

## New species of the genus *Hieracium* L. (Compositae) from the Northern Apennine (Italy)

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*Accepted for publication 21 October 2009*

*New species of the genus Hieracium L. (Compositae) from the Northern Apennine (Italy)* – Vengono descritte sei nuove specie di *Hieracium* dell'Appennino Settentrionale (Italia) per ciascuna delle quali viene discussa la posizione tassonomica.

**Key words:** *Compositae, Hieracium, Italy, Northern Apennine, new species, taxonomy.*

All major European mountain ranges show a high diversity of *Hieracium* species including many local endemics. Each mountain range is characterized by a couple of species which may have arisen through reticulate evolution. These species have often been placed in their own sections. Examples include:

Alps: sect. *Drepanoidea, Bifida, Villosa, Alpina, Andryaloidea, Lanatella, Prenanthoidea*  
Pyrenees: sect. *Cerinthoidea, Amplexicaulia*  
Balkan: sect. *Transsilvanica, Pannosa, Naegeliana*  
Carpathians: sect. *Transsilvanica, Cernua*

A comprehensive study of the *Hieracium* flora of Abruzzo (Gottschlich, 2009) demonstrated a similar pattern for the Southern Apennines with several endemics that possibly derived from members of *H.* sect. *Grovesiana, Acanthodontoidea* and *Naegeliana*.

Extensive field work in the Northern Apennine from 2004-2008 revealed the presence of several previously unrecognized *Hieracium* taxa. One of them, *H. boreoapenninum*, is widely distributed from Lig-

uria to Tuscany, and stands out by several morphological characters. This plant was recently described as a new species (Gottschlich, 2009b). Further analysis of the collected specimens revealed the presence of several more local endemics from the Northern Apennines that have not yet been taxonomically recognized. These endemics are here described as new species.

### Description and taxonomy of the new species

Abbreviations: Go-[Nr.] = Herbarium G. Gottschlich [Nr.];  
Du-[Nr.] = Herbarium F.G. Dunkel [Nr.]

1. *Hieracium cornuscalae* Gottschl., sp. nov. (humile > grovesianum) (Fig. 1)

DESCRIPTIO - *Planta perennis, rhizoma tenue, horizontale vel obliquum, plerumque unicaule; stolones nulli; caulis rectus, subflexuosus, solidus, (8-)10-15(-20) cm altus, infra medium rubro-viridis, supra medium*



Fig. 1: *Hieracium cornuscalae* Gottschl., isotype (Gottschlich Private Herbarium).

*viridis, subtiliter striatus, phyllopodus, pilis simplicibus inferne modice densis, superne sparsis, 0,5-1 mm longis, mollibus, albis, dentatis, pilis glanduliferis sparsis, inferne 0,1 mm longis sursum 0,2-0,4 mm longis, pilis stellatis sparsis; folia rosularia 3-5, petiolata, petiolus (1) 2-3(-4) cm longus, versus basim alatus, saepe rubro-violaceus, pilis simplicibus modice densis vel densis, 2-3 mm longis, mollibus, albis, pilis glanduliferis sparsis, 0,1-0,2 mm longis, laminae ellipticae vel ovatae, 1-5x1,5-2 cm, supra obscure virides, subtus saepe rubro-virides, in margine ad basim tenuiter et breviter serratae, reliqua parte denticulatae, laminae ad basim truncatae vel cuneatae, apice acuto, pilis simplicibus supra et in margine sparsis, 1 mm longis, albis, mollibus, subtus in costa dorsali subdensis, pilis glanduliferis parparvulis, in margine et in costa dorsali sparsis, pilis stellatis nullis; folia caulina 2(-*

*3), inferiorum petiolo alato insertus, superiora cito decrescentia et saepe linearia, color, margo indumentumque ut in foliis rosularibus; synflorescentia furcata vel furcato-paniculata, rami (0-)1(-2), stricti vel arcuato-ascendentes, (1-)2-4(-6) cm longi, 1(-2)-calathidii, calathidia (1-)2-3(-4), acladium 2-6 cm longum; pedunculum sub involucri 1-2 bracteis dilute viridibus, 5-6 mm longis, pilis simplicibus sparsis, 1 mm longis, ad basim luteis, in partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis sparsis 0,2-0,4 mm longis, pediculis albo-luteis, glandulis luteis, pilis stellatis modice densis, involucrium 12-13 mm longum, semi-globosum, involucri phylla exteriora olivacea, interiora dilute viridia, exteriora breviora quam interiora, anguste ovato-lanceolata, 1-1,2 mm lata, exteriora subobtusata vel subacuta, interiora acuta, pilis simplicibus sparsis, 1,5-2 mm longis ad basim atris,*

in partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis modice densis, 0,4-0,8 mm longis, pediculis plerumque regulariter vel atris vel albis, glandulis atris, pilis stellatis margine modice densis vel (plerumque exterioribus) densis, dorso ad basim sparsis tantum, apice modice barbulate; ligulae lingulatae, luteae, glabrae; styli subobscuri; nec alveolos nec achaenia vidi; florescentia: Iulio.

HOLOTYPE: Italy, Emilia-Romagna, Provincia di Bologna, Corno alle Scale (SQ. 1840/4, 44°07'N 10°49'E): porticciolo, summit, crests, 1900m, 1.7.2006, G. Gottschlich-51357 (FI) - ISOTYPES: B, M, Go-51357.

