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HIERACIA BALCANICA VII. IDENTITY AND TYPIFICATION OF *HIERACIUM BOHATSCHIANUM* (ASTERACEAE)

ZBIGNIEW SZELĄG

Abstract. *Hieracium bohatschianum* Zahn, endemic to Mt. Trescovaț in Banat, Romania, was rediscovered after more than a century and neotypified by a specimen collected at the *locus classicus* of the species. Morphological evidence supports sectional placement of *H. bohatschianum* in *H.* sect. *Cernua* R. Uechtr.

Key words: Banat, *Hieracium* sect. *Cernua*, Romania, taxonomy, typification

Zbigniew Szeląg, Institute of Botany, Jagiellonian University, Kopernika 31, 31-501 Kraków, Poland, e-mail: azszelag@wp.pl

Hieracium bohatschianum Zahn was described from specimens collected by Viktor von Janka (1837–1890) on Mt. Trescovaț (Trescovac in Slavic, Treszkovácz in Hungarian) in Banat, Romania, and originally stored at the Hungarian Natural History Museum in Budapest (Zahn 1910). *Hieracium bohatschianum* is endemic to Mt. Trescovaț and known only from the type gathering (Nyárády 1965). According to Zahn (1910: 98), *H. bohatschianum* is an intermediate species of the morphological formula *H. sparsum-H. schmidtii*. Unfortunately, a search for the original material of *H. bohatschianum* in BP and in other European herbaria from which some of Janka's material was also known proved unsuccessful, making species identification difficult. Wishing to solve this problem, in recent years I visited Mt. Trescovaț twice, and during field studies in 2009 I found several individuals of the species (Fig. 1). They matched the *H. bohatschianum* description and also conformed to a figure of *H. bohatschianum* published in *Flora Republicii Populare Romîne* by Nyárády (1965: 677, *fig.* 1), who presumably had drawn it from the original material he found in the 1960s.

Karyological analysis has shown that *H. bohatschianum* is a tetraploid (Ilnicki & Szeląg 2011). The population found consists of *ca* 20 plants dispersed over the top of the Mt. Trescovaț, in loose bushes of *Carpinus orientalis* Mill. and *Syringa vulgaris* L. at 670–680 m a.s.l. *Hieracium bohatschianum* grows on Permian rhyolite, of which Mt. Trescovaț is built (Seghedi 2011) and not on calcareous rock as in Janka's description (Zahn 1910: 98). The summit of Mt. Trescovaț is somewhat lower (682 m a.s.l.) than indicated in the protologue (730 m a.s.l.). The acidophilous character of the habitat results in poor floristic diversity on Mt. Trescovaț; the only more numerous populations are formed by *Hieracium jankae* R. Uechtr. and *Pilosella pavichii* (Heuff.) Holub.

The neotype of the name *H. bohatschianum* was selected from among the specimens collected at the *locus classicus* of the species.

Hieracium bohatschianum Zahn Fig. 1

Annales Musei Nationalis Hungarici **8**: 98. 1910.

INDICATIO LOCOTYPICA: 'Banatus: In m. Treszkovácz pr. Szvinicza, solo calc. 730 m, in consortio *H. jankae* Uechtr. (Janka)' – NEOTYPUS (hoc loco designatus): Banatus, in monte Trescovaț prope Svinița, solo silicaceo 680 m, in consortio *H. jankae* R. Uechtr, 21 Junii 2009, *Z. Szeląg* (KRA) – ISONEOTYPI: KRAM, Herb. Hierac. Z. Szeląg.

No collection date was given in the protologue of *H. bohatschianum*, but it is known that Janka

Fig. 1. Neotype of *Hieracium bohatschianum* Zahn (KRA).

visited Mt. Trescovaţ at least once, during his *Iter Banaticum* in 1870 when he found *H. jankae* (Uechtritz 1873).

After examination of the collected herbarium specimens and especially after cultivating plants in my experimental garden, I concluded that *H. bohatschianum* shows, as suggested by Zahn (1910), a combination of morphological characteristics of two taxa – *H. sparsum* s.l. and *H. schmidtii* s.l. – and can be considered a probable hybrid between them. Taxa hybridogenous between *H. sparsum* s.l. and *H. schmidtii* s.l. are very rare; besides *H. bohatschianum* only two such taxa have been described, from Macedonia (Behr & Zahn 1937).

Determining the sectional placement of intermediate *Hieracium* species (with parent species belonging to different sections) into one of the 'ancestral' sections, although arbitrary, is useful from the practical point of view. Otherwise, the number of sections in the genus would have to be increased at least threefold, with many of them monotypic. All Carpathian and Alpine species of *H*. sect. *Cernua* are of hybrid origin between *H. sparsum* s.l. and taxa belonging to several sections (Szeląg 2004, 2006). That is why I propose to include *H. bohatschianum* into *H*. sect. *Cernua* as redefined by Szeląg (2003). This increases the species number of *H.* sect. *Cernua* in Romania to seventeen.

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