

HIERACIA BALCANICA XIII. TYPIFICATION OF THE *HIERACIUM* (ASTERACEAE) NAMES DESCRIBED BY JOSIF PANČIĆ FROM MONTENEGRO

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Abstract. The names *Hieracium naegelianum* Pančić, *H. myriocephalum* Pančić and *H. thapsiforme* R. Uechtr. are lectotypified using specimens stored at WRSL. *Hieracium myriocephalum* is recognized as conspecific with *H. bupleurifolium* Tausch. *Hieracium thapsiforme* R. Uechtr. is recognized as conspecific with *H. plumulosum* A. Kern. The authorship of the name *H. thapsiforme* is ‘R. Uechtr.’ and not ‘Asch. & Kanitz’. All discussed species are illustrated with photos of original specimens.

Key words: Asteraceae, Balkan Peninsula, *Hieracium*, Montenegro, Pančić, typification

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INTRODUCTION

Continuing nomenclatural studies of *Hieracium* L. taxa described from the Balkan Peninsula (cf. Szelağ 2014, 2015a, b), I considered three species described by Josif Pančić (1814–1888) from specimens collected during his field trip to Montenegro in 1873 (Pančić 1875): *H. naegelianum* Pančić described from the Komovi Mts, *H. myriocephalum* Pančić described from the Durmitor Mts, and *H. thapsiforme* R. Uechtr. (= *H. thapsoides* Pančić *nom. illeg.*) described from the Moračke planine Mts.

The lectotypes of these names were selected from the original material stored at the Natural History Museum of Wrocław University (WRSL).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hieracium naegelianum Pančić

Fig. 1

Elench. Pl. Vasc. Crna Gora: 57. 1875. – TYPE LOCALITY: ‘In rupibus schistaceis ad Mrčenov Do sub m. Kom’. – LECTOTYPE (designated here): In rupestribus schistaceis Mrdzanov do sub Monte Kom, Montenegro merid., August 1873, *J. Pančić* (ex herb R. Uechtritz, WRSL *s.n.*).

NOTES. *Hieracium naegelianum* grows in the highest, calcareous mountains of the Balkan Pen-

insula (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro) and at disjunct localities in the central part of the Apennine Peninsula (Gottschlich 2009; Szelağ 2010: distribution map). It is a principal species of *H.* sect. *Naegeliana* Zahn ex Szelağ, and very distinctive morphologically (Szelağ 2003). For many years, however, *H. naegelianum* was known only from triploid populations (Merxmüller 1975; Grau & Erben 1988; Buttler 1991; Vladimirov & Szelağ 2001; Niketić *et al.* 2003, 2006; Chrtek *et al.* 2007), including plants from the *locus classicus* in the Komovi Mts (Ilnicki & Szelağ 2011). Only recently, diploid populations of *H. naegelianum* were found in Macedonia (Szelağ & Ilnicki 2011).

Hieracium myriocephalum Pančić

Fig. 2

Elench. Pl. Vasc. Crna Gora: 61. 1875. – TYPE LOCALITY: ‘In sylvestribus ad lacum Crno Jezero sub m. Durmitor’. – LECTOTYPE (designated here): Durmitor ad Crno Jezero (lacum nigrum) Montenegro, July 1873, *J. Pančić* (ex herb R. Uechtritz, WRSL *s.n.*).

NOTES. An examination of abundant material of *H. bupleurifolium* Tausch from different parts of the



Fig. 1. Lectotype of *Hieracium naegelianum* Pančić (WRSL).



Fig. 2. Lectotype of *Hieracium myriocephalum* Pančić (WRSŁ).



Fig. 3. Lectotype of *Hieracium thapsiforme* R. Uechtr. (WRSL).

European range of the species, including plants from the vicinity of Crno Jezero lake in the Durmitor Mts (both herbarium specimens and living plants cultivated in an experimental garden), revealed that *H. myriocephalum* is not separable from *H. bupleurifolium* and must be considered conspecific.

***Hieracium thapsiforme* R. Uechtr. Fig. 3**

Magyar Növényt. Lapok. **1**: 43. 1877. – *H. thapsoides* Pančić, Elench. Pl. Vasc. Crna Gora: 59. 1875. *nom. illeg., non* Arv.-Touv., Monogr. Pilosella & Hieracium: 33. 1873. – TYPE LOCALITY: 'In rupibus travertineis ad ctaractam rivuli sub coenobio S. Stephani Moračae sup.' – LECTO-TYPE (designated here): In rupestribus travertineis ad monaster St. Stephani Moracen. inf., Montenegro, August 1873, *J. Pančić* (ex herb R. Uechtritz, WRSL s.n.).

NOTES. The author of *H. thapsiforme* is Rudolf von Uechtritz, who completed the genus *Hieracium* in Ascherson and Kanitz's *Catalogus* (see Ascherson & Kanitz 1877: 42: '*Hieraciorum* dictionis catalogum elaboravit Cl. R. von Uechtritz').

Zahn (1938: 60) distinguished *H. thapsiforme* and *H. plumulosum* A. Kern. (at subspecies rank) by the density of stellate hairs on the stem, and at the same time enumerated both species from shared localities in Montenegro. An examination of living plants in the wild, as well as a comparison of the corresponding herbarium specimens, led me to conclude that *H. thapsiforme* is conspecific with *H. plumulosum*. The density of the stem indumentum is variable in plants from the same population and does not merit taxonomic recognition. It was also found that *H. plumulosum* is a diploid species (Chrtek *et al.* 2007; Szeląg *et al.* 2007), and its wider range of morphological variation is typical for sexual *Hieracia*.

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