### Taxonomy

Due the foliation of the stem and the occurrence of glandular hairs in all parts of the plant *H. cornuscalae* can be assigned to *H.* sect. *Heterodonta* without much doubt. It resembles *H. humile* but differs from this species by the less irregularly curved stem, the dark green and less dentate leaves, dense stellate hairs at the margins of phyllary leaves, which are not acute but more or less obtuse, and by a lesser density of glandular hairs on stem, leaves, peduncles and phyllary leaves. In the habit it is similar to some intraspecific taxa of *H. cottetii*, but differs from this species by the phyllary leaves with stellate hairs. Instead of an introgression of *H. murorum* (such as presumed for *H. cottetii*) it is more likely to presume an introgression of *H. grovesianum*, a species occurring abundantly in the surrounding area. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of lower stem leaves with winged petioles, and the general presence of more or less obtuse phyllary leaves.

## 2. *Hieracium semicanescens* Gottschl., sp. nov. (schmidtii > bornetii) (Fig. 2)

DESCRIPTIO - *Planta perennis; rhizoma plerumque tenue, horizontale vel obliquum, stolones nulli; caulis rectus, verticalis, solidus, (15-)-20-25(-30) cm altus, infra medium brunneo-viridis, supra medium viridis, subtiliter striatus, phyllopodus, ad basim pilis simplicibus sparsis, sursum solitariis vel nullis, 1-2 mm longis, dentatis vel (in parte media) profunde dentatis, pilis glanduliferis nullis, pilis stellatis modice densis; folia rosularia 3-5, petiolata, petiolus 1-2,5 cm longus, subalatus, rubro-viridis, pilis simplicibus modice densis, 1,5-*

*2,5 mm longis, mollibus, albis, in parte media profunde dentatis, pilis glanduliferis perparvulis sparsis, pilis stellatis modice densis, laminae ellipticae, ovato-lanceolatae vel obovatae, 4-7 x 1,5-3 cm, rigidiusculae, supra glaucovirides, in margine dentatulae vel breviter (ad basim interdum longe) dentatae, raro ad basim indistincte lyrato-runcinatae, in basibus cuneatae vel longe attenuatae, apice rotundato vel acuto, laminae supra glabrae vel ad marginem pilis simplicibus curvatis sparsis, in marginem pilis simplicibus curvatis subdensis, pilis glanduliferis perparvulis sparsis, pilis stellatis subtus subdensis, in costa dorsali densis et aspectu canescenti; folium caulinum 1, sensim petioliformiter attenuatum, lamina lanceolato-ovata, color, margo indumentumque ut in foliis rosularibus; synflorescentia furcata vel racemosa, rami (0-)1-2(-3), arcuato-ascendentes, 4-6 cm longi, 1-calathidii, calathidia (1-)2-3(-4), acladium 3-5 cm longum; pedunculum sub involucri 2-3 bracteis viridibus 3 mm longis, pilis simplicibus solitariis vel nullis, 1-2 mm longis, in basibus atris, in partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis nullis, pilis stellatis modice densis vel subdensis; involucrium 11-12 mm longum, semiellipsoideum; involucri phylla atroviridia, interiora viridi-marginata, oligoseriata, usque ad 1,2 mm lata, cuspidata vel longe acuminate, pilis simplicibus sparsis vel modice densis, 1-2 mm longis, in basibus atris, in partibus reliquis albis, dentatis, pilis glanduliferis sparsis vel modice densis, 0,3-0,5 mm longis, pediculis atris, glandulis luteis, pilis stellatis in margine basaliter modice densis sursum sparsis, in dorso modice densis vel sparsis; ligulae lingulatae, luteae; styli lutei; nec alveolos nec achaenia vidi; florescentia: Iulio.*

HOLOTYPE: Italy, Emilia-Romagna, Provincia di Modena, Pievèlago, Lago Santo (SQ. 1829/3, 44°07'N 10°34'E): Sent. 525 between Lago Santo and crest, boulders, rocky grasses, granite, 1500-1910m, 3.7.2006, G. Gottschlich-51430 & F. G. Dunkel-17186 (FI) - ISOTYPES: B, M, Go-51430, Du-17186.

EMILIA-ROMAGNA, 1829/3: Provincia di Modena, Pievèlago, Lago Santo, Gipfelgrat zwischen Grotta Rossa und M. Giovo, Felsrasen, 1900-1990m, 3.7.2006, G. Gottschlich-51442 & F. G. Dunkel-17199 (FI, BOLO, Go-51442, Du-17199).

### Taxonomy

*H. semicanescens* is recognized by its special indu-



Fig. 2: *Hieracium semicanescens* Gottschl., isotype (Gottschlich Private Herbarium).

mentum of the undersurface of leaves, which are covered with subdense stellate hairs, especially at the rip of the leaves. The whole undersurface therefore shows a greyish glimmer. The bluish green leaves and the somewhat rigid curved simple hairs point to *H. schmidtii* as one of the presumed parental species. This species is growing in the surrounding area. The distinctly toothed simple hairs of the leaves and the leaf teeth of leaf-margin resemble *H. bornetii*, which is growing in the surrounding area, too. However, the density of the typical glandular hairs of *H. bornetii* is substantially reduced in *H. semicanescens*. Most of the characteristics indicate that *H. semicanescens* should be taxonomically placed in *H.* sect. *Oreadea*.

