

Hieracium scapigerum subsp. *falacronense* (Asteraceae, Cichorieae), a new subspecies from Northern Greece

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Abstract. *Hieracium scapigerum* subsp. *falacronense*, a new subspecies from Northern Greece is described and illustrated.

Key words: Asteraceae, endemic, Falakron, Greece, *Hieracium*, new subspecies

Introduction

During a floristic survey in the mountains of Eastern Macedonia, undertaken by the second author in August 2012 and independently by the third author together with Thomas Gregor (Senckenberg, Frankfurt) in July 2013, mainly applied to study presumably new taxa of genus *Centaurea*, we also paid attention to some other critical genera like *Hieracium* and *Pilosella*. All collected specimens of *Hieracium* and *Pilosella* (Lenz Meierott: private herbarium; Thomas Gregor: herbarium Senckenberg, FR, Franz Georg Dunkel, private herbarium) were revised by the first author. Although some collections deserve further studies one collection contained a taxonomically deviating taxon proved to be undescribed.

Results and discussion

Hieracium scapigerum subsp. *falacronense* Gottschl., Dunkel & Meierott, subsp. nov. (Figs. 1-2)

Holotype: Greece, Eastern Macedonia, Nomos Drama, M. Falakron, ridge of the summit near upper lift station („Gipfelgrat nahe oberer Liftstation“), 2109 m s.m. (41.29726°N 24.08217°E), 7.7.2013, L. Meierott-2013/617, M-0223073; Isotype: Hb.Meierott.



Fig. 1. *Hieracium scapigerum* subsp. *falacronense*, living plant at the type locality (Foto: L. Meierott).

