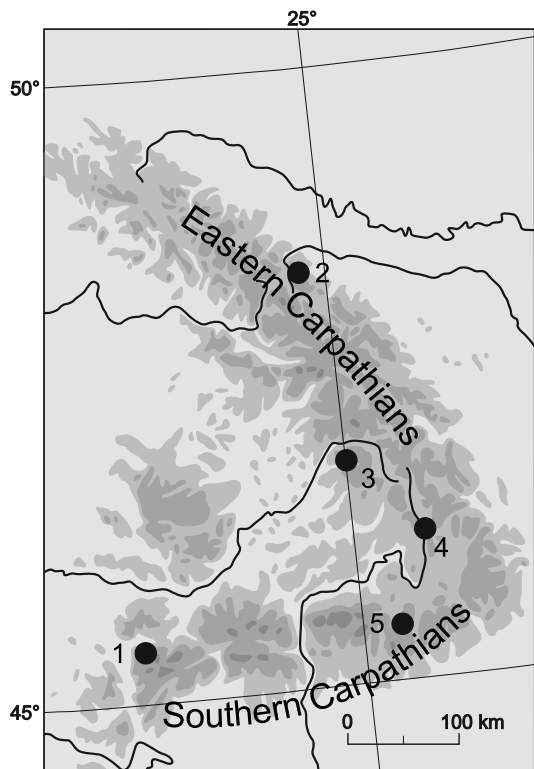


Fig. 2. Distribution of *Hieracium tomosense* Simk. 1 – Retezat Mts, 2 – Chornohora Mts, 3 – Gurghiuului Mts, 4 – Harghita Mts, 5 – Piatra Mare Mts.

800–900 mét. magasságban bőven’ – LECTOTYPE (designated here): *H. rotundatum* Kit. ssp. *rotundatum* f. *Tömösense* Zahn [manu K. H. Zahn]. *Hieracium Tömösense* (*murorum* × *transsilvanicum*) Simk. Transsilvania austro-orient: in societate parentum indicatorum, locis silvatis versus Havasutjan sub alpe Kőhavas. 800 met. s. m. Cult. 1886 jul. 7. *Simonkai* L. [original label in Simonkai’s handwriting] (BP 9518) – ISOLECTOTYPE: BP s.n. [with attached label in Zahn’s handwriting: ‘Nicht transsilvanicum x silvaticum. *H. pleiophyllum* Vukot. ssp. *Tömösense* (Simk.) Zahn’].

NOTE. The upper Tömösch River valley (Timiș in Romanian) in the Piatra Mare Mts is an area of a very rich flora, visited frequently by 19th-century botanists. On 12 August 1853, Ferdinand Schur collected there (‘Auf Nagelflur im Walde am Tömösch auf lockerer Dammerde’) specimens, based on which he described *H. pseudomurorum* Schur ‘media inter *H. murorum* et *lasiophyllum*’ (Schur 1859: 209). This taxon was not included into *Enumeratio Plantarum Transsilvaniae* (Schur 1866), however. Simonkai (1886: 374) mentioned *H. pseudomurorum* as a synonym of *H. transilvanicum*, while Zahn (1935: 425, 445) included *H. pseudomurorum* into *H. murorum* s.l. As I have not seen the original material of *H. pseudomurorum* collected by Schur, I cannot decide its taxonomical placement.



Fig. 3. Basal leaves of garden-cultivated plants: A – *Hieracium tomosense* Simk., B – *H. praecurrens* Vuk.

LOCALITIES OF *HIERACIUM TOMOSENSE*: 1 – Romania, Southern Carpathians, Retezat Mts, Zlătuia valley, 1620 m a.s.l., *Picea abies* forest on granite. 2 – Ukraine, Eastern Carpathians, Chornohora Mts, Mt. Jaworowy near Mikuliczyn (Wołoszczak 1890). 3 – Romania, Eastern Carpathians, Gurghiuului Mts, Sălărd valley, 830 m a.s.l., *Picea abies* forest on sandstone. 4 – Romania, Eastern Carpathians, Harghita Mts, Mt. Pietra Șoimilor in Băile Tușnad, 720 m a.s.l., *Fagus sylvatica* forest on schist. 5 – Romania, Southern Carpathians, Pietra Mare Mts. (*locus classicus*).

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