### 3. *Hieracium umbrosoides* Gottschl., sp. nov. (ramosissimum - murorum) (Fig. 3)

DESCRIPTIO - *Planta perennis; rhizoma subcrassum, obliquum; caulis rectus, verticalis, solidus, (30-)40-60(-70) cm altus, ad basim rubro-viridis, sursum viridis, distincte striatus, phyllopodus, pilis simplicibus inferne modice densis, sursum sparsis, 1,5-2,5 mm longis, mollibus, dentatis, in basibus luteis, in partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis ad basim solitariis, 0,1-0,2 mm longis, supra medium densis, 0,5-1mm longis, pediculis plerumque regulariter vel atris vel albis, glandulis atris, pilis stellatis nullis; folia rosularia (3-)4-6 (-7), petiolata, petiolus 4-7 cm longus, viridis vel rubro-viridis, pilis simplicibus modice densis, 2-2,5 mm longis, pilis glanduliferis solitariis, laminae ellipticae vel ovato-lanceolatae, 7-15x4-6 cm, tenues, virides, denticulatae, raro ad basim breviter dentatae, apice acuto; pilis simplicibus in margine et subtus in costa dorsali modice densis, supra plerumque glabrescentes, pilis glanduliferis in margine et subtus in costa dorsali solitariis, pilis stellatis nullis; folia caulina 3-5, sursum lente decrescentia, inferiora longe alato-petiolata, medium folium breviter alato-petiolum vel sessile, superiora subamplexicaulia; synflorescentia paniculata, rami (3-) 4-6(-7), arcuato-ascendentes, 2,5-6 cm longi, 2-7 calathidii, calathidia (10-)15-25(-30), acladium 2-3 cm longum; pedunculum sub involucrio 1-2 bracteis luteo-viridibus, pilis simplicibus nullis, pilis glanduliferis densissimis, 0,7-1 mm longis, pedunculis luteo-albis, glandulis luteis; involucrium 8-9 mm longum, semiglobosum; involucri phylla atro-viridia, exteriora immarginata, interiora dilute marginata, anguste ovato-lance-*

*olata, usque ad 1 mm lata, apice subacuto vel subobtusos, pilis simplicibus nullis, pilis glanduliferis densissimis, usque ad 1,2 mm longis, habitu ut in pedunculo, pilis stellatis basaliter in margine modice densis vel densis, in dorso sparsis, apice subbarbulato; ligulae lingulatae, luteae, ligulorum dentes distincte ciliati; styli lutei, nec alveolos nec achaenia vidi; florescentia: Iulio.*

HOLOTYPE: Italy, Toscana, Provincia di Pistoia, Abetone (SQ. 1829/4, 44°07'N 10°39'E): Orto Botanico Forestale, Lago Nero, right side of the valley, beech forest, 1310-1700m, 1.7.2005, G. Gottschlich-50188 (FI) - ISOTYPES: B, Go-50188.

EMILIA-ROMAGNA, 1627/2: Provincia di Reggio, Busana, M. Ventasso, Aufstieg S. Maria Maddalena, Gipfel, lichtetes Gebüsch, Kalkfelsrasen, 15110-1727m, 4.7.2006, F. G. Dunkel-17250 (Du-17250, Go-51937).

### Taxonomy

*H. umbrosoides* can be unequivocally allocated to sect. *Umbrosa* due to its habit. In its leaf shape it resembles *H. umbrosum* subsp. *pseudofastigiatum* of the Balkans. However, it differs from all taxa of the collective species *H. umbrosum* by the very fine, long and dense glandular hairs on the upper stem, the peduncles and the phyllary leaves. This type of glandular hairs bears close resemblance to *H. ramosissimum*, supporting the formula "ramosissimum-murorum".

### 4. *Hieracium lanudae* Gottschl., sp. nov. (schmidtii - grovesianum) (Fig. 4)

DESCRIPTIO - *Planta perennis; rhizoma subcrassum, obliquum; caulis rectus, verticalis, solidus, (30-)35-45(-50) cm altus, viridis, distincte striatus, phyllopodus, pilis simplicibus inferne modice densis, sursum sparsis, 3-7 mm longis, mollibus, dentatis, in basibus luteis in partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis stellatisque sparsis; folia rosularia (3-)4-5(-6), petiolata, petiolus 3-5 cm longus, viridis vel rubro-viridis, indumentum ut in caule, laminae late ellipticae vel late lanceolatae, 3-7x2-3 cm, coriaceae, glauco-virides, remote dentatae, in basibus cuneatae vel longe attenuatae, apice rotundato, obtuso vel acuto, pilis simplicibus in margine et subtus in costa dorsali modice densis, 1-2 mm longis, subrigidis, supra plerumque glabrescentes vel in marginem versus pilis simplicibus curvatis sparsis,*