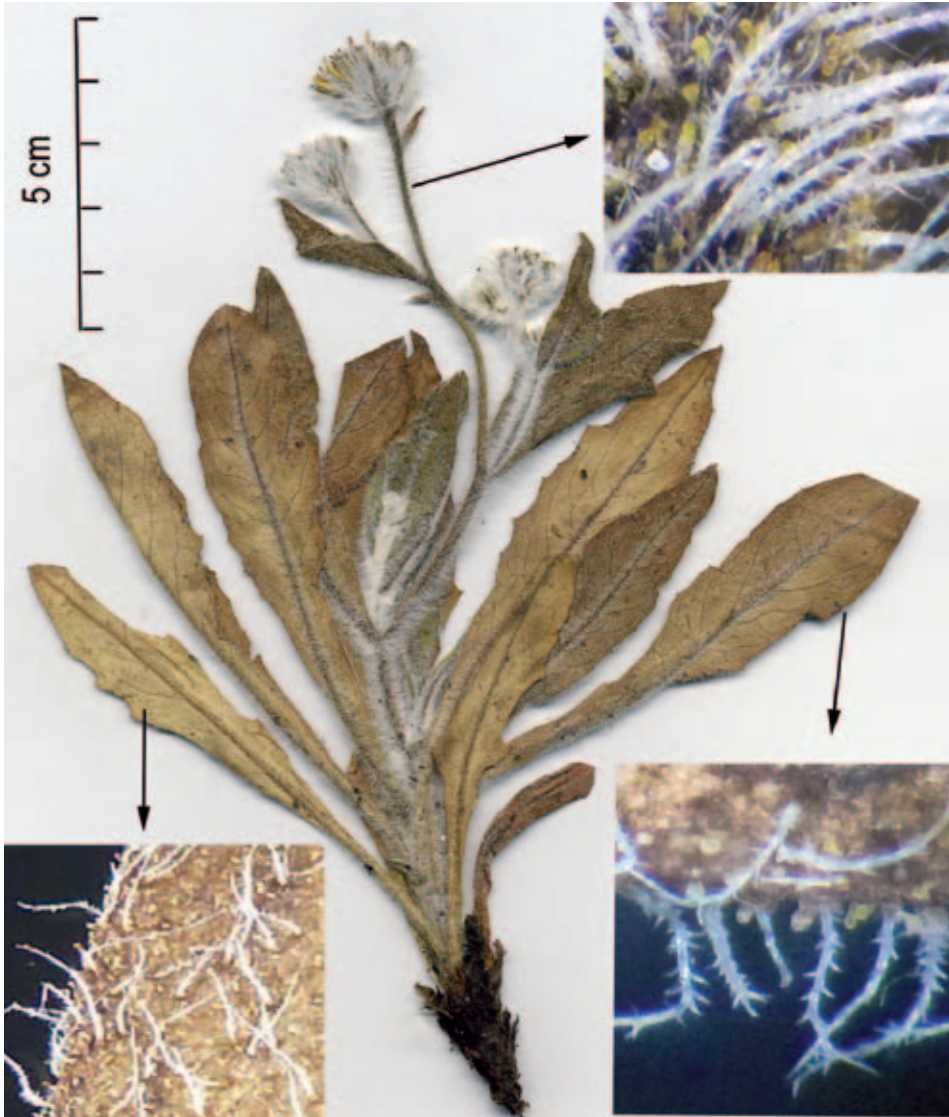


Fig. 2. *Hieracium scapigerum* subsp. *falacronense*, holotype.

Paratypes: Greece, Eastern Macedonia, Nomos Drama, M. Falakron, western access road to M. Falakron, abandoned cliff besides the summit, limestone rocks („Zufahrt von Westen zum Falakron, Felsabbruch am Seitengipfel, Kalkfelsen“), 2000–2100 m s.m., 3.8.2012, F. G. Dunkel-29367-1+29368-1; Gottschlich-61408; Eastern Macedonia, Nomos Xanthi, NW Xanthi, Lydodromio → Kallithea → Livaditis, roadside, rocky slope („Straßenrand, felsige Straßenböschung“) (41°07'N 24°45'E), 466–650 m s.m., 7.8.2012, F. G. Dunkel-29406-1.

Diagnosis: *Eximie insignis pilis glandulosis in totis partibus plantae. Differt ab Hieracio scapigero subsp. scapigero foliis angustioribus minus dentatisque, caule, pedunculo, involucri multo subplumoso-pilosis.*

Description: *Plant* perennial, hypophyllopodous or phyllopodous. *Rhizome* thick, horizontal to oblique. *Stem* erect, soft, flexuous, (15-)20–25(-30) cm high, in the lower part reddish green, in the upper part yellowish green, densely covered with 2–3 mm long subplumose white simple hairs, intermixed with dense yellow glandular hairs, 0,2 mm long, stellate hairs absent. *Basal leaves* (2-)3–4(-6), oblanceolate, 5–7 × 1,5–2,5 cm, light green to slightly blueish green, margin nearly entire or denticulate, rarely with short teeth, at base gradually narrowing to an indistinct, winged petiole, apex acute, leaves with dense 0,2 mm yellow glandular hairs throughout, simple subplumose hairs (1–2 mm long) on both surfaces moderate, along the central vein beneath and at the margin dense, stellate hairs absent.