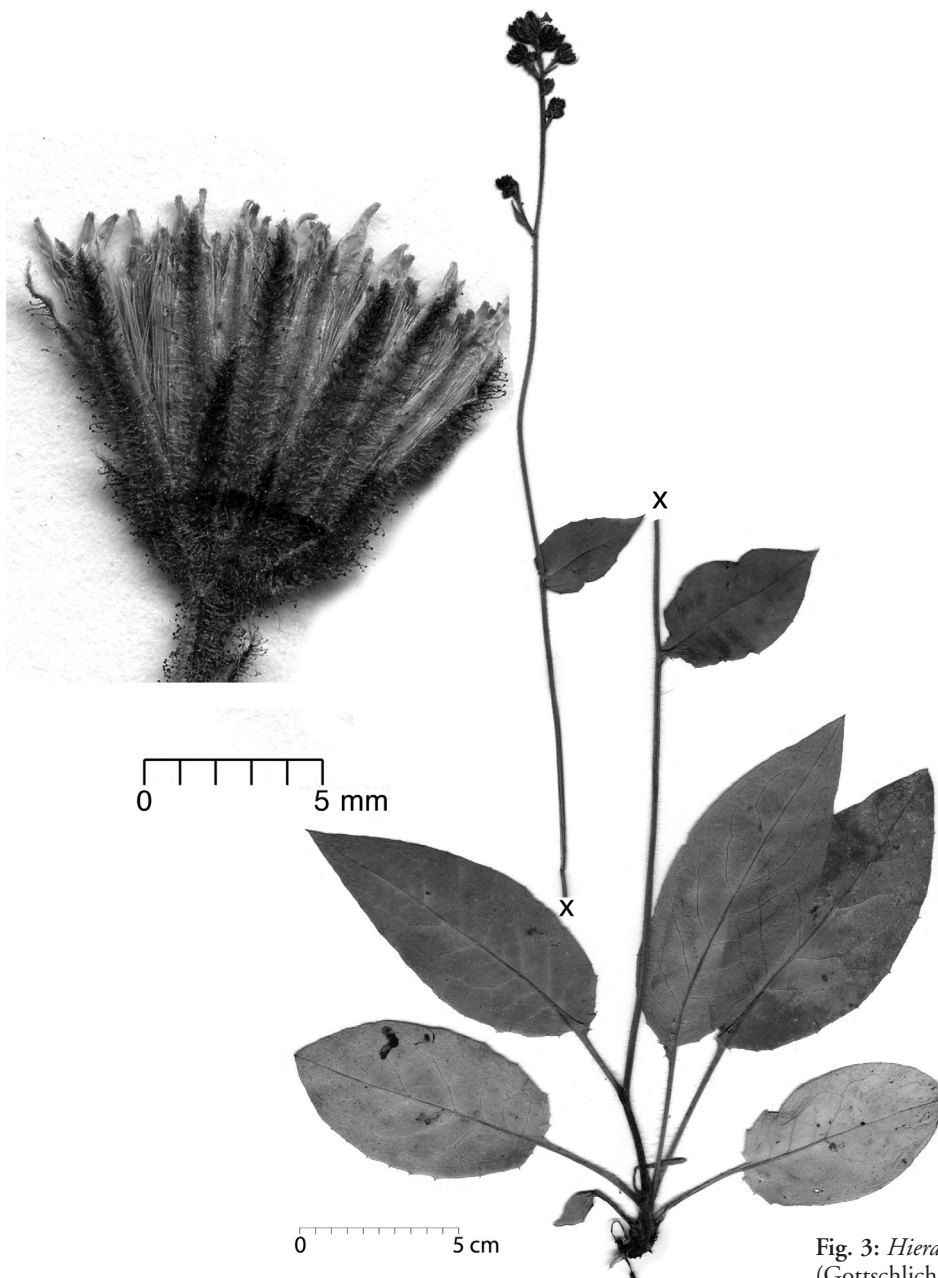


Fig. 3: *Hieracium umbrosoides* Gottschl., isotype (Gottschlich Private Herbarium).

*pilis glanduliferis in margine et subtus in costa dorsali sparsis, pilis stellatis subtus in costa dorsali tantum sparsis; folia caulina 2-3(-4), cito decrescentis, inferiora longe alato-petiolata, medium petioliformiter attenuatum, superiora linearia, color, margo indumentumque ut in foliis rosularibus; synflorescentia racemoso-paniculata, rami 2-5, stricti vel arcuato-ascendentes, 2-10(-20) cm longi, 2-4(-6)-calathidii, calathidia 10-15(-20), acladium 1-3 cm longum; pedunculum sub involucrio 1-2 bracteis luteo-viridibus 3-4 mm longis, pilis simplicibus modice densis vel sparsis, 2-4 mm longis,*

*subrigidis, basibus atris, pilis glanduliferis modice densis vel sparsis, 0,2-0,3 mm longis, pedunculis luteo-albis, glandulis luteis, pilis stellatis densis; involucrium 12-13 mm longum, semiglobosum; involucri phylla atro-viridia, exteriora immarginata, interiora dilute marginata, anguste ovato-lanceolata, usque ad 1 mm lata, apice cuspidato vel longe acuminato, pilis simplicibus modice densis, 1,5-2 mm longis, subrigidis, pilis glanduliferis subdensis, 0,4-0,8 mm longis, in basibus atris, glandulis luteis, pilis stellatis basaliter in margine modice densis, in dorso sparsis vel nullis, apice subbar-*



Fig. 4: *Hieracium lanudae* Gottschl., isotype (Gottschlich Private Herbarium).

*bulato; ligulae lingulatae, luteae; styli lutei, nec alveolos nec achaenia vidi; florescentia: Julio.*

HOLOTYPE: Italy, Emilia-Romagna, Provincia di Reggio, Passo del Cerreto, M. La Nuda (SQ. 1727/1, 44°16'N 10°14'E): end of chairlift to end of drag lift, rock faces, rock detritus, silice, 1500-1700m, 3.7.2005, G. Gottschlich-50262, (FI) - ISOTYPES: Hieracia Europaea Selecta Nr. 282 (B, GOET, IBF, H, LI, M, PAL, PR, W, Hb.Brandstätter, Hb.Dunkel, Go-50262).

TUSCANY: 1829/4: Provincia di Pistoia, Abetone, Alpe Tre Potenze, Lago Nero, Passo della Vecchia, Felsköpfe, Schutthalden, Granit, 1650-1940m, 1.8.2004, F. G. Dunkel-11639 (Du-11639, Go-49298).

### Taxonomy

The bluish green leaves and the rigid simple hairs of the leaf margin support an assignment of *H. lanudae* to *H. sect. Oreadea*. With its 3-4 stem leaves *H. lanudae* resembles *H. onosmoides*, a taxon that contains morphotypes characterized with the formula "schmidtii > lachenalii". However this genesis of *H. lanudae* seems unlikely because of the extreme rareness of *H. lachenalii* in most parts of the Apennines. In fact *H. lanudae* could be regarded as "schmidtii – grovesianum". It differs from the recently described Abbruzzo endemic *H. pseudopallidum* ("schmidtii > grovesianum") (Gottschlich 2009a) by its longer stem, higher number of stem leaves and a more branched synflorescens with more capitula.

### 5. *Hieracium faucisjovis* Gottschl., sp. nov. (villosum – grovesianum) (Fig. 5)

DESCRIPTIO - *Planta perennis; rhizoma subcrassum, obliquum; caulis rectus, verticalis, solidus, (20-)30-50(-60) cm altus, viridis, interdum ad basim rubro-violaceus, subtiliter striatus, phyllopodus, pilis simplicibus nullis vel sparsis, 2-3 mm longis, mollibus, dentatis, basibus luteis partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis nullis, pilis stellatis superne tantum modice densis; folia rosularia (2-)3-5(-6), alato-petiolata, petiolus 2-4 cm longus, viridis vel rubro-viridis, pilis simplicibus sparsis, pilis glanduliferis stellatisque nullis, laminae ellipticae vel obovatae, 2-5 x 1-3 cm, coriaceae, glauco-virides, lucidae, serratae, basibus cuneatae vel longe attenuatae,*

*apice obtuso vel acuto; pilis simplicibus in margine et subtus in costa dorsali sparsis vel solitariis, 1-2 mm longis, mollibus, supra nullis, pilis stellatis nullis; folia caulina (4-)5(-6), inferiora obovata, superiora ovata, lente decrescentia, inferiora longe alato-petiolata, media petioliformiter attenuata, superiora sessilia, ad basim rotundata vel subamplexicaulia, color, margo indumentumque ut in foliis rosularibus; synflorescentia racemosa, rami (0-)2-3, stricti vel arcuato-ascendentes, 2-5 cm longi, 1-calathidii, calathidia (1-)2-4, acladium 1-3 cm longum; pedunculum sub involucre 2-6 bracteis luteo-viridibus 3-4 mm longis, pilis simplicibus modice densis vel sparsis, 1-2 mm longis, mollibus, basibus atris, pilis glanduliferis nullis, pilis stellatis densis; involucre 13-16 mm longum, semiglobosum; involucri phylla atro-viridia, exteriora immarginata, interiora dilute marginata, anguste ovato-lanceolata, 1-2 mm lata, apice cuspidato vel longe acuminato, pilis simplicibus densis (involucre subvillosum), 1,5-2 mm longis, mollibus, pilis glanduliferis sparsis, 0,1-0,2 mm longis, basibus atris, glandulis luteis, pilis stellatis basaliter in margine sparsis, in dorso nullis; ligulae lingulatae, luteae; styli lutei papillis nigris, nec alveolos nec achaenia vidi; florescentia: Julio.*

HOLOTYPE: Italy, Tuscany, Provincia di Lucca, Bagni di Lucca, Foce a Giovo (SQ. 1829/4, 44°07'N 10°36'E): S below Foce a Giovo, rocky heathers, alpine grasslands, sandstone, 1650m, 1.7.2005, G. Gottschlich-50227 (FI) - ISOTYPES: Hieracia Europaea Selecta Nr. 283 (B, GOET, IBF, H, LI, M, PAL, PRA, W, Hb.Brandstätter, Hb.Dunkel, Go-50227).