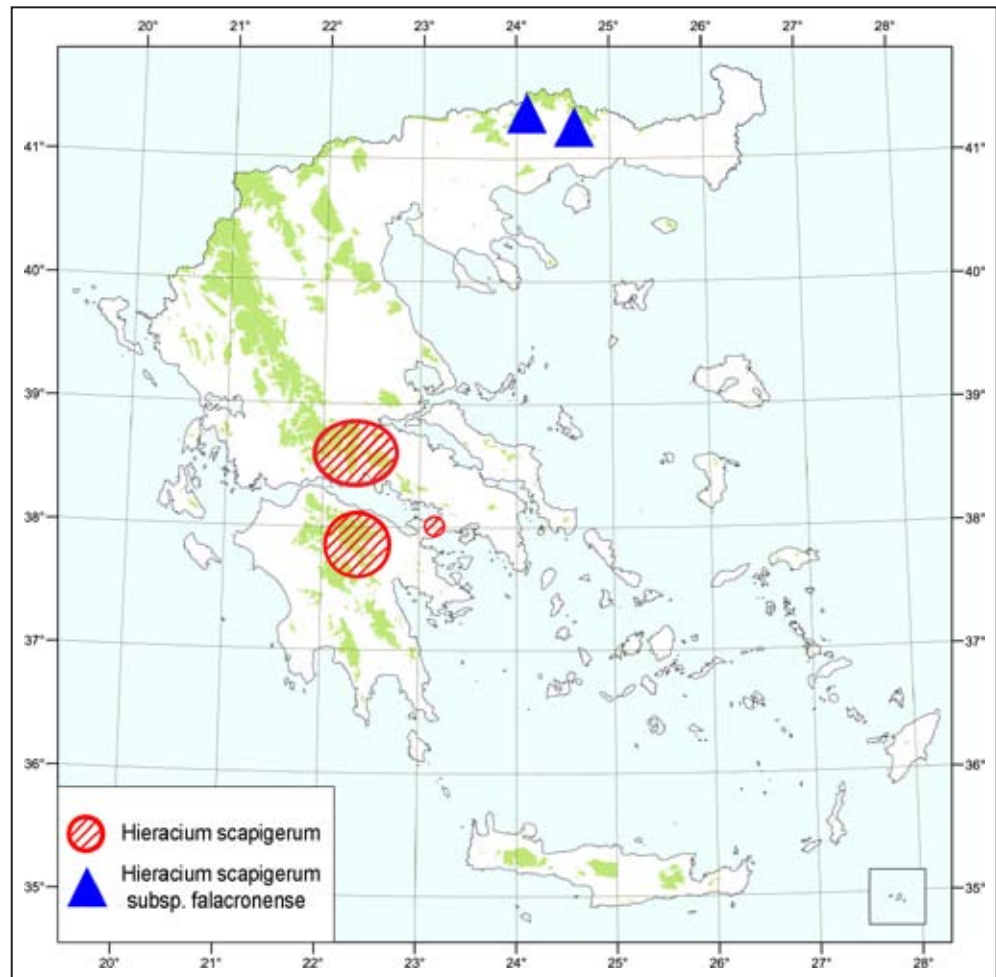


Fig. 3. Distribution of *Hieracium scapigerum* subsp. *scapigerum* and subsp. *falacronense*.

Cauline leaves (3-)4-6(-8), densely crowded along the stem, the lower ones oblanceolate to lanceolate, gradually narrowing to an indistinct, winged petiole, the upper broadly lanceolate to ovate and sessile. Indument like at basal leaves. *Synflorescence* laxly paniculate; branches (1-)2-3(-4), erect, 2-5 cm long, each with 1(-3) capitula; capitula altogether 2-5(-8); acladium 2-3 cm long. *Peduncles* villous with dense subplumose white simple hairs, 2-3 mm long, intermixed with dense yellow glandular hairs, 0,2 mm long, stellate hairs absent. *Capitula* 11-12 mm long, subglobose. *Involucral bracts* laxly distant, linear-lanceolate, acute, olive green, hidden by dense subplumose white simple hairs, 2-3 mm long, intermixed with moderate yellow glandular hairs, 0,2 mm long, stellate hairs absent. *Ligules* linguiform, yellow, sparsely ciliate at apex. *Styles* yellow, *receptacular pits* and *achenes* not seen. *Flowering*: July to August.

Taxonomy: Within the genus *Hieracium* the remarkable *H. amplexicaule* can be considered as rather ancestral species. Together with only few other species its distribution included even parts of Northern Africa. Moreover only few intermediate species are known. One of them, *H. scapigerum*, is only known from Central Greece (Fig. 3). Because of the dense indument of glandular hairs throughout our new subspecies, *H. scapigerum* subsp. *falacronense* shows a clear relationship to the type subspecies, but differs in characters of leaf shape and a greater density of subplumose simple hairs. According to the distribution hitherto known it seems to be an endemit with very restricted area in Northern Greece (Fig. 3).

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