EMILIA-ROMAGNA: 1829/3: Provincia di Modena, Pievèlago, Lago Santo, sent. 525 zwischen See und Gipfelgrat, Blockhalden, Felsrasen, Granit, 1500-1910m, G. Gottschlich-51429 & F. G. Dunkel-17183 (BOLO, G, Go-51429, Du-17183); Lago Santo, Gipfelgrat zwischen Grotta Rossa, M. Giovo, Felsrasen, Feinschutt, Felsgrus, 1900-1990m, G. Gottschlich-51444 & F. G. Dunkel-17197 (Go-51444, Du-17197).

### Taxonomy

The habit of *H. faucisjovis* resembles the Alpine species *H. dentatum* which also occurs in the Apennines. Both species belong to *H. sect. Villosa*. Among the numerous intraspecific taxa of *H. dentatum* no taxon exists where the petioles of the lower stem leaves are as broad-winged as they are in *H. fau-*





Fig. 5: *Hieracium faucisjovis* Gottschl., isotype (Gottschlich Private Herbarium).

*cisjovis*. *Hieracium faucisjovis* has possibly emerged through introgression of *H. grovesianum* or it is a Northern Apennine taxon which independently evolved within *H. sect. Villosa*. Both alternatives would justify its classification as an independent species.

**6. *Hieracium torrigliense* Gottschl., sp. nov.**  
(boreoapenninum < bifidum) (Fig. 6)

DESCRIPTIO - *Planta perennis; rhizoma subcrassum, obliquum; caulis rectus, verticalis, solidus, (20-)25-35(-40) cm altus, viridis, raro ad basim rubro-viridis, distincte striatus, phyllopodus, pilis simplicibus sparsis, 1-2 mm longis, mollibus, dentatis, basibus luteis partibus reliquis albis, pilis glanduliferis solitariis, pilis stellatisque sparsis; folia rosularia (2-)3-4(-5), petiolata, petiolus (2-)3-5(-8) cm longus, viridis vel rubro-viridis, pilis simplicibus modice densis, pilis glanduliferis perparvulis sparsis, pilis stellatis sparsis, laminae subrotundatae, late ellipticae vel late ovatae, 3-9 x 2-5 cm, coriaceae, glauco-virides, supra plus minusve lucidae, plerumque dense et intense, raro indistincte brunneo-maculatae, ad basim dentatae, ad apicem versus denticulatae, in basibus cuneatae (raro truncatae), apice acuto, pilis simplicibus in margine et subtus in costa dorsali sparsis, 1-2 mm longis, mollibus, supra nullis, pilis glanduliferis perparvulis subtus in costa dorsali sparsis, pilis stellatis subtus in costa dorsali tantum sparsis; folia caulina (1-)2, inferius saepe prope basim insertum, longe (superius breviter) alato-petiolum, color, margo indumentumque ut in foliis rosularibus; synflorescentia racemosa, raro racemoso-paniculata, rami (1-)2-3(-4), stricti vel arcuato-ascendentes, 2-8(-18) cm longi, 1-2(-3)-calathidii, calathidia (2-)3-6(-12), acladium 1-3(-5) cm longum; pedunculum sub involucrio 1-3 bracteis atro-viridibus 1,5-2,5 mm longis, pilis simplicibus sparsis, 1-2 mm longis, mollibus, basibus atris, pilis glanduliferis solitariis, 0,2 mm longis, pedunculis luteo-albis, glandulis luteis, pilis stellatis densis; involucrium 12-13 mm longum, semiglobosum; involucri phylla atro-viridia vel olivacea, exteriora immarginata, interiora dilute marginata, anguste ovato-lanceolata, usque ad 1,5 mm lata, apex exteriorum subobtusus, interiorum subacutus vel acutus, pilis simplicibus modice densis vel sparsis, 1,5-2 mm longis, in basibus atris, in partibus reliquis albis vel cinereis, pilis glanduliferis sparsis, tenuibus, 0,3-0,5 mm longis, basibus atris, glandulis*

*luteis, pilis stellatis basaliter in margine densis vel modice densis, raro sparsis, in dorso sparsis, raro nullis, apice interdum subbarbulato; ligulae lingulatae, luteae; styli lutei, alveoli margine breviter dentati; achaenia obscure brunnea; florescentia: Iulio.*

HOLOTYPE: Italy, Liguria, Provincia di Genua, Propata (SQ. 1421/1, 44°34'32"N 9°11'45"E), Propata, Capp. La Tre Croci, grassy road margin below beech forest, 1195m, 27.6.2008, G. *Gottschlich*-53414 (FI); ISOTYPES: Hieracia Europaea Selecta Nr. 284 (B, GOET, IBF, H, LI, M, PAL, PRA, W, Hb.Brandstätter, Hb.Dunkel, Go-53414).

LIGURIA: 1421/1: Provincia di Genova, Torriglia, Lago del Brugnetto, Stichstraße nach Rondanina, Schieferschutthang, 1045m, 28.6.2008, G. *Gottschlich*-53448 (FI, M, Go-53448); 1622/2: Provincia di La Spezia, Varese, E Passo del Biscia, Fels, 810m, 29.6.2008, G. *Gottschlich*-53482 (Go-53448); EMILIA-ROMAGNA: 1829/1: Provincia di Modena, Civago, Piandelagotti, Sant'Anna Pélago bei Abzweigung Richtung Passo Radici, Straßenböschung, 1300m, 2.7.2006, G. *Gottschlich*-51406 & F. G. *Dunkel*-17166 (B, Go-51406, Du-17166); 1829/3: Provincia di Modena, Pievèpélago, Lago Santo: Sent. 529 Sorg. Del Fontanone, Lago Santo, Grasheiden, Buchenwald, 1570-1790m, 3.7.2006, G. *Gottschlich*-51457 & F. G. *Dunkel* (Go-51457); 1830/4: Provincia di Bologna, Corno alle Scale, Abstieg Passo Porticciolo, Rif. "Il Cavone", Schipisten, Buchenwaldsäume, 1415-1600m, 1.7.2006, G. *Gottschlich*-51371 (BOLO, FI, M, Go-51371).

**Taxonomy**

On superficial examination *H. torrigliense* can be mistaken for spotted taxa of *H. bifidum*, which occur very frequently in the Apennines. However, *H. torrigliense* can be separated from *H. bifidum* by the two stem leaves with winged petioles of which the lower one is usually inserted near the base of the stem (*H. bifidum* often has no stem leaves; if one stem leaf is present it is usually inserted in the middle third of the stem). The remarkably broad and often obtuse phyllary leaves are another important characteristic. These features would rather indicate a resemblance to the recently described *H. boreoapenninum* (Gottschlich, 2009b), with whom it also shares the area rather than a resemblance to *H. bifidum*. Morphologically *H. torrigliense* can be interpreted as "boreoapenninum < bifidum", and is therefore included in *H. sect. Grovesiana*. It differs from *H. boreoapenninum* by fewer stem leaves, less

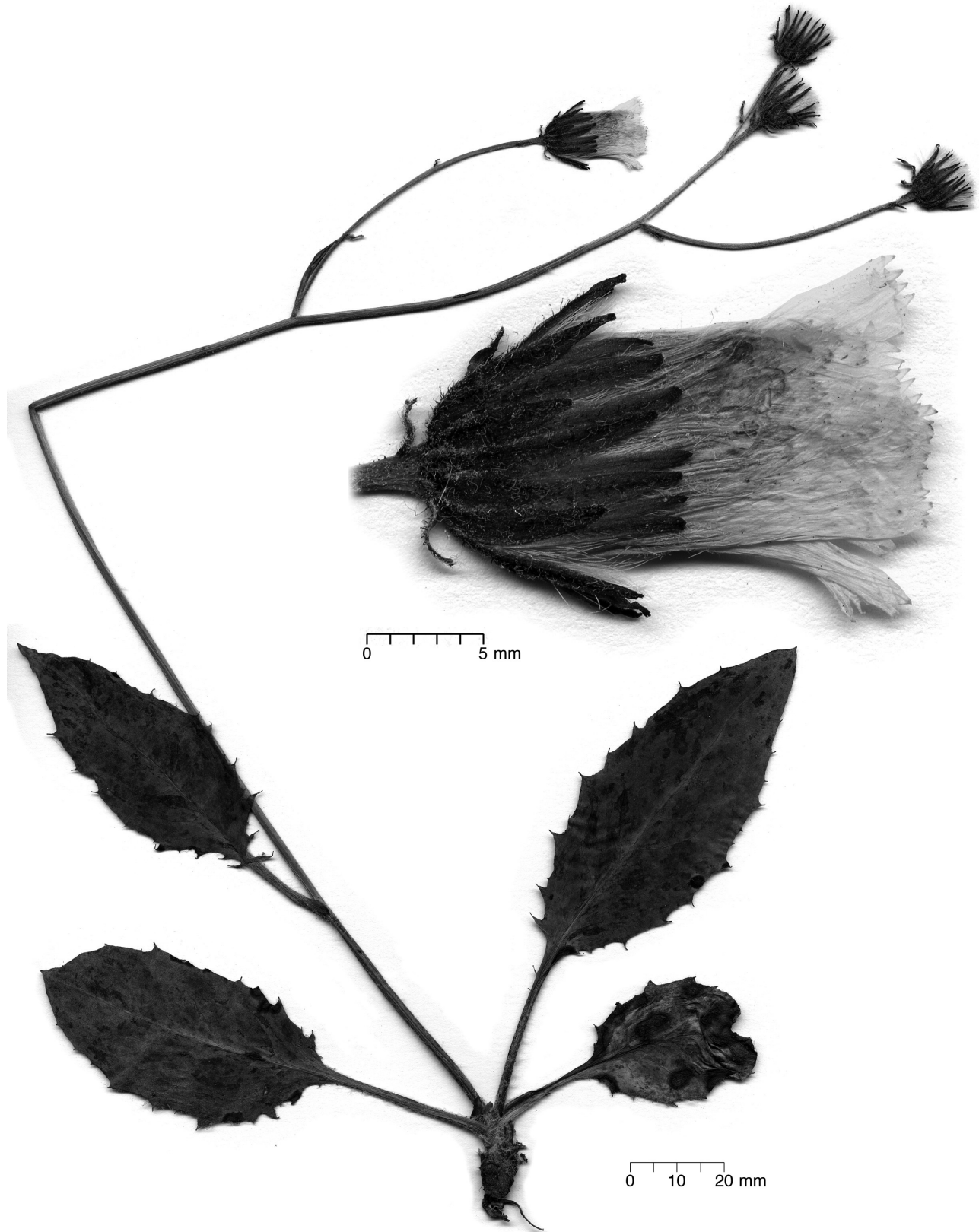


Fig. 6: *Hieracium torrigliense* Gottschl., isotype (Gottschlich Private Herbarium).

branched synflorescences and the larger capitula. It differs from the Appruzzean *H. picenorum* (Gottschlich, 2009a), which has a similar growthform by the somewhat rigid leaves and their bluish green color and dis-

tinct spots.

The distribution of the new described species is shown in Fig. 7.

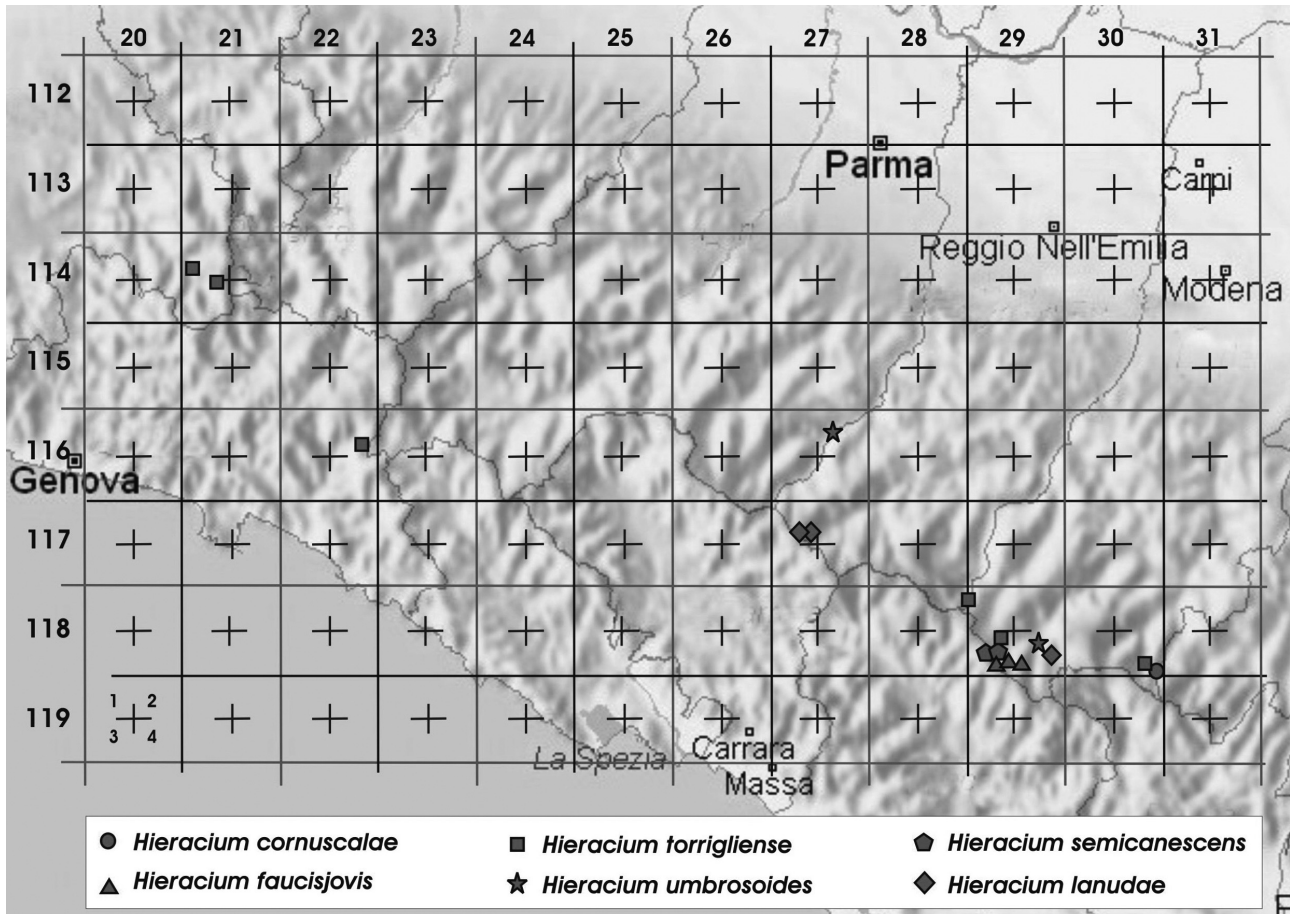


Fig. 7: Distribution of the new described *Hieracium* species

### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Prof Dr Drenckhahn (Germany, Würzburg, Anatomic Institute) for kindly providing the figures and Dr Enzo Bona (Italy, Capo di Ponte, BS) for preparing the map. I am also grateful to Cornelia and Patrick Blossfeldt (Great Britain, Gorleston) for the lan-

guage revision of the manuscript and Dr habil Jochen Heinrichs (Germany, Göttingen,) for his comments on a previous version of the paper. Thomas Kaebel (Germany, Tübingen, now Italy, Varese) and Lothar Klemisch (Germany, Kassel) revised the latin descriptions. Dr Franz Georg Dunkel (Germany, Karlstadt) attended several fieldtrips and helped collecting the specimens.

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**Summary:** Six new species of *Hieracium* are described from the Northern Apennine (Italy).